

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 86/2

1648 SJ BALANCED BUDGET - BRISTOL BAY AFFAIRS

February 26, 1980

Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert C. Morlein
P.O. Box 559
Kenai, AK 99611

Dear: Robert Ziegler, Sr.

My husband and I are
writing this letter so
our voice will be heard.
We support House Joint
Resolution #23 The Liberty
Amendment. Also we give
our support for bill
554 to repeal State
Income Tax.

Concerned,

Gilbert C. Morlein
Gilbert & Gwin Morlein
Gwin A. Morlein

HARRY RACE DRUGGIST

BOX 1480 · SITKA, AK 99835 · (907) 747-8666

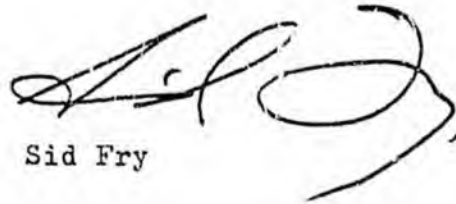
2.26.80

Bob,

Just received this letter in our box here in Sitka.

If this wasn't so damn irritating it would be funny or if it didn't happen so often.

We in this town would really like to see United Parcel. At least we would then get are packages in better shape.



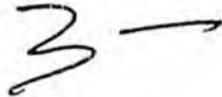
Sid Fry

March 3, 1980

Thanks for forwarding the letter to me.

We're working on the balanced budget resolution and it should be on the Senate calendar within a few weeks.

Regards,



Enclosure

National Taxpayers Union
BALANCE THE BUDGET
AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

February 29, 1980

Honorary Chairmen:

Mr. Ed Foster
Hon. Dolph Briscoe, Jr. Box 1002
Former Governor of Texas Duke Bay, Alaska 99821

Hon. James B. Longley
Former Governor of Maine Dear Ed:

Hon. William E. Simon
Former Treasury Secretary

Here are the Alaska contacts for the various coalition groups:

Chairman:

Hon. James Clark, Jr.
President, Maryland State
Senate

National Director:

George E. Snyder
President, N.T.U.

Research Director:

David Keating

General Federation of Women's Clubs: The National Organization has endorsed the balanced budget amendment in convention last year. Their membership magazine, Clubwoman, has an article on the amendment in the January 1980 issue (enclosed). I was given the Alaska names by Mrs. Mary Quint (National President) and Mrs. Ursula Kolb (National Legislation Chairman). The State President is:

Mrs. Jack Linton (Kay)
1430 W. 23rd
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 272-6961

PS - I may talk to her this afternoon - she's in Washington today

Two other active members are:

- Mrs. Bobby Young
- Mrs. David Hendrickson
4407 Irene Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Mrs. Linton has the addresses and phone numbers.

Barry Kennedy, Chairman of the Board, U.S. Jaycees, has already talked with Alaska Jaycee State President Mel Leskinen. He will meet with him in the next week and will talk with him further about the issue. His address is Box 1812, Anchorage, Alaska 99510, phone (907) 274-6097 (h), (907) 271-5806 (s).

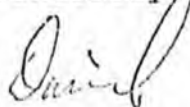
I talked with the National Association of Manufacturer's Frank Johnson. They have no local association there. Neither does the Farm Bureau for obvious reasons. Likewise the Cattleman's Association.

Wayne Campbell, director of State and Local Affairs for the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) reports they have members in Alaska's major cities. Their lobbyist, and a small businessman himself, is Dave Olerud. He says to call him at his office (907) 766-2441 or home 766-2549.

In many states, the Chamber of Commerce has helped but this has always come from local persuasion, not from the Washington, D.C. office.

I haven't heard back yet from the American Conservative Union Office yet, but wanted to mail this to you today. I will forward their contacts as soon as I get them.

Sincerely,



David Keating
Research Director

DK/dm

GENERAL FEDERATION

JANUARY 1980

CLUBWOMAN

MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN

GFWC
CONVENTION

SABRETT

SAV...

MEET US IN ST. LOUIS
JUNE 1-6



ACTION REPORT

LIMITING FEDERAL SPENDING

WHAT'S THE ISSUE?...

How large must the federal budget be?... Should limitations be made and enforced?... How should deficits, if required, be limited?... These are just a few of the many questions surrounding the issue of Federal Budgeting. Only once since 1960 has the Federal Budget been balanced. Through good years and bad the deficit has increased. In the fifteen years preceding 1960 the average annual deficit was less than \$3 billion. In the period from 1965 through 1978 the

average deficit jumped to \$23 billion annually. In 1979 the deficit is scheduled at \$37 billion... \$37 billion the Federal Government will have to borrow to pay its bills.

According to many respected economists, borrowing by the Federal Government, in such astronomical sums, is one of the prime causes of inflation. Citizen movements, as in Proposition 13 in California, have been pressing for tax and/or spending limits at state and federal levels. Twenty-nine

states have passed resolutions calling for a Constitutional Amendment and/or a Constitutional convention addressed to the issue of Budget Limitations. Thirty-four states in all would have to pass such resolutions before either of these actions could be taken. The National Conference of State Legislatures reports that fear of federal aid cut-offs in the northeast, midwest and California make passage this year unlikely.

IS IT AN IMPORTANT ISSUE?

The Federal Budget affects every facet of our nation and all of our people, now and for the years ahead. The average U. S. worker/taxpayer works more than the first four months of the year just to support federal, state, and local governments, the Tax Foundation says. Tax "Freedom Day" fell on May 11, in (1978), May 1 in 1976, and on April 30 in 1975.

The average worker had to work two hours and 35 minutes in 1975, and two hours and 39 minutes, in an eight-hour day in 1976 just to pay his taxes. In 1978, the average private, non-agricultural industry worker had to work two hours and 48 minutes to pay the 1978 estimated tax take.

The issue of how to limit Federal spending is full of contradictions, however. For example:

*Polls show that the people want a balanced budget, but the people have not conspicuously voted into office those who seem most likely to insist on balanced budgets nor have the people turned out of office those who have consistently voted for our big deficits.

*Many economic experts hold that deficits cause inflation, but while we have had continuous

deficits since 1929, we have not had continuous inflation.

*Full employment cannot be achieved without deficits, but we have yet to achieve full employment even with deficit spending.

*The government must have the financial flexibility to incur deficits for long range projects, but there is great skepticism about the ability of the government to manage its deficits in a manner that contributes to stability. And so it goes, argument and counter-argument.

How Deficits Contribute To Inflation

Over the past decade and a half the national debt has multiplied geometrically, totaling some \$350 billion. At the same time, inflation has reduced purchasing power, and interest rates for borrowers have risen sharply.

Federal budget deficits themselves do not create inflation, rather they create the illusion that citizens can receive expanded government services without paying the bill. But somehow, some way, the cost for

government programs and services must be borne by someone. To finance these additional commitments, the government prints more money. It must also borrow money from private and public sources. With more money floating around, consumers feel more affluent and extend their purchasing power through installment credit. To keep pace with these accelerating consumer and government money needs, lenders must boost interest rates. The result is cost-push inflation: the more things cost, the higher prices are pushed up by people who can pay more (usually with credit) for those goods.

The products of this deficit-spurred inflation are all negative. Consumers spend money instead of save it, realizing that goods and services will cost more tomorrow than today. Citizen confidence in government erodes as taxes are increased to keep up with the cost of things the government does—defense, roads, schools, etc., or in the absence of tax hikes, government services deteriorate. The value of the American currency declines internationally, so that foreign automobiles and clothing increase in price.

Dear Editor:

During the fight for the passage of Proposition 13 we heard the same kind of negative arguments that we are now hearing against a balanced Federal Budget and against the possibility of a constitutional convention.

The fact is, the people can be trusted rather than the politicians. They made the right decision on Proposition 13 and I am confident they would make the right decision if confronted with the question of a balanced budget or a constitutional convention.

Dear Editor:

We taxpayers favor a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget because we do not trust politicians to curb government spending.

In 1976, running against the Washington establishment, candidate Jimmy Carter promised to balance the budget by 1979. This year President Carter offered a 1980 budget with a \$29 billion deficit - plus \$12 billion more in "off budget" items.

The public has turned to the constitutional amendment as a solution. The latest AP-NBC News Poll found 70% of all adults interviewed favored a budget-balancing amendment.

Obviously, passing state resolutions requiring Congress to pass a balanced budget amendment is the only way to counter empty promises made by politicians.

If only 4 more states act, Congress will have to pass the amendment. If not, taxpayers will again take matters in their own hands and will call a Constitutional Convention to draft the amendment.

I thank our founding fathers for giving the people power to prod politicians along when they fail to represent their constituents.

Dear Editor:

It's time ~~Kentucky~~ ^[state] legislators faced up to some of the problems facing this nation and joined the 30 states petitioning Congress to pass a Balanced the Budget Amendment. If only 4 more states pass Balance the Budget resolutions with a limited convention call, then Congress must propose an amendment or call a limited convention to draft the amendment.

Passing a Balance the Budget Amendment would assure the American people that our governments bias toward increased deficit spending at the expense of the taxpayer would be effectively offset and that they can look forward once again to a dollar of stable purchasing power.

As all taxpayers know, our country is in the midst of a rapid inflation that has already weakened the confidence of the people in government and in our country's future.

Two decades of congressional and White House spending have helped produce severe inflation that threatens to halve the value of every dollar in five and a half years. Obvious victims include the poor and the elderly, but in the end, everybody suffers. The average family last year paid almost \$800.00 interest on past government deficits, and inflation robbed another \$800.00 interest from its purchasing power.

I hope ~~Kentucky~~ ^[state] passes a Balance the Budget Amendment resolution and joins those 30 noble states that have already had the wisdom to do so.

Dear Editor:

There are many benefits to a balanced budget, and that is why 30 states have already adopted resolutions calling for congressional action or the convening of a constitutional convention for the sole purpose of amending the U.S. Constitution to require that the budget be balanced annually.

A balanced budget will reduce the "crowding out" of private citizens from the marketplace that results when government borrows money.

A balanced budget will reduce inflation.

A balanced budget will help reduce unemployment, as the large deficits that are currently being produced by the federal government are being used largely to pay for consumption expenditures and non-productive investments.

A balanced budget will reduce wasteful spending and improve our resource allocation.

A balanced budget will slow the growth of federal spending.

All resolutions calling for a Balanced Budget Amendment passed by those 30 states were very carefully drafted. Under their guidelines, the U.S. Congress would still have the power to engage in deficit spending during national emergencies - including, but not limited to, serious threats to national security, war, natural disasters and stormy economic times.

When Americans total up the cost of deficit financing over the ^{last 20} years, the figures are astounding. The National Taxpayers Union last year pegged the total at over 377 billion dollars.

The nation needs to balance its books before we no longer possess the books to balance. Passing a Balance the Budget Amendment resolution in this state will help accomplish this end.

Dear Editor:

I believe the fears about a possible constitutional convention are somewhat groundless.

I get the feeling (from your editorial) and other commentariel on the subject - that somehow you believe that a constitutional convention would have free rein and once the convention decided something, that would be the end of it.

Remember, the Constitution also provides that any amendments would have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states. That is a tremendous brake on any sc-called run-away convention.

Dear Editor:

I'm just one of the many taxpayers who believe that Congress can't be trusted with money and the only way to return this country to fiscal responsibility is to enact the balance the budget amendment.

Behavior on Capitol Hill shows there is genuine ground for concern. Between 1946 and 1961, Congress managed seven deficits and seven surpluses, with an overall approximate balance--and low inflation. But in the 19 years since, Congress has balanced the budget only once, in 1969, and the net deficit over those years has been a staggering \$377 billion. Washington has continued the deficits in prosperous times as well as lean. This year, President Carter offered a 1980 budget with a \$29-billion deficit.

As a taxpayer, I'm tired of paying for the mismanagement of government finances.

Dear Editor:

The National Taxpayers Union's idea to amend the U.S. Constitution to require a balance budget is the greatest idea since sliced bread! We are for it 10000%

If they can lead us, as Howard Jarvis did on Proposition 13, they will have done a tremendous service for our nation.

Let's get everybody on the bandwagon and keep it rolling to a successful conclusion.

needs more than 1 signature



Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce

2415 Hemlock - 110 — Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Telephone (907) 225-3184

Dr. Charles Otto, President
Valley Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 584
West Point, GA 31833

February 15, 1980

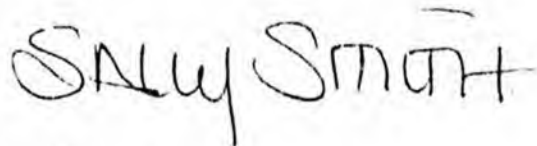
Dear Dr. Otto:

The Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce would like to thank you for your letter of January 11, 1980, regarding the run-a-way inflation problem.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce is fully in support of the "Balance The Budget" Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

The Chamber of Commerce is always open to any information that will keep us abreast of what is happening today, and we look forward to hearing from you again.

Best regards.



Sally Smith
President
Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce

cc: Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Representative Oran Freeman
Representative Terry Gardiner

Honorable Ted Stevens
Honorable Mike Gravel
Honorable Donald E. Young



KETCHIKAN RAINBIRD



Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce

2415 Hemlock - 110 - Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Telephone (907) 225-3184

RESOLUTION

("Balance the Budget" Amendment)

WHEREAS: The Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce is on record in support of bringing run-away inflation and federal spending under control and;

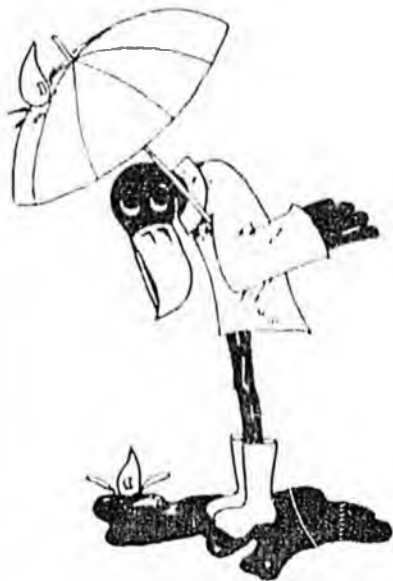
WHEREAS: the Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce has concerns regarding the consequences of run-away inflation and spending on a national, state and local level, and;

WHEREAS: the Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors is in full support of the "Balance the Budget" Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: the Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce directs the Alaska State Legislature and the United States Congressional Representatives to take whatever action is necessary to accomplish the above.

Approved and adopted this 13th day of February, 1980, by the Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.


Sally Smith, President
Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce



KETCHIKAN HARBIRD

2435 Dale Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701
April 10, 1980

Representative Charles H. Parr
Alaska State House
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Parr,

It has come to my attention that the State Senate has passed a resolution, SJR 16, calling for a Federal Balanced Budget Amendment. I further understand that this resolution has been referred to your Judiciary Committee for House action. As a taxpayer and head of a household trying to keep up with inflation, I urge you, as one of my representatives, to pass this resolution out of committee and on to the full House for consideration in its present form at an early date and on to the Congress.

Thank you in advance for your efforts in this regard. I shall be looking forward to the news that you have taken action on this.

Very truly yours,

Jon N. Sole

cc: Representative Fred Brown

bcc: Alaska Lobby

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 18, 1980

Ms. Sally Smith, President
Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce
2415 Hemlock, 110
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Sally:

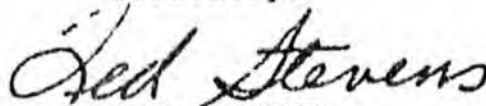
Thank you for your correspondence of February 15th, regarding balancing the federal budget. I appreciate your taking the time to contact me on this matter.

I support the concept of mandated budget restraint and believe the best approach is through a legislated limit on federal spending. By tying the growth in federal expenditures to the Gross National Product, (total value of all goods and services) we would insure that government will not expand faster than the general economy. This is a preferable approach to the balanced budget amendments which would not necessarily insure a limit to government expansion. A balanced budget simply means that revenues equal expenditures and it does not place any restrictions on the amount the federal government can spend or tax.

Thanks again for writing and please do so again to share your views or if I can be of any assistance in the future.

With best wishes

Cordially,



TED STEVENS

United States Senator

Jeff Knaebel Enterprises

P.O. Box 81467
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
(907) 456-5780

Representative Charles H. Parr
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

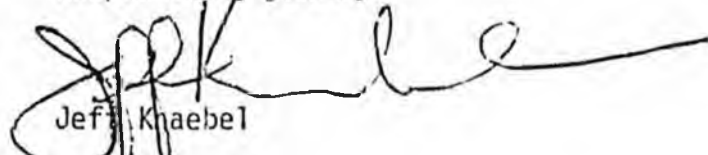
Dear Representative Parr:

The United States and its citizens are in deep trouble because of fiscal irresponsibility of the Congress and the Executive. The almost daily news of economic crisis is the reaping of what we have sowed.

Before it is too late to save ourselves from economic disaster, please help by passing out SJR 16 (Balance Federal Budget) in its present form as rapidly as possible. Not only our economy, but our basic freedoms are at stake. Please do your part in establishing a sense of fiscal responsibility in this state and in the United States.

Thank you, and best wishes.

Respectfully yours,



Jeff Knaebel

Also mailed to the following:

Rep. Nels Anderson
Fred Brown
Thelma Buchholdt
Hugh Malone
Ramona Barnes
Terry Martin
Patrick O'Connell
Randy Phillips

DEAR SENATOR:

AT THE SUGGESTION OF SENATOR ROBERT ZIEGLER I AM WRITING YOU AND ASKING YOUR SUPPORT FOR SJR 16 WHICH IS BEFORE YOUR STATE SENATE.

ALONG WITH A GREAT MANY OTHER STATE LEGISLATORS I HAVE ENDEAVORED TO CONVINCED THE STATES THAT THE ONLY WAY TO BRING FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY TO OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS TO HAVE SOME SORT OF A DISCIPLINE IN OUR CONSTITUTION WHICH FORBIDS DEFICIT SPENDING EXCEPT IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY.

TO THIS END, WE HAVE PERSUADED THIRTY STATE LEGISLATURES OF THIS NATION TO PASS JOINT RESOLUTIONS IDENTICAL, OR QUITE SIMILAR TO SJR 16. OUR AIM AND OUR PREFERENCE IS FOR THE CONGRESS TO PASS A SUITABLE RESOLUTION AND SEND IT BACK TO THE STATES FOR RATIFICATION. IF THIRTY-FOUR ACT, THEN CONGRESS MUST GIVE US THE RESOLUTION OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, CALL A LIMITED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE EXCLUSIVE AND SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF TAKING UP THIS ONE ITEM.

THERE IS EXHAUSTIVE EVIDENCE BY THE LEADING CONSTITUTIONALISTS THAT A CONVENTION COULD BE CALLED FOR A LIMITED PURPOSE. HOWEVER, WE FEEL CERTAIN THAT EVEN A LIMITED CONVENTION WILL NOT BE NECESSARY BECAUSE CONGRESS IS ON THE VERGE OF ACTING EVEN NOW, AND IF A FEW MORE STATES ACT I AM SURE THEY WILL GIVE US THE AMENDMENT.

