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FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA 1971



NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
ENFORCEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE DIVISION
JUNEAU, ALASKA

October 4, 1973

FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES
BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA, 1971

ERRATA

Please make the following changes:

Soviet Fishing Operations, Pacific Ocean Perch Fishery
page 21 delete the last paragraph.

Summary of 1971 Soviet Operations, Pacific Ocean Perch
Fishery page 31 correct last sentence to read as follows -
The 1971 ocean perch catch totaled 43,589 metric tons--
about half the 1970 catch.



FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES
BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA

1971

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Alaska Region

Juneau, Alaska
August, 1973

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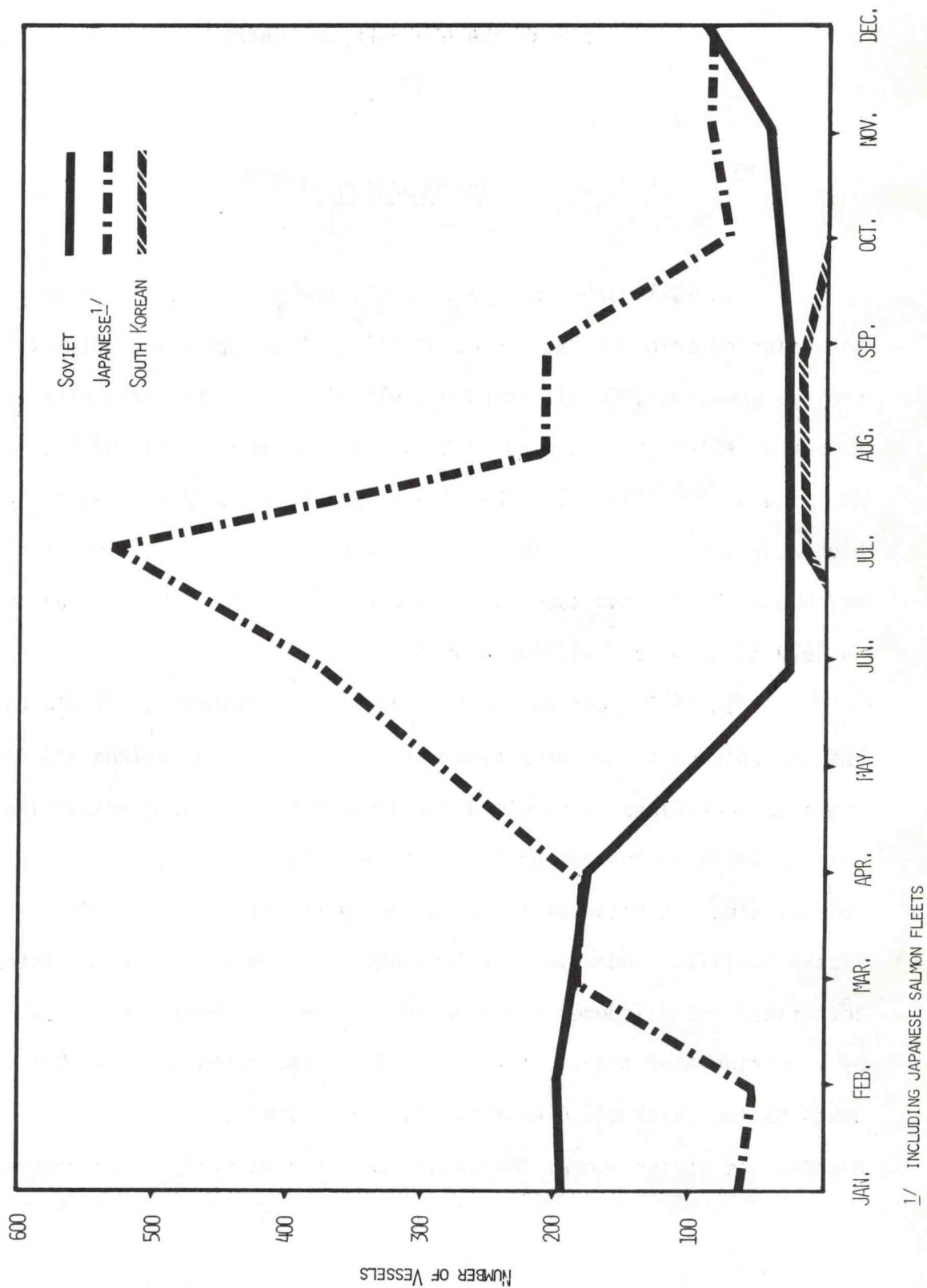
FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES
BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA
1971

INTRODUCTION

In 1971 Japan and the U.S.S.R. continued their massive fisheries covering Alaska's Continental Shelf. The two countries employed nearly 1,300 different vessels off Alaska in 1971. The number of ships present simultaneously varied from a high of 549 to a low of 107 (Fig. 1). The effort by each country was generally higher in 1971 than in 1970, but the total catch of fish, shellfish and whales by the two countries dropped from over 3.9 billion pounds in 1970 to about 3.7 billion pounds in 1971.

In 1971 South Korea again engaged in fisheries off Alaska but in contrast to the previous year did not fish for salmon and confined operations to trawling for groundfish. Fishing activities were entirely in the Bering Sea centered primarily around the Pribilof Islands area. A total of 17 South Korean vessels operated off Alaska in 1971. Those vessels included 13 ships comprising a factory ship fleet and 3 independently operating stern trawlers supported by 1 refrigerated transport vessel. It is estimated that in 1971 South Korean catch off Alaska totaled approximately 11 million pounds. As stated above, the catch consisted entirely of groundfish,

FIGURE 1. - - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VESSELS IN SOVIET, JAPANESE, AND SOUTH KOREAN FISHERIES BY MONTH, 1971.



mostly Alaska pollock. About the same amount of groundfish was taken by the South Koreans off Alaska in the Bering Sea in 1970.

