

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672
1766 SCOMM 70: SEN. SPEC. COMM. ON HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPT. 1989-90

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
OFFICE OF DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
UNITED STATES IMPORTS
RUN 2, BY COUNTRY AND PRODUCT 1987 THRU DECEMBER
CURRENT MONTH DECEMBER

DATE OF RUN 2/18/88

CUMULATIVE, JANUARY TO DECEMBER

	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS		POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
JAPAN							
1086000 FROGS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	57,125	25.91	205,850	
1076500 FROG MEAT PREP OR PRESERVED	0	.00	0	30,016	13.62	113,549	
1101009 SMELTS FROZEN	2,643	1.20	13,230	21,347	9.68	76,391	
1101012 ALBACORE TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	867,111	302.60	805,032	21,254,123	9,640.70	18,196,929	
1101020 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	12,347	5.60	39,080	1,040,355	471.90	503,755	
1101025 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	61,620	27.95	233,414	
1101030 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	34,662	15.72	90,828	
1101037 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	46,900	21.27	109,648	274,137	124.35	652,028	
1101045 SKIPJACK TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	35,878	16.27	27,533	6,323,802	2,868.43	2,350,176	
1101050 TUNA NOT SPECIFIED FRESH OR F	396	.18	1,772	316,288	143.47	992,058	
1101070 SEA HERRING FROZEN	0	.00	0	41,275	18.72	13,873	
1101515 WHITEFISH FROZEN	4,717	2.14	9,957	24,530	11.13	66,105	
1101539 PIKE PICKEREL YELLOW PIKE PIKE-	0	.00	0	6,600	2.99	11,833	
1101575 OTHER FRESHWATER FISH FRESH OR	0	.00	0	892	.40	4,849	
1101589 COD FROZEN	0	.00	0	4,095	1.86	10,432	
1101597 CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK FROZE	0	.00	0	34,544	15.67	62,112	
1101599 EELS SHAD STURGEON FRESH AND F	8,580	3.89	43,064	87,276	39.59	420,873	
1102030 HALIBUT FROZEN	0	.00	0	342,738	155.46	1,689,593	
1102050 SALMON FROZEN	13,129	5.96	28,313	768,624	348.64	776,342	
1102500 MACKEREL FRESH	0	.00	0	24,802	11.25	16,792	
1102800 MACKEREL FROZEN	228,374	103.59	250,001	1,634,491	741.39	1,975,202	
1103000 SWORDFISH FRESH	0	.00	0	43,137	19.57	130,362	
1103300 SWORDFISH FROZEN	0	.00	0	701,746	318.31	2,309,172	
1103565 FLOUNDERS & OTHER FLATFISH EXCE	760	.34	3,515	35,043	15.90	91,336	
1103570 OTHER SALTWATER FISH FRESH	16,689	7.57	68,432	150,195	68.13	645,521	
1103575 OTHER SALTWATER FISH FROZEN	240,894	109.27	628,545	2,838,011	1,287.30	7,566,626	
1104000 OTHER FISH FRESH OR FRZN SCLD E	11,166	5.06	41,036	119,612	54.26	391,983	

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		POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
JAPAN (CONT.)							
1104500	OTHER FISH FRESH OR FRZN SCLD E	0	.00	0	3,580	1.62	6,108
1104710	COD BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	305,571	138.60	568,372
1104724	TURBOT BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	20,000	9.07	42,236
1104728	OTHER FLATFISH BLOCKS OVER 10 L	118,500	53.75	236,797	1,554,261	705.00	2,738,905
1104730	HADDOCK BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	14,190	6.44	21,623
1104740	POLLOCK BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	2,712,729	1,230.47	2,532,161
1104755	WHITING BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	25,500	11.57	37,067	421,500	191.19	712,305
1104760	ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH BLOCKS O	0	.00	0	72,000	32.66	182,949
1104785	OTHER FISH BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	43,984	19.95	82,731	646,316	293.16	1,659,402
1105520	ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH FILLETS F	0	.00	0	1,010	.46	1,346
1105550	COD FILLETS FROZEN OVER QUOTA	48,778	22.13	92,284	1,238,097	561.59	2,178,044
1105565	CUSK HADDOCK HAKE AND POLLOCK F	0	.00	0	154,130	69.91	119,184
1105570	CUSK HADDOCK HAKE AND POLLOCK F	38,000	17.24	43,446	1,073,893	487.11	1,092,153
1106520	YELLOW PERCH FILLETS FROZEN	0	.00	0	47,186	21.40	129,721
1107015	PIKE PICKEREL YELLOW PIKE PIKE-	0	.00	0	1,320	.60	3,013
1107028	OTHER FRESHWATER FISH FILLETS F	0	.00	0	2,640	1.20	1,897
1107033	FLATFISH FILLETS EXCEPT HALIBUT	0	.00	0	20,000	9.07	20,417
1107038	TURBOT FILLETS FROZEN	61,950	28.10	118,323	767,950	348.34	1,520,909
1107039	OTHER FLATFISH FILLETS FROZEN	432,475	196.17	500,093	5,864,143	2,659.93	6,261,076
1107070	SALMON FILLETS FRESH OR FROZEN	504	.23	3,227	46,415	21.05	36,939
1107080	OTHER SALTWATER FISH FILLETS F	1,060,981	481.25	3,001,954	17,867,443	8,104.53	43,302,484
1111000	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK D	0	.00	0	8,069	3.66	17,174
1111500	SHARK FINS DRIED	0	.00	0	20,546	9.32	480,330
1111800	OTHER FISH DRIED	54,753	24.84	213,148	695,774	315.60	2,556,161
1112200	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK S	2,250	1.02	9,147	3,495	1.59	16,311
1112800	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK S	0	.00	0	2,029	.92	10,363
1114000	MACKEREL SALTED OR PICKLED IN B	15,521	7.04	24,208	91,974	41.72	131,156
1114400	OTHER MACKEREL SALTED & PICKLED	24,178	10.97	16,401	57,385	26.03	83,753
1115600	OTHER FISH PICKLED OR SALTED I	264	.12	1,147	16,362	7.42	53,698
1116000	OTHER FISH PICKLED OR SALTED I	4,450	2.02	15,530	78,991	35.83	160,930
1117600	HERRING OTHER SMOKED	0	.00	0	1,928	.87	6,425
1118800	SALMON SMOKED	0	.00	0	2,792	1.27	27,132
1119200	OTHER FISH SMOKED	0	.00	0	3,858	1.75	13,162
1120100	ANCHOVIES CANNED NOT IN OIL W	191	.09	1,675	23,185	10.52	58,651
1120300	ANCHOVIES OTHER CANNED NOT IN O	0	.00	0	30,855	14.00	27,382
1120500	BONITO & YELLOWTAIL CANNED NOT	4,935	2.24	15,361	21,349	9.68	111,163
1120800	HERRING CANNED SMOKED KIPPERD	0	.00	0	2,258	1.02	6,739
1121000	HERRING CANNED OTHER OVER 1 LB	0	.00	0	1,141	.52	5,066
1121200	HERRING CANNED OTHER NOT OVER 1	0	.00	0	42,215	19.15	62,528
1121400	POLLOCK CANNED NOT IN OIL	382,032	173.29	586,522	8,750,175	3,969.01	12,677,879
1121800	SALMON CANNED NOT IN OIL	565	.26	3,605	8,034	3.64	64,792
1122000	SARDINES CANNED NOT IN OIL NOT	76,265	34.59	48,243	3,051,189	1,383.99	1,624,760
1122100	SARDINES IN TOMATO SAUCE	216,573	98.24	143,272	3,921,066	1,778.56	2,483,172
1122300	SARDINES CANNED NOT IN OIL	0	.00	0	70,699	32.07	72,709
1122400	SARDINES CANNED OTHER NOT IN O	1,050	.48	4,054	17,236	7.82	60,202
1123020	ALBACORE TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL	157,323	71.36	329,115	1,656,508	751.38	2,670,646
1123040	OTHER TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL N	31,171	14.14	60,338	741,361	336.28	972,338
1123400	OTHER TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL NO	0	.00	0	146	.07	1,195

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JAPAN	(CONT.)	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
1123410	ALBACORE TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL	0	.00	0	1,724,181	782.07	2,936,855
1123420	OTHER TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL N	0	.00	0	559,115	253.61	776,447
1123620	MACKEREL CANNED NOT IN OIL	58,564	26.56	40,497	703,304	319.01	416,113
1123640	OTHER FISH CANNED NOT IN OIL	10,866	4.93	77,824	148,687	67.44	792,712
1124000	ANCHOVIES CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	4,102	1.86	7,913
1124600	HERRING CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	495	.22	1,781
1125200	SALMON CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	23,897	10.84	48,175
1128200	SARDINES CANNED IN OIL NT SMKD	0	.00	0	29,998	13.61	33,442
1128600	SARDINES CANNED IN OIL SKIN OR	0	.00	0	46,495	21.09	25,308
1129000	TUNA CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	6,803	3.09	17,850
1129400	OTHER FISH CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	52,539	23.83	109,594
1130100	FISH PASTES & SAUCES CANNED	41,016	18.60	67,620	350,283	158.89	351,561
1130500	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED IN	0	.00	0	22,037	10.00	45,909
1130810	SURIMI BASED ANALOG PRODUCT WIT	109,601	49.71	213,387	2,340,616	1,061.68	3,793,790
1130820	BALLS CAKES ECT CANNED NO OIL N	204,671	92.84	398,001	2,503,931	1,135.76	4,546,229
1131100	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED OTH	15,724	7.13	39,184	608,163	275.86	1,071,505
1131500	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED O	24,623	10.94	34,642	1,738,973	788.78	2,840,746
1132000	FISH STICKS & SIMILAR PROD NOT	382	.17	2,506	162,425	73.67	277,611
1132500	FISH STICKS & SIMILAR PRODUCTS	602	.27	1,154	4,006	1.82	6,918
1133000	STURGEON ROE FRESH & FRZN PREP	0	.00	0	16	.01	2,492
1133500	OTHER FISH ROE BOILED CANNED	0	.00	0	475	.22	2,866
1134000	OTHER FISH ROE	32,995	14.97	210,558	352,202	159.76	2,055,022
1135000	FISH PREP OR PRESERV IN OIL	0	.00	0	159	.07	1,556
1135620	ALBACORE TUNA NOT IN OIL NOT OV	0	.00	0	115,000	52.16	248,003
1135820	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL MINCED OV	70,000	31.75	84,555	3,510,936	1,592.53	4,493,731
1135840	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL NOT OVER	44,560	20.21	52,855	316,988	143.78	613,373
1136020	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL MINCED	0	.00	0	499,836	226.72	770,734
1136040	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL	21,301	9.66	96,996	403,818	183.17	1,231,565
1140100	RAZOR CLAMS CANNED	264	.12	1,493	5,050	2.29	21,876
1140400	OTHER CLAMS CANNED LESS THAN 24	1,060	.48	1,234	60,869	27.61	75,887
1140600	CLAMS OTHER THAN RAZOR CANNED L	239	.11	1,035	28,692	13.01	80,752
1141000	OTHER CLAMS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	13,346	6.05	66,174
1141500	CRABMEAT FRESH OR FROZEN	29,770	13.50	159,094	1,013,595	459.76	4,542,170
1142020	SNOW CRABMEAT CANNED	854	.39	6,939	169,111	76.71	960,377
1142040	OTHER CRABMEAT CANNED	0	.00	0	115,075	52.20	497,854
1142500	OTHER CRABMEAT	0	.00	0	29,068	13.19	92,351
1143000	CRABS FRESH OR FROZEN EXECPT CR	49,288	22.36	303,541	120,634	54.72	569,895
1143400	OYSTERS CANNED SMOKED	18,594	8.43	48,195	61,218	27.77	142,084
1143600	OYSTERS CANNED	252,914	114.72	293,653	1,179,223	534.89	1,375,543
1144040	OYSTERS OTHER THAN SEED FRESH O	18,389	8.34	109,497	222,813	101.07	1,031,624
1144510	ABALONE FRESH, FROZEN OR CANNED	3,153	1.43	13,273	36,710	16.65	285,865
1144512	CONCHS FRESH OR FROZEN (STA	1,720	.78	5,934	2,160	.98	10,123
1144515	LOBSTERS CANNED	0	.00	0	5,070	2.30	29,676
1144520	LOBSTERS LIVE FRESH	0	.00	0	20,400	9.25	69,962
1144525	LOBSTERS TAILS (ROCK) FRESH & F	0	.00	0	18,546	8.41	236,151
1144530	LOBSTERS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIE	35,000	15.88	240,806	241,460	109.52	1,251,990
1144537	SCALLOPS FRESH OR FROZEN	300,622	136.36	1,542,107	8,415,481	3,817.19	38,373,361
1144545	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH OR FROZEN	13,677	6.20	28,854	261,063	118.42	905,587

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JAPAN (CONT.)							
1144550	SHRIMP CANNED	0	.00	0	57,647	26.15	161,763
1144557	SHRIMP PEELED RAW FRESH & FROZE	9,370	4.25	249,589	212,665	96.46	1,110,027
1144562	SHRIMP PEELED OTHER FRESH & F	5,011	2.27	36,227	165,839	75.22	2,021,314
1144580	SQUID LOLIGO	0	.00	0	200	.09	2,135
1144585	SQUID OTHER	164,785	74.75	214,676	1,678,285	761.26	3,183,700
1144598	OTHER SHELLFISH, FRESH OR FROZEN	167,432	75.95	684,729	3,846,219	1,744.61	9,518,163
1145000	CLAM JUICE CANNED	0	.00	0	331,001	150.14	505,956
1820500	ANTIPASTOS	3,342	1.52	3,251	5,100	2.31	4,711
1824800	SEAWEEDS & MARINE PLANTS FOR E	123,943	56.22	825,974	1,581,370	717.30	11,449,356
1824900	SHRIMP CHIPS	60,792	27.57	59,025	652,153	295.81	622,543
1825000	SOUP PREPARATIONS CONTAINING O	23,482	10.65	41,093	79,696	36.15	192,932
1830505	SURIMI BASED ANALOG PRODUCT WIT	1,787,727	810.90	3,268,358	25,167,849	11,415.93	43,638,814
EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS		7,797,615	3,536.95	17,115,222	150,453,168	68,244.36	277,775,562
1009000	TURTLES LIVE	0	.00	0	15	.01	1,500
1144020	SEED OYSTERS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	392,400	177.99	59,011
1770200	COD LIVER OILS	48,965	22.21	35,411	237,392	107.68	150,793
1770400	OTHER LIVER OILS	1,984	.90	3,222	132,040	59.89	297,490
1771200	ANCHOVY OIL	111,554	50.60	175,140	377,658	171.30	606,025
1771400	COD OIL	0	.00	0	31,747	14.40	21,900
1771800	SHARK OIL	0	.00	0	431	.20	3,342
1772600	OTHER FISH OILS	15,598	7.08	58,887	1,751,678	794.55	6,863,498
1845530	FISH MEAL & SCRAP	0	.00	0	56,000	25.40	45,768
1903000	CORAL CRUDE	0	.00	0	14,451	6.55	16,245
1903500	CUTTLEFISH BONE	27,112	12.30	40,369	256,357	116.28	376,903
1905000	FISH SOUNDS	0	.00	0	248	.11	3,665
1908500	MARINE SHELLS CRUDE	67,918	30.81	37,688	174,368	79.09	161,140
1908500	SPONGES GRASS VELVET YELLOW	0	.00	0	115	.05	1,189
1909000	SPONGES HARDHEAD OR REEF	0	.00	0	1,761	.80	6,157
1909300	SPONGES OTHER	0	.00	0	3,544	1.61	187,802
1920540	SEAWEED OTHER CRUDE GROUND OR P	1,155	.52	8,593	54,398	24.67	446,804
1920700	CARRAGEENIN	0	.00	0	33,307	15.11	82,837
4550200	AGAR AGAR	5,760	2.61	99,317	123,756	56.13	1,526,806
4738200	PEARL ESSENCE	0	.00	0	55	.02	1,948
7927000	ARTICLES OF NATURAL SPONGE	0	.00	0	7,263	3.29	50,419
NON-EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS		280,046	127.03	458,627	3,648,987	1,655.13	10,911,242
REPORTED UNITS CONVERTED TO POUNDS							
1202085	REPTILE HIDES & SKINS RAW	0	REPORTED IN PCS	0	1,340	REPORTED IN PCS	35,620
1821100	BALLS HASH PASTE ETC INCL FISH	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	12,525	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	304,081
1845580	FISH & ANIMAL SOLUBLES	0	.00	0	326,000	147.87	289,815
1847020	PET FOOD PACKAGED FOR RETAIL S	34,940	15.85	70,876	446,178	202.38	747,122
1847070	OTHER BYPRODUCTS FROM MILLING O	0	.00	0	932,000	422.75	72,982
1904800	FISH & SHELLFISH LIVE FOR USE O	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	125,154	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	2,070,507
4152700	IODINE RESUBLINED	337,302	153.00	2,491,287	4,388,215	1,990.46	30,627,543
4264800	LITHIUM SALTS	0	.00	0	3,288	1.49	27,233
4268800	SODIUM ALGINATE	0	.00	0	9,917	4.50	26,600