THE RUNAWAY INFLATION WHICH WE ARE NOW EXPERIENCING IS PROOF ENOUGH THAT OUR DEFICIT SPENDING POLICIES MUST BE STOPPED AND THEY WILL NEVER BE STOPPED WITHOUT A CONSTITUTIONAL DISCIPLINE. IF THIS GREAT COUNTRY IS TO BE SAVED, IT MUST BE DONE ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE STATES AND NOT BY THOSE IN WASHINGTON. UNDER ARTICLE 5 OF THE CONSTITUTION STATES HAVE THE RIGHT TO PETITION, AND IF WE FAIL TO USE THAT RIGHT WE CAN BLAME NO ONE BUT OURSELVES.

Sincerely

Dear Editor:

Although the general public may not know it, supporters of the Balance the Budget Amendment have the prestigious American Bar Association in their corner in the controversy over whether the convening of a national constitutional convention would turn into an American nightmare.

In 1974 the ABA released its conclusions on the merits of a national convention. It's blue ribbon task forces concluded that such a convention would not unleash dangerous and radical forces that could do great harm to our government.

"Our two-year study of the subject has led us to conclude that a national constitutional convention can be channeled so as not to be a (dangerous and radical) force ... but rather on orderly mechanism of effecting constitutional change when circumstances require its use," declared the ABA study group.

In addition, the nine-member ABA Special Constitutional Convention Study Committee was unanimous in its findings. Among its major conclusions: "Congress has the power to establish procedures governing the calling of a national constitutional convention limited to the subject matter on which the legislatures of two-thirds of the states request a convention."

This runs counter to the warnings raised by Laurence H. Tribe, a Harvard Law Professor who has told state legislators (New Hampshire passed the Balance the Budget Amendment resolution even after an exhaustive lobbying effort by Tribe) that "nobody knows" if such gathering could be controlled. Interestingly, Albert M. Sacks, Dean of Harvard's Law School and Tribe's boss, was one of the nine members of the ABA blue-ribbon panel who took the opposite view.

Agreeing with the Dean of the Harvard Law School, William Van Alstyne, a Duke University Law Professor, observes that Congress, could conceivably confine such a convention to one subject, and could decline to send any other actions back to the states for ratification (three-fourths or 38 of the states must act on the convention's actions for any amendments to be added to the Constitution.)

The fact is that the majority of the scholars in America agree that a convention can be limited.

Dear Editor:

It's clear that Congress will not propose a balanced budget amendment unless the states again call for a limited convention to do so. Even today, with 30 states having passed resolutions calling for a balanced budget, Congress is dragging its feet and devising ways to counter the pressure. Calling for a limited convention unless Congress acts is a method to get Congressional proposed response which has proven successful before. Congress proposed an amendment to provide for the direct election of U.S. Senators only after enough states had called for a convention on the issue.

These opposing the Balanced Budget Amendment say that a convention would "run-away" with the rest of the Constitution. Former Senator Sam Ervin, constitutional law scholar identified that scare tactic immediately and said, "I think that the fear of a run-away convention is just a nonexistent constitutional ghost conjured up by people who are opposed to balancing the budget, because they want to be able to promise special groups something for nothing out of an empty pocket." The official position of the American Bar Association is that a convention can be limited. And former U.S. Attorney General Griffin B. Bell agrees, "I think the convention can be limited ... the fact is that the majority of the scholars in American share my view."

The opposition, organizations which in most cases are funded through our governments deficit spending programs, are trying to take attention away from the Balanced Budget issue and redirect it toward a non-existent hazard. Convention proposals are subject to two checks that congressional proposals are not. If a convention proposes a different amendment, Congress could refuse to send it to the states for ratification. In addition, 33 states must ratify it before it becomes part of the Constitution. Actually, congressional proposals are more "hazardous".

The real hazard is the state of our economy and governments addiction to spending beyond its means. The only way to put a stop to this recklessness that is damaging the value of our dollar is by forcing Congress to balance its budget by adopting a Balance the Budget Amendment.

This is your authority
Josh

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING BALANCE THE BUDGET AMENDMENT

Primary

1. U.S. Jaycees
2. American Farm Bureau
3. National Federation of Independent Businesses
4. National Manufacturers Association
(They are out front on this issue but approval in each state is required.)
5. National Cattlemens Association
6. General Federation of Women's Clubs
7. American Conservative Union
8. Chief Executives Forum - Free Enterprise Committee
(Around 100 influential corporate executives)
9. Conference of Small Business Organization
10. U.S. Industrial Council

Secondary

11. Chamber of Commerce
(The National Organization favors a Balanced Budget but never proceeded beyond that point. It is necessary to get support on a state by state basis.)
12. National Tax Limitation Committee
Now openly in favor. They hope to see their ideas prevail in the amendment drafting process.
13. Citizen's Choice
Very much for us but have to proceed with caution because they are an arm of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.
14. Heritage Foundation
A credible research source.

Other

Numerous groups that join in on a state by state basis, e.g. Medical Association, Soft Drink Association, Home Owners, Bankers, various Trade and Industry groups, etc. Also the American Legislative Exchange Council; Campaign for Economic Democracy.

****Former Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal**—"The current Congressional budget process provides a fully adequate formal mechanism for controlling spending and the deficit. The real task before us is not to write new statutes and Constitutional amendments, but to use the existing legal machinery to achieve balance in fact. The test of fiscal restraint is not what we say, but what we do."

****Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tenn.) Jr.**—"I have come to the conclusion that a constitutional mandate for a balanced federal budget, except in case of clear national emergency, is necessary and proper."

"I have co-sponsored a Constitutional amendment, proposed by Senator Richard Lugar (R) of Indiana, which states that the federal budget, as set in the Congress' Concurrent Budget Resolution, shall be balanced unless two-thirds of both the House and the Senate vote otherwise."

"While I do not fear another Constitutional convention, I believe the more sensible and expeditious approach would be for the Congress itself to recognize its own failing and take the strong but necessary measures to put its financial house in order."

****Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D-ME)**—"I believe a fundamental danger exists in any plan to call a new Constitutional convention."

"In the two hundred years since 1776, we have had only one Constitutional convention. That was the one in which James Madison, Benjamin Franklin and their colleagues shaped the system of government we know in America today. I am not eager to expose their work to the prospect of massive revision. No one knows for sure that a new convention would limit itself to the balanced budget issue."

"Constitutional scholars are not at all sure that a convention could be forced to limit its agenda. What would be the outcome? Would the delegates ban abortion or give abortion a specific guarantee? Would they outlaw guns or outlaw gun control? Would they stop forced busing or give forced busing an explicit Constitutional blessing?"

"We have no business taking such chances with the fundamental law of the land. Through wars, depression, impeachment proceedings and an amazing array of changes, this nation has never found it necessary to call a new Constitutional convention. It is not necessary now."

"No Constitutional amendment and no legislative act can be drafted so carefully that it is not susceptible to evasion and circumvention. One option, for example, would simply be to balance the federal budget by separating operating costs from capital investments and counting only the former as subject to a yearly balance. That is what the states do, and if we were to do it in Washington, the budget would be close to balance now. But that kind of budgeting is inappropriate for Washington."

****Senator Henry Bellmon (R-OK)**—Ranking minority member of the Senate Budget Committee has been outspoken in his call for a balanced budget.

"The federal government has become accustomed to spending in the red. We've had only eight balanced budgets since 1934 and only one since 1960. The deficit for this year alone will be over \$30 billion and our total national debt will be about \$800 billion, equal to \$3,600 for every man, woman and child in this country."

"What's really frustrating is that the government, which causes inflation, benefits most from inflation. Because of the progressive tax system, federal revenues increase 1½ percent, when inflation goes up 1 percent. When you receive additional income and move into a higher tax bracket, the government takes a higher percentage and the end result is that your income won't buy as much."

****Congressman James R. Jones (D-OK)**—Is very much in favor of a balanced federal budget, and proposes that the federal budget be limited to 20 percent of the nation's gross national product. Jones is a key member of the powerful House Budget Committee and his bill H.R. 4646 concerning capital cost recovery reflects concern for federal budgeting and tax reform.

****Senators H. John Heinz III (R-Pa.) and Richard Stone (D-Fla.)** have joined in introducing a constitutional amendment to limit federal spending. Simply, this amendment would limit the increase in federal spending to a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the gross national product. If the inflation rate exceeds 3 percent, however, the amendment would apply additional limits on the overall growth of federal outlays.

Stone. "I joined in introducing this amendment because I believed it would put our economy back on the road to prosperity by keeping more money in the hands of those who earn it. This amendment limits the growth of federal spending by setting a ceiling on how much more the federal government will be allowed to spend every year. The formula says that next year's government spending can't grow faster than this year's production, as measured by the gross national product."

State of Arizona
Senate
Thirty-fourth Legislature
Second Regular Session
1980

SENATE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 1004

A CONCURRENT MEMORIAL

URGING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROPOSE AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO LIMIT FEDERAL EXPENDITURES TO A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.

1 To the Congress of the United States of America:

2 Your memorialist respectfully represents:

3 Whereas, there is a growing perception by the American public that
4 governmental programs alone are not capable of solving the social and
5 economic problems which confront our nation; and

6 Whereas, real disposable income has declined in recent years as
7 inflation has both eroded the purchasing power of the dollar and caused
8 most taxpayers to enter higher tax brackets; and

9 Whereas, governmental spending, a major contributor to the rate of
10 inflation, has been insulated from the effects of inflation because of the
11 increased tax revenues resulting when taxpayers enter higher tax brackets;
12 and

13 Whereas, the lack of formal limitations on governmental spending has
14 led to the development and growth of the "tax revolt", as evidenced by the
15 passage in 1978 of "Proposition 13" by the voters of the State of
16 California, by the subsequent passage of measures with similar intent by
17 many other states and by the proposal of a new taxation-reduction
18 initiative in California and other states; and

19 Whereas, the effort to control governmental taxation and spending
20 has led to the call for a constitutional amendment to balance the federal
21 budget or for a constitutional convention for such purpose, or both, by at
22 least thirty of the states, including eight of the thirteen western states;
23 and

1 Whereas, Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides
2 that the Congress shall propose amendments to the constitution whenever
3 two-thirds of each house has determined that this action is necessary;
4 and

5 Whereas, an expenditure limitation is a reasonable approach to
6 control governmental spending, stabilize the burden on taxpayers and yet
7 allow government to continue to provide essential services; and

8 Whereas, a constitutional expenditure limitation at the federal
9 level would be safe from the pressures of bureaucrats, special interest
10 groups and politicians seeking to exceed a limitation otherwise
11 established; and

12 Whereas, the gross national product is a reliable index by which to
13 measure the ability of taxpayers to support governmental spending.

14 Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona,
15 prays:

16 1. That the Congress of the United States again be advised of the
17 concern of the People of the State of Arizona, as represented in the
18 Arizona Legislature, in regard to the need for controlling governmental
19 spending and taxation at all levels.

20 2. That the Congress of the United States propose and submit for
21 ratification by the states an amendment to the Constitution of the United
22 States to impose a limitation upon annual federal government expenditures
23 as a percentage of the gross national product.

24 3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit
25 copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the
26 Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each
27 Member of the Arizona Congressional Delegation and to the President of the
28 Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of each of the
29 states in this nation, together with the hopes and request of the Arizona
30 Legislature that such state legislative bodies will swiftly adopt a similar
31 Memorial.

~~Passed the Senate - March 13, 1980 by the following vote: 26 Ayes,~~

~~2 Nays, 2 Not Voting~~

~~Passed the House - March 26, 1980 by the following vote: 55 Ayes,~~

~~4 Nays, 1 Not Voting~~

~~Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State - March 27, 1980~~

BUDGET BUDGET
CONTACTS

SALLY SMITH
PRESIDENT

GRAND KETCHIKAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
2415 HEMLOCK 110
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

JOHN N. SOLCE
2435 DUNE RD
FBX AK 99701

JEFF KNAPP ~~SE~~
P.O. BOX 81467
FBX, AK 99708

AK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BRISTOL
BAY
AFFAIRS

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Box 234
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: (907) 842-5302 2366

April 2, 1981

Governor Jay Hammond
Pouch A
Juneau, AK 99811

RECEIVED
APR 06 1981

Governor Hammond:

I was encouraged and disappointed when I read the "Bristol Bay Task Force" report approved by yourself on March 23, 1981. I felt that the recommendation for a marketing study is a short, halting, positive step in the right direction. However, I was deeply disturbed by the Gestapo-type reaction to so-called threats of violence during price disputes in Bristol Bay.

Please understand that I am not critical of the people who prepared the report because it does focus on one of the roots of the problem of getting a reasonable price for salmon in Bristol Bay.

The situation in Bristol Bay is a pond of pandemonium and chaos at this time. No quick-fix task force can study the problem, make recommendations, implement a plan and expect results in two months' time. However, I am encouraged to see some attempt to help fishermen establish a firm footing by getting basic data on the table as both sides bargain for a fish price.

I am disturbed by section B found on page 11 entitled "Controlling the Climate of the Negotiations". The title itself is enough to scare the most stalwart fishermen in Bristol Bay. Perhaps that was the intent, but I cannot believe that you would condone the use of force and violence to "control" negotiation climates. My reaction to that section is one of disbelief and confusion. Many fishermen are embittered by this section.

Section B is so one-sided that I fail to believe what I read when there has never been any killing of any person by violence in the history of the fish price negotiations. Although the report implies that the general welfare is to be protected, it looks as though it's the processors who are to be in possession of the armed forces of the state.

I don't want to belittle the "threats of violence and intimidation" but I can't help but note that fish processors have their own forms of intimidation. It is the threat of economic retaliation if a fisherman doesn't do what is best for the processor. Fishermen are told that if there is no settlement then there is no credit, no nets, no boat launching, no boat storage, no cannery mechanic etc., etc. There are also threats of ramming fishermen's boats by cannery skows. In fact, I believe there was such a ramming that took place last year.

I hope that you will reverse the outlay of public funds by appropriating \$50,000.00 for discreet surveillance of potential violence and \$320,000.00 for

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Box 234
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: (907) 842-5847 2366

a comprehensive marketing study for Bristol Bay. In addition, I hope you will continue to support a longer airfield in Dillingham to allow large 747-type aircraft to fly fish out. Finally, the development of Seafood Industrial Parks would be most helpful in providing additional markets for our fishermen who are finding themselves without canneries to fish for. A Seafood Industrial Park in Naknek or King Salmon and Dillingham would attract canning, freezing and specialty processing thus increasing the market for our fish.

Thank you for your consideration. Please call or write if you have any questions about the points I raised.

Very sincerely,

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.

cc: Senator George Hohman
Rep. Joe Chuckwuk

JAPAN.....Year-end, generally the strongest period for seafood sales, is atypically quiet this year. Inventories of most products are down, reflecting a cautious approach on the part of trading and fishing companies. Prices for kazunoko, at both wholesale and retail levels, are half what they were one year ago.....Fishing has ended off Hokkaido for fall chum salmon, akisake, with a catch of 15 million fish (47,000 tons), down from last year's 18 million fish (61,000 tons), but sales are slow due to high prices and large size of the fish, which makes them unattractive as holiday gifts.....Some market observers blame slow consumer demand for salmon on this year's attractive kazunoko prices, but others fear that high salmon prices will lead to consumers refusing to buy it as they did with kazunoko last year.....Importation of sea urchin from the West Coast of the U.S. is increasing. Sea urchin is used in special New Year's dishes. Imported sea urchin sold for ¥2400/kg (\$5.12/lb) in late November. Sea urchin harvested domestically sells for ¥6700/kg (\$14.30/lb).

Japan and the USSR have tentatively agreed on respective fishing quotas for 1981 after only 11 days of negotiation. Totals will be 750,000 tons for Japan and 650,000 tons for the Soviets. A request by the Japanese to increase the take of Alaska pollock in Soviet waters did not result in an increased quota. It remains 290,000 tons. The USSR has been allocated 500,000 tons of sardine and blue mackerel in Japanese waters, the same as in 1979, although they had requested an increase. The Soviets have agreed to decrease their pollock catch.

The Japanese government has announced an import quota of 18,000 tons of squid for the last part of 1980, down from 36,500 tons for the same period a year ago. Squid remains overstocked in Japan.....Food herring caught in Japanese waters is abundant this year and sells ex-processor at ¥330/kg (\$.70/lb) and is superior in quality to imported herring. Imported West Coast herring was expected to sell at ¥250 to ¥280/kg (\$.53 to \$.59/lb).....A Tokyo company is selling fresh Atlantic salmon air imported from Norway. The salmon arrives two days after landing and is offered at ¥3500/kg (\$7.46/lb).....Importers are reportedly having to carefully inspect and grade bulk imports of king crab because of the problem with meat content. The crab price is expected to fall when crab is offered in bulk in wholesale markets. The question of covering losses will be a factor in tanner crab price negotiations, it is reported.

Leading Japanese fishery companies are reporting poor financial results.....Kyokuyo reportedly lost ¥2.8 billion (\$13.1 million) for the year ended in October, and Nichiro Gyogyo reports a loss of ¥3 billion (\$14 million) for the year ended in November.....Nippon Suisan and Taiyo are also expected to announce bad balance sheets.....Hokoku has announced it will hire no new university graduates next spring.

The dollar is strong against most other currencies, largely a result of high U.S. interest rates, but was losing ground to the yen in late December. Although a rate of between ¥212 and ¥215 to the dollar is seen as desirable by the Japanese government, trading just before Christmas was at ¥207/\$1. In December, 1979, the exchange rate varied between ¥245 and ¥260/\$1.

212

Tsukiji Wholesale Market Prices

Product	Trends			Prices (U.S. Pack)		Prices (Home Pack)	
	Supply	Demand	Market	Current	1-Yr. ago	Current	1-Yr. ago
King Crab <small>(bulk)</small>	heavy	moderate	moderate	¥1600/kg \$3.41/lb R¥1750/kg \$3.73/lb			
Tanner Crab (bairdi) <small>(bulk)</small>	light	moderate	firm	R¥1570/kg \$3.35/lb	R¥1530/kg \$2.82/lb	¥1550/kg \$3.31/lb	
Tanner Crab (opelio) <small>(bulk)</small>	light	moderate	moderate	R ¥1100/kg \$2.35/lb		(Soviet) ¥1150/kg \$2.46/lb	
Herring Roe <small>(big size)</small>	heavy	moderate	firm	¥7500/kg \$16.05/lb			
Black Cod <small>(8 lb up)</small>	heavy	moderate	moderate	¥680/kg \$1.45/lb		¥870/kg \$1.85/lb	¥930/kg \$1.71/lb
Prawns (Mexican) <small>(16-20) size</small>	heavy	moderate	moderate	¥5900/kg \$12.59/lb			
Chum Salmon	moderate	moderate	moderate	(6-9 lb) ¥1250/kg \$2.66/lb		¥1240/kg \$2.64/lb	¥1350/kg \$2.49/lb
Sockeye Salmon Bristol Bay	moderate	moderate	moderate	¥1450/kg \$3.09/lb 2.60 lb		(mother-ship) ¥1750/kg \$3.74/lb	
Chum Salmon Roe <small>(No. 1)</small>	moderate	moderate	firm	¥4500/kg \$9.61/lb	¥4800/kg \$8.86/lb	¥6000/kg \$12.80/lb	¥5500/kg \$10.17/lb
Pink Salmon Roe <small>(No. 1)</small>	moderate	moderate	firm	¥3700/kg \$7.90/lb			

R= repacked in Japan

Exchange rate: December, 1980 ¥213/\$1; December, 1979 ¥246/\$1.