Throughout 1971 the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) continued intensive joint patrols to enforce U.S. fisheries laws and regulations, to police the fisheries subject to international fishery agreements, and to maintain surveillance of the extra-treaty foreign fisheries.

UNITED STATES FISHERY PATROL ACTIVITIES

United States fishery patrols off of Alaska in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea in 1971 covered more than 89,000 miles by ships and 236,000 miles by aircraft (Appendix Figs. 1-7). As in past years, these patrols performed a dual mission: (1) maintaining surveillance of foreign fisheries contiguous to Alaska and (2) enforcing the following international fishery agreements and associated U.S. laws:

A. International Convention for High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (commonly known as the INPFC) of 1953 - involving Japan, Canada, and the United States.

B. Convention between the United States and Canada for Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (commonly known as the IPHC) of 1953.

C. Convention for the Protection of North Pacific Fur Seals of 1957 - involving Japan, Canada, the U.S.S.R., and the United States.

D. International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling of 1946 - involving the major whaling nations of the world.

E. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement Relating to King and Tanner Crab Fishing in the Northwestern Pacific Ocean.

F. U.S.-Japan Agreement Relating to King and Tanner Crab Fishing in the Northeastern Pacific Ocean.

G. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement Establishing Areas of Fixed Fishing Gear off Kodiak Island.

H. Public Law 88-308 - an act of 1964 prohibiting foreign fishing in the territorial waters of the United States.

I. Public Law 89-658 - an act of 1966 establishing U.S. jurisdiction within a contiguous fishery zone extending nine miles seaward of the 3-mile territorial sea.

(1) U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement implementing Public Law 89-658.

(2) U.S.-Japan Agreement implementing Public Law 89-658.

(3) U.S.-Canada Agreement implementing Public Law 89-658.

Aerial patrols were conducted by HU-16E (Grumman Albatross) piston-powered aircraft from the Coast Guard Air Station on Annette Island and by C-130H (Lockheed Hercules) turbo-prop-powered aircraft from the Coast Guard Air Station on Kodiak Island. Surface patrols were conducted by the Alaska-based Coast Guard Cutters CONFIDENCE, STORIS, BALSAM, BITTERSWEET, CLOVER, SEDGE, SORREL, CITRUS, IRONWOOD, and SWEETBRIER, and by the Cutters PONTCHARTRAIN, RESOLUTE, and YOCONA, which were assigned to the Alaska area on a rotational basis.

A total of 69 boardings were made on foreign fishing vessels off of Alaska in 1971 (Appendix Table 7). These included 58 boardings of Japanese vessels, 8 boardings of Soviet vessels, 1 boarding of a South Korean vessel, and 2 boardings of Canadian vessels. Forty-five boardings were for enforcement purposes and 25 were courtesy boardings.

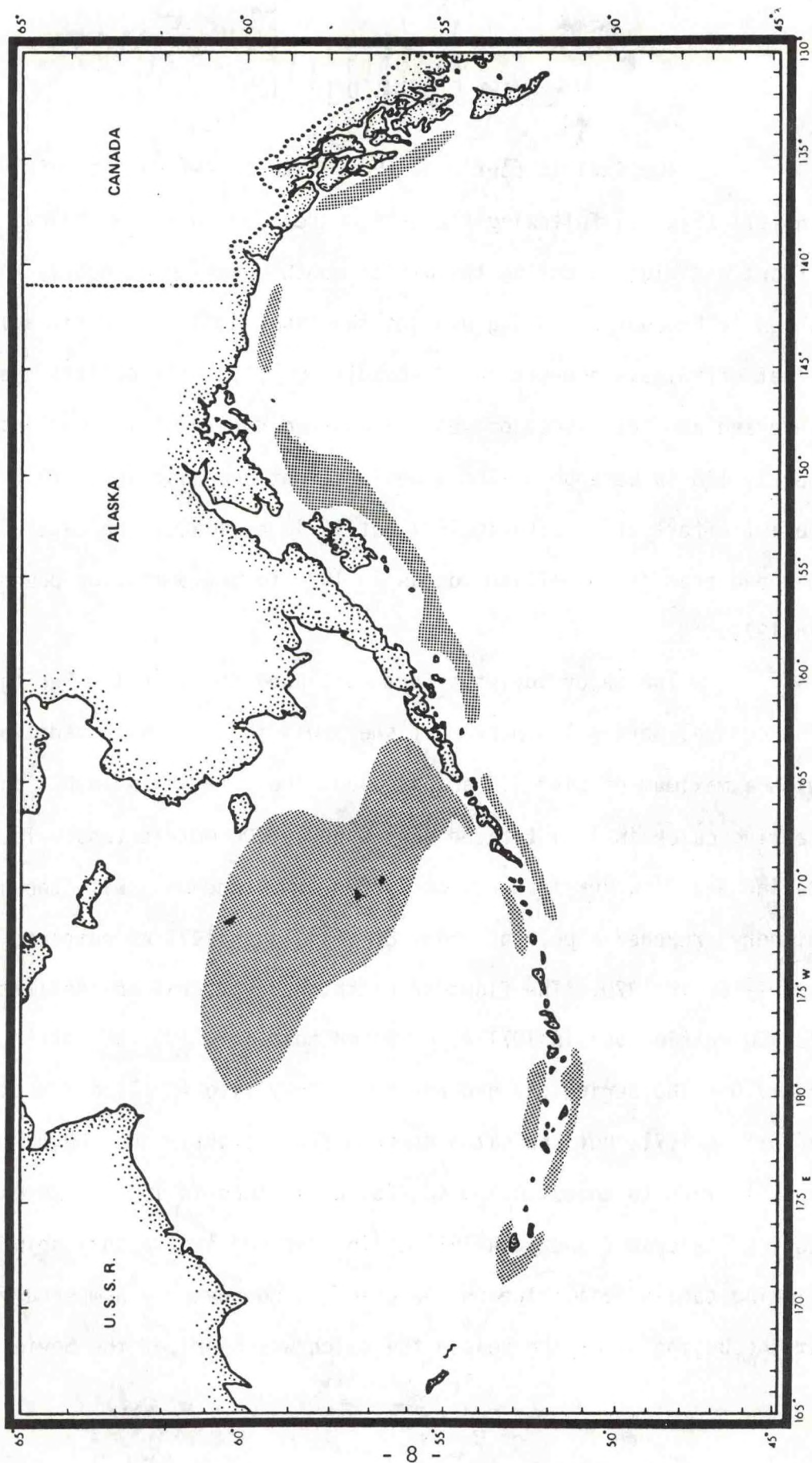
In 1971 two Soviet trawlers and one Japanese longline vessel were seized for fishing within the U.S. contiguous fishery zone, and one Canadian vessel was seized for fishing within U.S. territorial waters. The Canadian vessel was also found in apparent violation of the Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations and documentation of that violation was furnished to the Canadian Government for use in prosecution. Details of the intrusions into the U.S. territorial waters and the U.S. Contiguous Fishery Zone are presented in Appendix Tables 8 and 9. Details of Violations of International Agreements are presented in Appendix Table 10.