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JAPAN	(CONT.)								
4272800	OTHER SALTS OF ORGANIC ACIDS	4,431	2.01	20,882	54,879	24.89	186,661		
4375800	HORMONES NATURAL NOT MIXED A	6,000	REPORTED IN GMS	49,877	11,882	REPORTED IN GMS	27,192		
4376000	HORMONES NATURAL OTHER	0	REPORTED IN GMS	0	2	REPORTED IN GMS	3,079		
4378400	VITAMINS NATURAL NOT MIXED A	0	.00	0	115,180	52.24	2,313,632		
4378600	VITAMINS NATURAL OTHER	0	.00	0	83,398	37.83	241,112		
4380100	VITAMINS IN MEDICINAL DOSES	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,831		
4400000	MEDICAL DOSES IMPORTED IN PILL	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	102,699	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	8,492,924		
4554200	GELATIN & ANIMAL GLUE VALUED 4	157	.07	3,690	113,822	51.63	143,057		
4613000	PERFUMES ETC WITH NO ALCOHOL	3,003	1.36	36,095	47,457	21.53	349,867		
4613500	PERFUMES ETC WITH ALCOHOL	1,272	.58	23,928	19,735	8.95	342,946		
4651000	FATTY SUBSTANCES ACIDS ESTERS E	565,999	256.73	388,313	3,325,879	1,508.59	3,102,202		
4652020	FATTY SUBSTANCES ACIDS OTHER TH	40,695	18.46	68,403	458,735	208.08	790,936		
4653000	FATTY SUBSTANCES SODIUM POTASSI	0	.00	0	75,996	34.47	17,251		
4655000	FATTY SUBSTANCES ALCOHOLS AND S	0	.00	0	61,717	27.99	130,579		
4656000	FATTY SUBSTANCES ACIDS ESTERS E	0	.00	0	1,124	.51	2,165		
4662500	SOAP & SOAP POWDERS	172	.08	1,260	4,235	1.92	22,425		
4742200	DRAWING INK	941	.43	1,990	11,025	5.00	44,646		
4743000	PAINTS NOT CONTAINING TITANIUM	6,631	3.01	32,623	330,858	150.07	1,199,321		
4743500	PAINTS WITH TITANIUM PIGMENTS	1,662	.75	20,378	19,519	8.85	92,075		
4744600	VARNISHES NOT OTHERWISE PROVID	316	REPORTED IN GAS	48,505	19,492	REPORTED IN GAS	610,285		
4901000	FATTY SUBSTANCES NOT SULFATED O	0	.00	0	2,226	1.01	3,746		
4901400	FATTY SUBSTANCES NOT SULFATED O	0	.00	0	51,221	23.23	149,579		
4903200	FATTY SUBSTANCES NOT SULFATED O	89,503	40.60	38,361	203,426	92.27	234,721		
4906500	FATTY SUBSTANCES NOT SULFATED A	33,757	15.31	23,120	365,337	165.71	388,648		
4907500	FATTY SUBSTANCES NOT SULFATED A	7,920	3.59	17,222	101,872	46.21	250,771		
4909000	FATTY SUBSTANCES NOT SULFATED E	2,205	1.00	13,748	783,933	355.59	1,598,467		
4910000	ARTIFICIAL MIXTURES OF TWO OR M	10,009	4.54	16,991	107,781	48.89	235,113		
4943000	ARTIFICIAL MIXTURES OF TWO OR M	0	.00	0	5,000	2.27	9,501		
5445100	GLASS MIRRORS NT OVER ONE SQ F	161,136	REPORTED IN NOS	1,827,346	2,075,071	REPORTED IN NOS	16,865,586		
6501320	TABLE KNIVES WITH HANDLES OF B	0	REPORTED IN NOS	0	3,060	REPORTED IN NOS	1,203		
6501340	KNIVES WITH HANDLES OF ANIMAL B	0	REPORTED IN NOS	0	4,723	REPORTED IN NOS	22,939		
6504300	CUTLERY MADE WITH ANIMAL BONE I	0	REPORTED IN NOS	0	4,904	REPORTED IN NOS	5,650		
7060400	LUGGAGE & HANDBAGS OF REPTILE L	1,69-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	31,016	12,69-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	152,246		
7060600	LUGGAGE & HANDBAGS OF REPTILE L	0	REPORTED IN NOS	0	1,716	REPORTED IN NOS	27,516		
7280500	LINOLEUM INLAID	8,050	REPORTED IN YDS	4,727	8,050	REPORTED IN YDS	4,727		
7281000	LINOLEUM EXCEPT INLAID	0	REPORTED IN YDS	0	35,720	REPORTED IN YDS	39,110		
7401300	JEWELRY OTHER THAN SILVER, OTHER	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	10,228	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	359,288		
7401400	JEWELRY OTHER, THAN SILVER, OTH	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	309,865	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	5,086,231		
7401500	JEWELRY WITH PRECIOUS STONES &	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	139,618	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,352,380		
7408000	CRUCIFIXES & MEDALS WITH PEARLS	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	61,042		
7410500	PEARLS NATURAL NOT STRUNG	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,116	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	409,831		
7410800	PEARLS CULTURED NOT STRUNG	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	6,854,275	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	127,751,681		
7411000	IMITATION PEARLS & PEARL BEADS	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	288,941	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	3,263,233		
7411500	CORAL CUT BUT NOT SET	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	6,067	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	138,394		
7412000	BEADS BUGLES SPANGLES NOT SET O	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	3,035		
7452000	BUTTONS OF PEARL OR SHELL	8,629	REPORTED IN GRS	54,595	149,186	REPORTED IN GRS	875,925		
7913000	BELTING LEATHER CUT OR SHAPED F	0	.00	0	4,357	1.98	45,468		
7916000	LEATHER BELTS	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	28,938	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	480,146		

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	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
JAPAN (CONT.)						
7916500 BAGS BASKETS BOXES CASES NOT E	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		6,739	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		50,749
7917000 WEARING APPAREL NOT ELSEWHERE S	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		28,429
7918000 ARTICLES OF LEATHER	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		567
7924000 ARTICLES OF BONE	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		4,123
7925000 ARTICLES OF SHELL	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		28,657	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		155,072
7926000 ARTICLES OF IVORY	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		40,845	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		196,988
NON-EDIBLE PARTIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS	-	-	13,240,900	-	-	212,747,794
QUANTITY CONVERTED, NOT REPORTED OR NON-STANDARD						
TOTAL FOR JAPAN	8,077,661	3,663.98	30,814,749	154,102,155	69,899.49	501,434,598

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	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
REP. OF KOREA						
1066000 FROGS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	35,000	15.88	84,554
1101012 ALBACORE TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	401,490	182.11	450,452
1101020 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	330,000	149.69	123,750
1101037 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	40,000	18.14	72,640	121,078	54.92	167,456
1101045 SKIPJACK TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	455,209	206.48	152,025
1101050 TUNA NOT SPECIFIED FRESH OR F	1,521	.69	1,130	201,510	91.40	37,286
1101070 SEA HERRING FROZEN	0	.00	0	4,290	1.95	6,724
1101815 WHITEFISH FROZEN	0	.00	0	152,000	68.95	169,755
1101840 LAKE TROUT FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	163,680	74.24	151,451
1101875 OTHER FRESHWATER FISH FRESH OR	0	.00	0	170,273	77.23	79,233
1101889 COD FROZEN	0	.00	0	219,772	99.69	373,306
1101897 CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK FROZE	1,712	.78	4,360	142,926	64.83	198,385
1101899 EELS SHAD STURGEON FRESH AND F	615	.28	1,195	281,349	127.62	541,432
1102500 MACKEREL FRESH	0	.00	0	5,697	2.58	5,565
1102800 MACKEREL FROZEN	21,393	9.70	19,411	203,014	92.09	194,921
1103300 SWORDFISH FROZEN	0	.00	0	82,555	37.45	233,932
1103565 FLOUNDERS & OTHER FLATFISH EXCE	1,978	.90	2,532	3,080	1.40	4,051
1103570 OTHER SALTWATER FISH FRESH	57,525	26.09	103,171	108,725	49.32	185,366
1103575 OTHER SALTWATER FISH FROZEN	41,175	18.68	50,505	744,095	337.52	894,565
1104500 OTHER FISH FRESH OR FRZN SCLD E	0	.00	0	5,992	2.72	4,680
1104710 COD BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	923,024	418.68	1,467,036	11,104,648	5,036.98	17,135,209
1104728 OTHER FLATFISH BLOCKS OVER 10 L	752,068	341.13	1,246,606	3,032,606	1,375.57	4,122,016
1104730 HADDOCK BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	19,074	8.65	31,380	66,447	30.14	78,467
1104740 POLLOCK BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	3,603,422	1,634.48	3,369,470	49,841,757	22,607.82	45,398,426
1104755 WHITING BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	102,548	46.51	102,506
1104760 ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH BLOCKS 0	72,000	32.66	185,335	72,000	32.66	185,335

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REP. OF KOREA	(CONT.)	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
1104765	OTHER FISH BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	313,277	142.10	378,056	4,718,844	2,140.43	5,543,823
1105000	COD CUSK HADDOCK ETC FILLETS U	0	.00	0	66,991	30.39	66,395
1105545	COD FILLETS FRESH OVER QUOTA	40,500	18.37	75,497	78,000	35.38	138,746
1105550	COD FILLETS FROZEN OVER QUOTA	753,886	341.96	1,382,842	6,861,539	3,112.34	12,312,983
1105565	CUSK HADDOCK HAKE AND POLLOCK F	0	.00	0	79,960	36.27	92,540
1105570	CUSK HADDOCK HAKE AND POLLOCK F	149,325	67.73	191,149	7,125,363	3,232.01	7,867,314
1107033	FLATFISH FILLETS EXCEPT HALIBUT	0	.00	0	76,000	34.47	127,774
1107038	TURBOT FILLETS FROZEN	120,000	54.43	261,765	430,600	195.32	957,072
1107039	OTHER FLATFISH FILLETS FROZEN	1,082,137	490.85	1,909,949	9,842,596	4,464.52	16,232,850
1107040	HALIBUT FILLETS FRESH OR FROZEN	79,992	36.28	326,670	215,829	97.90	827,041
1107070	SALMON FILLETS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	62,300	28.26	124,247
1107080	OTHER SALTWATER FISH FILLETS F	792,273	359.37	1,157,734	12,544,181	5,689.94	19,312,542
1111000	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK D	17,043	7.73	43,700	137,597	62.41	308,346
1111500	SHARK FINS DRIED	100	.05	4,461	700	.32	28,781
1111800	OTHER FISH DRIED	49,838	22.61	144,268	569,320	258.24	1,382,162
1112200	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK S	15,825	7.18	24,244	69,564	31.55	131,646
1112800	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK S	7,185	3.26	43,153	13,368	6.06	67,169
1114000	MACKEREL SALTED OR PICKLED IN B	36,920	16.75	46,446	181,334	82.25	172,769
1114400	OTHER MACKEREL SALTED & PICKLED	0	.00	0	11,649	5.28	17,510
1114800	SALMON SALTED OR PICKLED	0	.00	0	3,000	1.36	5,228
1115600	OTHER FISH PICKLED OR SALTED I	81,401	36.92	125,447	425,973	193.22	521,874
1116000	OTHER FISH PICKLED OR SALTED I	26,187	11.88	66,663	157,497	71.44	326,387
1116400	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK S	0	.00	0	960	.44	1,981
1118400	MACKEREL SMOKED	0	.00	0	2,249	1.02	1,949
1119200	OTHER FISH SMOKED	0	.00	0	24,035	10.90	35,565
1120100	ANCHOVIES CANNED NOT IN OIL W	5,867	2.66	4,483	11,917	5.41	21,035
1120300	ANCHOVIES OTHER CANNED NOT IN O	1,133	.51	4,051	48,500	22.00	39,801
1121400	POLLOCK CANNED NOT IN OIL	401,280	182.02	540,678	1,642,723	745.13	2,231,415
1121800	SALMON CANNED NOT IN OIL	0	.00	0	2,164,448	981.78	2,804,817
1122000	SARDINES CANNED NOT IN OIL NOT	137,621	62.42	77,539	802,845	364.16	421,617
1122100	SARDINES IN TOMATO SAUCE	137,429	62.34	82,735	1,709,928	775.61	870,817
1123020	ALBACORE TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL	0	.00	0	33,666	15.27	29,700
1123040	OTHER TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL N	0	.00	0	272,327	123.53	237,600
1123620	MACKEREL CANNED NOT IN OIL	5,739	2.60	4,217	516,208	234.15	343,319
1123640	OTHER FISH CANNED NOT IN OIL	7,439	3.37	11,393	150,686	68.35	260,847
1124000	ANCHOVIES CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	20,966	9.51	25,487
1125000	POLLOCK CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	3,000	1.36	4,176
1128200	SARDINES CANNED IN OIL NT SMKD	0	.00	0	28,920	13.12	25,770
1129400	OTHER FISH CANNED IN OIL	360	.16	1,752	517,070	234.54	569,311
1130100	FISH PASTES & SAUCES CANNED	5,922	2.69	5,268	26,384	11.97	27,950
1130500	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED IN	0	.00	0	3,000	1.36	3,086
1130610	SURIMI BASED ANALOG PRODUCT WIT	113,993	51.71	161,004	2,232,611	1,012.69	2,740,793
1130820	BALLS CAKES ECT CANNED NO OIL N	214,238	97.18	254,589	1,625,362	737.25	1,991,311
1131100	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED OTH	45,570	20.67	60,550	330,292	149.82	506,657
1131500	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED O	183,675	83.31	255,714	700,433	317.71	927,300
1133000	STURGEON ROE FRESH & FRZN PREP	425	.19	36,880	9,637	4.37	69,753
1134000	OTHER FISH ROE	17,440	7.91	54,361	320,018	145.16	1,019,158
1135820	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL MINCED OV	50,010	22.68	62,995	3,445,808	1,552.99	3,835,226

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1135840	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL NOT OVER	210,538	95.50	242,878	2,234,533	1,013.57	2,808,529
1136020	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL MINCED	0	.00	0	139,969	63.49	192,912
1136040	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL	144,942	65.74	205,914	801,245	363.44	1,168,800
1140100	RAZOR CLAMS CANNED	0	.00	0	450	.20	2,300
1140400	OTHER CLAMS CANNED LESS THAN 24	70,020	31.76	90,672	911,430	413.42	1,064,623
1140600	CLAMS OTHER THAN RAZOR CANNED L	81,446	36.94	158,201	1,334,128	605.15	2,265,003
1141000	OTHER CLAMS FRESH OR FROZEN	19,876	9.02	26,027	193,444	87.74	282,091
1141500	CRABMEAT FRESH OR FROZEN	384,530	174.42	1,770,121	4,321,586	1,960.24	19,618,233
1142020	SNOW CRABMEAT CANNED	6,116	2.77	33,238	36,676	16.64	188,813
1142040	OTHER CRABMEAT CANNED	0	.00	0	24,300	11.02	51,363
1142500	OTHER CRABMEAT	660	.30	1,340	104,247	47.29	178,121
1143000	CRABS FRESH OR FROZEN EXECPT CR	137,105	62.19	469,794	3,703,838	1,680.03	12,189,220
1143400	OYSTERS CANNED SMOKED	70,963	32.19	171,588	7,945,655	3,604.09	16,422,005
1143600	OYSTERS CANNED	45,395	20.59	24,889	10,508,264	4,766.46	11,412,571
1144040	OYSTERS OTHER THAN SEED FRESH O	247,054	112.06	231,064	3,745,660	1,699.00	5,783,604
1144510	ABALONE FRESH, FROZEN OR CANNED	0	.00	0	5,080	2.30	25,856
1144515	LOBSTERS CANNED	0	.00	0	11,536	5.23	57,658
1144530	LOBSTERS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIE	0	.00	0	3,555	1.61	38,352
1144537	SCALLOPS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	9,484	4.30	58,332
1144545	SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH OR FROZEN	85,716	38.88	139,629	339,452	153.97	550,456
1144550	SHRIMP CANNED	9,827	4.46	11,475	56,696	25.72	57,107
1144557	SHRIMP PEELED RAW FRESH & FROZE	16,150	7.33	22,329	133,970	60.77	262,377
1144562	SHRIMP PEELED OTHER FRESH & F	81,828	37.02	105,401	281,780	127.81	421,564
1144572	SHRIMP BREADED FRESH & FROZEN	28	.01	1,295	20,038	9.09	36,523
1144580	SQUID LOLIGO	30,800	13.97	58,761	71,175	32.28	91,727
1144585	SQUID OTHER	318,816	144.61	429,294	1,949,121	884.11	2,888,233
1144598	OTHER SHELLFISH, FRESH OR FROZEN	268,630	121.85	561,529	1,853,266	840.63	3,892,189
1824800	SEAWEEDS & MARINE PLANTS FOR E	39,754	18.03	117,766	1,051,965	477.16	1,821,837
1824900	SHRIMP CHIPS	32,757	14.86	30,518	320,129	145.21	240,123
1825000	SOUP PREPARATIONS CONTAINING O	0	.00	0	9,603	4.36	7,442
1830505	SURIMI BASED ANALOG PRODUCT WIT	461,761	209.45	672,624	4,923,003	2,233.03	6,951,778
EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS		13,194,047	5,984.70	19,931,371	175,413,217	79,566.07	247,722,191
1144020	SEED OYSTERS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	552,725	250.71	67,469
1770400	OTHER LIVER OILS	154	.07	3,868	154	.07	3,868
1845530	FISH MEAL & SCRAP	252,000	114.31	25,185	796,000	361.06	89,829
1905000	FISH SOUNDS	750	.34	2,983	4,055	1.84	11,452
1906500	MARINE SHELLS CRUDE	0	.00	0	5,176	2.35	35,148
1920540	SEAWEED OTHER CRUDE GROUND OR P	0	.00	0	66,326	30.08	11,817
1920700	CARRAGEENIN	4,400	2.00	15,867	30,800	13.97	114,465
4550200	AGAR AGAR	0	.00	0	31,560	14.32	215,448
4738200	PEARL ESSENCE	0	.00	0	5,689	2.58	216,000
7927000	ARTICLES OF NATURAL SPONGE	0	.00	0	4,934	2.24	56,051
NON-EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS		257,304	116.72	47,903	1,497,419	679.22	821,547
REPORTED UNITS CONVERTED TO POUNDS							
1242585	FURSKINS BEAVER NOT DYED		0 REPORTED IN NOS	0	1,750	REPORTED IN NOS	7,210