Above information compiled in cooperation with Nikkan Shokuryo Shimbun.

Seafood Report

Significant market developments.

DUNGENESS CRAB. Price settlements of \$.60 to \$.65/lb were reached at coastal season opening December 1. Fresh whole cooked Dungeness was appearing in supermarkets during the month at bargain basement rates, as low as \$.99/lb at one San Francisco chain, though \$1.10 to \$1.29 was more typical. Demand is good.

KING CRAB. Not a very good situation from anybody's point of view in late December. Prices were dropping by nickels and dimes with good quality 20-pound packs down to \$3 to \$3.10 ex-warehouse and lower quality product at \$2.75, but buyers were still hesitating to make large purchases, waiting to see how low prices will get and avoiding holding inventory with interest rates continuing upwards. Some observers predicted a quick recovery of prices to the \$3.25/lb level. Processors holding on to product were gambling that summer prices would follow last year's pattern and jump to the \$3.60 to \$4/lb level. An unspecified quantity of crab rejected as light-weight in Japan was reportedly on its way back to the U.S. but not expected to be dumped at the currently depressed prices. Meat was selling in late December for \$8/lb.

TANNER CRAB. The season is open in the Sand Point area, where the State Board of Fisheries has revised guideline harvest level downward from 15 to 20 million pounds to 3 to 6 million pounds, which is more in line with historical landings in that area. Harvest levels for other areas were reduced as well, reflecting three years of declining stock abundance. The Kodiak area harvest level is now 9 to 15 million pounds, down from an initially published 10 to 25 million pound figure. Last year the Kodiak area produced 18.6 million pounds; the year before 29.1 million pounds. The Bering Sea harvest has been set at 28 to 36 million pounds. Bering Sea fishing begins Jan. 15, Kodiak Jan. 22. Sand Point deliveries were on an open ticket, with price settlements to be based on what is resolved for deliveries from the Bering Sea and Kodiak areas. A bairdi price of \$.55 to \$.58/lb and opilio price of \$.23 to \$.25/lb seemed likely in late December, but some fishermen expected the bairdi price would go up during the season. Everybody, both Japanese and domestic buyers were seen as eager for bairdi, with Japanese prices for ocean run bulk pack crab FOB Dutch Harbor expected to be \$1.65/lb for bairdi and \$1.05/lb for opilio. Last year some opilio moved well in U.S. supermarkets at retail prices as low as \$1.05/lb. Processors were reportedly agreeing to sell bairdi to Japanese buyers only if the buyers would agree to take an equal or greater quantity of opilio as well.

SALMON. The Alaska canned salmon pack totaled nearly 4.2 million full cases (48 1-pound cans each) in 1980 up from 3.1 million in 1979, and the fresh and frozen production 195.4 million pounds, according to statistics issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in November. Total production was over 504 million pounds. Outlook for the big canned pack continued positive, with one major company planning to announce price increases early in the new year. Frozen markets are slow.

ROE HERRING. San Francisco Bay's new platoon of gillnetters caught their full 1,200 ton quota in just over a week in early December. Ex-vessel price was \$1,200/ton for 10 percent roe content, but to pay this the processors had to really trim margins, since Japanese buyers refused to pay more than \$1,800/ton for frozen herring. Roe content in this early fishery averaged just over 11 percent. The January fishery usually gets better than 15 percent. Bodega and Tomales Bay season was open December 14 through 19, and gillnetters took approximately 200 tons of a total quota of 1,200 tons there. The price had reportedly fallen off to \$1000/ton. The important San Francisco Bay and Bodega/Tomales fisheries reopen Jan. 4, as do very small fisheries in Crescent City and Humboldt Bay.

(over)

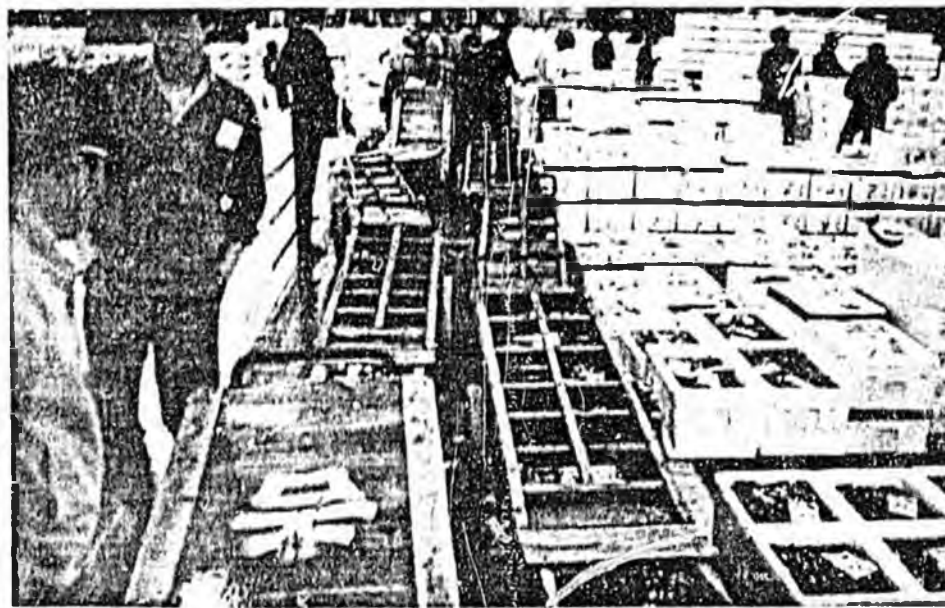
ALASKA Seas and Coasts

A Newsletter for the Alaska Commercial Fishing Industry



Quality and uniformity of packing are extremely important in selling fish or fish products in the Japanese markets.

Photo by Greg Favretto.



Part of the 52-acre Tokyo fish market known as the Tsukiji. In 1979, 821,000 metric tons of fish were sold here. The market is under the regulation and management of the Tokyo city government.

Photo by Greg Favretto.

Japanese Markets Recent Trends

by
Clinton Atkinson
Fisheries Consultant

Nearly five years ago, shortly before enactment of the 200-mile legislation, Clinton Atkinson wrote a three-part series of articles for *Alaska Seas and Coasts* characterizing the Japanese fishing industry and in particular the market structure for fish and fish products. Most of the current Japanese investment in the Alaskan fish processing industry was already in place by then and the issue surrounding Japanese domination of markets for Alaska fishery resources was being hotly debated.

In the ensuing years Japan has continued to be the major market for what have become Alaska's bread and butter fish products: frozen salmon, salmon roe, king crab, tanner crab, and herring roe. The market debate waned somewhat while prices for these products climbed and the industry prospered. When the price trend made a dramatic re-

versal this past year, the controversy again became heated.

In light of this we have asked Mr. Atkinson, a former fisheries attache' to Japan, who continues his careful observations of the Japanese fishing industry, to review once more the current structure and workings of the Japanese marketing system.

Editor's Note.

It has now been almost four years since the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union enacted their 200-mile fisheries or economic zones, restricting, if not eliminating, the Japanese vessels which had heavily fished the North Pacific waters. Although warned repeatedly in the preceding two or three years of the imminence of such action, the reaction of the Japanese government and the fishing industry to the action was one of disbelief and shock. There were periods of panic buying of fishery products and predictions of radical change within the fishing industry and the dietary habits of the Japanese people.

Susum Yamajo, an editorial writer for *Nihon Keizai*, the *Japan Economics Newspaper*, summarized the Japanese position in 1974-75 well:

"There is no doubt that the rights of the coastal countries over fishery resources in the waters concerned will be immensely strengthened. This also means a serious turning point for Japan's fishery industry. It also eventually will become necessary for the Japanese government to carry out an overall revision of its blueprint of the nation's food demand program....

"Japan's fish catches in areas within 200 miles of foreign waters in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean in 1973 amounted to 3,930,000 metric tons. Included among them were 3,570,000 tons within the sphere of 200 miles along the coasts of the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union. It is certain that these three countries will move to place severe restrictions on Japan's fishing operations in such areas....

"The advent of the "200-mile economic zone" age thus will shake the very foundation of Japan's food supply-demand schedule."

Although the predictions made by Mr. Yamajo and others have proven true to some extent the severity of the 200-mile restrictions was softened by the action of the Japanese government and the industry. The government soon initiated programs to compensate for the reduced catch by restoring the production of their coastal fisheries through aquaculture, pollution abatement, and environmental enhancement. Even so, the fishery agency expects an increase of only 300,000 tons by 1982 or less than one-tenth of what may potentially be lost from catches within the 200-mile zones of the U.S., Canada, and the USSR.

There was also a renewed effort to discover and develop new fishing grounds and products cooperatively by the government and the industry. Both the coastal and distant-water fishery programs are long term and even when fully developed, the yield from these fisheries will be very small when compared with the former Japanese catches of Alaska pollock from the North Pacific.

Demand and Supply

Dr. Mitsuo Iwashita, former director of the Fisheries and Oceanography Institute of Tokai University, projected the Japanese needs for marine products in the years 1990 and 2000. His findings are summarized in table 1.

The validity of the predictions in table 1 becomes very important to the Alaskan fishermen and the industry for it means that within the 14 year period (1976 to 1990), Japanese imports of fishery products would increase by approximately 10 times and a very significant part of these potential imports could come from Alaskan waters.

But it isn't quite that simple. Other important fishing nations, such as Canada and the USSR, already have their eyes on the potential of the Japanese market for fish and fishery products, and we can expect serious competition from these countries. Further, if the price is not right, we can expect a shift from fish to the production of pork or some other source of animal protein.

The purpose of this article and a companion to be published in a later issue of *Alaska Seas and Coasts* is to review the recent trends in the Japanese supply of fish and fishery products.

As shown in figure 1, total landings by the Japanese fisheries have remained between 10 and 11 million metric tons for nearly ten years. Production from the coastal fisheries has been about constant since 1976, and offshore fisheries have shown a continuing increase to offset the decline in catches from the distant-water fisheries. Yield from the inland fisheries and aquaculture, although increasing quite rapidly, is still negligible in comparison with the marine fisheries.

In 1977, net imports almost

Table 1. Projected Japanese Needs for Marine Products (In Metric Tons)

Item	Year		
	1976	1990	2000
Within the 200-mile Fishing Zone of Japan	6,051,000	8,500,000-10,500,000	9,000,000-12,000,000
From Distant Waters	417,000	500,000	1,000,000
Within the 200-mile Fishing Zones of other countries	3,506,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Net Imports (Imports less Exports)	107,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Amount Required	10,008,100	12,000,000-14,000,000	13,000,000-16,000,000

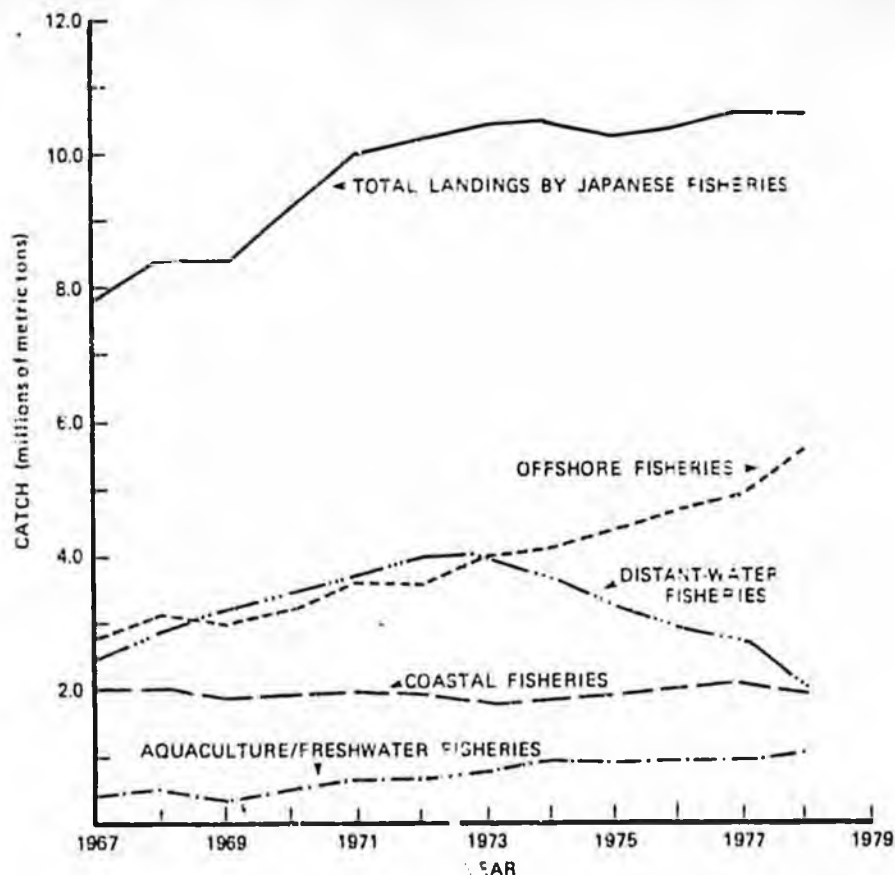


Figure 1. Recent Japanese catches by year and major type of fishery.

attained the one-million-ton mark set by Dr. Iwashita for 1990 (a total net import of some 996,000 metric tons), then fell to 433 thousand tons in 1978 and recovered to total 808 thousand tons in 1979. From the available import/export statistics for the first six months of 1980, it would appear that net imports will remain at about the 800,000 metric ton level.

As shown in table 2, per capita consumption of fish and fish products by the Japanese people measured in terms of daily intake of animal protein has remained the same between 1975 and 1978,

18.1 grams per day, while the daily intake of protein from meat, poultry and dairy products has increased from 17.6 to 20.5 grams per day. There is little question from these statistics and other references that the Japanese people are shifting away from fish to other sources of animal protein. This is at least partially an effect of the 200-mile fisheries or economic zones.

Both pork and poultry have shown continuing price decreases over the past twenty years while beef, dried and salted fish and fresh and chilled fish have also

shown increases in price. Chicken is now less expensive for the Japanese housewife than all but the very cheapest "mass-produced" fish, such as sardines, mackerel and squid.

The Public Markets

There are two types of public markets in Japan - the primary wholesale market production centers where fish are landed and the other for consumers in the larger cities.

Approximately 2,800 fishing ports are scattered along the coasts of Japan at the present time. About 1,000 of these ports have production center markets that are operated or supervised by the local municipal governments.

Almost all of the fish handled by the markets at these fishing ports are landed and sold fresh or chilled by the owners of the coastal and off-shore vessels. The sale is generally by auction—either oral or frequently by "silent bid." In the latter case, as observed at Wakkanai in northern Hokkaido, the daily landings for each vessel are posted on a blackboard and the buyers note their offer price and quantity desired on a slip of paper and deposited in a box. At a set time, the box is opened and the and the first portion goes to the highest bidder and the remaining portions go to the next lower bidders in succession.

Most of the sales from the "port" market are for subsequent sale in the consumer market areas, such as Tokyo, Osaka, Sapporo, Fukuoka (see figure 2). A lesser amount, much of which is frozen, is bought at this level by processors or by representatives from large consumer outlets such as supermarkets and department stores.

The largest consumer-center fish market in the world is located at Tsukiji in Tokyo. The market proper covers an area of about 52 acres and is under regulation and management of the Tokyo city government. In 1979, the market handled about 821,000 metric tons of fresh and processed fish.

There are seven licensed broker firms permitted to operate at

Table 2. Daily Animal Protein Intake of the Average Japanese Diet. (In Grams)

Year	Fish, Whales, etc.	Meat, Fowl, etc.	Total
1934-36	5.0	2.0	7.0
1955	13.5	3.4	16.9
1965	16.4	10.5	26.9
1970	16.6	15.2	31.8
1975	18.1	17.6	35.7
1978	18.1	20.5	38.6

NEWS NEWS NEWS

Marine Corrosion Seminar

The black pock marks and pitting of propellers and the relentless perforation of steel hulls is the handiwork of the demon many mariners call "electrolysis." A technical seminar dealing with the problems of marine corrosion caused by electrolysis in harbors will be presented over the Legislative Teleconference System on January 12 through 15, from 5 to 8 p.m. Anchorage time.

Gary Daily, harbormaster in Homer, and John Ball, Marine Advisory Safety Specialist, are organizing the seminar. The teleconference will originate from Homer. You can participate at any of the seventeen legislative teleconference centers throughout the state. They are in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Haines, Homer, Juneau, Soldotna, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Seward, Sitka, Valdez, and Wasilla. Local legislative affairs offices can be contacted for the addresses of the centers.

The final agenda for the seminar will be available from the telecon-

ference centers early in January. For further information, contact: Gary Daily, Harbormaster, Port of Homer, Homer, AK 99603, Phone 235-8597; or John Ball, Safety Specialist, Marine Advisory Program, University of Alaska, 2651 Providence Ave. Bldg H, Anchorage, AK 99504, Phone 263-1890.

Vessel Icing Forecast Guide

If you are going to fish in the winter in Alaskan waters, you had best know all you can about superstructure icing. It can be extremely hazardous—especially to vessels less than 150 feet long. Superstructure icing and the rate of accumulation can be forecast with reasonable accuracy. There are two new free publications available to help you.

Superstructure Icing Forecast Guide for Alaska Waters is a three-page fold-out brochure on water resistant paper that can be posted in the wheel house. It displays two icing nomographs, one for open waters and the other for lee shores. Simple clear instructions are given for using the nomo-

graphs. The brochure was prepared by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC) of the University of Alaska under contract to the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEC). You can obtain it, from the National Weather Service Operations, 701 C Street, Box 23, Anchorage, AK 99513.

The forecast guide described above was developed from material in *Superstructure Icing in Alaskan Waters*, a readable and useful technical report by J.L. Wise and A.L. Comiskey, published by PMEC. This study describes how icing data were gathered, presents integration and correlation of the factors that affect icing accumulation rates, and contains a map depicting probable areas of most frequent and heaviest icing. This report is available from AEIDC, Attn: Al Comisky, 707 A Street, Anchorage, AK 99501.