SOVIET FISHING OPERATIONS

The Soviets continued their extensive fisheries off Alaska in 1971 (Fig. 2) following the same pattern as in recent years. Effort was highest during the winter months peaking at nearly 200 ships in February. Spring brought the usual decline and the Soviet fleet off Alaska dropped to 18 vessels by July. The pattern then reversed and the number of vessels climbed continuously reaching nearly 100 in December. There was a slight increase in overall Soviet effort off Alaska in 1971 but it is estimated the catch dropped from 760.3 million pounds in 1970 to 584.5 million pounds in 1971.

The major Soviet effort continued to be in the Bering Sea. The central Bering Sea herring fishery was the largest expedition with a maximum of over 110 ships, about the same as in 1970. The herring catch in 1971 totaled just over 60,000 metric tons. The eastern Bering Sea flounder fishery, conducted simultaneously with the herring fishery, reached a peak of about 80 vessels in 1971 as compared to nearly 60 in 1970. The flounder catch, however, was an estimated 70,000 metric tons in 1971 as compared to nearly 100,000 metric tons in 1970. The Bering Sea groundfish fishery also involved a greater effort in 1971, but the catch dropped from slightly over 60,000 metric tons in 1970 to an estimated 42,000 metric tons in 1971. The eastern Bering Sea crab fishery in 1971 again involved two factory ship fleets fishing tangle nets. Ice on the crab ground severely hampered fishing at the beginning of the season the catch was short of the Soviet quota.

FIGURE 2. - - - SOVIET FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, 1971.



The ocean perch fishery in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands, once the largest and most productive Soviet fishery off Alaska in 1971, was again only a minor expedition. The Soviet Gulf of Alaska shrimp fishery was at about the same level in 1971 as in 1970 but the 1971 catch was 4,700 metric tons, 500 tons more than the 1970 catch. Soviet whaling in 1971 remained far off shore in the North Pacific.

In 1971, 469 Soviet vessels were identified in the fisheries off Alaska. As in past years most of the ships involved were trawlers, primarily SRTM and SRT side trawlers and BMRT stern trawlers ^{1/}. Support vessels included large factory ships, refrigerated processing and transport ships, cargo ships, tankers, tugs, and passenger liners. Identity by class of the individual ships engaged in the fisheries off Alaska in 1971 is listed in the appendix.

1/ SRT--Sredniy Rybolovnyy Trauler, or medium fishing trawler.

SRTM--Sredniy Rybolovnyy Trauler Morozilnyy, or freezing medium trawler.

BMRT--Bolshoy Morozilnyy Rybolovnyy Trauler, or large freezer fishing trawler (commonly called stern or factory trawler).