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1242590	OTHER THAN WHOLE SKINS DRESSED	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	31,620
1246590	OTHER THAN WHOLE SKINS DRESSED	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	79,786
1821100	BALLS HASH PASTE ETC INCL FISH	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	27,198	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	453,472
1845560	FISH & ANIMAL SOLUBLES	0	.00	0	128,000	58.06	19,752
1904500	FISH & SHELLFISH LIVE FOR USE O	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	9,071
4378000	HORMONES NATURAL OTHER	0	REPORTED IN GMS	0	75	REPORTED IN GMS	8,360
4400000	MEDICAL DOSES IMPORTED IN PILL	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	206,125	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,863,475
4554200	GELATIN & ANIMAL GLUE VALUED 4	0	.00	0	717	.33	2,880
4613000	PERFUMES ETC WITH NO ALCOHOL	252	.11	6,069	2,123	.96	17,664
4613500	PERFUMES ETC WITH ALCOHOL	0	.00	0	45	.02	1,489
4682500	SOAP & SOAP POWDERS	36,180	16.41	27,209	611,824	313.81	376,981
4743000	PAINTS NOT CONTAINING TITANIUM	0	.00	0	26,282	11.92	20,762
4743500	PAINTS WITH TITANIUM PIGMENTS	0	.00	0	104,698	47.49	70,877
5445100	GLASS MIRRORS NT OVER ONE SQ F	2,190,919	REPORTED IN NOS	453,332	19,753,942	REPORTED IN NOS	5,737,267
6501340	KNIVES WITH HANDLES OF ANIMAL B	300	REPORTED IN NOS	2,229	19,500	REPORTED IN NOS	8,359
6511140	MANICURE OR PEDICURE SETS IN L	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	34,220	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	796,943
7080400	LUGGAGE & HANDBAGS OF REPTILE L	19,18-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	109,058	150,41-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	970,836
7080800	LUGGAGE & HANDBAGS OF REPTILE L	1,610	REPORTED IN NOS	41,156	42,147	REPORTED IN NOS	818,268
7281000	LINOLEUM EXCEPT INLAID	0	REPORTED IN YDS	0	96,062	REPORTED IN YDS	106,022
7401300	JEWELRY OTHER THAN SILVER, OTHER	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	382,128	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,631,812
7401400	JEWELRY OTHER, THAN SILVER, OTH	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	755,956	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	9,052,094
7401500	JEWELRY WITH PRECIOUS STONES &	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	262,272	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,781,554
7408000	CRUCIFIXES& MEDALS WITH PEARLS	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,860	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	99,411
7410800	PEARLS CULTURED NOT STRUNG	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	77,247
7411000	IMITATION PEARLS & PEARL BEADS	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	96,598	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	448,054
7411500	CORAL CUT BUT NOT SET	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	5,698
7452000	BUTTONS OF PEARL OR SHELL	10,363	REPORTED IN GRS	39,061	57,466	REPORTED IN GRS	324,663
7913000	BELTING LEATHER CUT OR SHAPED F	0	.00	0	47	.02	632
7918000	LEATHER BELTS	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,346,318	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	8,390,523
7918500	BAGS BASKETS BOXES CASES NOT E	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	83,797	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	368,308
7917000	WEARING APPAREL NOT ELSEWHERE S	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	2,782	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	157,838
7918000	ARTICLES OF LEATHER	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	98,298
7924000	ARTICLES OF BONE	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	22,176
7925000	ARTICLES OF SHELL	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	10,079	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	105,639
7926000	ARTICLES OF IVORY	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	-	UNITS NOT REPORTED	1,386
NON-EDIBLE PARTIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS		-	-	3,887,447	-	-	33,966,426
QUANTITY CONVERTED, NOT REPORTED OR NON-STANDARD		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FOR REP. OF KOREA		13,451,351	6,101.42	23,866,721	176,910,636	80,245.29	282,510,164

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POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
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TAIWAN

1088000 FROGS FRESH OR FROZEN	9,360	4.25	32,924	25,575	11.60	60,918
1101009 SMELTS FROZEN	0	.00	0	37,200	16.87	18,957
1101012 ALBACORE TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	11,715,970	5,314.27	11,551,843	69,768,499	31,646.43	71,677,384
1101020 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	2,318,641	1,051.72	1,697,860
1101025 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	24,548	11.13	14,183
1101030 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	281,224	127.56	532,700	6,715,775	3,046.22	13,015,534
1101037 YELLOWFIN TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	112,178	50.88	336,159
1101045 SKIPJACK TUNA FRESH OR FROZEN	113,732	51.59	47,409	1,158,102	525.31	391,352
1101050 TUNA NOT SPECIFIED FRESH OR F	0	.00	0	106,448	48.28	69,615
1101575 OTHER FRESHWATER FISH FRESH OR	6,893	3.13	6,264	94,043	42.66	78,893
1101599 EELS SHAD STURGEON FRESH AND F	0	.00	0	113,382	51.43	980,759
1102045 SALMON FRESH	0	.00	0	725	.33	3,696
1102800 MACKEREL FROZEN	127,740	57.94	112,154	1,497,226	679.13	1,302,466
1103000 SWORDFISH FRESH	36,000	16.33	72,605	351,014	159.22	673,740
1103300 SWORDFISH FROZEN	0	.00	0	120,780	54.79	274,827

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TAIWAN	(CONT.)	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
1103565	FLOUNDERS & OTHER FLATFISH EXCE	4,950	2.25	7,370	4,950	2.25	7,370
1103570	OTHER SALTWATER FISH FRESH	0	.00	0	367,627	166.75	327,580
1103575	OTHER SALTWATER FISH FROZEN	949,023	430.47	783,283	4,810,918	2,182.19	3,560,806
1104710	COD BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	207,834	94.27	396,021
1104726	OTHER FLATFISH BLOCKS OVER 10 L	0	.00	0	4,000	1.81	3,982
1104730	HADDOCK BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	288,420	130.83	522,086
1104740	PULLOCK BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	110,550	50.14	110,581
1104755	WHITING BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	12,540	5.69	11,947
1104760	ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH BLOCKS O	0	.00	0	56,298	25.54	83,144
1104765	OTHER FISH BLOCKS OVER 10 LB	0	.00	0	40,000	18.14	38,669
1105220	ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH FILLETS FR	0	.00	0	69,000	31.30	94,980
1105245	COD FILLETS FRESH	0	.00	0	1,390	.63	3,475
1105265	CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK FILLE	0	.00	0	650	.29	1,073
1107015	PIKE PICKEREL YELLOW PIKE PIKE-	0	.00	0	4,080	1.85	4,693
1107080	OTHER SALTWATER FISH FILLETS F	356,576	161.74	493,789	8,575,461	3,889.76	11,544,752
1111800	OTHER FISH DRIED	846	.38	6,100	57,933	26.28	224,716
1112800	COD CUSK HADDOCK HAKE POLLOCK S	0	.00	0	40,800	18.51	35,617
1113700	OTHER HERRING SALTED & PICKLED	0	.00	0	1,540	.70	2,881
1115600	OTHER FISH PICKLED OR SALTED I	0	.00	0	1,900	.86	2,265
1116000	OTHER FISH PICKLED OR SALTED I	0	.00	0	6,270	2.84	24,096
1118800	SALMON SMOKED	0	.00	0	6,700	3.04	43,644
1119200	OTHER FISH SMOKED	0	.00	0	1,253	.57	2,623
1121000	HERRING CANNED OTHER OVER 1 LB	0	.00	0	3,062	1.39	5,604
1122000	SARDINES CANNED NOT IN OIL NOT	0	.00	0	43,188	19.59	40,325
1123020	ALBACORE TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL	0	.00	0	4,225,228	1,916.53	7,949,268
1123040	OTHER TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL N	0	.00	0	2,191,836	994.20	3,004,889
1123410	ALBACORE TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL	892,279	404.73	1,684,251	11,740,297	5,325.30	21,963,582
1123420	OTHER TUNA CANNED NOT IN OIL N	562,816	255.29	828,498	4,352,900	1,974.44	6,271,490
1123620	MACKEREL CANNED NOT IN OIL	0	.00	0	33,730	15.30	10,653
1123640	OTHER FISH CANNED NOT IN OIL	20,223	9.17	172,092	197,897	89.76	1,186,455
1127900	SARDINES CANNED IN OIL SMKD VAL	0	.00	0	75,615	34.30	133,596
1129000	TUNA CANNED IN OIL	0	.00	0	2,925	1.33	4,906
1129400	OTHER FISH CANNED IN OIL	12,158	5.51	23,590	70,567	32.01	207,304
1130100	FISH PASTES & SAUCES CANNED	8,625	3.91	1,700	204,131	92.59	103,998
1130820	BALLS CAKES ECT CANNED NO OIL N	0	.00	0	38,938	17.66	73,767
1131100	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED OTH	0	.00	0	2,400	1.09	3,738
1131500	BALLS CAKES PUDDINGS CANNED O	0	.00	0	46,141	20.93	83,928
1135000	FISH PREP OR PRESERV IN OIL	1,800	.82	7,800	10,847	4.92	40,100
1135620	ALBACORE TUNA NOT IN OIL NOT OV	0	.00	0	20,000	9.07	48,456
1135840	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL NOT OVER	27,192	12.33	217,981	128,587	58.33	1,090,251
1136020	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL MINCED	0	.00	0	19,061	8.65	11,935
1136040	OTHER FISH NOT IN OIL	2,979	1.35	9,742	109,646	49.73	623,944
1140400	OTHER CLAMS CANNED LESS THAN 24	0	.00	0	60,000	27.22	53,200
1141000	OTHER CLAMS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	7,975	3.62	8,342
1141500	CRABMEAT FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	22,080	10.02	35,698
1142020	SNOW CRABMEAT CANNED	0	.00	0	3,726	1.69	9,345
1142040	OTHER CRABMEAT CANNED	0	.00	0	168,621	76.49	489,092
1143000	CRABS FRESH OR FROZEN EXECPT CR	0	.00	0	2,448	1.11	1,552

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TAIWAN (CONT.)	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
1143600 OYSTERS CANNED	0	.00	0	4,872	2.21	3,474
1144515 LOBSTERS CANNED	0	.00	0	1,500	.68	7,276
1144525 LOBSTERS TAILS (ROCK) FRESH & F	3,560	1.61	19,926	40,508	18.37	258,928
1144530 LOBSTERS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIC	151,900	68.90	848,669	1,324,080	600.59	7,459,579
1144537 SCALLOPS FRESH OR FROZEN	0	.00	0	88,200	40.01	268,892
1144345 SHRIMP SHELL-ON FRESH OR FROZEN	320,304	145.29	1,116,820	2,263,122	1,026.53	8,479,828
1144550 SHRIMP CANNED	18,850	8.55	115,530	258,139	117.09	902,550
1144557 SHRIMP PEELED RAW FRESH & FROZE	473,867	214.94	1,458,150	5,339,130	2,435.39	14,163,569
1144562 SHRIMP PEELED OTHER FRESH & F	1,582,285	717.71	13,523,693	5,770,236	2,617.33	41,694,712
1144580 SQUID LOLIGO	247,000	112.04	223,913	1,997,051	905.35	1,846,260
1144585 SQUID OTHER	782,953	355.16	922,429	4,433,507	2,011.00	5,070,372
1144598 OTHER SHELLFISH, FRESH OR FROZEN	9,658	4.38	62,096	447,618	203.04	1,226,927
1145000 CLAM JUICE CANNED	0	.00	0	24,496	11.11	7,018
1824800 SEAWEEDS & MARINE PLANTS FOR E	3,605	1.64	29,310	59,903	27.17	467,581
1830505 SURIMI BASED ANALOG PRODUCT WIT	0	.00	0	17,968	8.15	124,730
EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS	18,724,408	8,493.24	34,912,631	142,996,436	64,862.03	233,080,458
1845510 CANNED FISH & WHALEMEAT UNFIT	61,164	27.74	22,440	811,822	368.24	277,977
1845530 FISH MEAL & SCRAP	0	.00	0	26,000	11.79	16,244
1903000 CORAL CRUDE	16,806	7.62	10,614	132,301	60.01	87,323
1903500 CUTTLEFISH BONE	0	.00	0	29,363	13.32	23,388
1906500 MARINE SHELLS CRUDE	11,118	5.04	20,767	69,524	31.54	107,264
1920540 SEAWEED OTHER CRUDE GROUND OR P	0	.00	0	84,590	38.37	55,998
4550200 AGAR AGAR	1,817	.82	14,777	34,329	15.57	191,432
7927000 ARTICLES OF NATURAL SPONGE	1,539	.70	8,216	25,997	11.79	95,259
NON-EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS	92,444	41.92	76,814	1,213,926	550.63	854,885
REPORTED UNITS CONVERTED TO POUNDS						
1202065 REPTILE HIDES & SKINS RAW	0 REPORTED IN PCS	0	0	940 REPORTED IN PCS	26.44	26,444
1242540 MINK SKINS WHOLE DRESSED NOT D	0 REPORTED IN NOS	0	0	300 REPORTED IN NOS	13.65	13,659
1821100 BALLS HASH PASTE ETC INCL FISH	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	36,350	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	226.07	226,077
1845560 FISH & ANIMAL SOLUBLES	0	.00	0	234,000	106.14	99,807
1847020 PET FOOD PACKAGED FOR RETAIL S	14,628	6.64	17,060	180,188	81.73	307,497
1904500 FISH & SHELLFISH LIVE FOR USE O	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	6,532	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	106.01	106,018
4380100 VITAMINS IN MEDICINAL DOSES	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	1.04	1,048
4400000 MEDICAL DOSES IMPORTED IN PILL	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	0	0	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	11.86	11,868
4554200 GELATIN & ANIMAL GLUE VALUED 4	3,968	1.80	4,560	19,549	8.87	32,995
4554400 GLUE SIZE VALUED UNDER 40 CENT	0	.00	0	2,410	1.09	1,054
4613000 PERFUMES ETC WITH NO ALCOHOL	2,188	.99	10,978	17,102	7.76	54,574
4613500 PERFUMES ETC WITH ALCOHOL	18,772	8.51	39,200	60,952	27.65	160,238
4651000 FATTY SUBSTANCES ACIDS ESTERS E	0	.00	0	987	.45	26,707
4662500 SOAP & SOAP POWDERS	1,974	.90	6,139	5,425	2.46	20,915
4742200 DRAWING INK	0	.00	0	4,295	1.95	11,433
4743000 PAINTS NOT CONTAINING TITANIUM	0	.00	0	3,926	1.78	13,560
4744600 VARNISHES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED	0 REPORTED IN GAS	0	0	51 REPORTED IN GAS	1.09	1,092
5445100 GLASS MIRRORS NT OVER ONE SQ F	720,588 REPORTED IN NOS	1,484,704	9,643,874	9,643,874 REPORTED IN NOS	12,683,365	12,683,365
6501320 TABLE KNIVES WITH HANDLES OF B	0 REPORTED IN NOS	0	0	11,880 REPORTED IN NOS	9.22	9,220

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	POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS		POUNDS	METRIC TONS	DOLLARS
TAIWAN (CONT.)							
6511120 SEWING SETS IN LEATHERS CONTAIN		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	9,200		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		48,024
7060400 LUGGAGE & HANDBAGS OF REPTILE L	5,72-	- UNITS NOT REPORTED	24,684	126.92-	- UNITS NOT REPORTED		395,556
7060600 LUGGAGE & HANDBAGS OF REPTILE L	3,343	REPORTED IN NOS	52,900	27,033	REPORTED IN NOS		251,769
7401300 JEWELRY OTHER THAN SILVER, OTHER		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	56,992		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		915,382
7401400 JEWELRY OTHER, THAN SILVER, OTH		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	732,912		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		5,277,792
7401500 JEWELRY WITH PRECIOUS STONES &		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	398,721		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		3,635,973
7406000 CRUCIFIXES & MEDALS WITH PEARLS		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	22,104		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		190,947
7410500 PEARLS NATURAL NOT STRUNG		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	0		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		2,276
7410600 PEARLS CULTURED NOT STRUNG		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	69,673		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		470,809
7411000 IMITATION PEARLS & PEARL BEADS		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	41,751		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		336,099
7411500 CORAL CUT BUT NOT SET		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	59,999		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		1,353,096
7412000 BEADS BUGLES SPANGLES NOT SET O		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	0		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		2,520
7913000 BELTING LEATHER CUT OR SHAPED F	0	.00	0	6,484	2.94		49,088
7918000 LEATHER BELTS		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	3,444,877		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		41,077,499
7918500 BAGS BASKETS BOXES CASES NOT E		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	28,313		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		227,805
7917000 WEARING APPAREL NOT ELSEWHERE S		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	0		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		371,510
7918000 ARTICLES OF LEATHER		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	3,553		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		119,709
7924000 ARTICLES OF BONE		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	25,118		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		80,533
7925000 ARTICLES OF SHELL		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	27,055		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		629,774
7926000 ARTICLES OF IVORY		- UNITS NOT REPORTED	5,428		- UNITS NOT REPORTED		21,359
NON-EDIBLE PARTIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS	-	-	6,608,803	-	-		69,265,111
QUANTITY CONVERTED, NOT REPORTED OR NON-STANDARD							
TOTAL FOR TAIWAN	18,816,852	8,535.16	41,598,248	144,210,362	65,412.66		303,200,454

negotiations with Taiwan, Japan and Korea, and actions by agencies and departments involved in the issue. More specifically, what needs to be done includes:

* Congressional legislative action.

MAGNUSON ACT: obtain amendments to: expand the Pelly sanctions provisions to cover all imported products from a violating nation (not just fish products); mandate that sanctions be imposed on violating nations (take away the Secretary's discretion to impose sanctions); create salmon protective zones beyond the 200 mile limit and require our nation's enforcement and other nation's observance (through GIFA's, etc.); mandate agency sharing of location, etc, data on foreign fishing fleets, including requirements of vessels to carry transmitters; adopt some form of a **rebuttable presumption** that fish found on board a foreign vessel are of American origin.

BUDGET: obtain increased funding for: Coast Guard enforcement; satellite or other observance methods; industry advisors to negotiations conducted by the State Department

DRIFTNET NEGOTIATIONS: continue pressure for agreements on enforcement and research; testify at oversight hearings in March/April (we have a pretty definite commitment on Senate hearings); press for sanctions to be imposed promptly upon failure of any nation to satisfy requirements of the driftnet negotiations.

* Agency/Department action.

INPFC: press Japanese on eliminating high seas fishing; oppose conversion or any other alteration of the mothership fleet that does not include elimination of high sea fishing (others will propose a phase-out of high seas fishing); urge the Canadians to support our position on elimination of high seas fishing.

SOVIET DISCUSSIONS: as part of discussions with Soviets, explore new North Pacific regime to replace INPFC; focus on ways Soviets and US can work together to eliminate high seas fishing.

INFORMATION GATHERING/ENFORCEMENT: press for sharing of information between defense agencies, agencies with satellites and enforcement agencies to enhance enforcement and surveillance capabilities; enlist Congressional support for our efforts to get these agencies to work with us towards a solution rather than oppose our every effort.

STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Doing some or all of the above would be a substantial undertaking. I would not imagine SEACOPS and the Seiners would want to attempt to do all of these. In fact, there are already efforts underway to address many of these issues. There are steering committee mechanisms, such as the Governor's High Seas Task Force and solely industry efforts such as the preliminary UFA/PSPA work session

SCOMM

70:6

November 13, 1988

SEACOPS POSITION PAPER ON HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION

Extremely large quantities of immature Pacific salmon and steelhead continue to be taken in the high seas gillnet squid fisheries conducted by the Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese fleets. The squid fisheries are now operating in a large part as a front for the harvest and marketing of these salmon. The loss of these salmon has had a devastating impact on North American salmon and steelhead resources. These pirated salmon, some of which are laundered through the port of Singapore, have excluded legal U.S. salmon from many Asian and European markets in 1988. For example, using Japan as a comparison, the table below highlights the growth in salmon exports from Singapore to France for the period 1983-1987:

Salmon Imports in France (metric tons) -

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Japan	42	301	397	115	508	?
Singapore	0	0	161	864	1846	?