Market Trends

continued from page 3

Tsukiji with about 800 auctioneers and assistants. There are 1,300 licensed jobbers (middlemen) and most of them have wholesale or retail shops or stalls in the market where the owners of small fish shops or restaurants and bars can come to buy their needs for the day. In addition, there are about 300 licensed buyers that represent supermarkets, department stores, processors, and groups of local fish shops throughout Tokyo.

In addition to the large adminis-

trative section which supervises and monitors the operation of the market, Tsukiji also has a large, computerized statistical section and their own sanitation and inspection laboratory. Most major banks have branches in the market and there are offices for the various associations that represent the brokers, the buyers, and the employees in the market.

Fish and fish products are sold in the market by four methods: auction, bid, consignment, and direct sale. Live, fresh, and chilled fish, since they are perishable, are sold at auction with no limit on minimum price—the product

must be sold that day. Most of this form of product comes from the production area markets in the various fishing ports or from the cooperatives outside of the market by refrigerated truck.

Frozen and processed fish products are usually sold either on consignment (auction or bid) or by direct sale to the buyer, with a fixed "floor" price. If the product does not obtain the set price, the fish or fish product will be returned to cold storage where it is held until the market is more favorable.

All sales must be handled by one of the seven licensed brokers at

Health Care at Sea Workshop

A practical two-day workshop on how to take care of injuries and medical problems on fishing vessels at sea will be given February 20 and 21, 1981, in Seattle. Prevention of accidents and injuries, how to treat injuries when they do happen, and how to get help for those you can't handle are the program's goals.

The workshop will be held at the VFW Hall in Seattle. Registration fee is \$25. The Ballard Community Hospital Industrial Services is organizing program. For further information, write or call Ellen Phillips-Angeles, Industrial Services Representative, Ballard Community Hospital, 5409 Barnes Avenue NW, Seattle, WA 98107; phone (206) 782-2700 ext. 619.

New Marine Advisory Agent for Kotzebue

Kotzebue will be headquarters for the newest Sea Grant Marine extension office and home for Rick Steiner, the newest member of the University of Alaska ma-

rine advisory staff. Rick will set up shop in the Chukchi Community College with advisory responsibilities for all of the coastal northwest Alaska from Stebens and Saint Michael to Point Hope.

Steiner brings a varied and interesting background to the position. He has fished commercially the past three years in Oregon and Alaska for crab, salmon, halibut, black cod, and tuna. In 1977 he was a National Marine Fisheries Service observer aboard a Japanese mothership in the Bering Sea. In the winter of 1978-79, Steiner traveled by canoe with a group of other adventurers along the old Northwest fur trade route from Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories to the Bering Sea.

Steiner earned a masters degree in fisheries biology and oceanography from Oregon State University in 1979. He did a stint with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game before joining the Sea Grant staff.

For those of you in the Norton Sound region who need marine advisory assistance or don't know what a marine advisor can do, get in touch with your new agent at the Chukchi Community College, P.O. Box 297, Kotzebue, AK 99552.

Extraordinary Occupation— Fisherman's Wife

In the first study of its kind, a University of Rhode Island anthropologist examines the relationships between fishing and the lives of wives. *Fishermen's Wives: Coping with an Extraordinary Occupation* explores in detail the attitudes of fishermen's wives toward their husbands' occupation. Variables in the characteristics of fishing wives such as education, employment and personality are discussed and presented statistically.

The author, Fran Danowski, found that, dangerous as the occupation is, more than half the wives studied say they don't worry. About three-quarters of them don't want their husbands in a different job, but only half of them want their children to become involved with fishing. The equilibrium worked out by fishermen's wives is complex and interesting.

The report is available for \$2 from the University of Rhode Island, Marine Advisory Service, Publications Unit, Narragansett Bay Campus, Narragansett, Rhode Island 02882. Ask for publication P862.

a uniform commission of 5.5 percent. The brokers are established to comply with the legal regulations established by Japanese marketing law. Although they may control subsidiary cold storage and other facilities for handling the fish or fish products, they are restricted from handling foreign shipments directly. Such shipments must go through one of the companies or brokers outside of the market, or through a forwarding agent that can process the necessary custom declarations, letters of credit, etc.

The Tokyo Market publishes annually (in Japanese), information

on monthly quantities and prices paid for over 400 fish and fish products. This report provides the best base for comparison of price trends at the consumer wholesale level since the price is determined daily in competitive auction. There is one general problem, however, in the use of these statistics. The different grades, sizes and product forms are lumped together into the volume/price for any one item. This causes the least difficulty when studying the volume/price for live, fresh or chilled fish since they generally are of good quality to sell and are marketed "in the

round".

Care must be used, however, when you examine the statistics for frozen fish or fish products. Frozen salmon, for example, is marketed by species in at least three grades and several size categories; shrimp may be heads-on, heads-off, shell-on and shell-off, or just meat; and crab, of course, can be whole, sections, legs, bodies or claws, or just meat. Fortunately, the composition of a fish or fish product sold in the market changes very slowly from year to year and thus can be used for comparative study, but they still demand background knowl-

what a certain set of sta-
really mean.

Price

When all is said and done, it is the price that is the critical factor in selling fish, whether it be in Japan or anywhere else. The price is determined by negotiation between the buyer and the seller. The buyer is intent to purchase the product at the lowest possible price and the seller, of course, is equally intent to make the greatest profit possible from the product. And if he is new to the game, he is deathly afraid that he is going to be "ripped-off."

Irrespective of his fears, the best approach for the new-comer into the Japanese market still is to know his product, the quantity he can unquestionably provide, and his costs of production. Then, talk to the appropriate people in the large fishing companies or trading companies with offices located in Seattle, Anchorage, or elsewhere in the United States or Canada. There is no substitute for meeting face-to-face with a buyer, for negotiating in English, and for establishing terms that follow usual American business practice.

If interested, the company may offer the seller a price but frequently they will ask the seller for his price. If you can realize even a modest profit, say 3 to 5 percent, sell. There is no better training in marketing fish in Japan than going through the experience of actually selling fish for export. After several years, you will understand many of the factors and nuances of the Japanese market.

The one big problem area in selling fish or fish products in the Japanese market is quality and uniformity of packing. For example, a Grade 1 red salmon means a silvery bright fish (no color), semi-dressed (gilled-and-gutted), collar attached, free of noticeable scars or blemishes, good meat color, etc, and they must be packed in 10 kg boxes in uniform size categories (*not* one large, a couple of small, and a couple of medium-sized fish per box). The Japanese markets and the consumers are extremely sensi-

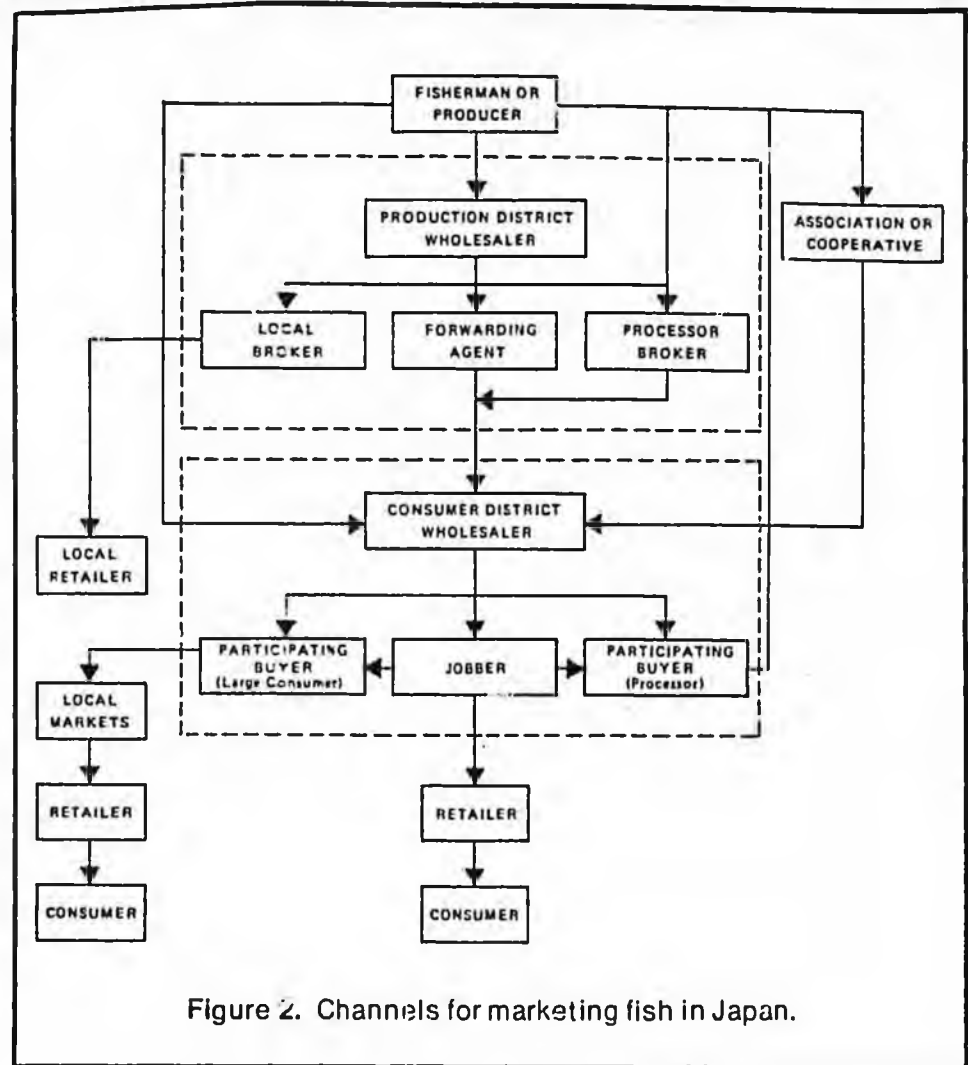


Figure 2. Channels for marketing fish in Japan.

tive to quality and uniformity of size. There have been more disputes and legal action taken because of these two factors than any other aspect of marketing fish in Japan.

More important, however, is the reputation of the seller and the general reputation of products from a given area. These will remain in the Japanese mind for several years. Thus we can understand part of the problem, at least, for marketing Bristol Bay red salmon in Japan as compared with salmon from some other area. To prevent disappointment and trouble, it is simply good insurance to arrange to have a Japanese inspector present at the time of processing and packaging the fish for sale in Japan.

There have been comments that because of the number of Japanese companies with interests in Alaska fisheries, there is collusion or price fixing, between

the Japanese firms. Although there may be instances where this occurs, it is rare.

Instead, the competition between companies, is vicious. A good example is found in the buying of roe herring in 1979. Competition between buyers drove the price from an expected one thousand-to-fifteen hundred dollars per ton to a high at one point of fifty eight hundred dollars per ton! Then, with some control over the supply, one company tried to market the product (Kazenoko) at 14,000 yen per kg (about \$28 per lb). The consumer wouldn't buy and the company responsible for the over-heated price went bankrupt.

Such illustrations are numerous in the history of Japanese marketing of fish and fish products and similar instances, should be recognized by the seller. He may enjoy an abnormally high price in one year but should be prepared

for a vacation the next year since inventories will usually remain high (the buyer will hold as long as he can in order to recoup his loss) and the offer prices of Japanese buyers for new product will invariably be low or even non-existent until the market conditions stabilize. If you recognize the pattern, then the shock shouldn't be too great.

Forecasting Price

The seller, however, still wants to know what kind of a price he can expect for his product. This is the question most frequently asked by the seller and hotly debated by large and small companies alike. You hear lengthy debates on the amount of inventory on hand, the effect of new quotas in the 200-mile zones on the supply, etc., etc. It is true that all of these factors have some effect on price and I will try to explain this relationship in a future article, but generally speaking, the basic wholesale price for seafood products in Japan follows a remarkably consistent pattern. It is a geometric progression from year-to-year which seems to be linked to the current rate of inflation for the country as a whole.

This relationship, shown in figure 3, is for all seafood products marketed in the Tokyo wholesale market but the same relationship can be found for any number of specific products sold in the market. The shape of the curve is also consistent for the various products.

The conventional way to plot this trend in wholesale prices in Japan is to use semi-logarithmic graph paper; plot the values on the graph paper, estimate the trend line using a straight edge, and read the probable price for the present or coming year directly. Examples of this method are shown in figure 4. Because of the great interest in herring roe prices, these are plotted separately in figure 5.

Two of the price trends are of special interest. Note the trend for frozen red salmon, for it shows

* Use of semi-logarithmic graph paper turns geometric relationships into straight line relationships for easier forecasting.

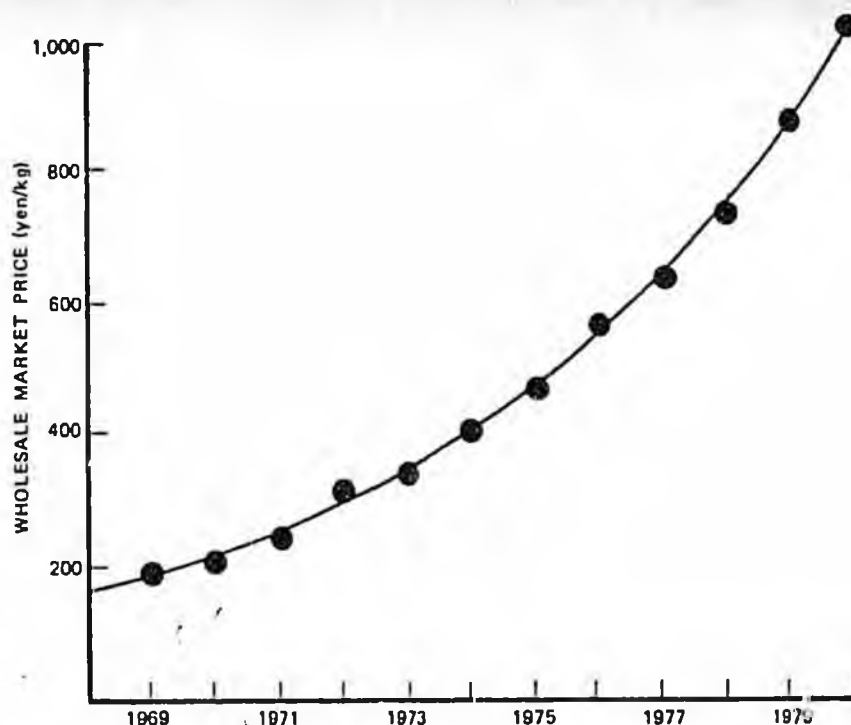


Figure 3. Trend in price for all fish sold in the six large consumer wholesale markets in Japan.

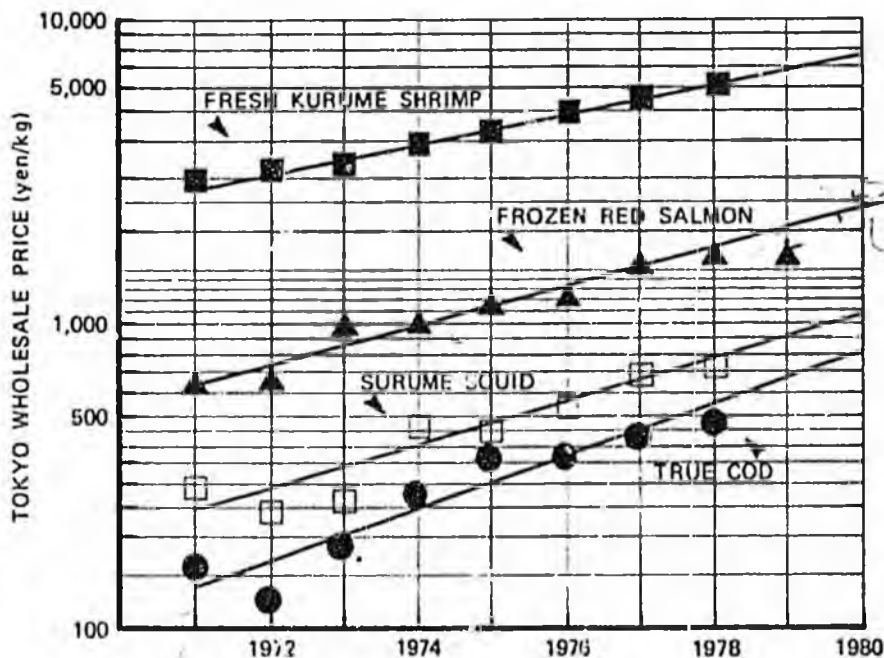


Figure 4. Trends in Tokyo wholesale prices for four common fish items, estimated by use of semi-log method of plotting.

Marine Corrosion Publication

Subscribers to *Alaska Seas and Coasts* will be receiving the publication *Causes and Prevention of Marine Corrosion*, Marine Advisory Bul-

letin No. 10. The author, Dr. William Sackinger of the University of Alaska Geophysical Institute discusses at moderate length (16 pages) the chemical and electrical forces which cause corrosion, and the most effective ways of preventing it.

Marketing Alternatives for Fishermen

As the fishing industry in the United States evolves, grows, and becomes part of a complex food marketing system which is also undergoing great changes, a number of basic problems have emerged. In the midst of all this, fishermen too often accept whatever price is offered, failing to examine individual or collective alternatives which might be available to them.

Marketing Alternatives for Fishermen, a Sea Grant publication, identifies and describes alternatives which fishermen may apply in attempting to solve their marketing or market-related problems. The 46-page booklet covers the basics of marketing including contracting, marketing channels, and marketing alternatives. Sources for further information on the various aspects of marketing are listed at the end of the booklet.

Marketing Alternatives for Fishermen is available for \$2 from the Sea Grant College Program, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77842.

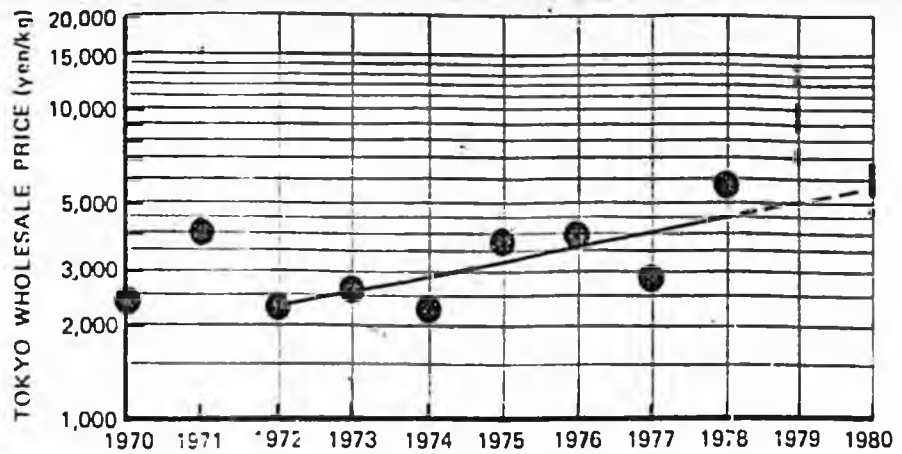


Figure 5. Trend in the Tokyo wholesale market prices for herring roe (kazanuko). Actual monthly prices for 1979 and 1980 are indicated by the small dots.