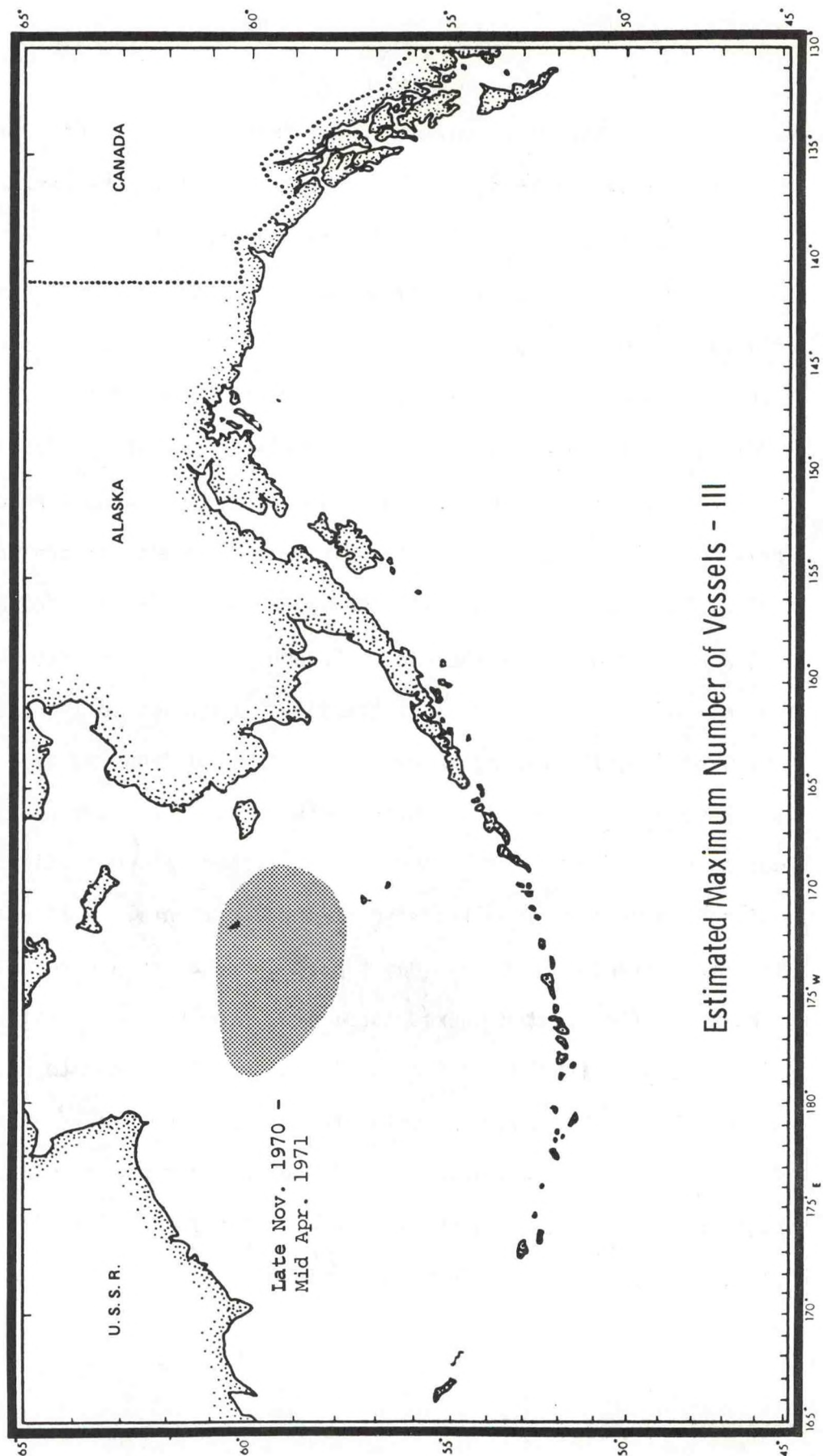
Herring Fishery

The Soviet herring fishery (Fig. 3) was the largest Soviet expedition off Alaska in 1971. The herring fishery is a winter expedition on the Continental Shelf north and west of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. The 1971 fishery involved a maximum fleet of over 110 vessels and caught just over 60,000 metric tons of herring. That effort in 1971 and 1970 was about equal but the 1971 catch dropped more than 30,000 metric tons from 1970.

The 1971 herring fishery was begun in late November 1970 by a dozen reconnaissance trawlers. Within a month the fleet increased to about 70 trawlers and over a dozen support ships. The expedition continued to expand and reached its peak in early January. Involved were over 50 stern trawlers (mostly BMRT's), 35 SRTM's, 5 SRT's, nearly 10 factory ships, 8 refrigerated transports and a couple of tugs and tankers. The fleet dropped slightly to about 100 ships in February and then dropped sharply to about 50 ships by the end of March. Some of the trawlers shifted emphasis to fishing for Alaska pollock in March. The fleet dropped to about 40 vessels in early April. About mid-April the herring expedition ended when the vessels from the herring fishery joined the vessels of the eastern Bering Sea flounder fishery. The consolidated fleet shifted to on and along the edge of the Continental Shelf near the Pribilof Islands and fished for Alaska pollock and flounder.

The 1972 herring fishery was begun by a reconnaissance fleet involving about two dozen trawlers in late November 1971. The expedition increased steadily and by the end of the year involved nearly 80 ships.

FIGURE 3. - - - SCVIET HERRING FISHING AREA, 1971.