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Coast Guard are empowered through the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Driftnet Surveillance, Management and Control Act, and the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act to end this piracy. Court cases are proceeding from the seizure of illegal salmon laundered through Puget Sound ports in 1986 yet the same companies continue their activities. We must demand a full scale investigation. Enforcement and prosecution by the NMFS and USCG must receive the highest priority in the federal budget process. In 1988, these agencies had only 1/5th the budget needed to do an adequate job of enforcement. Even the limited enforcement surveillance in 1988 illustrates the extent to which the squid fleets have been observed fishing outside the established boundaries (see accompanying chart).

Although supposedly targeting on squid, the high seas vessels use monofilament gillnet of the same mesh size as the other salmon-directed fisheries operated by the Japanese in authorized areas. NMFS scientists have shown that in recent years the cooler salmon-bearing waters have extended 200 miles into the squid fishing area. At least 700-1000 vessels employing over 20,000 miles of monofilament net are operating in an uncontrolled manner in the North Pacific Ocean illegally harvesting salmon and steelhead destined for North America. NMFS researchers claim that in the 1986 season approximately 1,000,000 miles of gillnet was fished; the effort has expanded dramatically since then. This must end. SEACOPS demands that these fisheries cease taking North American salmon and steelhead.

The available evidence indicates that 30,000 metric tons, (66,000,000 pounds) is a very conservative estimate of the small, immature salmon and steelhead illegally harvested by the squid gillnet fleets. This estimate may be extremely low. One European fish broker wrote, "Many of our customers are buying this sort of salmon and ...all of them are very, very secret about where or from which agent they got this fish (specially in such a year of shortage for Pacific salmon)."

Despite the secrecy, SEACOPS is able to present the following incomplete list of:

International Reports of Salmon Originating from
High Seas Salmon/Gillnet Fisheries in 1988.

Offering Country	Amount (Metric Tons)	Type	Date	Destination
Taiwan	7500	C,Ch,S,P	9/28/88	Worldwide ¹
Unknown	2300	P,?,?	7/ /88	Thailand ²
Taiwan	900	Pink	9/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Pink	8/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Sockeye		
Singapore	2000	P,Ch		England
Taiwan	50	C,Ch,S,P	8/02/88	France
Japan	150	Coho		France
Japan	200	Sockeye		France
Japan	50	Chum		France
Singapore	30	Pink	9/02/88	France
Singapore	160	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	210	Coho	9/02/88	France
Singapore	100	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	51	C,?	9/13/88	France
Taiwan	2150	C,?,?(6/87 to 9/88)		Japan
Taiwan	1500	Coho	9/ /88	Japan
Thailand	2518	P,S,		Belgium
Taiwan	150	C,Ch,P	9/14/88	Europe
Singapore	18	S,Ch	9/ /88	France
Singapore	18	S/Ch/C	11/ /88	France
Taiwan	180	C,Ch,P	9/16/88	
Japan	400	C,Ch,S	8/15/88	
TOTAL	21235			

While some of these reports may represent duplications from alternate sources, the data certainly represents only a portion of the pirated salmon. SEACOPS currently has no information as to the tonnage of North Pacific salmon and steelhead that is directly marketed in Taiwan and Korea.

1. Including 600 tons at least to Thailand for canning as pinks.

2. For canning as pink salmon, then resh'pment worldwide, total salmon shipped to Thailand is estimated at 4,000-8,000 mt. Scientific analysis of three cans labelled as pink salmon from Thailand showed that the contents were actually immature coho and chum.

COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING FAX AND TELEX MESSAGES CONCERNING HIGH-SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION ARE AVAILABLE FROM SEACOPS.

This paragraph is an edited version of two telexes from Taipei, Taiwan, received on August 2 and 3, 1988 by a European fish broker -

"Re: ocean run Pacific salmon. Headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Quantity 50 metric tons. Approximate contents: sockeye 25-30 percent, pink 5 percent, coho/chum 65 percent (due to crew not aware difference coho/chum, we can not inform exact breakdown of coho and chum). In general, it is difficult to obtain headed-and-gutted salmon unless contracted in advance, in March of each year."

Next is an edited version of a telex received by a major Southeast Alaska processor on September 28, 1988, from his overseas agent -

"Went to NCS Cold Storage (Singapore) and met Taiwanese principals offering round and headed-and-gutted chums, sockeye, coho and pinks. They claim to have shipped a total of 7500 metric tons so far this year, all from North Pacific waters. They were processing chums today, about 3 to 4 pounds dressed. Earlier this year they sold in Bangkok, Thailand, 600 metric tons of block frozen mixed pinks, cohos and chums. They freely tell you this fish is caught in Alaskan waters by Taiwanese vessels catching 100% illegal salmon (They are allowed 10% incidental but this is a joke, to them)."

Next is an edited version of a telex sent July 30, 1988 by Patlee Products, Inc. in Taipei, Taiwan -

"Re: Ocean Run Pacific Salmon. From mid-August till end of September we are able to supply frozen on board salmon, both pink and sockeye are available. Minor quantity of chum and coho. Round weights are 1.8 kilograms and up each fish. If headed-and-gutted is available, weights are 1.2 kilograms and up per fish."

The following is more edited information from a Patlee Products telex, sent September 14, 1988 -

"Re: Headed-and-gutted salmon. We are offering you our last parcel. Quantity 150 tons - cohos (40-55%), chum (at least 40%), pink (1-10%). Will arrive Singapore end of September or early October and we can sort/repack to complete shipment within 20 days."

This is an edited version of a fax offering salmon for sale in France -

"We have available, either now or early November, two 40-foot containers holding 18 metric tons each of headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Container "A" holds 778 cartons (each carton contains net weight 22.73 kilograms); the breakdown is 412 cartons of sockeye and 366 cartons of chum. Container "B" holds 825 cartons; the breakdown is 462 cartons of sockeye, 354 cartons of chum, and 9 cartons of pink. Container "A" already on the water to France on 8th of September. Container "B" will be sailed to France on 14th/15th from Singapore. You may send a person to inspect containers. For November, the contents of salmon will be almost no sockeye. The contents or percentage of sockeye of above will be substituted by coho."

Next is an edited version of an offering from a French broker-

"Re: Singapore Frozen Salmon (caught in North Pacific): We can presently offer you on behalf of our Japanese shipper and subject to their confirmation as follows - 150 tons headless coho salmon, 200 tons headless red sockeye (70% 2 to 4 lbs and 30% 4 to 6 lbs), and 50 tons headless silverbright."

The following is a September 14, 1988 inter-office communication of a major Alaska seafood processor -

"Further to the matter of squid fleet salmon:

1. On 9/8 one of our largest Japanese buyers reported to us that the Japanese market for coho had been flooded (at least temporarily) by the arrival of 1500 metric tons of coho from the Japanese squid fleet. It was reported that the vessels underwent normal off-loading of squid in Hokaido ports during the day and unloaded the salmon at night.

2. The Seattle representative of the Japanese company made direct telephone contact with the All Japan Squid Driftnet Fisheries Assn. which reluctantly admitted that 1000 metric tons of coho had already been delivered in Japan and claimed that this was by-catch from the squid fleet operations. Some by-catch."

Appendix B

Table B-1
Southeast Salmon Fishery

YEAR	EMPLOYEES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	VOLUME (in pounds)	VALUE (in dollars)
1984	5,334	122	243	429	543	8	2,469	4,716	4,712	3,597	811	194	116	1,496	145,601,281	77,610,645
1983	5,207	81	186	363	489	1,431	1,494	4,629	4,527	2,163	666	263	170	1,372	150,893,822	50,960,047
1982	5,584	27	81	197	312	984	2,582	4,903	5,008	3,410	860	183	106	1,553	119,491,453	65,387,989
1981	5,615	35	74	220	263	1,374	2,066	4,873	4,959	2,874	192	102	84	1,427	108,527,190	68,241,738
1980	6,020	24	41	96	379	1,203	2,788	4,823	5,286	3,819	135	93	25	1,559	90,821,757	57,521,975
1979	6,332	37	25	73	474	1,431	2,554	4,941	5,502	3,039	492	120	61	1,561	71,268,770	61,982,770
1978	6,999	58	43	82	407	1,340	2,936	5,533	5,903	4,178	259	136	70	1,747	95,544,956	62,590,062
1977	5,820	48	67	95	324	1,169	2,435	4,365	4,949	3,534	199	97	53	1,444	93,059,928	54,100,132

Table B-2
Southeast Shellfish Fishery

YEAR	EMPLOYEES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	VOLUME (in pounds)	VALUE (in dollars)
1984	1,292	132	367	333	184	141	172	251	221	188	476	375	203	253	7,510,078	10,279,602
1983	910	63	141	120	63	190	238	237	212	230	248	443	208	200	8,279,087	8,877,278
1982	784	107	135	142	144	35	208	214	192	163	243	170	295	171	15,663,485	16,371,920
1981	497	89	114	116	98	57	94	112	93	95	181	152	163	114	12,090,467	9,736,452
1980	397	79	111	101	96	46	52	50	50	110	111	109	102	86	8,635,451	5,667,575
1979	402	80	81	90	101	76	71	65	58	85	125	103	138	90	7,239,661	4,637,302
1978	306	73	104	93	85	44	49	52	47	60	80	90	87	70	6,926,917	4,030,395
1977	236	81	82	92	76	33	13	9	14	31	65	79	66	52	4,904,634	1,918,037

Table B-8

Southeast Seafood Processing Employment for the Years 1977 Through 1985

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average Employment
1985	427	429	483	791	815	1,003	1,988	2,655	1,945	832	441	267	1,006
1984	320	368	437	797	867	1,115	1,760	1,978	1,547	623	403	354	881
1983	303	339	391	704	821	985	2,188	2,579	1,684	583	449	395	952
1982	477	504	517	973	991	1,242	2,160	2,537	2,269	896	655	711	1,161
1981	471	539	523	937	1,078	1,408	2,085	2,465	1,867	989	903	847	1,176
1980	728	840	902	1,323	1,534	1,852	2,467	2,735	2,443	645	498	479	1,371
1979	369	448	421	830	986	1,398	2,319	2,723	1,592	715	634	807	1,104
1978	367	426	370	525	677	858	2,093	2,592	2,071	702	683	658	1,002
1977	373	442	390	278	440	507	1,431	1,848	1,242	514	449	424	695

Table B-9

Southeast Alaska Seafood Processing Wages for the Years 1977 Through 1985

Year	1stQ Wages	2ndQ Wages	3rdQ Wages	4thQ Wages	Total Annual Wages	Average Monthly Wage
1985	1,726,307	3,840,510	13,127,206	2,409,152	21,103,175	1,748
1984	1,310,766	3,855,280	9,013,876	1,915,022	16,094,944	1,523
1983	1,364,109	3,471,598	12,782,191	1,889,698	19,507,596	1,708
1982	1,592,807	4,360,853	10,252,757	2,646,815	18,853,232	1,353
1981	1,657,142	3,861,607	10,701,495	2,407,463	18,627,707	1,320
1980	2,650,027	4,574,769	8,907,600	1,758,905	17,891,301	1,088
1979	1,169,184	3,975,774	8,723,050	2,355,634	16,223,642	1,225
1978	921,068	2,023,418	8,178,146	2,179,628	13,302,260	1,106
1977	942,056	1,163,943	4,144,789	1,066,568	7,317,356	878

January 25, 1989

SEACOPS POSITION PAPER ON HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION

Extremely large quantities of immature Pacific salmon and steelhead were taken in the 1987 and 1988 high seas gillnet squid fisheries conducted by the Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese fleets. The squid fisheries are now operating in a large part as a front for the harvest and marketing of these salmon. The loss of these salmon has had a devastating impact on North American salmon and steelhead resources. These pirated salmon, some of which are laundered through the port of Singapore, have excluded legal U.S. and Canadian salmon from many Asian and European markets in 1988. For example, using Japan as a comparison, the table below highlights the growth in salmon exports from Singapore to France for the period 1983-1987:

Salmon Imports in France (metric tons) -

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Japan	42	301	397	115	508	?
Singapore	0	0	161	864	1846	?

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Coast Guard are empowered through the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Driftnet Surveillance, Management and Control Act, and the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act to end this piracy. Court cases are proceeding from the seizure of illegal salmon laundered through Puget Sound ports in 1986 yet the same companies continue their activities. We must demand a full scale investigation. Enforcement and prosecution by the NMFS and USCG must receive the highest priority in the federal budget process. In 1988, these agencies had only 1/5th the budget needed to do an adequate job of enforcement. Even the limited enforcement surveillance in 1988 established that many "squid" driftnet vessels were fishing outside the established boundaries. Canadian high seas researchers also observed many boundary violations by the fleet.

Although supposedly targeting on squid, the high seas vessels use monofilament-nylon driftnet of the same mesh size as the other salmon-directed fisheries operated by the Japanese in authorized areas. NMFS scientists have shown that in recent years the cooler salmon-bearing waters have extended 200 miles into the squid fishing area. At least 800 vessels employing over 20,000 miles of monofilament net daily are operating in an uncontrolled manner in the North Pacific Ocean illegally taking salmon and steelhead destined for North America. Researchers claim that in the 1986 season approximately 1,000,000 miles of gillnet was fished; the effort has expanded dramatically since then. SEACOPS estimates that 2,000,00 miles of net was fished in 1988. Researchers claim that high seas driftnet fishing on immature salmon incurs a drop ratio of 1 to 1 - one salmon falls out to die for every one caught. Some North American fisheries have already experienced ecological and economic devastation. This must end. SEACOPS demands that these high seas fisheries cease taking North American salmon and steelhead.

High seas interception affects the entire fishing industry: commercial fishermen, sport fishermen, resource management, enforcement, processors, the entire marketing structure and allied industries. NOAA observers have not been permitted on board commercial squid vessels and have been unable to obtain mortality data on other migrating species such as albacore tuna, sea birds, and mammals. Join with SEACOPS to:

1. Establish this salmon/steelhead interception activity as an issue of national importance in Canada and the United States.
2. Demand passage of stronger embargo authority for the President under the Pelly Amendment.
3. Demand enactment of Pelly Amendment embargoes for offending nations.
4. Demand increased funding to NMFS and USCG for effective enforcement in the Gulf of Alaska under the Magnuson Act.
5. Demand increased appropriations in Canada and the United States for research.
6. Demand immediate and strong action from our governments to protect North American origin salmon/steelhead on the high seas.

We must ensure that our political representatives are informed of the destruction caused by high seas driftnet fleets and demand they take a stand to protect our sport and commercial fishing industries and the resources on which they are based.

(THE PELLY AMENDMENT)

22 * 1978

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ch. 23

1978. Restriction on importation of fishery or wildlife products from countries which violate international fishery or endangered or threatened species programs

Certification to President

(a)(1) When the Secretary of Commerce determines that nationals of a foreign country, directly or indirectly, are conducting fishing operations in a manner or under circumstances which diminish the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation program, the Secretary of Commerce shall certify such fact to the President.

(2) When the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior finds that nationals of a foreign country, directly or indirectly, are engaging in trade or taking which diminishes the effectiveness of any international program for endangered or threatened species, the Secretary making such finding shall certify such fact to the President.

(3) Upon receipt of any certification made under paragraph (1) or (2), the President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the bringing or the importation into the United States of fish products (if the certification is made under paragraph (1)) or wildlife products (if the certification is made under paragraph (2)) from the offending country for such duration as the President determines appropriate and to the extent that such prohibition is sanctioned by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The available evidence indicates that 30,000 metric tons, (66,000,000 pounds) is a very conservative estimate of the small, immature North Pacific salmon and steelhead illegally harvested by the squid gillnet fleets. This estimate may be extremely low. One European fish broker wrote, "Many of our customers are buying this sort of salmon and ...all of them are very, very secret about where or from which agent they got this fish (specially in such a year of shortage for Pacific salmon)."

Despite the secrecy, SEACOPS is able to present the following incomplete list of:

International Reports of Salmon Originating from
High Seas Salmon/Gillnet Fisheries in 1988.

Offering Country	Amount (Metric Tons)	Type	Date	Destination
Taiwan	7500	C,Ch,S,P	9/28/88	Worldwide ¹
Unknown	2300	P,?,?	7/ /88	Thailand ²
Taiwan	900	Pink	9/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Pink	8/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Sockeye		
Singapore	2000	P,Ch		England
Taiwan	50	C,Ch,S,P	8/02/88	France
Japan	150	Coho		France
Japan	200	Sockeye		France
Japan	50	Chum		France
Singapore	30	Pink	9/02/88	France
Singapore	160	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	210	Coho	9/02/88	France
Singapore	100	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	51	C,?	9/13/88	France
Taiwan	2150	C,?,?(6/87 to 9/88)		Japan
Taiwan	1500	Coho	9/ /88	Japan
Thailand	2518	P,S,		Belgium
Taiwan	150	C,Ch,P	9/14/88	Europe
Singapore	18	S,Ch	9/ /88	France
Singapore	18	S/Ch/C	11/ /88	France
Taiwan	180	C,Ch,P	9/16/88	
Japan	400	C,Ch,S	8/15/88	
TOTAL	21235			

While some of these reports may represent duplications from alternate sources, the data certainly represents only a portion of the pirated salmon. SEACOPS currently has no information as to the tonnage of North Pacific salmon and steelhead that is directly marketed in Taiwan and Korea.

1. Including 600 tons at least to Thailand for canning as pinks.
2. For canning as pink salmon, then reshipment worldwide, total salmon shipped to Thailand is estimated at 4,000-8,000 mt. Scientific analysis of three cans labelled as pink salmon from Thailand showed that the contents were actually immature coho and chum.

The following is a September 14, 1988 inter-office communication of a major Alaska seafood processor -

"Further to the matter of squid fleet salmon:

1. On 9/8 one of our largest Japanese buyers reported to us that the Japanese market for coho had been flooded (at least temporarily) by the arrival of 1500 metric tons of coho from the Japanese squid fleet. It was reported that the vessels underwent normal off-loading of squid in Hokaido ports during the day and unloaded the salmon at night.

2. The Seattle representative of the Japanese company made direct telephone contact with the All Japan Squid Driftnet Fisheries Assn. which reluctantly admitted that 1000 metric tons of coho had already been delivered in Japan and claimed that this was by-catch from the squid fleet operations. Some by-catch."

SEACOPS is a broad-based non-profit coalition sport and commercial fishermen and other concerned citizens dedicated solely stopping high seas interception of salmon and steelhead. The goal of SEACOPS is to gather the necessary evidence to apply immediate political and legal pressure on our government representatives to save the future salmon returns.