Market Trends

continued from page 7

rather clearly the depressed state of this year's Japanese market. The probable causes are: (1) a very high inventory involving carry-over from even 1973, (2) a general abundance of salmon in both Asia and North America, and (3) a "hang-over" of poor quality salmon from 1979.

The trend in price for herring roe shows very clearly the reaction to inflated price. Note the ranges of prices higher than expected in 1979 and the return to normal prices (as predicted) in 1980.

Admittedly, this is a "quick and dirty" method of predicting price for the coming season and perhaps for one or two years into the future and the conclusions must be combined with ample common sense. For example, it is imperative to watch for any significant change in the rate of inflation in Japan and you will probably have to use a range of foreign exchange values. Many of the other factors, however, such as inventories and expected abundance of resource are known for the coming season and can be taken into consideration when using this method to predict price. It is a useful guide.

ALASKA Seas and Coasts



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
ALASKA SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

Nonprofit Organization
Bulk Rate
PAID
Permit No. 2
Fairbanks, AK 99701

ALPHUS ALFORD
P.O. BOX 133
NARNEK, AK 99633

56
15943

WAL PENNINGTON, Editor
DINA SWIENE, Guest Editor
FRANK TAYLOR, Managing Editor

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ed Blake, Cordova District Fishermen's Union
A. Burch, Alaska Trappers Association
John P. Doyle, Marine Advisory Program
Douglas B. (Bart) Eaton, Commercial Fisherman
Marty Eaton, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Chuck Jensen, Seafood Professor

The *Alaska Seas and Coasts* is published five times a year by the University of Alaska Sea Grant College Program, directed by Professor Rosenberg, Director. Free subscriptions are available upon written request. Address all correspondence to the Editor, *ALASKA Seas and Coasts*, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

The University of Alaska provides equal educational and employment opportunities.

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME ON MICROFILM:

COMPLETE DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE IN ORIGINAL FILES
IN ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES. TITLE PAGE ONLY HAS
BEEN FILMED.

"PACIFIC FISHING"

JAN. 1981

MAGAZINE —

NO SPECIFIC ARTICLE MARKED

Pacific Fishing

January 1981 \$2.00

1222 001010265 8205
UNITED SE AK GLNTRRS
BOX 1180
JUNEAU AK 99802

Marketing III: Salmon in the Supermarket



Dungeness Crab: West Coast Secret No Longer
Homer, and a Taste of Kachemak Bay Shrimp



Japan's dominance: realizing the US role

Alaska fishermen are being asked to bite the bullet this year on salmon prices. Justifiably, perhaps, but not for the reasons frequently reported these days to fishermen. The Japanese market has not collapsed nor are 1979 salmon inventories in Japan currently at abnormally high levels nor is the yen/dollar exchange rate the least unfavorable to Japan.

As we reported last month in *Japan Marketplace*, Japan is likely to import more salmon in 1980 than it did last year. The domestic catch in Japan is expected to be down sharply and last year's frozen inventories have been largely sold off. Even allowing for a much higher than reported catch level from Russian waters, Japan will be looking to buy as much as 70,000 metric tons (1979 import total was 54,697 mt). Added to this, a sharply rebounding yen over the last two months has strengthened the buying power of Japanese seafood importers, making U.S. seafoods purchased with dollars less expensive.

With Japan's market conditions conducive to large volume imports in 1980, this year's sockeye prices reflect more the strong bargaining position of Japanese buyers than real domestic demand.

To be fair, it needs to be reiterated that 1979 was a very bad year for the Japanese seafood industry as a whole. Too much seafood was purchased at too high a price, and many firms, importers, wholesalers and retailers, suffered losses. Importers in particular are still being criticized in the Japanese press for speculative practices which further tarnished the industry's image with the Japanese public.

Anxiety in Japan caused by the adoption of 200-mile limits around the world had a lot to do with the prices they were willing to pay for U.S. fish in 1978 and 1979.

Last year's financial setbacks and public criticism have brought Japanese fish importers back to earth, leading to a reevaluation of both their bargaining position with the U.S. and the price they would pay for salmon.

In short, major Japanese buyers know that as long as the U.S. relies solely on them to buy, import and market fish in Japan, they can impose terms weighted strongly to their advantage.

When looking for someone to blame for the present hard times it is almost axiomatic that the accusing finger be pointed at Japan. Our complaints run something like: "It's no wonder we're not getting anything for our fish—the Japanese have a stranglehold on the whole industry," or "To get us hooked they come in one year offering to buy all our production at any price. Then once they have us where they want us they demand higher quality product at outrageously low prices. The big Japanese companies had it all figured out in advance. It's nothing more than out-and-out conspiracy."

Such complaints are noteworthy not for the amount of truth they are based on but for the disquieting truths they reveal about our trading position with Japan. Our relation-

Brent Evans & David Keene An Analysis

ship can be spelled out in three adjectives: adverse, passive and resigned.

The Japanese— adversaries or customers?

It is a paradox that we, the sellers, have come to regard the Japanese, the buyers, more as adversaries than customers. An adversary is someone you approach with suspicion, whereas a customer is someone you approach with the desire to serve. In dealing with an adversary you are primarily interested in his motives and how a particular action of his could damage you. In dealing with a customer you are primarily interested in his needs and how his actions could be adapted so as to maximize mutual profitability. Interaction with adversaries is essentially combative, whereas successful interaction with customers is keynoted by cooperation.

It is not difficult to perceive that our fundamental outlook towards the Japanese as adversaries/buyers instead of customers/buyers is unhealthy and counterproductive. If it continues to persist it will severely retard the growth of a relationship that has the potential of being staggeringly profitable for both sides.

Passive seller vs. active buyer

The second characteristic of our position as sellers of seafood products to Japan is passivity. To us, passive seller is a contradiction in terms. A seller is supposed to be aggressive. To be successful, he must first go out and get a feel for the market and then capture it by carrying out a carefully designed plan of attack based on his findings. However, in looking at what has been happening in our industry over the past several years, we see that the Japanese—the buyers—are the ones who have grabbed the initiative. They have established permanent representation here and have been aggressive in appropriating capital for acquiring, modernizing and expanding processing operations.

The hugeness of their presence in our industry to the point where they can effectively dictate prices and terms to us did not come by accident. It is the fruit of long-term planning and single-minded efforts to cope with anticipated seafood shortages caused by the world-wide move to declare the 200-mile economic zones. Viewed in this way, their presence here is nothing else but the result of good sound business practice—doing what one has to do in order to secure a reliable source of supply.

Unfortunately, we have contented ourselves with being passive ob-

ject. We found it comfortable to let the Japanese come to us, beating down our doors to buy all they could at high prices, and it was hard to visualize circumstances in which the shoe would be on the other foot. Why go to the expense and bother of tracking all the way over to Japan to recruit customers when all we have to do is run our fingers down a convenient list of phone numbers for the Seattle offices of Mitsubishi, Taiyo, Nippon Suisan, Nichiro, Kyokuyo, Marubeni and other major Japanese buyers? This is the compelling bit of logic that made us passive sellers.

It is a vulnerable role indeed. The seller who opts for passivity will eventually be dominated and taken advantage of by a set group of buyers. This is particularly true when the buyer-seller relationship is essentially an adversary one. Our position is further clouded by our reliance on these major importers to market our products in Japan. If they do a good job, fine. If not, then our products are discredited in the eyes of those who consume them. In last month's *Japan Marketplace*, we pointed out that fish imported from the U.S. (Yunyunmono) is not held in very high esteem by the Japanese public, a circumstance which indicates that the marketing job being done is far from satisfactory.

Resignation

The third underlying feature of our position vis-a-vis the Japanese market is resignation. Although obviously dissatisfied with the way things are, we nevertheless continue to find excuses for inaction and thus acceptance of that status quo in our dealings with Japan.

"Corporations like Mitsubishi and Taiyo are too big and too sophisticated—it's impossible for us to compete with them on their home turf."

doggling in its complexity. We just don't have the knowledge or the tools to go in there and crack it. Besides, the cultural and language differences are insurmountable."

Recognize these statements? They belong to the conventional wisdom shared by businessmen from many other industries besides our own. It has as its fundamental tenet the belief that the Orient, especially Japan, is surrounded by an impenetrable shroud of mystery and will forever remain inscrutable to Westerners. Thus it is that in venting our spleen about the one-sidedness of our buyer-seller relationship with the Japanese, there is never any mention made of possible countermeasures or plans of action which have as their goal the upgrading of our position to that of an equal. This lack of initiative is a sign that we have resigned ourselves to whatever fate has in store for us.

In the foregoing, we have attempted to outline symptoms of a malady besetting our industry. We maintain that there is a cure; namely, changing ourselves to cooperative, aggressive, determined sellers. This calls for a radically different approach to the Japanese market. We must begin to take responsibility for our own marketing instead of entrusting it to a small elite of major trading and fishing companies. In next month's editorial we will get into some concrete proposals for doing just that by taking stock of latent strengths in our position vis-a-vis the Japanese market and capitalizing on them. □

David Keene and Brent Evans are both fluent in Japanese and have lived, studied and worked in Japan. A marketing consultant on Japan, David Keene represents a chain of Japanese seafood restaurants. Brent Evans recently worked for two years at a Japanese economic research firm in Tokyo; he is currently general manager of the Journal.

Trollers' Lamens!

In the fog'sle, making up hootchies,
While the surf pounds over the rocks,
A hard-working man devises a plan,
While the ocean teases and mocks.

The salmon outsmarted us today,
As they have many times before,
And a Southeast gale made us turn tail
and find a snug little port.

It's an uncertain life, to say the least,
For on nothing can you rely,
You desperately wish to run into some fish
And a cannery wanting to buy.

It's a way of life that's passing away
In front of our saddened eyes,
Batting the ocean, in perpetual motion
In search of the Kings we so prize.

For the fisherman adapts to the ocean,
And finds a way to survive,
But the constant frustrations of new regulations
May just be the fleet's demise.

For the runs aren't what they once were,
And they certainly need to do something,
They didn't foresee a depleted sea,
Tho they still might save the King.

And find a renewal of the troll fleet
In a few years, with a big run,
For with no fishermen here, there are no pioneers,
And the individual is done.

—Terry Rilatos
Wrangell

1981 BRISTOL BAY SOCKEYE SALMON FORECAST REPORT

To the

Alaska Board of Fisheries

December 1980

Submitted by: Charles P. Meacham
Research Biologist

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Anchorage, Alaska

INTRODUCTION

The intent of this report is to: (1) document 1980 returns of sockeye and pink salmon to Bristol Bay relative to the preseason forecast, (2) present the 1981 forecast of sockeye salmon total return and projected potential harvest of all salmon species, and (3) discuss the long term outlook for salmon production within Bristol Bay.

1980 FORECAST AND RETURNS

Record numbers of sockeye salmon returned to Bristol Bay in 1980. The total return of 62.4 million compared favorably with a preseason point forecast of 54.5 million and was well within the forecast range of 39.4 to 69.5 million. This run greatly exceeded the average return of slightly less than 40 million for comparable peak cycle years since statehood (Figure 1). Actual returns exceeded the forecast by 7.9 million fish - - 14 percent over forecast levels (Table 1). The 75-25 percent return of 2-ocean and 3-ocean sockeye salmon, respectively, matched the preseason forecast although within each ocean age group a higher than expected proportion of 1-check smolt (4_2 and 5_2 age classes) was present (Figure 2). Returns of sockeye salmon to the Naknek-Kvichak and Egegik Districts closely matched the forecast while returns to the Ugashik, Nushagak, and Togiak Districts were stronger than forecast and accounted for all the fish above the number forecast (Figure 3).

Due to the record potential harvest of over 37 million sockeye salmon in 1980, a new forecast technique was implemented generating a forecast of the daily total run and the daily potential harvestable surplus for each fishing district. There was a remarkable similarity between actual and forecast potential harvest as shown in Figure 4. The peak harvest rate was forecast to be 2.538 million sockeye per day while the actual peak harvest was 2.453 million sockeye caught on July 5. Also apparent from Figure 4 was the loss of potential harvest during the period of price negotiations prior to the July 3rd settlement and a dip in daily harvest about 5 days later which was probably due to processor suspensions. The number of sockeye which could have been harvested if there had been an earlier price settlement is conservatively estimated to be in excess of 11 million fish.

Pink salmon returns in the Nushagak District numbered 5.2 million, considerably below the point forecast of 15.7 million. There was no range provided for the pink salmon forecast because, as mentioned in the 1980 forecast, "any forecast will be highly speculative." The major difficulty was that the forecast was based on a parental escapement of over 9 million, more than twice the largest previously recorded escapement. Production from this escapement was about 0.5 fish per spawner.

1981 FORECAST

A total of 26.7 million sockeye salmon are forecast to return to Bristol Bay in 1981. A run of this magnitude would be over twice that of the

1976 parental cycle year and considerably above the comparable cycle average returns of about 15 million fish (Figure 5) Should a return of this magnitude occur, a potential harvestable surplus of 21.2 million sockeye would be available to commercial fishermen after escapement requirements of 5.5 million are met (the escapement goal for 1981 is consistent with the Kvichak River post-peak cycle escapement strategy of 2 million spawners). A harvest of 21.2 million sockeye would be considerably above both the comparable cycle average harvest of 9 million and also the peak year average harvest of 17.4 million sockeye.

Forecast total returns substantially exceed spawning requirements for every commercial fishing district within Bristol Bay (Table 2). Projected potential harvest by district is as follows:

Naknek/Kvichak	11.1 million
Egegik	2.6 million
Ugashik	2.5 million
Nushagak	4.5 million
Togiak	0.5 million
Total	21.2 million

Forecast return and potential catch for the Ugashik District are probably the most questionable and will warrant close scrutiny in-season.

Age composition of the forecast sockeye salmon run (Table 3) is expected to be as follows:

4 ₂	3.7 million (14%)	5 ₂	7.7 million (29%)
5 ₃	9.2 million (34%)	6 ₃	6.1 million (23%)
Total 2-Ocean 12.9 million (48%)		Total 3-Ocean 13.8 (52%)	

Because of the relatively high percentage (52%) of the larger 3-ocean fish, the average weight of sockeye salmon from the commercial catch is anticipated to exceed 6 pounds.

Formal total run forecasts for other salmon species returning to Bristol Bay are generally not made because good escapement data is not available for these species. However, catch projections are made based on relative estimates of parental run size, average age composition data, and recent relative productivity patterns. Catch projections (in thousands) for all species are as follows:

sockeye	21,200
chum	1,500
coho	250
chinook	150
pinks	-
Total	23,100

With any forecast program one must consider the projections in terms of historical performance or relative forecast accuracy. Measurements of forecast accuracy are available for sockeye salmon. Considering forecast error in terms of run variability, figure 6 graphically indicates

that trends in the run are reasonably well forecast. However, forecasts for a single year may be considerably in error, and the average error is 43%, sign not considered. One must, therefore view the forecast 25.7 million total return and 21.2 million projected potential harvest of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon in those terms.

LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Returns of all salmon species to Bristol Bay since 1978 have been considerably above average and much above the particularly poor returns in the early and mid 1970's. Both catches and escapements have generally been excellent. The conditions believed responsible for such returns are (1) good escapements, in numbers and spawner distribution, (2) excellent freshwater and marine survival, and (3) decreased levels of high seas interceptions. As long as these conditions persist, the outlook for the next few years is bright. Beyond the next few years, however, the future is particularly uncertain, especially in regard to sockeye production. This is largely due to record escapement levels never before observed. Some systems experienced sockeye escapements in 1980 that were over 10 times the level considered as optimum. Production of salmon from these escapements cannot be accurately monitored until 1982 and 1983 when the juveniles produced will leave freshwater rearing lakes for the sea. At that time outmigration estimates will be made for the Kvichak, Wood, and probably 2-3 other river systems.

Table 1. Bristol Bay sockeye salmon forecast compared with the actual inshore run by river system, 1980 (all figures in thousands).

River System	Pre-season Forecast	Actual inshore Run	Actual Run/Forecast Ratio
<u>NAKNEK-KVICHAK DISTRICT</u>			
Kvichak River	40,064	35,234	0.88
Branch River	155	546	3.52
Naknek River	<u>2,703</u>	<u>4,791</u>	<u>1.77</u>
District Total	42,922	40,571	0.95
<u>EGEGIK DISTRICT</u>	3,445	3,674	1.07
<u>UGASHIK DISTRICT</u>	1,488	4,247	2.85
<u>NUSHAGAK DISTRICT</u>			
Wood River	2,338	4,438	1.90
Igushik River	1,425	3,056	2.14
Nuyakuk River	2,167	4,695	2.17
Nushagak-Mulchatna	205	471	2.30
Snake River	<u>21</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>2.57</u>
District Total	6,156	12,714	2.07
<u>TOGIAK DISTRICT</u>	531	1,070	2.02
<u>TOTAL BRISTOL BAY</u>	54,542	62,276	1.14

Table 2 . Bristol Bay sockeye salmon forecast, escapement goal, and projected potential harvest by river system, 1981.

District/System	Number of Fish in 1,000's		
	Forecast of total run	Escapement Goal	Projected Harvest
Kvichak River	10,419	2,000	-
Branch River	342	185	-
Naknek River	3,345	800	-
Naknek-Kvichak District	14,106	2,985	11,121
Egegik District	3,173	600	2,573
Ugashik District	3,029	500	2,529
Wood River	2,336	800	-
Igushik River	1,994	150	-
Nuyakuk River	1,192	250	-
Nushagak-Mulchatna	180	40	-
Snake River	43	30	-
Nushagak District	5,745	1,270	4,475
Togiak District	647	100	547
Total Bristol Bay ^{1/}	26,700	5,455	21,245

^{1/} Sockeye salmon of several minor age classes would be expected to contribute an additional 1-2 percent to the total run.

Table 3 . Bristol Bay sockeye salmon forecast by age class and river system, 1981.

District/System	Number of fish in 1,000's				Total
	Age Class (Brood Year)		Age Class (Brood Year)		
	4 ₂ (1977)	5 ₃ (1976)	5 ₂ (1976)	6 ₃ (1975)	
Kvichak River	1,433	4,991	1,483	2,512	10,419
Branch River	79	99	137	27	342
Naknek River	302	649	1,281	1,113	3,345
Naknek-Kvichak District	1,814	5,739	2,901	3,652	14,106
Egegik District	324	1,396	287	1,166	3,173
Ugashik District	350	1,587	655	437	3,029
Wood River	810	189	1,175	162	2,336
Igushik River	67	193	1,453	281	1,994
Nuyakuk River	118	67	796	211	1,192
Nushagak-Mulchatna	56	3	90	31	180
Snake River	6	8	22	7	43
Nushagak District	1,057	460	3,536	692	5,745
Togiak District	136	70	333	108	647
Total Bristol Bay ^{1/}	3,681	9,252	7,712	6,055	26,700

^{1/} Sockeye salmon of several minor age classes would be expected to contribute an additional 1-2 percent to the total return.