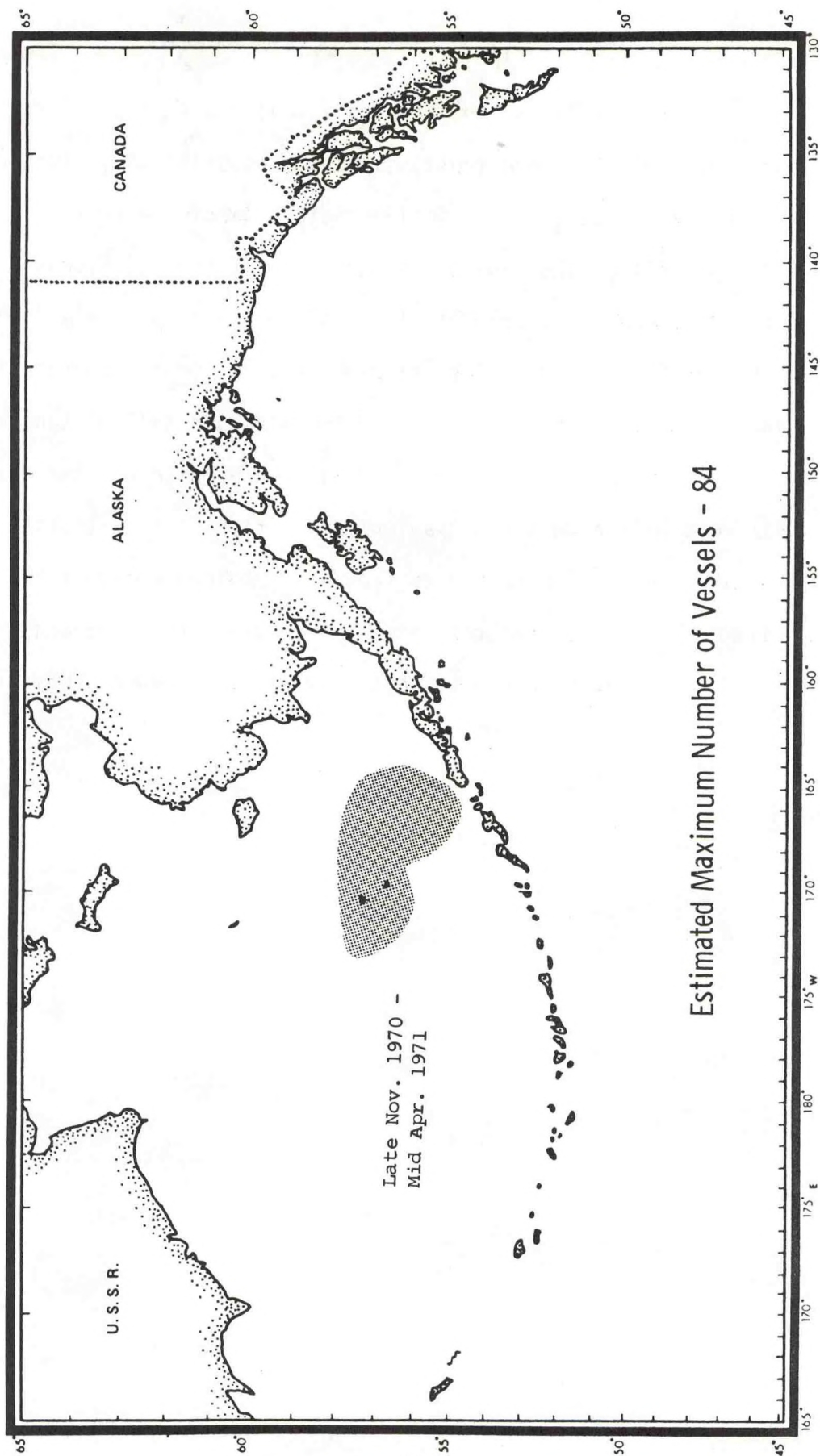


Flounder Fishery

The Soviet flounder fishery (Fig. 4) is a winter expedition on the Continental Shelf north of Unimak Island in the eastern Bering Sea. It is the Soviets second largest fishery off Alaska, surpassed only by their herring fleet in number of vessels. Operations of the flounder fleet were expanded in 1971 when, late in the season, it merged with the herring fleet, shifted to near the Pribilof Islands and, in addition to flounder, sought other species - primarily Alaska pollock.

The 1971 fishery began with the arrival of six reconnaissance trawlers on the eastern Bering Sea fishing grounds in late November 1970. The number of vessels increased to 40 during the following two week period and by the end of December 1970 there were about 50 vessels on scene. The size of the fleet continued to increase through the winter months rising to over 60 vessels in January, over 70 vessels in February and over 80 vessels in March. In April the flounder fleet was joined by vessels from the herring fishery and operations were shifted to on and along the edge of the Continental Shelf near the Pribilof Islands. Emphasis was placed on catching Alaska pollock and flounder. The fleet numbered about 125 vessels in the latter half of April and the first week of May. The expedition began to disband the second week of May and was terminated by the end of May. The 1971 flounder catch was approximately 70,000 metric tons, considerably smaller than the 1970 catch of 97,773 metric tons. The 1971 flounder fleet, however, was the largest fleet since 1968.

FIGURE 4. - - SCVIET FLOUNDER FISHING AREA, 1971.



In 1971, seven trawling violations of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. crab agreement of 1971 were substantiated. The seven violations were committed by Soviet trawlers inside the pot sanctuary north of Unimak Island. All of the violations occurred between mid-February and late March and were undoubtedly committed by ships operating in the flounder fishery. The loss of crab pots to Soviet trawlers is an annual complaint of U.S. crabbers operating in the pot sanctuary.