SEACOPS PLAN OF ACTION

1. Coalesce people concerned with Marine Salmon Resource.
 - A. Meetings in interested communities.
 - B. Formation of SEACOPS chapters.
 - C. Liaison with other concerned organizations.
2. Review and Disseminate Evidence.
 - A. Press releases.
 - B. Mailings to members.
3. Lobby Government Agencies.
 - A. Contact Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation and State Department. Examine relevant mandates and operation policies.
 - B. Legal action, if necessary and advisable.
4. Lobby Local, State and National Elected Officials.
 - A. Disseminate information/evidence to politicians. Demand action.
 - B. Evaluate responses/actions of politicians.
 - C. Urge SEACOPS membership and other concerned individuals and groups to apply political pressure.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION -

SEACOPS
700 Water Street, Upper
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-8004

Categories

Basic: \$25.00
Silver: \$100.00
Gold: \$500.00
Diamond: \$1000.00

High Seas Interception Facts

Five species of North American salmon, and steelhead trout, feed over a broad expanse of the North Pacific Ocean, well beyond the established limits of national jurisdictions.

The commercial value of Alaska's salmon catch in 1988 alone was over \$740 million. Landings in British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest States totaled many hundreds of millions more. While difficult to quantify, the recreational value of North American salmon and steelhead fisheries is immense.

Driftnet vessels from Japan, Taiwan and South Korea fish for squid in the central North Pacific. The known distribution of North American salmon and steelhead overlaps the authorized area of squid fishing. In addition, squid vessels have been observed fishing hundreds of miles outside the established boundaries.

Squid driftnets are highly effective at catching immature salmon. Each vessel fishes 15 to 35 miles of net per day, and there are between 800 to 1000 boats in the three fleets. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) scientists report that 1,000,000 miles of high seas driftnet was fished in the North Pacific in 1986. High seas driftnet fishing has increased dramatically since 1986.

Based on documented sales and reports from overseas agents, an estimated 30,000 metric tons (22,000,000 fish) of Pacific salmon and steelhead were sold by the squid fleets in 1988. These poor-quality fish were distributed to markets throughout the world, depressing prices for legally-caught North American salmon.

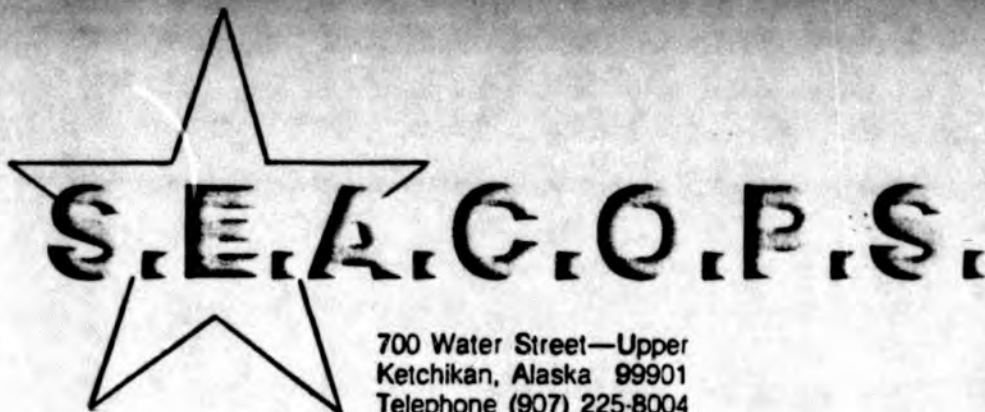
A 14-year high seas driftnet study by NMFS scientists showed that the relative abundance of steelhead trout in relation to salmon averaged 1:105. Thus approximately 200,000 high seas steelhead are estimated to have been caught in 1988.

Scientific studies of the effects of high seas driftnet fishing of immature salmon conclude that the drop-out ratio is 1:1. For every immature salmon and steelhead harvested, another one drops out to die - doubling the losses to North American fisheries.

Greenpeace estimates that 800,000 seabirds and tens of thousands of marine mammals are killed yearly by the high seas driftnets. Over 600 miles of driftnet is lost or discarded each year. These "ghost nets" continue to drift and kill for months and years.

Japan has established squid fishing boundaries for its fleet and has banned the importation of illegally-caught salmon, but there has been limited enforcement of these regulations. Taiwan and Korea have done almost nothing to protect North American salmon.

Under existing legislation the U.S. government has the authority, and responsibility, to take action to halt the high seas take of American salmon and steelhead. Little action has occurred.



700 Water Street—Upper
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Telephone (907) 225-8004

SEACOPS News Release - February 3, 1989

SEACOPS reports that Canadian scientists caught Alaska-origin salmon while conducting research last summer in the Asian squid fishing grounds of the central north Pacific. Pink salmon caught in June and July near Asian driftnet vessels were tagged, released and later recaptured by fishermen near Kodiak Island, Afognak Island, and the Shumagin Islands.

The fish had traveled up to 800 miles in less than two months. Two steelhead released by the Canadians were later recaptured in Washington State - one at the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. The steelhead and pink salmon all were tagged within a large area being extensively fished by Asian squid driftnet fishermen.

"The pirates are taking Alaskan salmon. This report should blast away the last shreds of doubt from those who needed further proof," according to SEACOPS President Lonnie Haughton. "This establishes that schools of Alaskan pinks were swimming near boats fishing 25 to 35 miles of net each day. These nets are of ideal mesh size to harvest small salmon."

The information released by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Nanaimo, British Columbia, notes that a coho salmon released by a hatchery in Washington was also caught by the scientists. A copy of the report was secured by SEACOPS Chairman Mike Holman during a recent trip to Vancouver to present information on high seas interception of salmon to British Columbia fishermen.

Haughton adds, "In a similar 1987 research effort, the Canadians caught three tagged steelhead from the Snake River. Salmon stocks from the entire North American coast mill about among thousands of miles of high seas driftnets, enriching foreign pirates. The number of Alaskan salmon lost to these fishermen grows greater as the fleets illegally move even farther north."

In the Canadian study, scientists R.J. LeBrasseur, N.B. Hargreaves and T. Gjernes report that Japanese driftnet vessels "were fishing substantially north of the area permitted under their current national regulations...These observations raise concerns about the by-catch of salmon."



SEACOPS.

700 Water Street—Upper
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Telephone (907) 225-8004

SEACOPS News Release - January 6, 1989

SEACOPS and Sitka-SEACOPS have released a stinging report on Taiwan's high seas driftnet fishery. SEACOPS is the Ketchikan-based coalition of sport and commercial fishermen opposed to high seas interception of North American salmon and steelhead.

According to the SEACOPS report, in 1977 Taiwan's high seas squid fishery consisted of only six squid jigging vessels. These fishermen caught squid by the traditional method of hook and line jigging. The squid jigging fleet expanded slowly over the next few years but by 1980 the vessels were being displaced by the more profitable driftnet operations.

By 1987 there were 94 Taiwanese high seas driftnet vessels. In 1988 the number jumped to 163. Most of the boats are 150 to 200 feet long but some of the newest are more than 300 feet in length. Additional vessels for the fishery are currently under construction. Each vessel on average fishes 25-35 miles of monofilament nylon net per day for six or more months. Because monofilament net is "practically invisible," its use is outlawed in almost all United States and Canadian waters.

The Taiwanese reported a 1987 high seas driftnet catch of 18,578 tons of squid. Bycatch for 1987 included: 2,566 tons of tuna, 467 tons of billfish (sailfish, swordfish, marlin), 226 tons of bonita and 46 miscellaneous tons. Pat Wood, chairman of Sitka-SEACOPS, states that this official Taiwanese squid catch data reflects the amount of fishing effort dedicated to high seas salmon piracy.

According to Wood, "During the 1987 season, the Taiwanese fishermen caught approximately 200 tons of squid per boat. At the same time the Japanese fishermen averaged over 435 tons of squid per boat - the Japanese catch rate was twice that of the Taiwanese. What in the hell were the Taiwanese doing while they claimed to be fishing for squid? Whatever they were fishing for was so profitable that they added 70 more boats to their fleet in 1988!"

Wood adds, "It's not coincidence that the flood of immature salmon entering the world's markets the last two years has occurred during the expansion of Taiwanese driftnet efforts on the high seas." Wood also announced that SEACOPS' largest chapter, Sitka-SEACOPS, has increased its membership to over 100.

SEACOPS Chairman Mike Holman plans to share the new information with SEACOPS members in Vancouver, B.C. later this month. "SEACOPS is gearing up for a Spring offensive in both Ottawa and Washington," he said. "The health of our salmon and steelhead resources cannot wait for the normal political processes to take their course."

Holman stated, "We are strongly urging that our members continue to write and phone their representatives in Congress and the Canadian Parliament to express their outrage. Over 370 strong with Chapters in 5 communities, the rapid growth of SEACOPS is attributable to the frustration of having spent 20 years rebuilding our salmon stocks only to have them stolen from us by a completely unregulated Asian fishery."

S.E.A.C.O.P.S.
700 WATER STREET-UPPER
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
(907) 225-8004

OUTLINE OF THE JAPANESE SQUID DRIFTNET FISHERY

DRIFTNET SPECIFICATIONS -

Material - Nylon monofilament
Mesh Size - 4.53 inches to 4.72 inches
Depth - 29.5 feet to 32.8 feet
Length - 450 to 1200 "tans" (the specifications provided by the Fisheries Agency of Japan give conflicting data on the length of one "tan". Depending on the source, 1200 "tans" is either 27 to 37 miles OR 53 to 67 miles).

TIME AND AREA RESTRICTIONS -

Japan grants two types of squid driftnetting permits. One allows fishing from June 1 to December 31 and the other restricts fishing to a four month period - August 1 to November 30. The area where the squid driftnet vessels are allowed to fish is enclosed by 20 degrees N, 145 degrees W, 170 degrees E, and a northern boundary which varies monthly from 40 degrees N to 46 degrees N. In theory these northern boundaries, which were determined from studies of ocean surface temperatures, keep the squid fleet south of the North American salmon stocks. (United States scientists have shown that in recent years the cooler salmon-bearing waters have extended 200 miles south into the legal squid fishing area. Limited enforcement surveillance in 1988 showed an alarming number of Japanese vessels, many with their names covered, fishing outside the legal area).

VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS -

In order to control squid fishing efforts the number of vessels is restricted to no greater than that approved for the previous year -

Vessel Class	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
59-100 tons	285	265	259	237	209	202
100-500 tons	230	240	243	255	269	261
Total	515	505	502	492	478	463

CATCH -

The fishery targets "flying squid" (*Omastrephes bartrami*) but also harvests 5,000 to 9,000 metric tons of albacore, skipjack, yellowtail and pomfret each year. The Fisheries Agency of Japan reports "the catch of salmon and trout is prohibited."

Tonnage	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Squid -	215,778	123,719	197,795	152,226	208,319

COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING FAX AND TELEX MESSAGES CONCERNING HIGH-SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION ARE AVAILABLE FROM SEACOPS.

This paragraph is an edited version of two telexes from Taipei, Taiwan, received August 2 and 3, 1988 by a European fish broker-

"Re: ocean run Pacific salmon. Headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Quantity 50 metric tons. Approximate contents: sockeye 25-30 percent, pink 5 percent, coho/chum 65 percent (due to crew not aware difference coho/chum, we can not inform exact breakdown of coho and chum). In general, it is difficult to obtain headed-and-gutted salmon unless contracted in advance, in March of each year."

Next is an edited version of a telex received by a major Southeast Alaska processor on September 28, 1988, from his overseas agent -

"Went to NCS Cold Storage (Singapore) and met Taiwanese principals offering round and headed-and-gutted chums, sockeye, coho and pinks. They claim to have shipped a total of 7500 metric tons so far this year, all from North Pacific waters. They were processing chums today, about 3 to 4 pounds dressed. Earlier this year they sold in Bangkok, Thailand, 600 metric tons of block frozen mixed pinks, cohos and chums. They freely tell you this fish is caught in Alaskan waters by Taiwanese vessels catching 100% illegal salmon (They are allowed 10% incidental but this is a joke, to them)."

Next is an edited version of a telex sent July 30, 1988 by Patlee Products, Inc. in Taipei, Taiwan -

"Re: Ocean Run Pacific Salmon. From mid-August till end of September we are able to supply frozen on board salmon, both pink and sockeye are available. Minor quantity of chum and coho. Round weights are 1.8 kilograms and up each fish. If headed-and-gutted is available, weights are 1.2 kilograms and up per fish."

The following is more edited information from a Patlee Products telex, sent September 14, 1988 -

"Re: Headed-and-gutted salmon. Offering you our last parcel. Quantity 150 tons - cohos (40-55%), chum (at least 40%), pink (1-10%). Will arrive Singapore end of September or early October and we can sort/repack to complete shipment within 20 days."

This is an edited version of a fax sent September 16, 1988 by Patlee Products -

"This will be the last quantity we could offer to you: coho headed-and-gutted about 40-60%, chum headed-and-gutted about 30-50%, very minor pink. About 80 metric tons were headed-and-gutted on board and 100 metric tons headed-and-gutted in Singapore from round salmon."

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE

HOUSE

MAR 20 1989

March 20, 1989

MR. PRESIDENT:

The House has passed:

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)
Relating to the interception of Alaska salmon and
steelhead on the high seas.

with the following amendment:

HCS CSSJR 6(Res)
Same Title

and it is transmitted for consideration.

Concur 2
0

Copies to
Sen. Kelly
Sen. Sturgis
Sen. Hayford
Sen. Fahrenkopf



CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING FAX AND TELEX MESSAGES CONCERNING HIGH-SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION ARE AVAILABLE FROM SEACOPS.

This paragraph is an edited version of two telexes from Taipei, Taiwan, received August 2 and 3, 1988 by a European fish broker-

"Re: ocean run Pacific salmon. Headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Quantity 50 metric tons. Approximate contents: sockeye 25-30 percent, pink 5 percent, coho/chum 65 percent (due to crew not aware difference coho/chum, we can not inform exact breakdown of coho and chum). In general, it is difficult to obtain headed-and-gutted salmon unless contracted in advance, in March of each year."

Next is an edited version of a telex received by a major Southeast Alaska processor on September 28, 1988, from his overseas agent -

"Went to NCS Cold Storage (Singapore) and met Taiwanese principals offering round and headed-and-gutted chums, sockeye, coho and pinks. They claim to have shipped a total of 7500 metric tons so far this year, all from North Pacific waters. They were processing chums today, about 3 to 4 pounds dressed. Earlier this year they sold in Bangkok, Thailand, 600 metric tons of block frozen mixed pinks, cohos and chums. They freely tell you this fish is caught in Alaskan waters by Taiwanese vessels catching 100% illegal salmon (They are allowed 10% incidental but this is a joke, to them)."

Next is an edited version of a telex sent July 30, 1988 by Patlee Products, Inc. in Taipei, Taiwan -

"Re: Ocean Run Pacific Salmon. From mid-August till end of September we are able to supply frozen on board salmon, both pink and sockeye are available. Minor quantity of chum and coho. Round weights are 1.8 kilograms and up each fish. If headed-and-gutted is available, weights are 1.2 kilograms and up per fish."

The following is more edited information from a Patlee Products telex, sent September 14, 1988 -

"Re: Headed-and-gutted salmon. Offering you our last parcel. Quantity 150 tons - cohos (40-55%), chum (at least 40%), pink (1-10%). Will arrive Singapore end of September or early October and we can sort/repack to complete shipment within 20 days."

This is an edited version of a fax sent September 16, 1988 by Patlee Products -

"This will be the last quantity we could offer to you: coho headed-and-gutted about 40-60%, chum headed-and-gutted about 30-50%, very minor pink. About 80 metric tons were headed-and-gutted on board and 100 metric tons headed-and-gutted in Singapore from round salmon."

This is an edited version of information received from an agent in Singapore -

"Visited a salmon parcel in NCS Cold Storage, 2261 Fishery Port Road, Singapore. Pink Salmon being delivered in Thailand only. Only species available in Singapore are cohoes/sockeyes/chums. Fish are V-shaped, headed and half gutted with marks from nets and blackish meat. Most pieces of fish have lost their original shape. All IGF in blank polybags, pink color, freezing date August 15th, 1988. Seller of this parcel is a Japanese company, Igari and Co Ltd. of Tokyo."

The following is an edited version of a fax from a European broker -

"With current developments regarding pink salmon, resale possibilities in Europe for the off-grade product are improving. Probably best to leave this matter until my visit, by which time most relevant details should be known. As to Thailand, they received about 4-5000 tons of which about 300 full container loads of canned salmon, mostly pinks, are being packed. We made some contracts ourselves and have meanwhile approved quality. Estimate totally 100-150 full container loads sold to various destinations including Australia."

The following is an edited version of a July 27, 1988 telex from Give Shine Trading Co Ltd (Taiwan) -

"Re: Salmon Ex-Singapore. We have 600 metric tons of round pinks which will be loaded to Singapore in the middle of September and we have 300 metric tons of headed-and-gutted pinks we can sell to you in the middle of August."

This is an edited version of a fax offering salmon to France -

"We have available, either now or early November, two 40-foot containers holding 18 metric tons each of headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Container "A" holds 778 cartons (each carton contains net weight 22.73 kilograms); the breakdown is 412 cartons of sockeye and 366 cartons of chum. Container "B" holds 825 cartons; the breakdown is 462 cartons of sockeye, 354 cartons of chum, and 9 cartons of pink. Container "A" already on the water to France on 8th of September. Container "B" will be sailed to France on 14th/15th from Singapore. You may send a person to inspect containers. For November, the contents of salmon will be almost no sockeye. The contents or percentage of sockeye of above will be substituted by coho."

Next is an edited version of an offering from a French broker -

"Re: Singapore Frozen Salmon (caught in North Pacific): We can presently offer you on behalf of our Japanese shipper - 150 tons headless coho salmon, 200 tons headless red sockeye (70% 2 to 4 lbs and 30% 4 to 6 lbs), and 50 tons headless silverbright."

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE

HOUSE

MAR 20 1989

March 20, 1989

MR. PRESIDENT:

The House has passed:

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)
Relating to the interception of Alaska salmon and
steelhead on the high seas.

with the following amendment:

HCS CSSJR 6(Res)
Same Title

and it is transmitted for consideration.