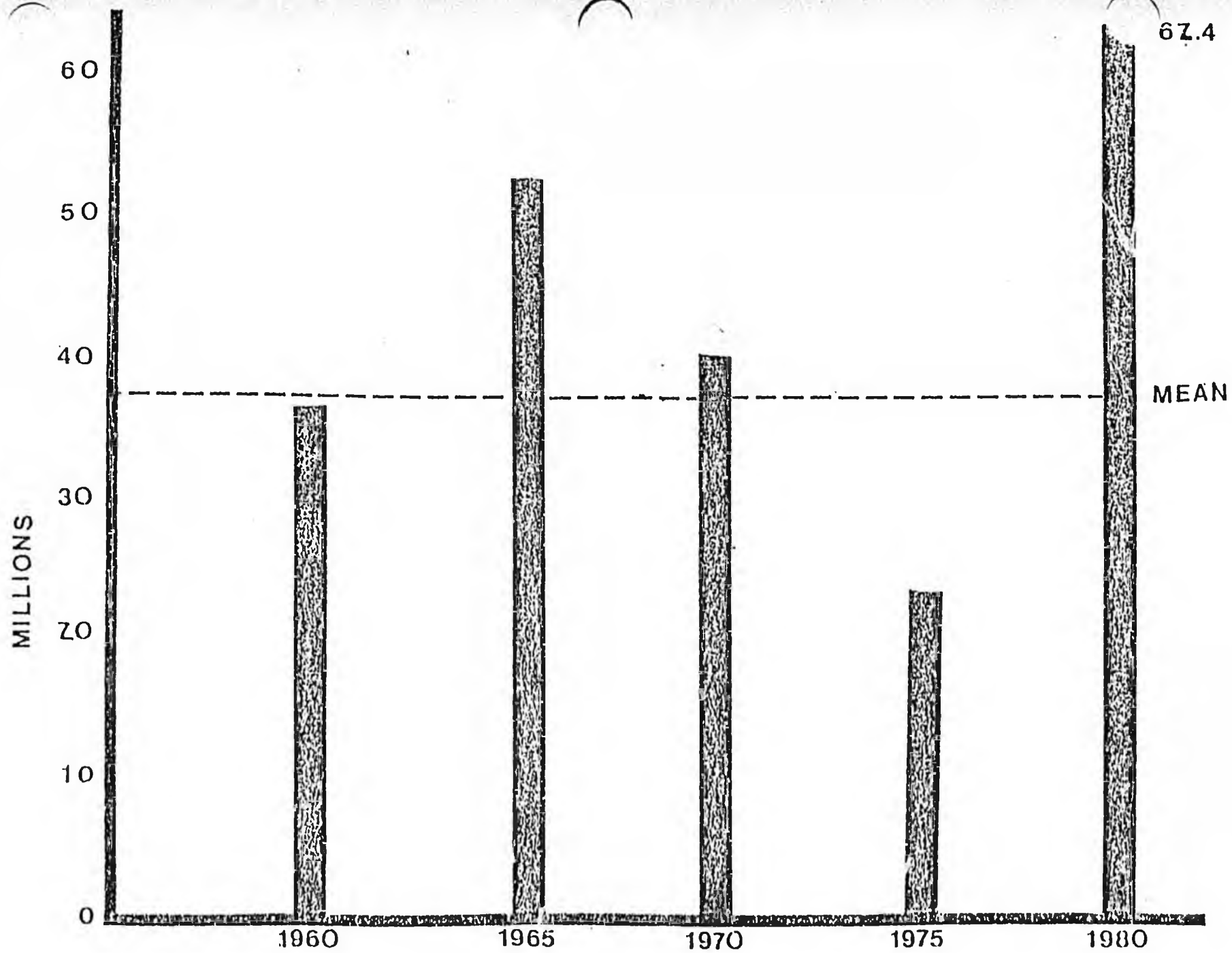
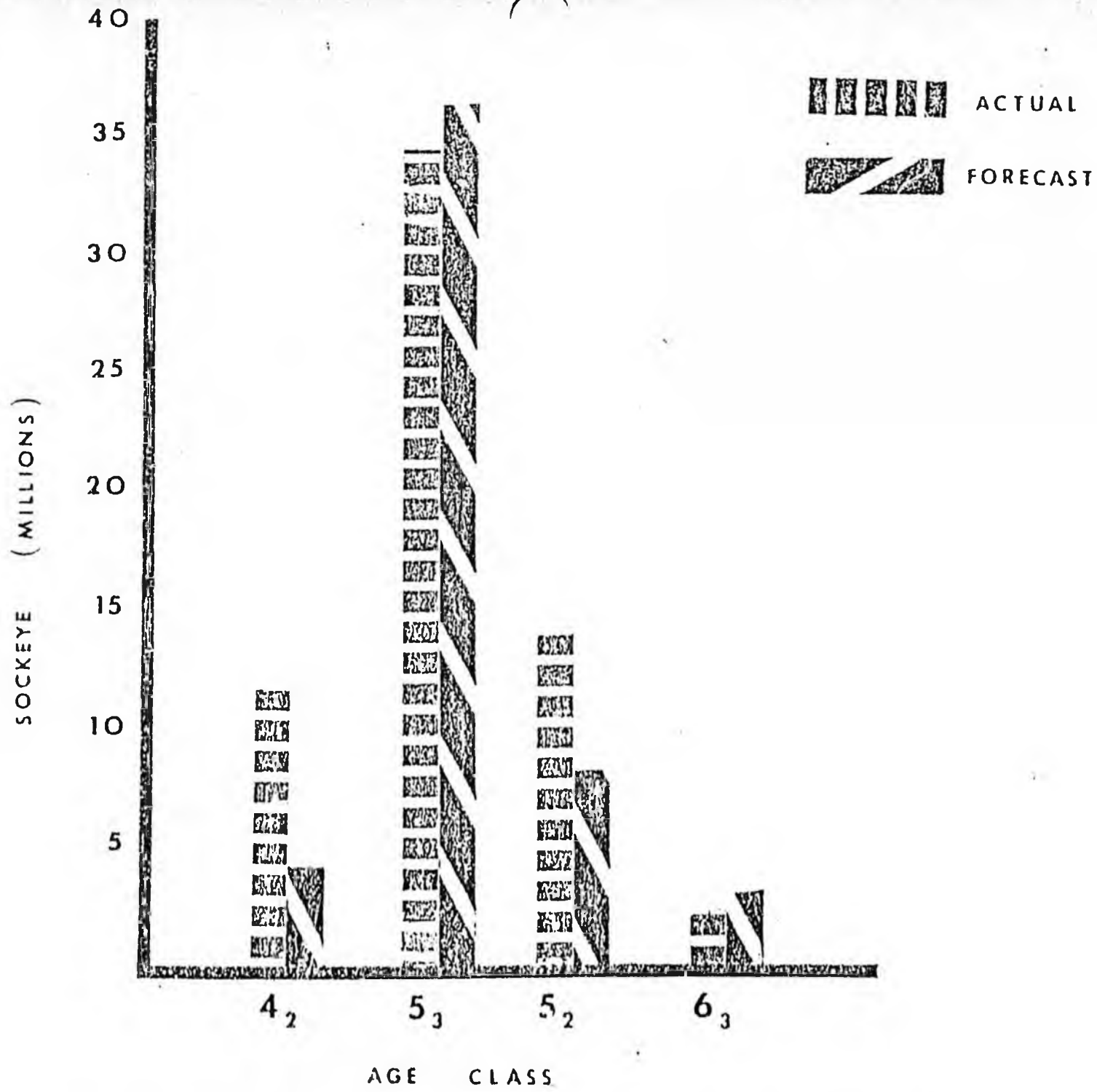


Figure 1 . Comparison of the 1980 sockeye salmon returns with comparable returns for previous cycle years since statehood, Bristol Bay.

1980



-10-

Figure 2. Actual and forecast returns of sockeye salmon to Bristol Bay in 1980 by major age class.

BRISTOL BAY SOCKEYE 1980

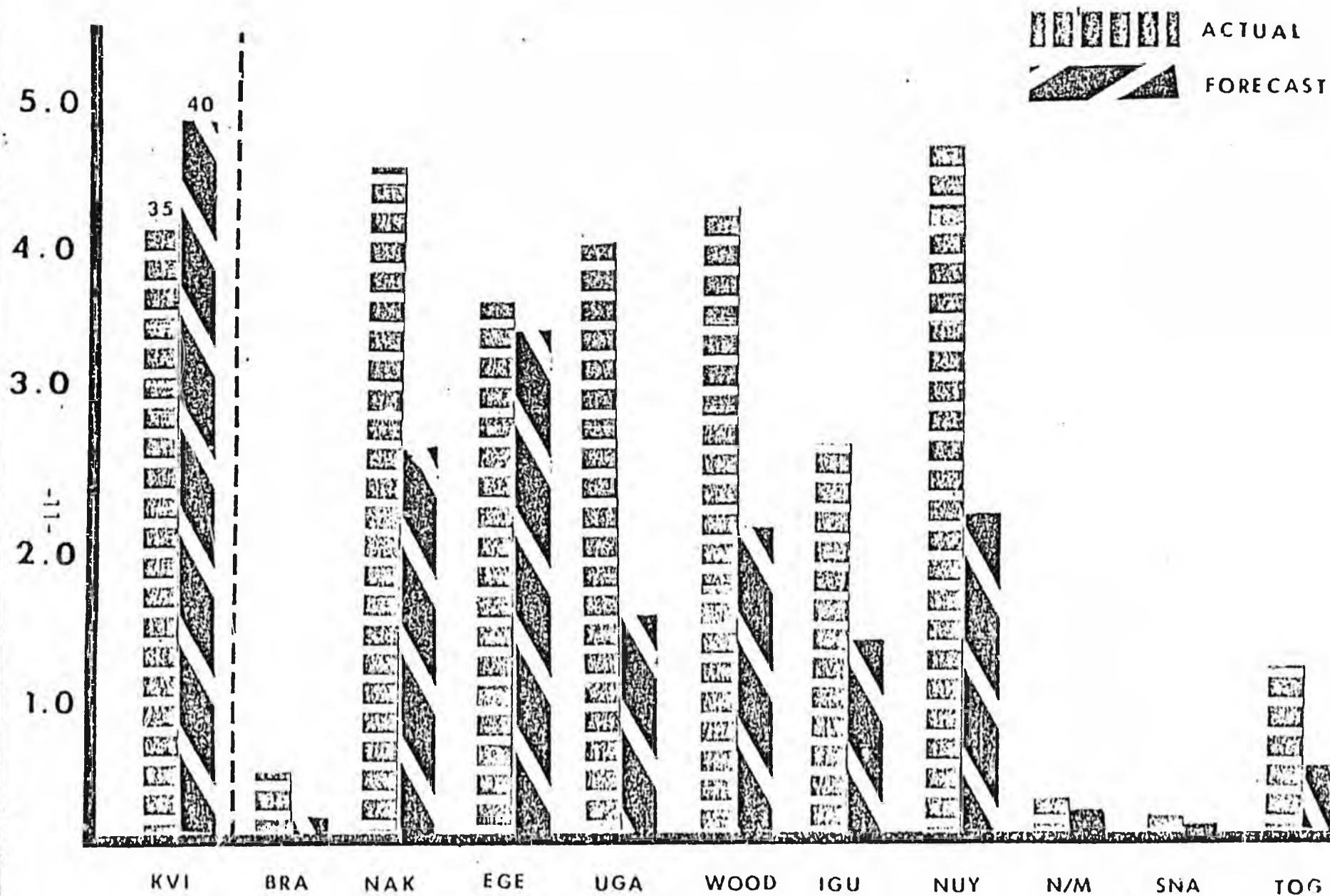


Figure 3. Actual and forecast returns of sockeye salmon to Bristol Bay in 1980 by river system.

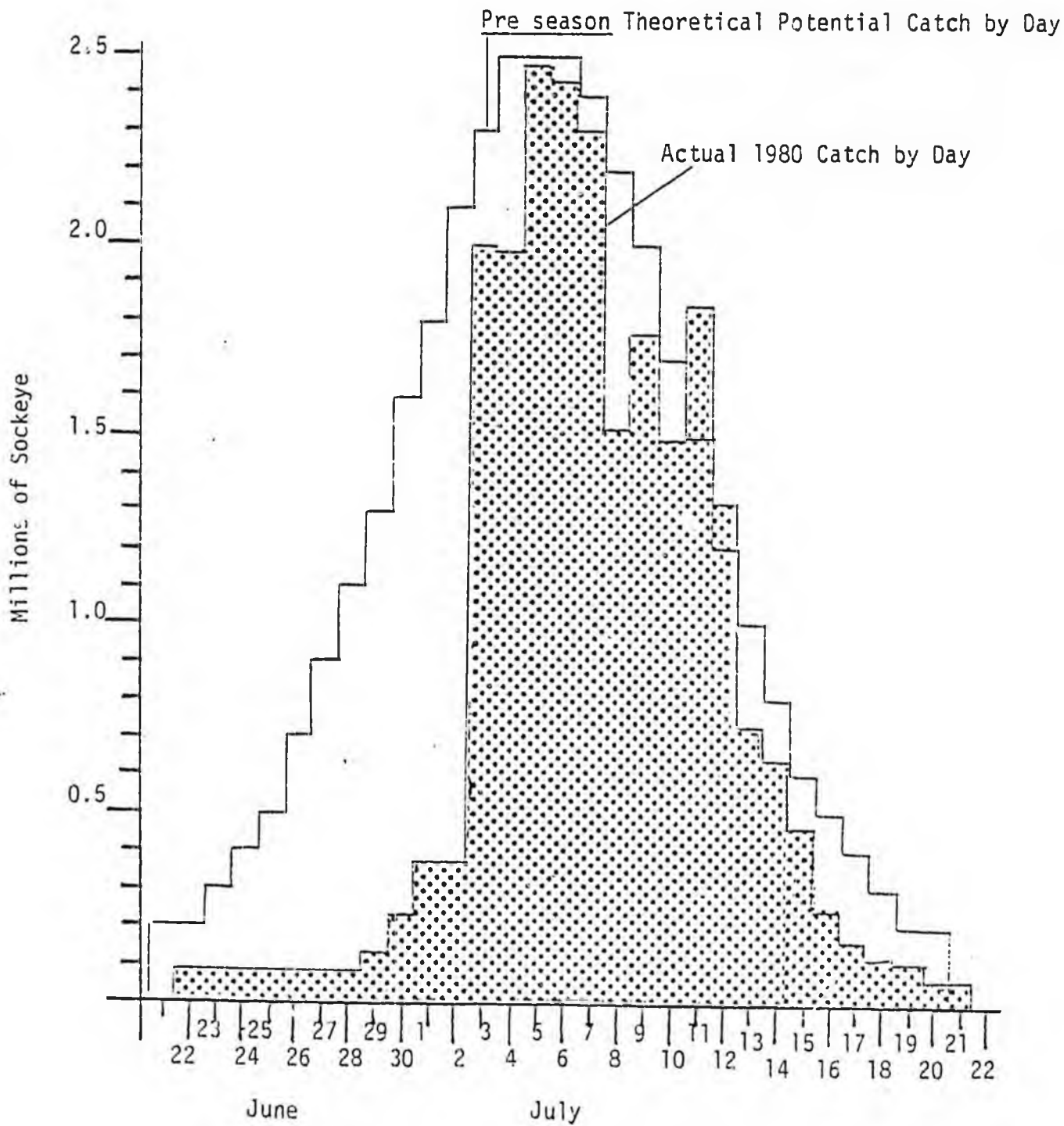


Figure 4. Comparison of pre season potential sockeye catch and actual 1980 catch, by day, for Bristol Bay.

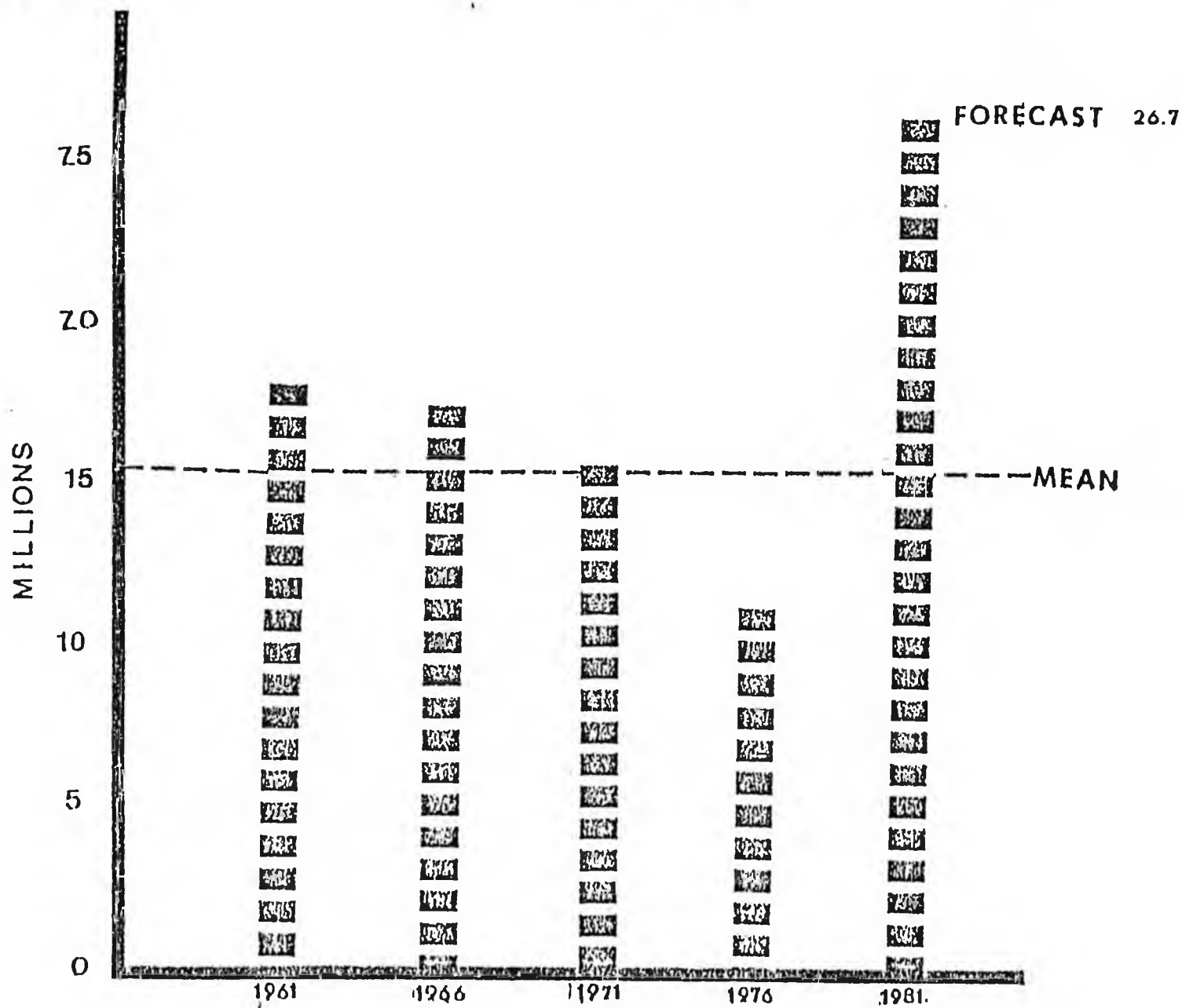


Figure 5 . Comparison of 1981 forecast sockeye salmon returns with comparable returns for previous cycle years since statehood, Bristol Bay.