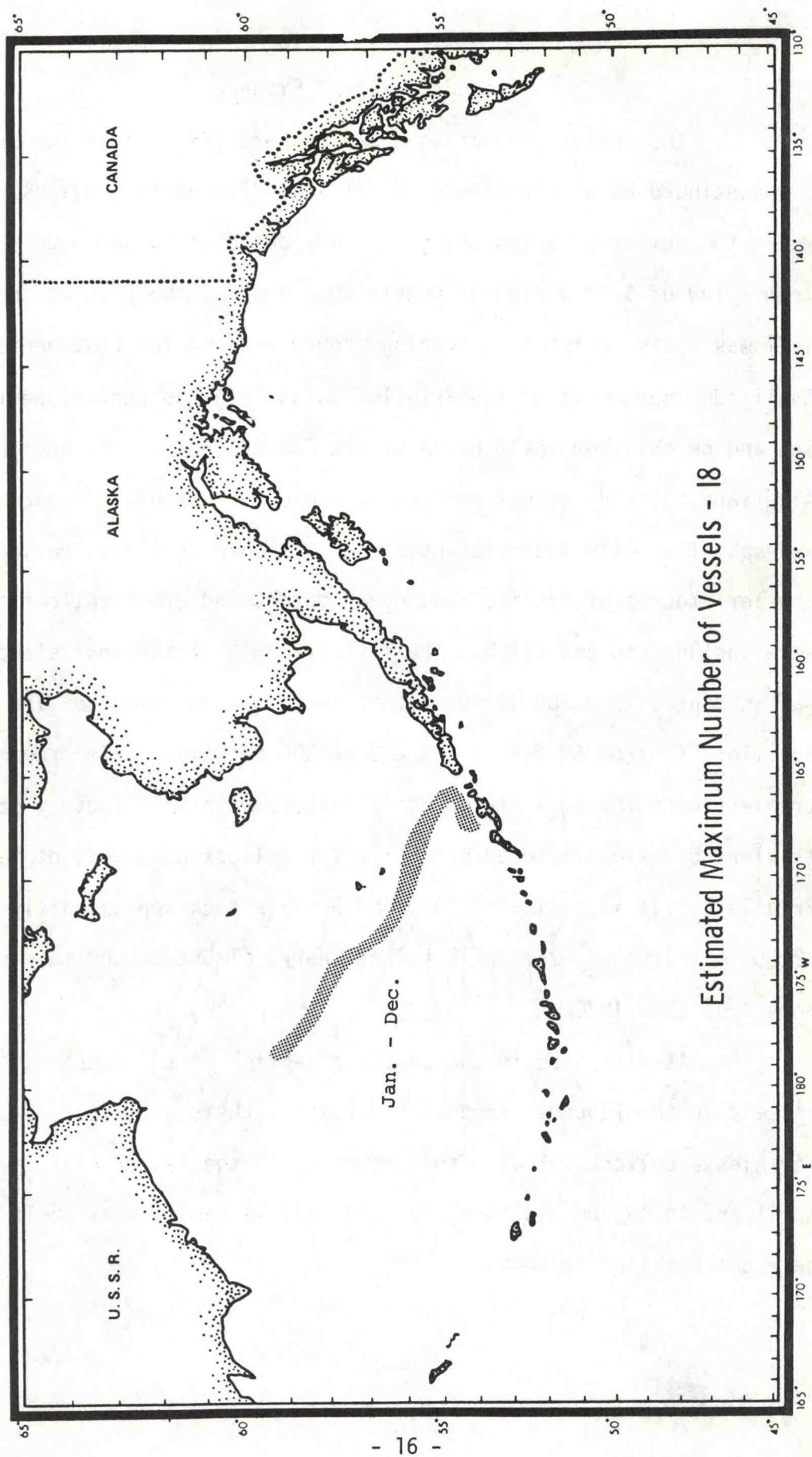
By mid-October 1971, more than a month earlier than normal, six reconnaissance stern trawlers began fishing for flounder north of Unimak Island. The number of trawlers remained constant through November. In December the number of vessels increased and by the year's end there were 30 vessels in the 1972 flounder expedition.

Groundfish Trawl Fishery

The Soviet groundfish trawl fishery (Fig. 5) in the Bering Sea continued as a year around effort in 1971. As in previous years the number of ships engaged at any one time varied widely from a low of 6 to a high of nearly 20. Most of the fishing in 1971 was again on two main fishing grounds--along the Continental Shelf edge northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea and on the deep shelf north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians. Steady effort was maintained on arrowtooth flounder and sablefish with intermittent strong pressure on Alaska pollock. Smaller amounts of Pacific cod, ocean perch, and other bottomfish were included in the catch. The fishery north of the Fox Islands was in depths from 100 to 600 fathoms and that northwest of the Pribilofs in from 60 fathoms to 200 or 300 fathoms. SRTM freezer trawlers were the main stay of this fishery with BMRT factory stern trawlers occasionally used primarily for pollock northwest of the Pribilofs. It is estimated that the Soviets took approximately 42,000 metric tons of fish in this fishery, almost 20,000 metric tons less than 1970.

As discussed in the previous section of this report, vessels in the flounder expedition expanded their efforts to fishing for Alaska pollock. That effort occurred in the latter half of April and in May on and along the edge of the Continental Shelf near the Pribilof Islands.

FIGURE 5. - - - SOVIET GROUNDFISH TRAWL FISHING AREA, 1971.



The rather steady effort for sablefish and arrowtooth flounder by SRTM freezer trawlers has never appeared to be a particular productive fishery. Catches are light, averaging between 1 and 4 tons per drag. The drags are long, usually 2 to 4 hours each depending upon the depth of water and the weather. Both species are gutted and in some cases the sablefish are headed, and then frozen and packed in standard 35 kg. brown paper cartons.

In January and February the fleet consisted of seven SRTM freezer trawlers with one refrigerated transport on the shelf north of the Fox Islands. Fishing was primarily from 200 to 500 fathoms. The fleet increased in March and April to 15 SRTM's and 1 RT and remained north of the Fox Islands. The number of SRTM's in that area dropped to twelve in May. In June the fleet divided with 6 SRTM's fishing north of the Fox Islands and 6 SRTM's fishing northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. In July six SRTM's continued fishing northwest of the Pribilofs but the effort north of the Fox Islands dropped to two SRTM's. The fleet increased in August to 10 trawlers and 1 support ship northwest of the Pribilofs and three SRTM's north of the Fox Islands. The fishery continued to grow through September when by mid-month 15 medium trawlers and three stern trawlers were northwest of the Pribilofs. That area was soon abandoned and by the end of the month seven SRTM's and three BMRT's off the Fox Islands were the only ships involved in this fishery. The fishery continued to fluctuate in October from eight SRTM's, two BMRT's and one support

ship to six SRTM's at mid-month and up again to 14 SRTM's by the end of October. Most of the fishing was north of the Fox Islands. Effort stabilized in November to 10 SRTM's north of the Fox Islands and with minor fluctuations remained at about this level through the end of the year.