Concur 2
0

Copies to
Sen. Kelly
Sen. Sturgis
Sen. Hayford
Sen. Fahrenkopf

Isabel Ashen

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Original sponsors: Binkley, Jones,
Sturgulewski, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the interception of Alaska
6 salmon and steelhead on the high seas.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS most salmon and steelhead harvested on the high seas originate
9 in the United States, the Soviet Union, or Canada; and

10 WHEREAS salmon and steelhead are among Alaska's most important natural
11 resources and are a vital part of the commercial and sport fishing indus-
12 tries of the entire western coast of the United States that contribute
13 billions of dollars to the national economy each year; and

14 WHEREAS Alaska salmon and steelhead are fully utilized in domestic
15 fisheries, constitute the primary economic base of many coastal and river
16 communities in the state, are a principal component of the subsistence
17 economy of most villages in the state, and play a key role in the state's
18 developing tourist industry; and

19 WHEREAS high seas harvests of Alaska salmon defeat the state's careful
20 management program for salmon and the rebuilding program for wild stocks
21 and deprive the state of an economic return on its investment in the fish-
22 ing industry; and

23 WHEREAS some western Alaska salmon stocks are so severely depressed
24 that special conservation measures have been required, including the elim-
25 ination or severe reduction of certain directed commercial salmon fisheries
26 on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Tanana Rivers, and possible additional re-
27 strictions on subsistence fisheries may be required; the Yukon-Kuskokwim
28 region in western Alaska is one of the most economically disadvantaged
29 areas in the United States, where commercial fishing is the single most

1 important source of cash income, yet produces an average of less than
2 \$7,000 per fisherman per year; and

3 WHEREAS Bristol Bay has the largest sockeye salmon run in the world,
4 but still has significant conservation and management problems facing the
5 fishery; sockeye salmon is of such economic importance that even a small
6 percent of loss due to high seas fishing would devastate the local economy;
7 and

8 WHEREAS Kodiak is the second largest seafood port in the United States
9 and has been traditionally dependent on fishing, particularly salmon fish-
10 ing, and salmon fishing in Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula form the eco-
11 nomic base for the communities of Southwest Alaska; and

12 WHEREAS the recent poor strength of salmon runs in Southeast Alaska,
13 including pink salmon returns that were 66 percent below forecasts, has
14 caused severe economic hardship for the salmon fleet of Southeast Alaska
15 and may be attributable to high seas drift net harvests; and

16 WHEREAS salmon is a vital part of the economy of the Cook Inlet and
17 Prince William Sound regions; the forecasted runs for pink salmon in Prince
18 William Sound were 22,370,000 fish, but only 13,500,000 fish actually
19 returned; and uncontrolled harvests of salmon on the high seas create
20 conservation and management concerns and threaten the economic well-being
21 of the commercial, sport, subsistence, and personal use fisheries in the
22 Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound regions; and

23 WHEREAS poor salmon runs in Alaska in 1988, the increased incidence of
24 net marked salmon and steelhead, and recent reports of large quantities of
25 illegally harvested salmon being sold in Europe and Asia have heightened
26 public concern over high seas interception of salmon and steelhead; and

27 WHEREAS the illegal harvest and sale of American salmon by foreign
28 fishing fleets are undercutting international sales of salmon harvested by
29 American fishermen and sold by American processors and are having signifi-

1 cant adverse economic and social effects on the residents of Alaska,
2 Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California; and

3 WHEREAS it is estimated that the Japanese land-based and mothership
4 fisheries alone could still be intercepting as many as 2,000,000 Alaska
5 salmon each year; and

6 WHEREAS there has not been international monitoring of squid fleets on
7 the high seas or enforcement of the prohibition against harvest of anadro-
8 mous species on the high seas; and

9 WHEREAS the Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean squid fleets now
10 total more than 700 vessels, trail more than 10,000 miles of gill net that
11 is just the right size to capture immature salmon on the high seas, and are
12 virtually unregulated and unmonitored; and

13 WHEREAS tens of thousands of marine mammals and hundreds of thousands
14 of sea birds die in these gill nets each year; and

15 WHEREAS Japan has asked the International North Pacific Fisheries
16 Commission to expand Japan's legal salmon fishing areas in the North Paci-
17 fic Ocean and convert Japan's mothership fleet on the high seas to a land-
18 based fleet and has informed the United States that Japan intends to extend
19 the fishing areas of the Japanese squid fleet farther north; and

20 WHEREAS Japan has been denied permission to fish within the United
21 States Exclusive Economic Zone as a result of a federal court decision that
22 held that the United States Department of Commerce did not have the author-
23 ity to issue permits allowing the incidental take of depleted marine mam-
24 mals; and

25 WHEREAS the United States and the Soviet Union have recently signed a
26 comprehensive fisheries agreement that calls for joint cooperation in
27 conserving the salmon resources of both nations and have recognized that
28 the harvest of salmon on the high seas is wasteful and irrational and that
29 salmon should be harvested only within a nation's 200-mile exclusive

1 economic zone; and

2 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has said that elimination of the interception
3 of its salmon by foreign fishermen is one of its top priorities; and

4 WHEREAS customary international law generally prohibits nations from
5 harvesting anadromous species on the high seas; and

6 WHEREAS the harvest of nonanadromous species can be accomplished
7 without the harvest of anadromous species, and the cessation of high seas
8 interception of salmon and steelhead stocks can be accomplished without
9 causing economic dislocation; and

10 WHEREAS customary international law recognizes that all nations have a
11 duty to cooperate in conserving fish stocks on the high seas, including
12 salmon and steelhead stocks; and

13 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, that
14 regulates fisheries in the United States' 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone,
15 is due for reauthorization by the Congress in 1989; and

16 WHEREAS the Congress will be holding oversight hearings on the Drift-
17 net Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987 that required
18 negotiations with the governments of South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan for the
19 purpose of curbing illegal and unregulated squid fishing operations; and

20 WHEREAS current United States enforcement activities and observer
21 coverage in both the salmon and squid fisheries are minimal due to serious
22 budget cuts by the Congress; and

23 WHEREAS the most effective long-term solution for protection of Ameri-
24 can salmon and steelhead stocks on the high seas is the elimination of high
25 seas fishing for these stocks;

26 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
27 the American section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commis-
28 sion to oppose expansion of the Japanese salmon fishing areas and to oppose
29 Japan's proposal to convert its mothership fleet on the high seas to a

1 land-based fleet unless certain conditions are met, including, but not
2 limited to, an agreement to cease all high seas directed and incidental
3 salmon fishing by 1992, to allow observers to be present on vessels of the
4 squid fleet and the proposed and existing land-based fleets with at least
5 50 percent vessel coverage in each such fleet in order to collect scien-
6 tifically valid data, and to take all steps necessary to cease the direct
7 and incidental take of marine mammals and seabirds; and be it

8 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
9 quests the Congress not to allow the Japanese to fish for salmon and steel-
10 head within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone; and be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
12 quests the United States Department of State to immediately begin negotiat-
13 ing a joint enforcement agreement, that provides for cooperative monitoring
14 of the high seas squid drift net fisheries and for cooperative enforcement
15 of laws and agreements, with the Soviet Union and other cooperating coun-
16 tries in order to prevent illegal fishing and retention of salmon and
17 steelhead in the North Pacific Ocean; and be it

18 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
19 quests the United States Department of State to begin negotiating with all
20 salmon producing countries for an international treaty that would ban all
21 high seas salmon fishing; and be it

22 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
23 quests the Congress to amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Man-
24 agement Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 - 1882) to ensure that United States jurisdic-
25 tion over American anadromous species on the high seas will be effectively
26 enforced to stop interception of salmon and steelhead on the high seas; and
27 be it

28 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
29 quests the United States Department of State and the Congress to take

1 whatever actions are necessary to control the illegal and unregulated
2 fishing activities of the South Korean, Taiwanese, and Japanese squid
3 fleets; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
5 quests the Congress to expand the Pelly Amendment to

6 (1) provide for sanctions against foreign nations whose fisher-
7 men intercept anadromous species on the high seas or who refuse to cooper-
8 ate with the United States in developing and enforcing international fish-
9 ing regulations to prevent interception of anadromous species on the high
10 seas; and

11 (2) include in the sanctions against those nations embargoes on
12 fisheries and other products imported from those nations; and be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
14 quests the Congress to provide continued funding for the United States high
15 seas observer program and other salmon research programs and to specifi-
16 cally earmark appropriations for enforcement of high seas conservation
17 agreements by the United States Coast Guard.

18 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
19 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of
20 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable James A.
21 Baker, III, U. S. Secretary of State; the Honorable Edward E. Wolfe, Amba-
22 sador for Fisheries and the Ocean, U. S. Department of State; the Honorable
23 Robert A. Mosbacher, U. S. Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable William E.
24 Evans, Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S.
25 Department of Commerce; the Honorable George J. Mitchell, U. S. Senate
26 Majority Leader; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U. S. House of
27 Representatives; the Honorable Clem Tillion, Chairman of the American
28 Section, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission; the Honorable
29 George Deukmejian, Governor of the State of California; the Honorable Leo

1 T. McCarthy, President of the Senate of the State of California; the Honor-
2 able Willie Lewis Brown, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly of the State of
3 California; the Honorable Cecil D. Andrus, Governor of the State of Idaho;
4 the Honorable C.L. Otter, President of the Senate of the State of Idaho;
5 the Honorable Tom Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the
6 State of Idaho; the Honorable Neil Goldschmidt, Governor of the State of
7 Oregon; the Honorable John Kitzhaber, President of the Senate of the State
8 of Oregon; the Honorable Vera Katz, Speaker of the House of Representatives
9 of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Booth Gardner, Governor of the State
10 of Washington; the Honorable Joel Pritchard, President of the Senate of the
11 State of Washington; the Honorable Joseph E. King, Speaker of the House of
12 Representative of the State of Washington; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens
13 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
14 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Original sponsors: Binkley, Jones,
Sturgulewski, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
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5 Relating to the interception of Alaska
6 salmon and steelhead on the high seas.
7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
8 WHEREAS salmon and steelhead are among Alaska's most important natural
9 resources and are a vital part of the commercial and sport fishing indus-
10 tries of the entire western coast of the United States that contribute
11 billions of dollars to the national economy each year; and
12 WHEREAS Alaska salmon and steelhead are fully utilized in domestic
13 fisheries, constitute the primary economic base of many coastal and river
14 communities in the state, are a principal component of the subsistence
15 economy of most villages in the state, and play a key role in the state's
16 developing tourist industry; and
17 WHEREAS high seas harvests of Alaska salmon defeat the state's careful
18 management program for salmon and the rebuilding program for wild stocks
19 and deprive the state of an economic return on its investment in the fish-
20 ing industry; and
21 WHEREAS some western Alaska salmon stocks are so severely depressed
22 that special conservation measures have been required, including the elim-
23 ination or severe reduction of certain directed commercial salmon fisheries
24 on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Tanana Rivers, and possible additional re-
25 strictions on subsistence fisheries may be required; and
26 WHEREAS the Yukon-Kuskokwim region in western Alaska is one of the
27 most economically disadvantaged areas in the United States, where commer-
28 cial fishing is the single most important source of cash income, yet pro-
29 duces an average of less than \$7,000 per fisherman per year; and

1 WHEREAS poor salmon runs in southeast Alaska in 1988, the increased
2 incidence of net marked salmon and steelhead, and recent reports of large
3 quantities of illegally harvested salmon being sold in Europe and Asia have
4 heightened public concern over high seas interception of salmon and steel-
5 head; and

6 WHEREAS the illegal harvest and sale of American salmon by foreign
7 fishing fleets are undercutting international sales of salmon harvested by
8 American fishermen and are having significant adverse economic and social
9 effects on the residents of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Cali-
10 fornia; and

11 WHEREAS it is estimated that the Japanese land-based and mothership
12 fisheries alone could still be intercepting as many as 2,000,000 Alaska
13 salmon each year; and

14 WHEREAS the Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean squid fleets now
15 total more than 700 vessels, trail more than 10,000 miles of gillnet that
16 is just the right size to capture immature salmon on the high seas, and are
17 virtually unregulated and unmonitored; and

18 WHEREAS tens of thousands of marine mammals and hundreds of thousands
19 of seabirds die in these gillnets each year; and

20 WHEREAS Japan has asked the International North Pacific Fisheries
21 Commission to expand Japan's legal salmon fishing areas in the North
22 Pacific Ocean and convert Japan's mothership fleet on the high seas to a
23 land-based fleet and has informed the United States that Japan intends to
24 extend the fishing areas of the Japanese squid fleet farther north; and

25 WHEREAS Japan has been denied permission to fish within the United
26 states Exclusive Economic Zone as a result of a federal court decision that
27 held that the United States Department of Commerce did not have the author-
28 ity to issue permits allowing the incidental take of depleted marine mam-
29 mals; and

1 WHEREAS the United States and the Soviet Union have recently signed a
2 comprehensive fisheries agreement that calls for joint cooperation in
3 conserving the salmon resources of both countries; and

4 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has said that elimination of the interception
5 of its salmon by foreign fishermen is one of its top priorities; and

6 WHEREAS customary international law generally prohibits nations from
7 harvesting anadromous species on the high seas; and

8 WHEREAS the harvest of nonanadromous species can be accomplished
9 without the harvest of anadromous species, and the cessation of high seas
10 interception of salmon and steelhead stocks can be accomplished without
11 causing economic dislocation; and

12 WHEREAS customary international law recognizes that all nations have a
13 duty to cooperate in conserving fish stocks on the high seas, including
14 salmon and steelhead stocks; and

15 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, that
16 established the United States' authority over the 200-mile fishery conser-
17 vation zone, is due for reauthorization by the Congress in 1989; and

18 WHEREAS the Congress will be holding oversight hearings on the Drift-
19 net Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987 that required
20 negotiations with the governments of South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan for the
21 purpose of curbing illegal and unregulated squid fishing operations; and

22 WHEREAS current United States enforcement activities and observer
23 coverage in both the salmon and squid fisheries are minimal due to serious
24 budget cuts by the Congress;

25 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
26 the American section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commis-
27 sion to hold firm in negotiating with the Japanese and to oppose expansion
28 of the Japanese salmon and squid fishing areas, as well as Japan's proposal
29 to convert its mothership fleet on the high seas to a land-based fleet; and

1 be it

2 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
3 quests the Congress not to allow the Japanese to fish for salmon and steel-
4 head within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone; and be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
6 quests the United States Department of State to immediately begin negotiat-
7 ing a joint enforcement agreement with the Soviet Union in order to prevent
8 illegal fishing in the North Pacific Ocean; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
10 quests the United States Department of State to begin negotiating with all
11 the salmon producing countries for an international treaty that would ban
12 all high seas salmon fishing; and be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
14 quests the Congress to amend the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Man-
15 agement Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 - 1882) to ensure that United States jurisdic-
16 tion over American anadromous species on the high seas will be effectively
17 enforced to stop interception of salmon and steelhead on the high seas; and
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20 quests the United States Department of State and the Congress to take
21 whatever actions are necessary to control the illegal and unregulated
22 fishing activities of the South Korean, Taiwanese, and Japanese squid
23 fleets; and be it

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25 quests the Congress to expand the Pelly Amendment to

26 (1) provide for sanctions against foreign nations whose fisher-
27 men intercept anadromous species on the high seas or who refuse to cooper-
28 ate with the United States in developing and enforcing international fish-
29 ing regulations to prevent interception of anadromous species on the high

1 seas; and

2 (2) include in the sanctions against those nations embargoes on
3 fisheries and other products imported from those nations; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
5 quests the Congress to provide continued funding for the United States high
6 seas observer program and other salmon research program and to provide
7 funding for increased enforcement of high seas conservation agreements by
8 the United States Coast Guard.

9 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
10 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice President of
11 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable James A.
12 Baker, III, U. S. Secretary of State; the Honorable Edward E. Wolfe, Amba-
13 sador for Fisheries and the Ocean, U. S. Department of State; the Honorable
14 Robert A. Mosbacher, U. S. Secretary of Commerce; William E. Evans, Admin-
15 istrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department
16 of Commerce; the Honorable George J. Mitchell, U. S. Senate Majority Lead-
17 er; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representa-
18 tives; the Honorable George Deukmejian, Governor of the State of Califor-
19 nia; the Honorable Leo T. McCarthy, President of the Senate of the State of
20 California; the Honorable Willie Lewis Brown, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly
21 of the State of California; the Honorable Cecil D. Andrus, Governor of the
22 State of Idaho; the Honorable C.L. Otter, President of the Senate of the
23 State of Idaho; the Honorable Tom Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representa-
24 tives of the State of Idaho; the Honorable Neil Goldschmidt, Governor of
25 the State of Oregon; the Honorable John Kitzhaber, President of the Senate
26 of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Vera Katz, Speaker of the House of
27 Representatives of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Booth Gardner, Gover-
28 nor of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joel Pritchard, President of
29 the Senate of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joseph E. King,

1 Speaker of the House of Representative of the State of Washington; and to
2 the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators,
3 and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska
4 delegation in Congress.

**Text
of
Proposed Amendment
to the
Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act**

The following proposed amendment was unanimously adopted by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council on Wednesday, January 18, 1989. The proposal will be submitted to the Council Chairmen's Meeting late this week. It is hoped the Council Chairmen will unanimously support the proposal.

The proposal would add a new subparagraph (7) to subsection (b), entitled "PURPOSES", of Section 2, "FINDINGS, PURPOSES AND POLICY". The proposal reads:

"(7) To eliminate the interception of United States anadromous salmon and steelhead species in the waters beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone in order to effectively protect and enhance the social, economic and conservation needs and benefits of United States origin salmon and steelhead."

TEVE EDWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

September 27, 1988

The Honorable George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to bring to your personal attention the State of Alaska's concern regarding the continuing interception of North American salmon and steelhead by foreign fleets. These interceptions are having a significant economic and social impact on Alaska's commercial, recreational, and subsistence users. Despite the gains we have made in recent years under INPFC, the Japanese directed salmon fleets continue to take significant numbers of North American salmon. We must continue to work through the INPFC process to reduce and eventually eliminate these interceptions.

Of more concern are the growing squid driftnet fleets of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, which are also taking North American salmon in substantial numbers. These fleets are largely unregulated and unmonitored, and the extent to which they take salmon is unknown. I am respectfully requesting that you use the powers of your office to help bring these interceptions to an end.

I believe that there are several opportunities available to make significant progress on interception issues. My Commissioner of Fish and Game recently wrote to Ambassador Wolfe and described a fairly detailed strategy to address these issues. I wish to call your attention to three areas which I believe need to be emphasized.

First, we need to increase our efforts to get science and policy discussions going with the Soviet Union on salmon. The Soviets have indicated an interest in discussing salmon management with us, and I believe that the opportunity exists to develop a closer working relationship with the U.S.S.R. to reduce and perhaps eventually eliminate high seas interception. A joint U.S./U.S.S.R. salmon enforcement agreement may be one possibility which should be explored.