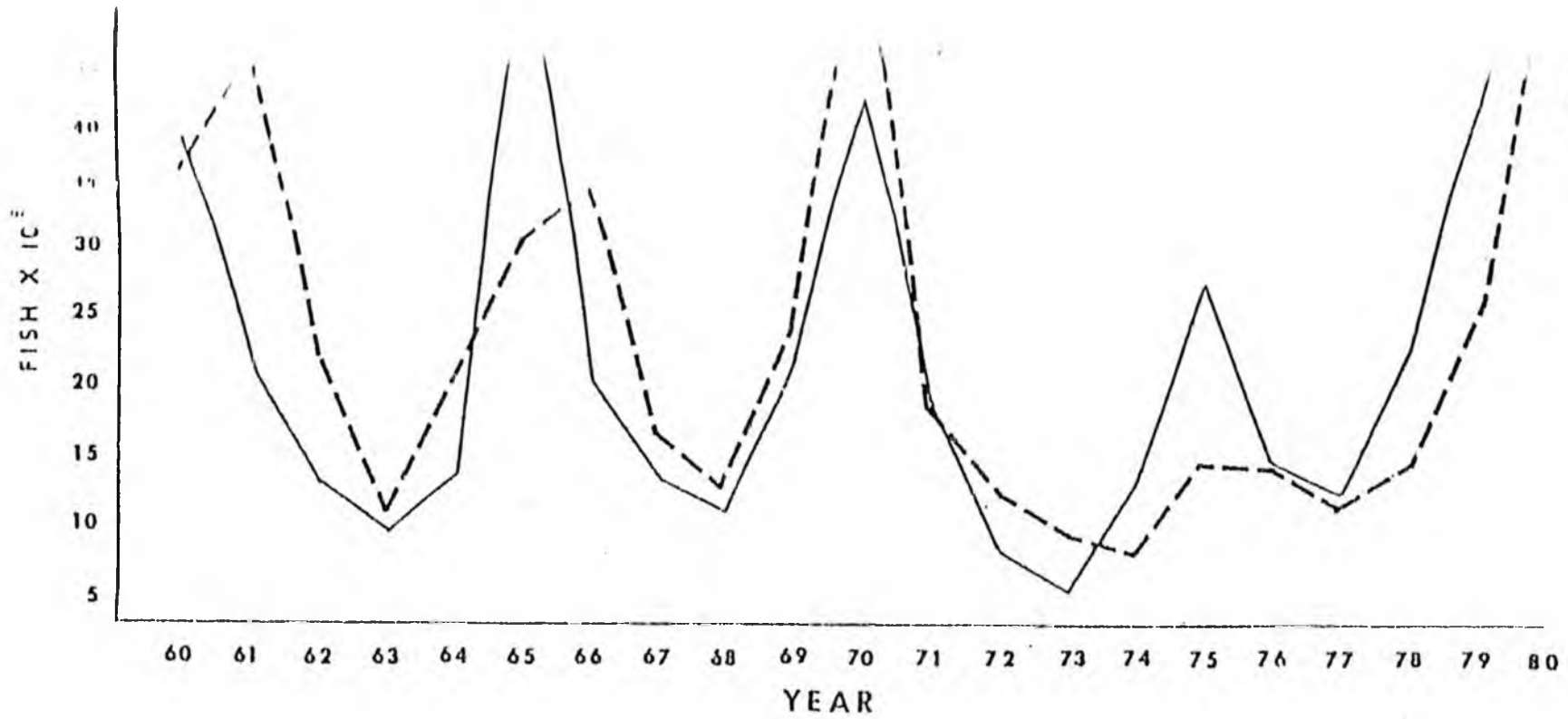


Figure 6. Comparison between historical forecast and actual returns of sockeye salmon to Bristol Bay.

Bill Numbers Discussed

Bristol Bay	Hearings				
-------------	----------	--	--	--	--

DATE/TIME	TAPE METER NUMBER	BILL NO.	SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (WITNESS, ACTION, ETC.)
3:40	100		Val Anzures - Dillingham
	Present		Channon Rodey, Chuckuruk, Hulbert
	095		Hulbert
			P. J. Jankowski entered 3:45
	320		End of Anzures comments
	325		Phil Daniels - look to alternatives
	723		Chuckuruk
	Page 2		
	000		Chuckuruk speaking
	092		End Daniels comments
	101		Osar Paddock - Inukjuat Bikerist
			currently a Commercial fisherman
			3 problems: utilization of resources
			not appreciated or understood
			market promotion
			VIOLENCE INSTANCES
5:15	870		End formal comments
	874		Chuckuruk comments
2 p 3	000		Jack Mc Bride - read from statement
	301		End of Mc Bride comments
	356		Sierra Smith
	444		End comments

Bill Numbers Discussed

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DATE/TIME	TAPE METER NUMBER	BILL NO.	SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (WITNESS, ACTION, ETC.)
1:35	000	Bristle Bay	Call to Order - Don. Sturgeski
			Present: Chuckwah, Lora, Sturgeski
	177	177	Rodger Painter - better price
			Settlement; no price settlement until marketing study - Apr or June
			Chuckwah - restate; please
	267	267	restate need for marketing study
	292		Don. - needs are to be accomplished immediately?
	311		Resolution passed by By L
	313	Painter	Recommendations: 3-Point Plan
			1. Parties to negotiating table
			2. Something to talk about - world salmon markets.
			3. Stand back or take a look
	438		1. since state has taken wrong approach.
			Don. Rodger entered mtg at 2:00.
			Chuckwah asked that the last force be represented: ref. or Dress

TAPE NUMBER _____

SIDE NUMBER 3/16

DATES _____ TO _____

COMMITTEE _____

Bill Numbers Discussed

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DATE/TIME	TAPE METER NUMBER	BILL NO.	SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (WITNESS, ACTION, ETC.)
	489		A. Smith: violence wasn't really the problem; financing of problems during winter are. Big issue in '80 was state of market overflooding.
	582		Stacy: what do you see as the state's role?
	589		Smith: really look at what problems you do have.
	615		Chuckwuk: how did you come up with the figures?
	695		John Garner - Ref. Herbert entered mtg. Chuckwuk objected to tape
			Break - 2:15 to 2:20
	771 to		Chuckwuk: protest tape (recording)
	833		Hiring of tape Stacy - ruled it should be played
	839		John Garner -
	857		Rodney: why do ^{members} have of violence? Garner response
	880		Chuckwuk: can you substantiate violence in terms of arrests.

TAPE NUMBER _____

SIDE NUMBER 5/16

DATES _____ TO _____

COMMITTEE _____

Bill Numbers Discussed

OETA - PLEASE TRANSCRIBE

HANK'S REMARKS OK.

DATE/TIME	TAPE METER NUMBER	BILL NO.	SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (WITNESS, ACTION, ETC.)
	686		Garner - time info. not available to me.
	901		Chuckwuk:
	932		Hank Ostrasky:
2:35	000	Side 2	
	049		Stung: Can you identify the state's role?
	076		Ostrasky:
	120		Stung: Should the state pay for a seafood marketing study?
	180		Ostrasky - the state could be in jeopardy of anti-trust suit
	248		Stunglewski - Do you feel that the marketing assoc. & fishermen(?) should share costs?
	276		Ostrasky - Leg. should fund
	299		Sea-Jah - production credit financing
	323		Chuckwuk: with Sea-Jah - investment credit? Ostrasky:
	364		Chuckwuk - Because it has investment & understood --
	386		Eric Cokholm -
	459		

TAPE NUMBER _____

SIDE NUMBER 3/16

DATES _____ TO _____

COMMITTEE

Bill Numbers Discussed

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DATE/TIME	TAPE METER NUMBER	BILL NO.	SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (WITNESS, ACTION, ETC.)
2:55	465		Quinn Beeton - mixed state to be aggressive in terms of (1) marketing strategy,
	657		(2) Vertical integration; Co-op; loan program
	724		Av - article?
	759		Av Gross - nobody comes forward to complain.
	768		Beeton - limited entry permit
	774		Quinn: what other?
			Beeton - state has to protect resources.
	796		Chuckwick:
			Gross, Trip left mty at 5:10
	842		Chuckwick: Oversight of balance; why none has provided documentation?
	847		Beeton - Fear;
	894		Chuckwick
3:20	000 -	Side 3	Beeton - why one will fight; another won't - hard issue to solve.
	093		Chuckwick - Leg. should be sympathetic with local interests.
	to 140		Break at 3:25 - Reconnect at 5:35
	256		Miter link AIFMA (Don. - rep.) - price is going to be used this season.

TAPE NUMBER _____

SIDE NUMBER 3-16

COMMITTEE _____

DATES _____ TO _____

Bill Numbers Discussed

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Present when recovered: Chalkwater, ~~Stearns~~ + Rodey

DATE/TIME	TAPE METER NUMBER	BILL NO.	SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (WITNESS, ACTION, ETC.)
	274		Violence - more violence on short-run years. not out of proportion in terms of other seasons. Want true, fair, + equitable price for fish. Offered amendment to his remarks in Bristol Bay Hearing Report -
	371		Fishermen are worth 50% of what processor gets for fish. Kirk (Summary on Ottery) - passed out written testimony
	429		Atali does nothing during price neg.
	462		Ottery - there should be a plan based on different contingencies? Anti-trust - #2 - specific role in the state to get involved?
	486		Kirk - responding #2 of tractant
	515		#3 - old company philosophy is on its way out.
	545		#4 - no new permits until neg. finished.

TAPE NUMBER _____

SIDE NUMBER 3-16

DATES _____ TO _____

COMMITTEE _____

Bill Numbers Discussed

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DATE/TIME	TAPE METER NUMBER	BILL NO.	SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (WITNESS, ACTION, ETC.)
	558		#4-
	599		#6 - comprehensive study of
	610		world market
	610		End Kirk comments
			Alky. - State conduct w/ Independent Agency
	620		Kirk - yes
	650		Archie Dotscholk - fishermen feel they want equal footing w/ processors.
	733		End written comments. Violence prompted by foreign corporations;
	774		Chuckwick: AIFMA settled for less - what are the figures? Kirk: 35% Alaska residents; 28% Wash.; 28% Calif 11% Oregon Fla., Nev., Mich. remains
	810		Chuckwick: 65% living outside.
	844		End Dotscholk
	858		Roy Smith - residence
4:15	000	start	aided
	175		Chuckwick: what price were you fishing for?

VIA ANSWER

THE ADMINISTRATION ~~INITIATES~~ THEY
HAVEN'T OFFERED TO STEP IN AND PLAY
A REAL PART IN THE MANAGEMENT OF
THAT RESOURCE.

A
GUIDE
TO THE
LAW OF THE SEA
HOLDINGS IN JUNEAU

Prepared by
The Alaska State Library
Juneau, Alaska

1975

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction..... i
Sample Entry..... ii
Key to Location Codes.....iii
Bibliography..... 1

INTRODUCTION

The *Guide to the Law of the Sea Holdings in Juneau* is a list of library material available in various locations in Juneau. The holdings in various technical libraries, the Alaska State Library and other collections have been listed. Entries from the monthly updates will be added semi-annually. This bibliography is a section to be incorporated in a larger bibliography of the Continental Shelf and related subjects currently being compiled. When this larger bibliography is completed, other material located in most libraries in Juneau will have been itemized.

The main purpose of this bibliography is to make local information on the Law of the Sea readily available. The compilers have abstracted pertinent titles from the National Technical Information Service Index (NTIS) and the Congressional Indexing Service (CIS). Material available on microfiche is so indicated. The Alaska State Library owns the complete series of CIS microfiche and selected titles of NTIS. Titles from NTIS not owned by the Alaska State Library have been ordered.

For information on obtaining these materials contact the Interlibrary Loan Section of the Alaska State Library.

Kathleen Rosier
Compiler
June 6, 1975

SAMPLE ENTRIES

Author	Title						
PADELFORD, NORMAN J.	Prospects for a New Regime of the Seas: International Political Considerations. Cambridge, Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. Sea Grant Project Office, 1971. 116p ASL CCM-72-10522 (NTIS mf)						
PARPER, WALTER B.	Alaska and the Law of the Seas International Fisheries Regimes of the North Pacific. Anchorage, Alaska Univ. Artic Environmental Information and Data Center, 1974. 65p ill's maps						
Location Code	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Auke Bay Lab</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">JX4131 P6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">ASL</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">639.2 Allr 73-13</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">CRA</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">CCM 74-11562 (NTIS mf)</td> </tr> </table>	Auke Bay Lab	JX4131 P6	ASL	639.2 Allr 73-13	CRA	CCM 74-11562 (NTIS mf)
Auke Bay Lab	JX4131 P6						
ASL	639.2 Allr 73-13						
CRA	CCM 74-11562 (NTIS mf)						
	Catalogue Information						
Original published form	<p>PHARAND, DONAT. The Law of the Sea of the Arctic with Special References to Canada. Washington, D. C., Artic Institute of North America, 1973. 385p (Report, AINA-ONR-435:1) ASL AD-770 747 (Not available NTIS mf. Paper copy on order)</p>						
	Availability						

KEY TO LOCATION CODES

SYMBOLS

LIBRARY

ASL.....Alaska State Library
Auke Bay Lab.....U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service
Library
CRA.....Department of Community and Regional
Affairs
DL.....Department of Law
FG.....Department of Fish and Game
USEM.....U.S. Bureau of Mines

A GUIDE TO THE LAW OF THE SEA HOLDINGS IN JUNEAU

- ALEXANDER, LEWIS M. The Law of the Sea; National Policy Recommendations. Kingston, Rhode Island Univ., 1970. 543p.
(Proceedings on the Annual Conference (4th) of the Law of the Sea Institute, June 23-June 26, 1969)
ASL AD-706 075 (NTIS mf)
- ALEXANDER, LEWIS M. The Law of the Sea; Offshore Boundaries and Zones. Columbus, Ohio State Univ., 1967. 321p illus maps.
(A publication of the Law of the Sea Institute and the Marshon Center for Education in National Security)
ASL JX4131.L34
- AMENDMENT OF THE OIL POLLUTION ACT, 1961 (75 Stat. 402); amended by implementation of the 1969 and 1971 amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, (Draft Environmental Impact Statement)
ASL EIS-AA-72-5363-D (NTIS mf)
- ANDRASSY, JURAJ. International Law and the Resources of the Sea. New York, Columbia Univ. Press, 1970. 191p maps bibl
ASL JX4143.A52
Auke Bay Lab JX4143.A52
- BILDER, RICHARD B. The Emerging Right of Physical Enforcement of Fisheries Measures beyond Territorial Limits. Madison, Wisconsin, Univ. Law School, 1974. 29p
(Report on Sea Grant Program. Published in: Fisheries Conflicts in the North Atlantic; Problems of Jurisdiction and Enforcement. 1974. Edited by Pontecorvo, Giulio. Published by Ballinger. Part of a series. A Law of the Sea Institute Workshop held in Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 14-18, 1974)
ASL COM-74-11700 (NTIS mf)
- BILDER, RICHARD B. The Role of Unilateral State Action in Preventing International Environmental Injury. Madison, Wisconsin Univ., 1973. 21p
(Sea Grant Program)
ASL COM-73-11936 (NTIS mf)
- BORGESSE, ELIZABETH (Mann), ed. Pacem in Maribus. New York, Dodd, Mead, 1973. 392p bibl
(A selection and condensation of material resulting from the Pacem in Maribus Convention in Malta, 1970)
ASL JX3141.B6
Auke Bay Lab JX4408.B66
- BOWETT, D. W. The Law of the Sea. New York, Manchester V. P. Oceana Publications 1967. 117p maps bibl footnotes.
(The Melland Schill Lectures)
ASL JX 4419.55

- SPAWN, ROBERTA J. Fishery Law (A Bibliography with Abstracts). Springfield, Virginia, 1975. 131p
ASL PS-75 111 (NTIS mf)
- BUCK, EUGENE H. Alaska and the Law of the Sea. National Patterns and Trends of Fishery Development in the North Pacific. Anchorage, Alaska Univ. Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, 1973. 70p
(Alaska Sea Grant Publication)
ASL 639.977 SLA 73-4
COM-73-11948 (NTIS mf)
CPA
- BURKE, WILLIAM T. Ocean Sciences, Technology and the Future International Law of the Sea. Columbus, Ohio Univ. Press, 1966. 91p
(Marshall Center for Education in National Security Pamphlet Series, 2)
Auke Bay Lab JX 4411.E87
- FREEMAN, WILLIAM. The Abstention Doctrine. Chapel Hill, North Carolina Univ., School of Law, 1974. 41p
ASL COM-74-11561 (NTIS mf)
- FRIEDHEIM, ROBERT L. and MARY E. JEHN. Anticipating Soviet Behavior at the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference: USSR Positions and Dilemmas. Arlington, Virginia, Center for Naval Analyses, 1974. 48p
(Report, CNA-Professional Paper-124)
ASL AD-783 701 (NTIS mf)
- FRIEDHEIM, ROBERT L. A Law of the Sea Conference - Who Needs It. Arlington, Virginia, Center for Naval Analyses, 1972. 39p
ASL AD-748 702 (NTIS mf)
- FRIEDHEIM, ROBERT L. and JOSEPH B. KADANE. Ocean Science in the United Nations Political Arena. Arlington, Virginia, Center for Naval Analyses, 1971. 53 p
(Revision of "The Politics of Ocean Sciences" dated June, 1971.
CNA-Professional Paper-50-rev)
ASL AD-731 865 (NTIS mf)
- FRIEDHEIM, ROBERT L. Political Aspects of Ocean Ecology—A Chapter of 'Who Protects the Oceans.' Arlington, Virginia, Center for Naval Analyses, 1973. 59p
(Report. CNA-Professional Paper-103)
ASL AD-757 936 (NTIS mf)
- FRIEDHEIM, ROBERT L. The Politics of Ocean Science. Arlington, Virginia, Center for Naval Analyses, 1971. 49p
(Professional Paper, 50)
ASL AD-726 474 (NTIS mf)
- FRIEDHEIM, R. L. and Others. Quantitative Content Analysis of the United Nations Seabed Debate: Methodology and a Continental Shelf Case Study. Arlington, Virginia, Center for Naval Analysis, 1970. 43p
(Report no. CNA - Professional Paper 28)
ASL AD-703 539 (NTIS mf)