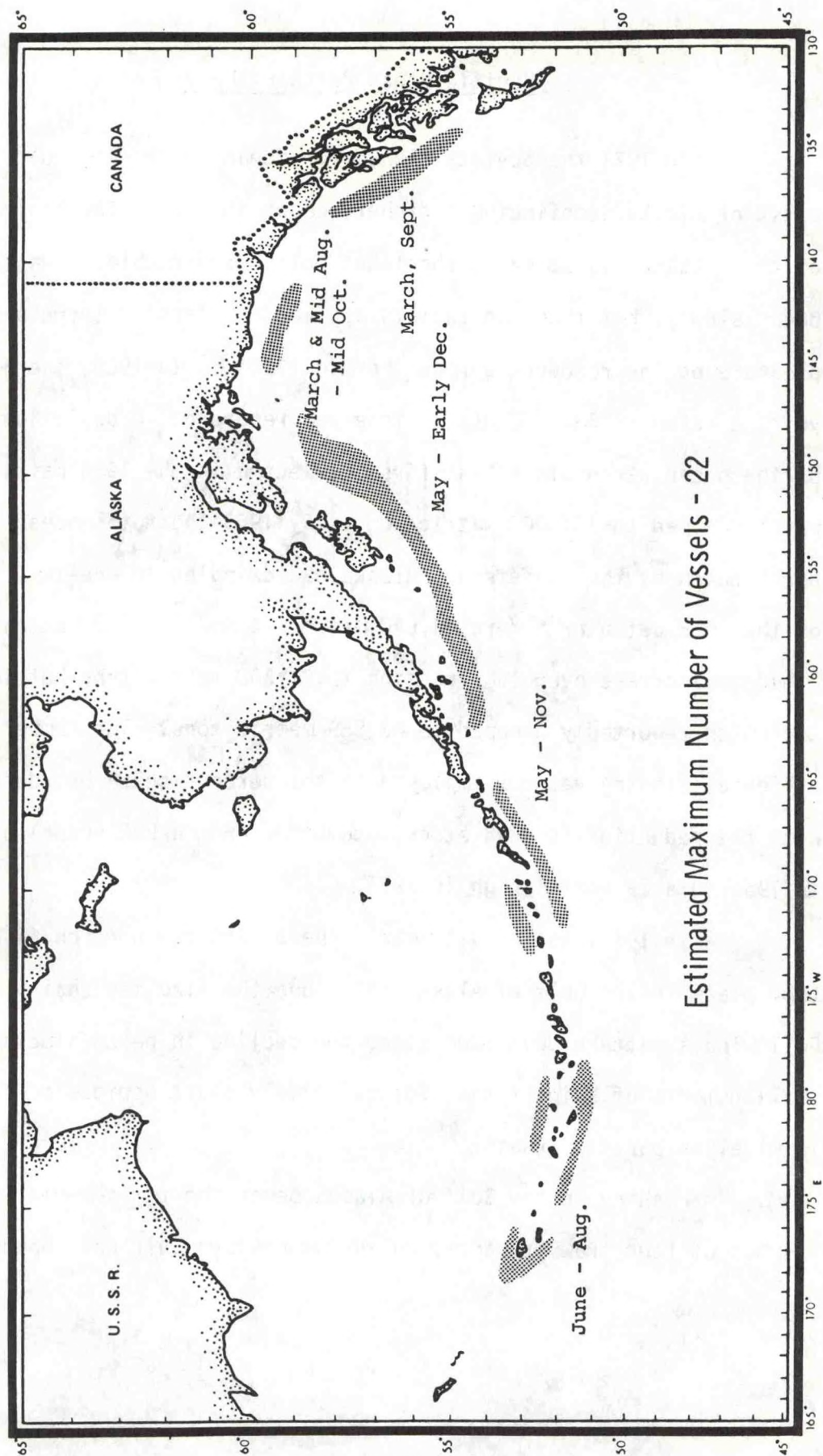
Pacific Ocean Perch Fishery

In 1971 the Soviets fished for ocean perch (Fig. 6) off the coast of Alaska, continuing a fishery begun in 1960. The history of this fishery is somewhat short but quite predictable. The fishery began slowly, but then the Soviets applied an alarming increased pressure on the resource during the mid 1960's. In 1965, the peak year, a catch of 382,032 metric tons was recorded. A depletion of the ocean perch stocks was first reflected in the 1966 catch which dropped to 135,000 metric tons. By 1969 the total ocean perch catch by the Soviets off Alaska had dwindled to one-twelfth of the 1965 catch or a mere 44,640 metric tons. The 1970 catch showed a modest increase over 1969 raising to 81,590 metric tons but in 1971 the catch reportedly dropped to 43,589 metric tons. The number of Soviet fishing vessels employed in the perch fishery has declined with the reduction in fish stocks, tumbling from a 200 vessel high in 1965 to a 19 vessel high in 1971.

In 1971, as in past years, the Soviet ocean perch fishery took place in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian chain. Following a pattern developed since the decline in perch stocks, small numbers of ships fished for relatively short periods of time in widely separated areas.

Fishing in the Gulf of Alaska began about mid-March when a group of four trawlers appeared in the eastern Gulf near southeastern

FIGURE 6. - - - SOVIET PERCH FISHING AREAS, 1971.



Estimated Maximum Number of Vessels - 22

Alaska. The fishery was expanded to the Yakutat grounds and then at the end of March was temporarily halted. In early May fishing was resumed by four trawlers in the western Gulf. Fishing was expanded to off Kodiak in the central Gulf in June. By the end of July, eleven trawlers were fishing the western and central Gulf, primarily on Albatross and Portlock Banks and west of Chirikof Island. The fishery continued in these areas, varying in intensity through November. Short forays to the Yakutat grounds in eastern Gulf were made by a few vessels between mid-August and mid-October. September was the month of maximum effort in the Gulf with 16 ships present. Perch fishing in the Gulf ended the first week of December.

Along the Aleutians, perch fishing began in May and continued through November. The Soviet effort was divided between two general areas -- one in the western Aleutians and the other along the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians with the major effort in the latter area. BMRT's were the principal type trawlers employed along the Aleutians and the number varied between 1 and 6.