Honorable George P. Shultz - 2 -

September 27, 1988

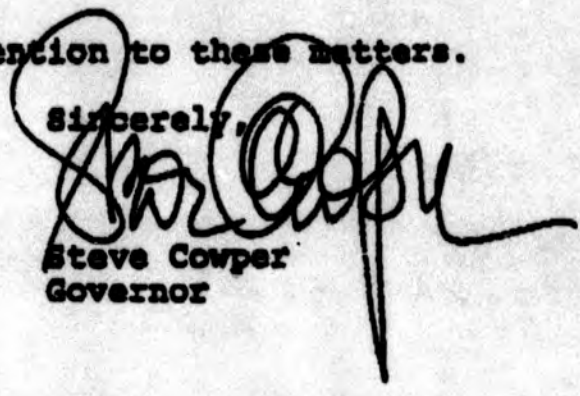
Second, it is very important that we make the best use of the provisions of the Driftnet Act to get adequate monitoring and enforcement measures placed on the squid fleets. Currently Japan has approximately 450 squid vessels fishing, Korea has 150 vessels fishing, and Taiwan has about 90 vessels fishing. This is roughly 700 vessels which fish approximately 20,000 miles of net daily. Japan has a modest monitoring and enforcement effort on their fleet, Korea and Taiwan apparently have none. The upcoming negotiations with these nations represent a very important opportunity to gain some measure of information and enforcement on these fleets to prevent incidental salmon harvests.

Third, we need to develop hard information regarding allegations of illegally caught salmon being offered on world markets. Recent press accounts allege that perhaps several million pounds of salmon are being offered by the Taiwanese on world markets. We need to verify the extent to which this is taking place, and try to identify the continent-of-origin of these fish.

Mr. Secretary, I am sure you appreciate the economic impact the loss of several million salmon and steelhead would have on Alaska, and indeed the nation as a whole. We need to take immediate and appropriate steps to reduce these high seas interceptions.

Thank you for your kind attention to these matters.

Sincerely,


Steve Cowper
Governor

NEW S
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1988
HALL
COIT
LAW
KRY
HIE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

October 19, 1988

Dear Governor Cowper:

Thank you for your letter of September 27 regarding high seas interception of U.S.-origin salmon by foreign fishing fleets.

The Department shares your concern over the economic effects of illegal high seas fishing on U.S. resources. Although we have been successful in the past in reaching agreements for the protection of U.S.-origin salmon, there have been new reports this year of possible illegal harvesting and exporting of salmon on a large scale. Together with the Department of Commerce, the agency with expertise in such matters, we are in the process of obtaining information from our Embassies regarding these illegal salmon exports. We agree that it is necessary to determine the nature and extent of such activities so that appropriate action can be taken.

The possible involvement by driftnet fishermen is also a matter of concern and the Department is negotiating with Japan, Korea and Taiwan, pursuant to the Driftnet Impact Monitoring and Control Act of 1987, to reach agreements which will provide for the adequate monitoring and enforcement of the high seas driftnet fleets.

Finally, the Department has over the past year expanded the bilateral dialogue on salmon issues with the Soviet Union, one of the major salmon producing nations in the North Pacific. Under the terms of our recent comprehensive fisheries agreement with the Soviets, we will be increasing the exchange of scientific information and views on high seas salmon matters of mutual concern. We will also continue our longstanding cooperative efforts with Canada on the protection of North American salmon in the North Pacific.

We will certainly keep you informed on the progress of our negotiations on high seas salmon conservation. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz

George P. Shultz

The Honorable
Steve Cowper
Governor of Alaska
Juneau

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU.

December 20, 1988

The Honorable C. William Verity, Jr.
Secretary of Commerce
Department of Commerce
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The United States recently completed a round of discussions to follow-up on the November INPFC negotiations. I want to thank you and Ambassador Wolfe for providing the state the opportunity to participate actively in these discussions.

This round of consultations has once again illustrated the difficulties we face in addressing the problems of interception of salmon of United States origin by foreign nationals. We continue to believe the Japanese are a part of this problem. We also agree with those who identify the high seas squid driftnet fisheries of Taiwan and Korea as a major part of the problem. The absence of any international forum for dealing with these countries places almost the entire burden of reducing interceptions upon the negotiations which are occurring under the driftnet legislation.

In light of our recent experiences, both at this latest round of discussions and in talks with Korea and Taiwan, I believe it is time to begin identifying and quantifying those commodities that each of these nations export to the United States that would be subject to the Pelly sanctions provided for in the drift net legislation. I would appreciate it if you could provide me with a listing of those commodities and their value for each of the three

Hon. C. William Verity

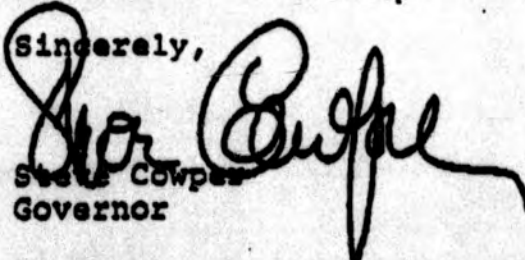
- 2 -

December 20, 1988

nations of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. By getting an early start on assembling such information, we will be prepared in the event it becomes necessary to use these sanctions.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,


Steve Cowper
Governor

cc: Senator Stevens
Senator Murkowski
Congressman Young
Secretary Shultz
Ed Wolfe



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Commissioner's Ofc.	BILL NUMBER SJR 6	SPONSOR Binkley, et al
SHORT TITLE OF BILL High seas salmon interception			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Roland Shanks	DATE 1/23/89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Donnell</i>	DATE 1-23-89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Commerce	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Fishermen
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL N/A	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL N/A

FISCAL IMPACT: ☒ NONE ☐ FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

To support and strengthen the negotiating posture of the state in high seas interception negotiations. To urge the federal government to strengthen their negotiation with other nations involved in the high seas issues.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

Supports the state's current position.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None.

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SJR 6
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Relating to the interception
of Alaska salmon on the high seas
Sponsor: Binkley, et al
Requestor: Senator Binkley

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries
Components: Commercial Fisheries
Special Projects

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Roland Shanks Phone: 465-4100
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/23/89

Approved by Commissioner: *Orville G. Smith* Date: 1-23-89
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

6-0440J
Utermohle
1/24/89

Original sponsors: Binkley, Jones,
Sturgulewski, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the interception of Alaska
6 salmon and steelhead on the high seas.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS salmon and steelhead are among Alaska's most important natural
9 resources and are a vital part of the commercial and sport fishing indus-
10 tries of the entire western coast of the United States that contribute
11 billions of dollars to the national economy each year; and

12 WHEREAS Alaska salmon and steelhead are fully utilized in domestic
13 fisheries, constitute the primary economic base of many coastal and river
14 communities in the state, are a principal component of the subsistence
15 economy of most villages in the state, and play a key role in the state's
16 developing tourist industry; and

17 WHEREAS high seas harvests of Alaska salmon defeat the state's careful
18 management program for salmon and the rebuilding program for wild stocks
19 and deprive the state of an economic return on its investment in the fish-
20 ing industry; and

21 WHEREAS some western Alaska salmon stocks are so severely depressed
22 that special conservation measures have been required, including the elim-
23 ination or severe reduction of certain directed commercial salmon fisheries
24 on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Tanana Rivers, and ~~possible~~ ^{may be required} additional restric-
25 tions on subsistence fisheries; and

26 WHEREAS the Yukon-Kuskokwim region in western Alaska is one of the
27 most economically disadvantaged areas in the United States, where commer-
28 cial fishing is the single most important source of cash income, yet pro-
29 duces an average of less than \$7,000 per fisherman per year; and

1 WHEREAS poor salmon runs in southeast Alaska in 1988, the increased
2 incidence of net marked salmon and steelhead, and recent reports of large
3 quantities of illegally harvested salmon being sold in Europe and Asia have
4 heightened public concern over high seas interception of salmon and steel-
5 head; and

6 WHEREAS the illegal harvest and sale of American salmon by foreign
7 fishing fleets are undercutting international sales of salmon harvested by
8 American fishermen and are having significant adverse economic and social
9 effects on the residents of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Cali-
10 fornia; and

11 WHEREAS it is estimated that the Japanese land-based and mothership
12 fisheries alone could still be intercepting as many as 2,000,000 Alaska
13 salmon each year; and

14 WHEREAS the Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean squid fleets now
15 total more than 700 vessels, trail more than 10,000 miles of gillnet that
16 is just the right size to capture immature salmon on the high seas, and are
17 virtually unregulated and unmonitored; and

18 WHEREAS tens of thousands of marine mammals and hundreds of thousands
19 of seabirds die in these gillnets each year; and

20 WHEREAS Japan has asked the International North Pacific Fisheries
21 Commission to expand Japan's legal salmon fishing areas in the North
22 Pacific Ocean and convert Japan's mothership fleet on the high seas to a
23 land-based fleet and has informed the United States that Japan intends to
24 extend the fishing areas of the Japanese squid fleet farther north; and

25 WHEREAS Japan has been denied permission to fish within the United
26 States Exclusive Economic Zone as a result of a federal court decision that
27 held that the United States Department of Commerce did not have the author-
28 ity to issue permits allowing the incidental take of depleted marine
29 mammals; and

1 WHEREAS the United States and the Soviet Union have recently signed a
2 comprehensive fisheries agreement that calls for joint cooperation in
3 conserving the salmon resources of both countries; and

4 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has said that elimination of the interception
5 of its salmon by foreign fishermen is one of its top priorities; and

6 WHEREAS customary international law generally prohibits nations from
7 harvesting anadromous species on the high seas; and

8 WHEREAS the harvest of nonanadromous species can be accomplished
9 without the harvest of anadromous species, and the cessation of high seas
10 interception of salmon and steelhead stocks can be accomplished without
11 causing economic dislocation; and

12 WHEREAS customary international law recognizes that all nations have a
13 duty to cooperate in conserving fish stocks on the high seas, including
14 salmon and steelhead stocks; and

15 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, that
16 established the United States' authority over the 200-mile fishery conser-
17 vation zone, is due for reauthorization by the Congress in 1989; and

18 WHEREAS the Congress will be holding oversight hearings on the Drift-
19 net Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987 that required
20 negotiations with the governments of South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan for the
21 purpose of curbing illegal and unregulated squid fishing operations; and

22 WHEREAS current United States enforcement activities and observer
23 coverage in both the salmon and squid fisheries are minimal due to serious
24 budget cuts by the Congress;

25 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
26 the American section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commis-
27 sion to hold firm in negotiating with the Japanese and to oppose expansion
28 of the Japanese salmon and squid fishing areas, as well as Japan's proposal
29 to convert its mothership fleet on the high seas to a land-based fleet; and

1 be it

2 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
3 quests the Congress not to allow the Japanese to fish for salmon and steel-
4 head within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone; and be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
6 quests the United States Department of State to immediately begin negotiat-
7 ing a joint enforcement agreement with the Soviet Union ~~and the Japanese~~ in order to prevent
8 illegal fishing in the North Pacific Ocean; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
10 quests the United States Department of State to begin negotiating with all
11 the salmon producing countries for an international treaty that would ban
12 all high seas salmon fishing; and be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
14 quests the Congress to amend the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Man-
15 agement Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 - 1882) to ensure that United States jurisdic-
16 tion over American anadromous species on the high seas will be effectively
17 enforced to stop interception of salmon and steelhead on the high seas; and
18 be it

19 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
20 quests the United States Department of State and the Congress to take
21 whatever actions are necessary to control the illegal and unregulated
22 fishing activities of the South Korean, Taiwanese, and Japanese squid
23 fleets; and be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
25 quests the Congress to expand the Pelly Amendment to

26 (1) provide for sanctions against foreign nations whose fisher-
27 men intercept anadromous species on the high seas or who refuse to cooper-
28 ate with the United States in developing and enforcing international fish-
29 ing regulations to prevent interception of anadromous species on the high

1 seas; and

2 (2) include in the sanctions against those nations embargoes on
3 fisheries and other products imported from those nations; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
5 quests the Congress to provide continued funding for the United States high
6 seas observer program and other salmon research programs and to provide
7 funding for increased enforcement of high seas conservation agreements by
8 the United States Coast Guard.

9 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
10 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of
11 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable James A.
12 Baker, III, U. S. Secretary of State; the Honorable Edward E. Wolfe, Amba-
13 sador for Fisheries and the Ocean, U. S. Department of State; the Honorable
14 Robert A. Mosbacher, U. S. Secretary of Commerce; William E. Evans, Admin-
15 istrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department
16 of Commerce; the Honorable George J. Mitchell, U. S. Senate Majority Lead-
17 er; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representa-
18 tives; the Honorable George Deukmejian, Governor of the State of Califor-
19 nia; the Honorable Leo T. McCarthy, President of the Senate of the State of
20 California; the Honorable Willie Lewis Brown, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly
21 of the State of California; the Honorable Cecil D. Andrus, Governor of the
22 State of Idaho; the Honorable C.L. Otter, President of the Senate of the
23 State of Idaho; the Honorable Tom Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representa-
24 tives of the State of Idaho; the Honorable Neil Goldschmidt, Governor of
25 the State of Oregon; the Honorable John Kitzhaber, President of the Senate
26 of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Vera Katz, Speaker of the House of
27 Representatives of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Booth Gardner, Gover-
28 nor of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joel Pritchard, President of
29 the Senate of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joseph E. King,

1 Speaker of the House of Representative of the State of Washington; and to
2 the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators,
3 and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska
4 delegation in Congress.
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SCOMM

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STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

MEMORANDUM

March 29, 1989

SUBJECT: Joint Resolution relating to economic
sanctions against Taiwan (W.O. 6-1128)

TO: Senator Lloyd Jones
ATTN: Ray Matiashowski

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is the resolution relating to economic sanctions against Taiwan for high seas interception of Alaska salmon and steelhead, as requested by Ray Matiashowski of your staff.

The resolution contains the substance of the proposed resolution submitted with your request, though some changes were made to the wording in order to clarify portions of the resolution. Also additional whereas clauses were added in order to describe the processes to be followed under the "Driftnet Act" and the "Pelly Amendment." Please review the resolution to ensure that it reflects your position on economic sanctions against Taiwan.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:gc:kb
WKG8/084

Enclosure

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

W.O. 16- 1128

Keywords: fish/game, fisheries
international relations

Assigned To: Utarmohla

Request For: Bill ☐ Resolution ☒ Research ☐ Other ☐

Subject High Seas Interception of Salmon

Requested For Sen. Jones By Ray Matiasowski Phone 3743

Deliver To Sen. Jones, Cap 9 Taken By Barnes

Instructions, Explanations _____

Draft resolution relating to high seas interception of salmon, per attached.
Please review for constitutionality.

Obtain

Special Drafting Instructions Attached ☐

Authorized to Confer With _____

Return _____

_____ To Requester

Approved: TBC Director, Legal Services

Special Instructions to Typist/Proofreader

Reviewed _____

In 3/26/89 Due _____

Typed: Draft _____ Date _____

Final _____ Date _____

Proofed _____ Delivered _____

Draft ☒

Final ☐

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

W.O. 16- 1120

Keywords: fish/game, fisheries

Assigned To: Uterwohle

international relations

Request For: Bill ☐ Resolution ☒ Research ☐ Other ☐

Subject High Seas Interception of Salmon

Requested For Sen. Jones By Ray Matiasowski Phone 3743

Deliver To Sen. Jones, Cap 9 Taken By Barnes

Instructions, Explanations _____

Draft resolution relating to high seas interception of salmon, per attached.

Please review for constitutionality.

Obtain

Special Drafting Instructions Attached ☐

Authorized to Confer With _____

Return _____

_____ To Requester

Approved: TBC Director, Legal Services

Special Instructions to Typist/Proofreader

Reviewed _____

In 3/28/89 Due _____

Typed: Draft _____ Date _____

Final _____ Date _____

Proofed _____ Delivered _____

Draft ☒

Final ☐

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

While in Ketchikan
352 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
907-225-9675



While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811
907-465-3743

Senator Lloyd Jones

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Senators
FROM: Senator Lloyd Jones
DATE: April 8, 1989
SUBJECT: Attached resolution urging Pelly Amendment sanctions against Taiwan

Attached is a resolution I plan to introduce on Tuesday, April 11. The resolution requests the President of the United States to immediately invoke the full extent of the Pelly amendment against Taiwan.

Taiwan has continually refused to enter into monitoring and enforcement agreements with the United States Department of Commerce with regard to it's high seas driftnet fishing activities. The Pelly amendment serves to limit the importation of fish and aquatic products into the United States from the offending country, and is a major tool the United States has in resolving the ongoing interception problem.

This resolution was put together with the endorsement and help of SEACOPS and the Southeast Seiner's Association.

If you wish to cosponsor this resolution please contact my office at 3743 before 5:00pm Monday.

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY GROUP ON HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION

Mr. David Allison
3140 Nowell Ave.
Juneau, AK 99802

Mr. Val Angasan
Box 89
Dillingham, AK 99576

The Honorable John Binkley
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Mr. Bob Blake
United Fishermen of Alaska
P.O. Box 359
Cordova, AK 99574

Mr. Dem Cowles
1050 Thomas Jefferson St. NW
Washington, DC 20007

Mr. Jesse Foster
General Delivery
Quinhagak, AK 99655

The Honorable Peter Goll
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box 581
Haines, AK 99827

Ms. Kate Graham
United Fishermen of Alaska
211 Fourth St., Suite 106
Juneau, AK 99801

Mr. John Hanson
P.O. Box 1
Alakanuk, AK 99554

The Honorable Adelheid Herrmann
Alaska State Legislature
Box 63
Naknek, AK 99633

Mr. Pete Isleib
9229 Emily Way
Juneau, AK 99802

Mr. Jake Johnson
General Delivery
Emmonak, AK 99581

Mr. Rick Lauber
Pacific Seafood Processors Assc.
P.O. Box 1625
Juneau, AK 99802

Ms. Cindy Lowry
Greenpeace USA
Box 104432
Anchorage, AK 99510

Mr. Ron Miller
North Pacific Fishery
Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, AK 99510

Mr. Henry Mitchell
Bering Sea Fisherman's Association
725 Christensen Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Mr. Myron Naneng
Association of Village
Council Presidents
Box 219
Bethel, AK 99559

Mr. Russ Redick, Director
Alaska Sportfishing Association
3605 Arctic Blvd., #800
Anchorage, AK 99503

Mr. Harvey Samuelson
P.O. Box 18
Dillingham, AK 99576

Mr. Harold Sparck
Box 267
Bethel, AK 99559

Mr. Clement V. Tillion
Halibut Cove, AK 99602

Dr. John White
Western Alaska Salmon Coalition
P.O. Box 757
Bethel, AK 99559

Mr. Tony Vaska
P.O. Box 1495
Bethel, AK 99559

KETCHIKAN SPORTS and WILDLIFE CLUB

P.O. Box 5122 • Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

APR 03 1989

March 28, 1989

Senator Frank Murkowski
709 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Murkowski:

Please consider this letter an expression of our total support of the efforts of our local SEACOPS organization, who are solely dedicated to stopping the high seas interception of salmon and steelhead and the wasteful killing of non-targeted fish and marine mammals.