FRIEDMAN, WOLFGANG GASTON. The future of the Oceans. New York, Braziller, 1971. 132p illus fold map bibl
ASL GC1015.F7/1971

FROEHN, ROBERT A, JUDITH T. KILDOW AND RICHARD R. BAXTER. The Oceans: Planetary Engineering and International Management. Annual Sea Grant Lecture and Symposium. (3rd). Cambridge, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology Sea Grant Project Office, 1974. 45p
(Collection of 3 papers:
The Oceans: Planetary Engineering and International Management.
Alternatives for an International Sea Grant Effort.
The Law of the Sea Conference: Where We Stand Now.)
ASL COM-75-10086 (NTIS mf)

GAMBLE, JOHN KING, JR. Index to Marine Treaties. Seattle, Washington Univ., Division of Marine Resources, 1972. 441p
(Data Summary Report)
ASL COM-72-11467 (NTIS mf)

GAMBLE, JOHN KING, JR. and GIULIO PONTECORVO. Law of the Sea: The Emerging Regime of the Oceans. Kingston, Rhode Island Univ. Law of the Sea Institute, 1974. 390p
[Proceedings of Annual Conference of the Sea Institute, (8th), Kingston, R. I., 18-21 June '73]
ASL COM-74-10846 (NTIS mf)

HEDBERG, HOLLIS D. National-International Jurisdictional Boundary on the Ocean Floor. Kingston, Rhode Island Univ. Law of the Sea Institute, 1972. 43p
(Occasional Paper, 16)
COM-73-10661 (NTIS mf)

HIGMAN, JAMES B. Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute. Annual Session (24th). Held at Miami, Florida November 1971. Proceedings. Miami, Florida, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, 1972. 175p
ASL COM-72-11408 (NTIS mf)

HURD, BRONWYN and BARBARA PASSERO. Oceans of the World: The Last Frontier. An Annotated Introductory Bibliography on the Law of the Sea. Cambridge, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology Sea Grant Project Office, 1974. 12p
[Prepared for the School of International Relations (52). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md]
ASL COM-74-10817 (NTIS mf)

INTERNATIONAL MARINE SCIENCE AFFAIRS. Washington, D. C., National Academy of Sciences, 1972. 103p
ASL PB-212 975 (NTIS mf)

JANIS, Mark W. and DONALD C. F. DANIEL. The USSR: Ocean Use and Ocean Law. Kingston, Rhode Island Univ. Law of the Sea Institute, 1974. 28p
(Occasional Paper 21 NOAA-74061210. Prepared in cooperation with Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California)
ASL COM-74-11368 (NTIS mf)

JONES, ERIN BAIN. Law of the Sea: Oceanic Resources. Dallas, Texas, Southern Methodist Univ. Press, 1972. 162p bibl
(Foreword by Charles O. Galvin, preface by Scott Carpenter)
ASL KF1096.J6

JOSEPHSON, KARLA. Alaska and the Law of the Sea: Use of the Sea by Alaska Natives--A Historical Perspective. Anchorage, Alaska Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska, 1974. 94p
CRA
ASL 333.91 Allr 73-11

KNIGHT, H. GARY. Issues before the (3rd) United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State Univ., 1974.
(In: Louisiana Law Review, 34, 2 pp155-196, Winter 1974)
ASL COM-74-11023 (NTIS mf)

KNIGHT, H. GARY. United States Oceans Policy: Perspectives 1974. 37p
(In: Notre Dame Lawyer, 49, 2, 241-275pp Dec. 1973)
ASL COM-74-10575 (NTIS mf) reprint

KOLODKIN, AL. The World Ocean. Moscow, Translations of Monograph Mirovoi Okean, 1973. 232p
ASL JPRS-60963 (NTIS mf)

LAY, S. HORTON, ROBIN CHURCHILL and MYRON NORDQUIST. New Directions in the Law of the Sea New York, Oceana Publications, 1973. 91lp 2v bibl
ASL JX4408.L43

LAW OF THE SEA V. San Diego, California Univ., 1973.

(In: San Diego Law Review, 10, 3)

01 Laylin, John G. The Law to Govern Deepsea Mining
Until Superseded by International Agreement.
pp433-445

02 Knight, H. Gary. The Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act
--A Negative View. pp445-466

03 Holleck, Ann L. United States Oceans Politics. pp467-501

04 Leitzell, Terry L. The Ocean Dumping Convention--A Hopeful

05 Cundick, R. Palmer. High Seas Intervention: Parameters of
Unilateral Action. pp514-558

ASL COM-73-1145 (NTIS mf)

LAW OF THE SEA VI. San Diego, Calif. Univ. School of Law, 1974. 323p

(In: San Diego Law Review, 11, 3)

ASL COM-74-11276 (NTIS mf)

LEGG, BILLY J. Seabed Regimes and the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

Miami, Florida Univ. Sea Grant Institution, 1972. 132p

(Master's Thesis. Sea Grant Technical Bulletin, 19)

ASL COM-72-10863 (NTIS mf)

LIPPLE, H. W. The International Administration of Ocean Resources. United States Policy towards Management of Data Originating in, or near the Deep Sea Bed. Pittsburgh, Pa. Univ. Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, 1969.

27p

ASL N70-37027 (NTIS mf)

MCCURLEY, MICHAEL B. Deep Ocean Mining in Legal Perspective. Kings Point, N. Y., Merchant Marine Academy, 1974. 126p
(Kings Point Scholars Series Final Report)

ASL COM-75-10008 (NTIS mf)

MCDONOUGH, MARES SMITH and WILLIAM T. BURKE. The Public Order of the Oceans; A Contemporary International Law of the Sea. New Haven, Connecticut, Yale Univ. Press, 1962. 1226p bibl footnotes

ASL JX4411.M3

Auke Bay Lab JX4131.M3

MAINE UNIV. SCHOOL OF LAW. Maine Law Affecting Marine Resources. Volume IV. Resource from the Sea and Federal Limitations on State Control. Portland, Maine, the Author, 1970. 288p

ASL PB-194 131 (NTIS mf)

MALLON, LAWRENCE G. A Multi-Disciplinary Analysis of the Various Proposals Presented for the Law of the Sea Conference in Exclusive Fisheries Zones. Coral Gables, Fla., Miami Univ., 1974. 88p
(Sea Grant Technical Bulletin, 28)

ASL COM-74-11340 (NTIS mf)

MARTIN, CABOT. Formulating an Oceanic Jurisprudence. Florida, Miami Univ Sea Grant Institutional Program, 1971. 30p
(Master's Thesis. Sea Grant Special Bulletin, 1)

ASL CO-72-10127 (NTIS mf)

MELESHKEN, M. T. Economic Problems of the World Oceans. Arlington, Virginia, Joint Publications Research Service, 1973. 15p
(In: Translation of Akademiya Nauk VRSR. Kiev. Visnyk, 2,72-9)

ASL JPRS-59741 (NTIS mf)

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE. A Report to: The President and the Congress. Annual Report (1st) June 30, 1972. Washington, D. C., National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere. 65p

ASL COM-73-50241 (NTIS mf) Y3.OO2:1/972 (Gov. Doc.)

NORTH CAROLINA University, Chapel Hill School of Law. Attitudes Regarding a Law of the Sea Convention to Establish an International Seabed Regime. The Author, 1972

(Sea Grant Publication)

Auke Bay Lab JX4131.N6

OEA, SHIGERU. International Control of Sea Resources. Leyden, Netherlands, A. W. Sylhoff, 1963. 215p

Auke Bay Lab JX4131.O3

OLENICOFF, S. M. Territorial Waters in the Arctic: The Soviet Position. Santa Monica, Calif., Rand Corp., 1972. 62p
(Report, R-907-ARPA)

ASL AD-758 365 (NTIS mf)

ROSENFELD, NORMAN J. Prospects for a New Regime of the Seas: International Political Considerations. Cambridge, Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. Sea Grant Project Office, 1971. 116p
ASL COM-72-10522 (NTIS mf)

SAUER, WALTER B. Alaska and the Law of the Seas International Fisheries Regimes of the North Pacific. Anchorage, Alaska Univ. Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, 1974. 65p illus maps
Auke Bay Lab JX4131 P6
ASL 639.2 Allr 73-13
COM 74-11562 (NTIS mf)

CRA

PHARAND, DONAT. The Law of the Sea of the Arctic with Special References to Canada. Washington, D. C., Arctic Institute of North America, 1973. 385p (Report, ADA-CNR-435:1)
ASL AD-770 747 (Not available NTIS mf. Paper copy on order)

PONTECORVO, GIULIO and ROGER MESZNIK. The Wealth of the Oceans and the Law of the Sea. New York, Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Business, 1974. (In: San Diego Law Review, 11,3.

- 01 Borgese, Elizabeth Mary. Boom, Doom and Gloom over the Oceans: The Economic Zone, the Developing Nations and the Conference on the Law of the Sea.
- 02 Kildow, Judith Tegger. The Law of the Sea: Alliances and Divisive Issues in International Ocean Negotiations.
- 03 Aguilar, Andres. The Patrimonial Sea or Economic Zone Concept.
- 04 Kweihed, Kaldone G. Venezuela's Contribution to the Contemporary Law of the Sea.
- 05 Glassner, Martin Ira. Developing Land-locked States and the Resources of the Seabed.
- 06 Anderson, Lee G. Economic Aspects of Fisheries Utilization in the Law of the Sea Negotiations.
- 07 Pontecorvo, Giulio. Some Preliminary Observations.)

ASL COM-74-11276 (NTIS mf)

PROPOSED OCEAN DUMPING CONVENTION. (Legislative Action). Washington, D. C., Department of State, 1972. 94p (Draft Environmental Impact Statement)
ASL EIS-AA-72-5377-D (NTIS mf)

REIFF, HENRY. The United States and the Treaty Law of the Sea. Minneapolis, Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1959. 451p bibl
ASL JX-4411 (NTIS mf)

SANET, JON H. and ROBERT L. FLERST. The Latin American Approach to the Law of the Sea. North Carolina Univ. School of Public Health, 1973. 170p (Sea Grant Publication)
ASL COM-73-11198 (NTIS mf)

SOONS, ALFRED H. A. Artificial Islands and Installations in International Law. Kingston, Rhode Island Univ. Law of the Sea Institute, 1974. 37p (Occasional Paper, 22)
ASL COM-74-11683 (NTIS mf)

SHEP, THOMAS AND KEITH HENNESSEE. State and Federal Jurisdictional Conflicts
in the Regulation of United States Coastal Waters. Chapel Hill, North
Carolina Univ., 1974. 85p
ASL CCM-74-11283

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA. I. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 168p
(Special Report. Translations of articles from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62456 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA II. Articles from CNEKO Bulletin.
Arlington, Virginia, Joint Publications Research Service, 1974. 55p
(Translations of articles from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62499 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA IV. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 89p
(Translations of articles from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62566 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA V. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 111p
(Special Report. Translations of monographs from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62593 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA VI. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 64p
(Special Report. Translations of monographs from various journals.)
ASL JPRS-62614 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS OF THE LAW OF THE SEA VII. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 92p
(Special Report. Translations of monographs from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62659 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA VIII. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 48p
(Translations of monographs from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62758 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA X. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 43p
(Special report. Translations from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62941 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA XI. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 46p
(Translations of monographs from various journals)
ASL JPRS-62998 (NTIS mf)

TRANSLATIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA XIII. Arlington, Virginia, Joint
Publications Research Service, 1974. 78p
(Translations of monographs from various journals)
ASL JPRS-63182 (NTIS mf)

- TUCKER, ROY T. What should the United States Position be Regarding the Limits of Territorial Waters. Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Army War College, 1973. 23p
ASL AD-763 277 (NTIS mf)
- UNITED NATIONS SOURCE DOCUMENTS ON THE THIRD LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE. Caracas, 1974 [LOS-3]. Washington, D. C., Nautilus Press, 1974. 411p
Auke Bay Lab JX4131.U3
- UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA. First Geneva, 1958. New York. 7v
Auke Bay Lab JX4408.U5
- UNITED STATES. Department of State. Sovereignty of the Sea. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1965. 23p illus
(Geographic Bulletin No. 3)
Auke Bay Lab JX 4419 U.55)
- UNITED STATES. Interagency Committee for Marine Environmental Prediction. Federal Plan for Marine Environmental Prediction. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1973. 81p
(Federal Plan for Marine Environmental prediction. Fiscal year illus)
ASL C55.16:973 (Gov Doc)
- VALKOV, A. Maritime Law. Jerusalem, Israel Program for Scientific Translations, 1971. 162p illus
(Edited by A. K. Zhudro. Translated from Russian)
Auke Bay Lab JX4418.R8 V.6
- VOSPER, WILLIAM J. A Fishing Zone Delimitation of the Alaskan Coast: Introducing Fishery Baselines. Florida, Miami Univ. Sea Grant Institution Program, 1971. 138p
(Sea Grant Technical Bulletin, 18)
ASL 333.917/v93f
COM-72-10350 (NTIS mf)
- WALSH, DONALD. The United States and the World Ocean. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1965. 28p
Auke Bay Lab JX4411.W34
- WEISSBERG, GUENTER. Recent Developments in the Law of the Sea and the Japanese-Korean fishery Dispute. The Hague, Martinus Nyhoff, 1966. 135p
Auke Bay Lab JX4138.W23
- WENK, EDWARD, JR. The Politics of the Ocean. Seattle, Univ. of Washington Press, 1972. 590p illus bibl
Auke Bay Lab CC58.W45
- WIGGINS, JOSEPH LAMBERT. Implications of Emerging Law of the Sea to the U. S. Navy. Monterey, California, Naval Postgraduate School, 1974. 136p
(Master's Thesis)
ASL AD-780 943 (NTIS mf)

WILLIAMS, HARRY L. Conflict and Consensus in World Ocean Affairs. Carlisle, Pa., Army War College, 1970. 17p
(Student essay)
ASL AD-775 490 (NTIS mf)

WURFEL, SEYMOUR W. Attitudes Regarding a Law of the Sea Convention to Establish an International Seabed Regime. Chapel Hill, North Carolina Univ. School of Law, 1972. 151p

- (01 Benbow, C. David. Japan's Position on a Seabed Regime Convention and Territorial Waters.
- 02 White, W. Thomas. Canada and the Proposed International Seabed Convention: A Challenge to International Law.
- 03 Samet, Jan H. Positions that the Central American States, Mexico, and Cuba may Take Concerning the International Seabed Conference.
- 04 Fuerst, Robert L. The Legal Regime of Brazilian Territorial Waters.
- 05 Lembo, Keith Douglas. The Probable National Positions of Great Britain and Ireland on the Establishment of an International Seabed Regime.
- 06 Pipken, R. Michael. Fishing Treaties and Practices: Position of Ireland on a Seabed Regime Convention.
- 07 Chandler, Lawrence V. L. The Soviet Position on a Seabed Regime.
- 08 Morrow, James. Communist China and the Seabed Regime.
- 09 Freeman, Dillon Smith. Special Problems of Landlocked Countries and Exploitation of the Sea Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.
- 10 Christian, William A. Interests of National Security in Formulating an International Seabed Regime.
- 11 Pitts, Robert W. Attitudes of Petroleum, Anti-Pollution and Ecology Interest Groups Toward a Seabed Regime Convention)

ASL COM-72-10824 (NTIS mf)

WURFEL, SEYMOUR W. Current Aspects of Sea Law. Chapel Hill, North Carolina Univ. School of Law, 1974. 113p
ASL COM-74-11015 (NTIS mf)

WURFEL, SEYMOUR W. Emerging Ocean Oil and Mining Law. Chapel Hill, North Carolina Univ. School of Law, 1974. 66p
ASL COM-74-11014 (NTIS mf)

WURFEL, SEYMOUR W. Some Aspects of International Fishery Law. Raleigh, North Carolina State Univ., 1974. 97p
ASL COM-74-11113 (NTIS mf)

WURFEL, SEYMOUR W. The Surge of Sea Law. Chapel Hill, North Carolina Univ. School of Public Health, 1973. 254p
Sea Grant Publication
ASL COM-73-10778 (NTIS mf)

A GUIDE TO THE LAW OF THE SEA HOLDINGS IN JUNEAU
 SUPPLEMENT #3
 July 1976

- ALASKA INFORMATION SERVICE. An Outline of the Legal Frontiers of the Alaska Fisheries (Law-of-the-Sea to Limited Entry). Anchorage, the Author, August 1974. 15 p (The Alaska Series Special Reports for Management)
 ASL 338.09 All (HL)
- BRADY, TERRY T. Alaskan Involvement in the Law of the Sea Conference: Geneva, Switzerland, 1973. Anchorage, Alaska Information Service, no date. 18 p (The Alaska Series Special Reports for Management)
 ASL 338.09 All (HL)
- BROADHEAD, GORDON C. AND CHARLES J. PECKHAM. The Potential Economic Impact of a 200-Mile Fishery Zone on the United States Fisheries for Tuna, Shrimp and Salmon. San Diego, Living Marine Resources, Inc., June 1974. 8 p + tables Prepared at the direction of the Tuna Research Foundation.
 ASL
 FG
- BROWN, ROBENA J. Fishery Law (A Bibliography with Abstracts). Springfield, Va., National Technical Information Service, April 1976. 227 p
 ASL NTIS/PS-76/0260 (NTIS mf)
- BURKE, WILLIAM T. Contemporary Law of the Sea: Transportation, Communication, and Flight. Kingston, Rhode Island Univ. Law of the Sea Inst., November 1975. 44 p
 ASL PB-249 924 (NTIS mf)
- _____. Ocean Sciences, Technology, and the Future International Law of the Sea. Columbus, Ohio State College of Law, January 1966. 91 p
 USBM
- BUZAN, BARRY G. AND BARBARA JOHNSON. Canada at the Third Law of the Sea Conference: Policy, Role, and Prospects. Kingston, Rhode Island Univ. Law of the Sea Inst., December 1975. 25 p (Occasional paper #29)
 ASL
- DODYK, PAUL M. Comments on International Law and Fishery Policy. New York, Columbia Univ., September 1968. 168 p illus
 ASL PB-179 427 (NTIS mf)
- HICKOK, DAVID M. AND ESTHER C. WUNNICKE. Observations on Marine Affairs in Alaska. Anchorage, U.S. Federal Field Commission for Development Planning in Alaska, February 1970. 49 p Prepared for the Alaska Commission for Ocean Advancement through Science and Technology (COAST).
 ASL
- JAEGER, SIG AND LOIS HANSEN. A Limited Entry Collage: Some Published Aspects, 1974/1975. Seattle, North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, October 1975. 84 p
 ASL PB-250 765 (NTIS mf)
 FG