As you are well aware, salmon and commercial fish products are one of our leading industries and represent 17%-20% of our local economy.

Without Federal intervention, both political and legal, Alaska fishermen could be devastated within a few years.

We continue to need your support in this matter and request the the names and addresses of other Legislators who share the same views.

Sincerely,

Bob De Witt / by amh

Bob De Witt
Vice-President

cc: Senator Ted Stevens
Representative Don Young
Senator Lloyd Jones, Alaska
Representative Robin Taylor, Alaska
Representative Cheri Davis, Alaska
SEACOPS Organization, Alaska

TELEFAX COVER MEMO

TO: SENATOR Lloyd Jones PHONE # 465-3700
FROM: SEACOPS PHONE # _____

INSTRUCTIONS: _____

RECEIVED: DATE _____ TIME _____
SENT: DATE 1/18 TIME _____
NUMBER OF PAGES: 1 (NOT INCLUDING COVER MEMO)
SENT BY: LONNIE HAUGHTON

Lloyd - ANB #14 (and Don Hoff, Jr.) have asked me to fax to you a copy of the following letter which was sent to Senators Stevens and Murkowski and Representative Don Young.

For your information SEACOPS has 440 members as of 1/17/89. Membership is presently growing at 6 or 7 per day on average. Good luck Lonnie

Alaska Native Brotherhood & Sisterhood - Camp No. 14
PO Box 6295, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

January 16, 1989

Senator Ted Stevens
522 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens,

On January 10, 1989, at the regular meeting of Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood, Camp 14, Ketchikan, Alaska, information by SEACOPS was presented concerning foreign high seas interception of Alaska-origin salmon.

We are deeply concerned that Asian fishermen are illegally harvesting ~~our~~ salmon. In Ketchikan, Native People depend on these returning salmon for subsistence and for their economic livelihood. For us, the 1988 fishing season was a disaster; the 1989 salmon harvests look to be even worse.

We ask that the United States government act to protect Alaska's salmon. The commercial and subsistence harvests of these fish benefit not only Alaska but the economy of the entire United States. We ask that Congress promptly deal with this problem of piracy of Alaska's salmon by the supposed squid fleets of Japan, Taiwan, and Korea.

We ask that the United States government provide ships to adequately patrol and monitor fishing activities throughout the migratory range of North American salmon.

The information provided by SEACOPS indicates that Taiwanese companies are flooding the world markets with pirated immature North Pacific salmon. We ask that our Department of State negotiate a treaty whereby Taiwan directly forbids its fishermen to catch or retain salmon and whereby Taiwan accepts help from the United States in high seas enforcement of such prohibitions.

We need immediate action to protect our Native lifestyle. We hope that you will respond soon to our concerns. Please be advised that we support the activities of SEACOPS and other concerned organizations in their fight to save our salmon.

Sincerely,

Donald F. Hoff, Jr.
Donald F. Hoff, Jr.
President ANB Camp 14

cc: Richard Stitt, ANB Grand President
Governor Steve Cowper
State Senator Lloyd Jones
SEACOPS

70 WATER STREET UPPER
 KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99841
 (907) 235-8104

OUTLINE OF THE JAPANESE SQUID DRIFTNET FISHERY

DRIFTNET SPECIFICATIONS -

Material - Nylon monofilament
 Mesh Size - 4.53 inches to 4.72 inches
 Depth - 29.8 feet to 32.8 feet
 Length - 450 to 1200 "tans" (the specifications provided by the Fisheries Agency of Japan give conflicting data on the length of one "tan". Depending on the source, 1200 "tans" is either 27 to 37 miles OR 53 to 67 miles).

TIME AND AREA RESTRICTIONS -

Japan grants two types of squid driftnetting permits. One allows fishing from June 1 to December 31 and the other restricts fishing to a four month period - August 1 to November 30. The area where the squid driftnet vessels are allowed to fish is enclosed by 20 degrees N, 145 degrees W, 170 degrees E, and a northern boundary which varies monthly from 40 degrees N to 46 degrees N. In theory these northern boundaries, which were determined from studies of ocean surface temperatures, keep the squid fleet south of the North American salmon stocks. (United States scientists have shown that in recent years the cooler salmon-bearing waters have extended 200 miles south into the legal squid fishing area. Limited enforcement surveillance in 1988 showed an alarming number of Japanese vessels, many with their names covered, fishing outside the legal area).

VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS -

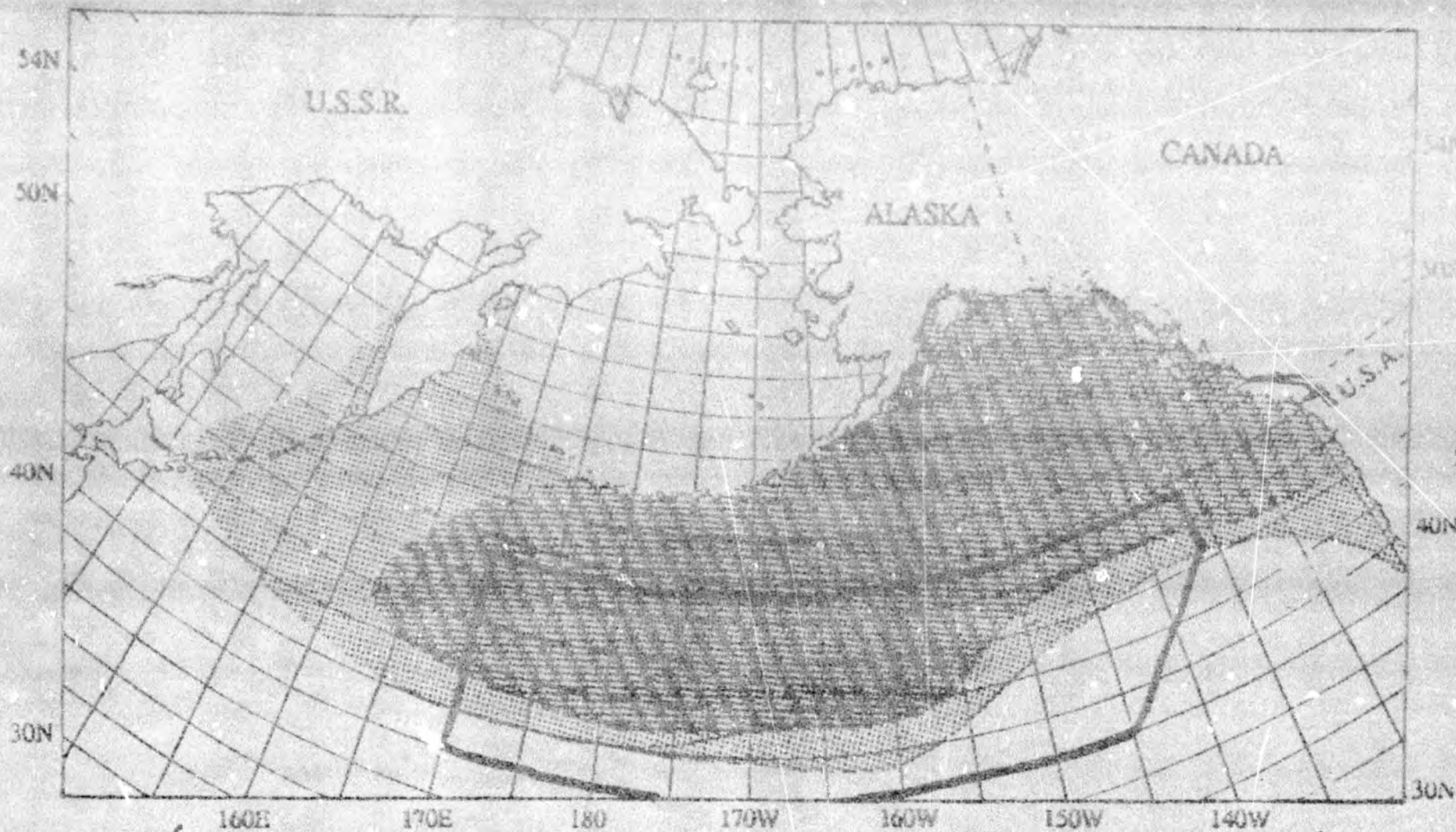
In order to control squid fishing efforts the number of vessels is restricted to no greater than that approved for the previous year -

Vessel Class	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
59-100 tons	285	265	259	237	209	202
100-500 tons	230	240	243	255	269	261
Total	515	505	502	492	478	463

CATCH -

The fishery targets "flying squid" (*Onastrephes bartrami*) but also harvests 5,000 to 9,000 metric tons of albacore, skipjack, yellowtail and pomfret each year. The Fisheries Agency of Japan reports "the catch of salmon and trout is prohibited."

Tonnage	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Squid -	216,776	123,719	197,795	152,224	208,319



(CHECKERED AREA REPRESENTS STEELHEAD MIGRATION ZONES)

Figure 8. Known distribution of North American steelhead as evidenced by recoveries of marked or tagged fish within the larger distribution of steelhead determined from catch data.

1988 "SQUID" FISHING OPERATIONS

SEACOPS.

700 Water Street—Upper
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Telephone (907) 225-8004

January 3, 1989

Dear SEACOPS member,

Our goal in the SEACOPS office is to provide the membership with a monthly update on SEACOPS activities. This is also the space where I ask you for further assistance in the fight against high seas piracy of salmon and steelhead - please write or phone at least one political official NOW to express your concerns! Addresses for some of our political leaders are enclosed - tell them SEACOPS sent you.

Also enclosed is a photo of squid, mackerel and a tuna on the deck of an Asian driftnet vessel. Dolphins, porpoises, tuna, salmon and steelhead are a very common bycatch of this high seas fishery. The photo shows the size of the targeted squid (compare them to the feet of the crew member in the upper right). It is easy to see that the driftnet mesh size (4.6 inches) appropriate for catching these squid is also ideal for harvesting 3-pound salmon and steelhead.

From its inception only 14 weeks ago, SEACOPS membership now exceeds 350 - commercial fishermen, sport and charter fishermen, processors, lodges, businesses, cities and towns, environmentalists and other concerned citizens. We are united on this sole issue - opposition to the high seas interception of North American salmon and steelhead by the "squid" driftnet fleets of Japan, Taiwan, and Korea.

SEACOPS now has Alaskan chapters in Sitka, Juneau, and Petersburg. Organizing efforts are ongoing in Craig, Wrangell and other Southeast Alaska communities. There are active SEACOPS members in Seattle and in British Columbia. SEACOPS membership stretches from Bethel, Alaska to Corvallis, Oregon (and one from Florida). A SEACOPS goal is to unite the entire Pacific coast in a call for political action to save our fisheries.

There are many individuals and groups that have worked hard to further the goals of SEACOPS. It is impossible to recognize all of them, but I will take this opportunity to briefly praise four that deserve an extra "pat on the back".

1. The entire leadership of Sitka-SEACOPS for their extra effort in all areas including membership.

2. The membership in British Columbia. At recent Washington, DC negotiations concerning salmon interception and the high seas squid fishery, the delegates from Canada were the toughest in their demands for the protection of North American salmon. The Canadians attributed their new firm policy to the demands of their West Coast fishermen. We all need to prod our politicians as hard as have the SEACOPS members in British Columbia.

3. Alaska Senator Frank Murkowski deserves another round of thanks for his active leadership to save our salmon and steelhead. Encourage him to keep up the good work - phone (202) 224-6665. Tell him you are a member of SEACOPS.

4. Community leaders in Ketchikan for their recognition of the necessity of prompt and generous action to save the 1988 fisheries. A special thanks to the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce.

SEACOPS is pursuing various means to raise the awareness of citizens and governments to the high seas slaughter of our salmon and steelhead. These include:

1. A strong push to inform and alarm the steelheaders and other sportfishermen of the Pacific Northwest. SEACOPS estimates that over 200,000 immature steelhead are killed yearly by the high seas fleet. In 1987 and 1988 Canadian researchers fishing near Japanese squid vessels caught a sizable number of salmon and steelhead, including three tagged steelhead from Snake River hatcheries and a tagged Washington State coho salmon.

2. An informational mailing to 8,000 Alaska salmon permit holders.

3. Aid to EARTHTRUST, a Honolulu-based environmental group, in the production of a video of squid driftnet fishing. In 1988 an EARTHTRUST team secured unique underwater footage of a "squid" driftnet in action. SEACOPS has shown some of the film at meetings throughout Southeast Alaska (and on Ketchikan cable TV). SEACOPS and EARTHTRUST plan to distribute hundreds of copies nationwide of the completed video, which is due in mid-January.

4. SEACOPS plans to join with other organizations in joint lobbying missions to Washington, DC.

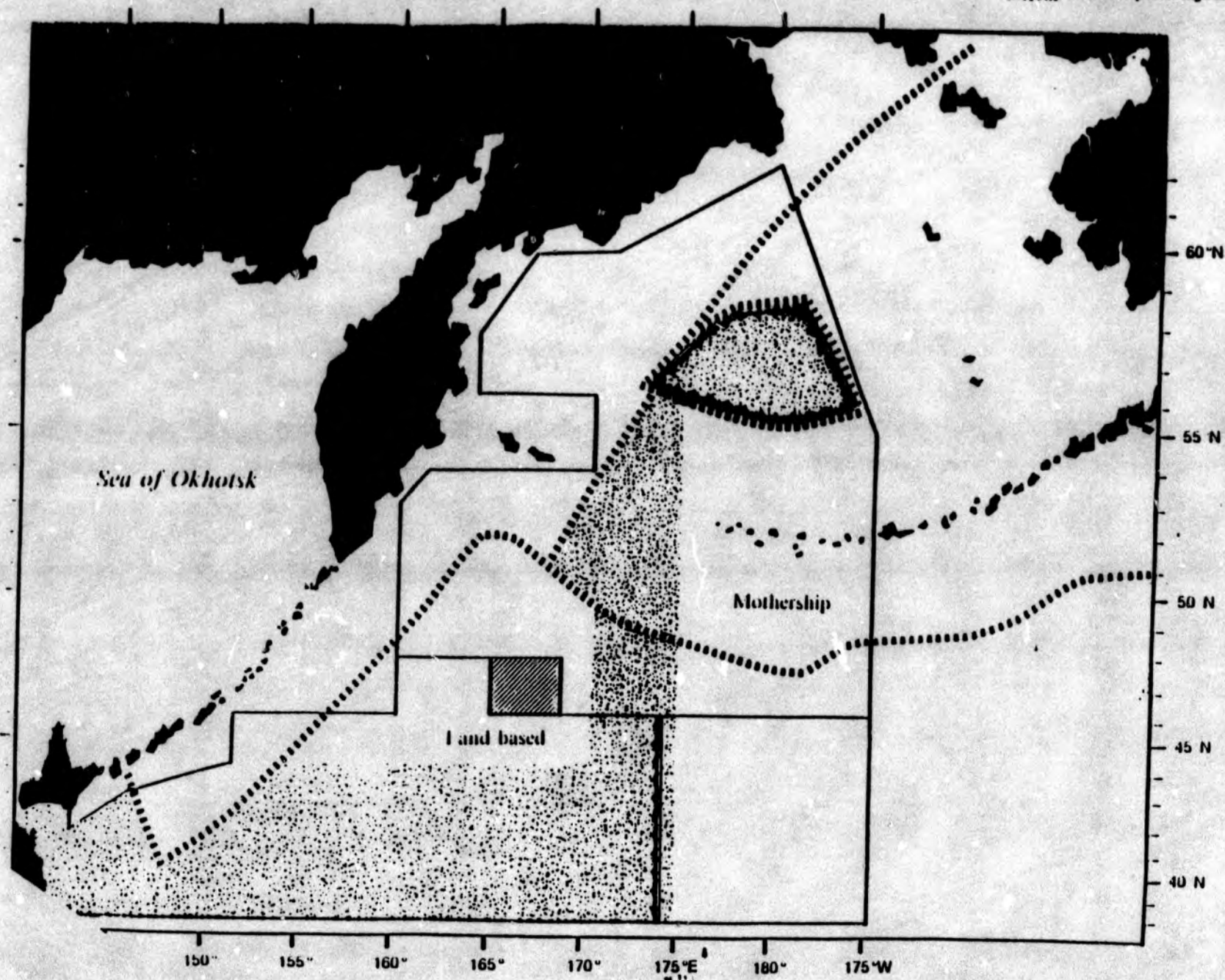
As the 1989 fishing seasons (for squid and salmon) approach we need to consider every possible means to stop the high seas piracy. If you have any ideas on the best methods to save our salmon and steelhead, write or phone the SEACOPS office or your local SEACOPS leaders.

Sincerely,

Lonnie Haughton - acting President SEACOPS

map E
Japanese High Seas Salmon Fisheries

Area enclosed by 196
fisheries by 196
0000000 200 mile zone
1959-1976 Japanese high seas salmon
fisheries
1978-85 Japanese high seas salmon fisheries



RESULTS OF THE 1988 JAPAN-USSR SALMON AGREEMENT

	<u>1987</u>	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>1988</u> <u>REVISED</u>	<u>\$ CHANGE</u>
<u>TOTAL SALMON QUOTA (T)</u>	<u>24,500</u>	<u>20,826</u>	<u>17,668</u>	<u>-28</u>
<u>LAND-BASED DRIFNET</u>	<u>18,303</u>	<u>14,303</u>	<u>14,303</u>	<u>-6</u>
<u>MOTHERSHIP</u>	<u>9,207</u>	<u>6,434</u>	<u>3,276</u>	<u>-64</u>
<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF FISH</u> <u>(MILLIONS OF FISH)</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>-17</u>
<u>TOTAL COOPERATION FEE</u> <u>(BILLIONS OF YEN)</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>-8</u>
<u>(MILLIONS OF \$)</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>-9</u>
<u>JAPAN'S MOTHERSHIP QUOTA</u>				
<u>TOTAL QUOTA (T)</u>	<u>9,207</u>	<u>6,434</u>	<u>3,276</u>	
<u>U.S. EEZ</u>	<u>6,620</u>	<u>4,162</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-100</u>
<u>BERING SEA "DONUT"</u>	<u>1,922</u>	<u>1,708</u>	<u>1,851</u>	<u>-4</u>
<u>N OF 46 DEGREES</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>-114</u>
<u>NO. OF MOTHERSHIPS</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-67</u>
<u>NO. OF CATCHER/BOATS</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>- 67</u>
<u>QUOTA PER CATCHER/BOAT (T)</u>	<u>71.4</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>76.2</u>	<u>+8</u>