The total 1971 Soviet catch is estimated at 80,000 metric tons. That compares closely with the 1970 catch of 81,590 metric tons.

Crab Fishery

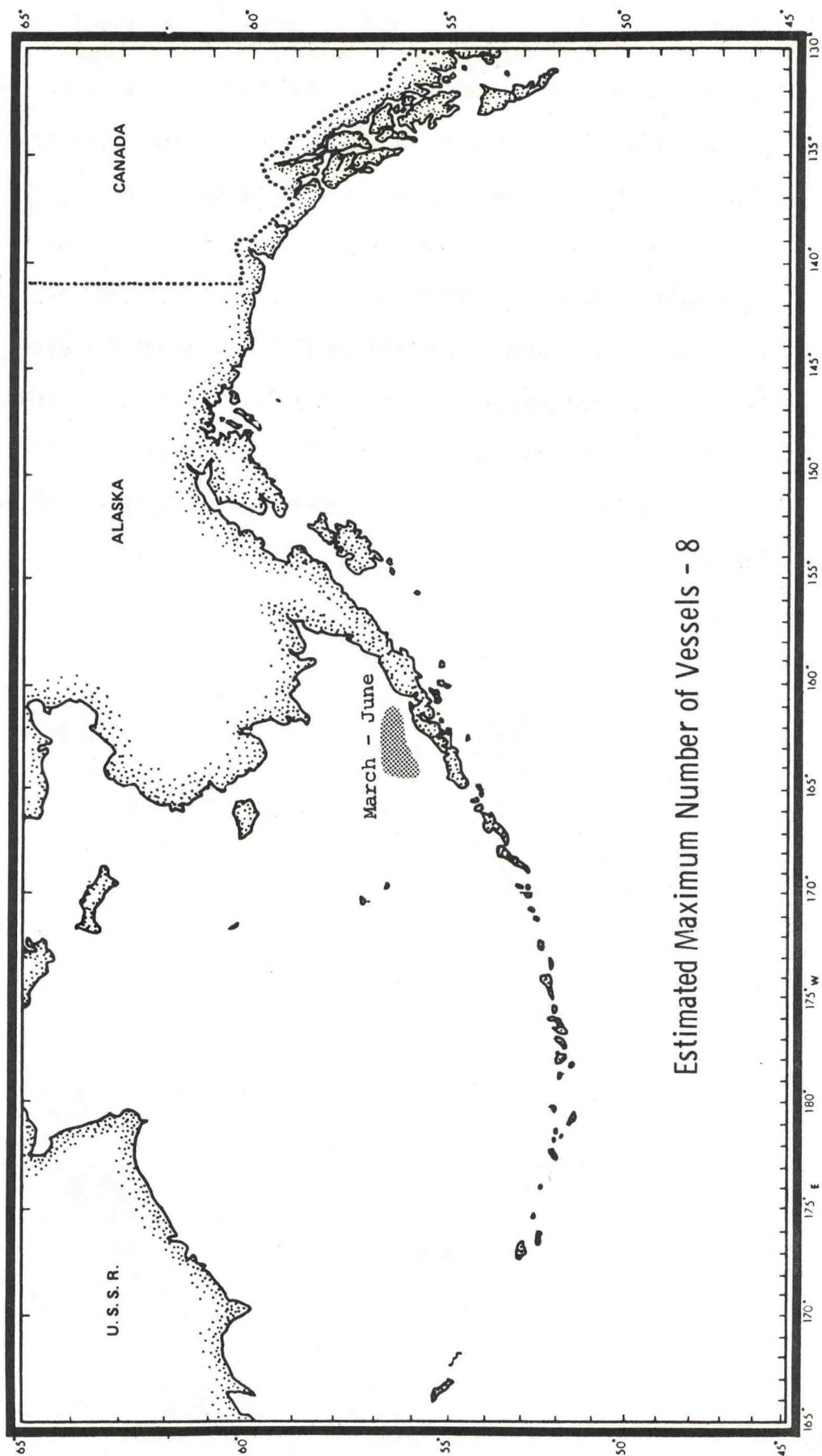
The 1971 Soviet eastern Bering Sea crab fishery (Fig. 7) was conducted by two Zakharov factory ships with six accompanying SRT's serving as tangle net setters. Both fleets arrived on the fishing grounds in March; one stayed until early May and the other remained until June.

Persistent pack ice in the eastern Bering Sea severely hampered and restricted crab fishing until mid-April. Because of the ice conditions Soviet officials aboard one of the factory ships requested, from a U.S. boarding party who visited the factory ship in early April, permission to fish for crab on Davidson Bank south of Unimak Island, or off the Pribilof Islands. The Soviets were advised they could fish off the Pribilof Islands outside of the Contiguous Zone but the terms of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreement covering crab fishing prohibited their fishing in the Gulf of Alaska.

Although the Soviets have verbally conceded to U.S. pressure to terminate their tangle net fishery by the end of 1973 they have not yet started the change to a pot fishery. Their continued reliance on tangle nets meant they could not fish in the Crab Pot Sanctuary north of Unimak Island which was relatively free of ice when they arrived on the grounds in March.

The 1969-70 U.S.-U.S.S.R. Crab Agreement set the quota for the Soviet crab catch at 52,000 cases (48 half pound cans per case) of king crab and 40,000 cases of tanner crab. This was nearly

FIGURE 7. - - - SOVIET CRAB FISHING AREA, 1971.



Estimated Maximum Number of Vessels - 8

50 percent less than the quota in the 1967-68 agreement. The 1971-72 U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreement imposed a further reduction to 23,000 cases of king crab and 35,000 cases of tanner crab.

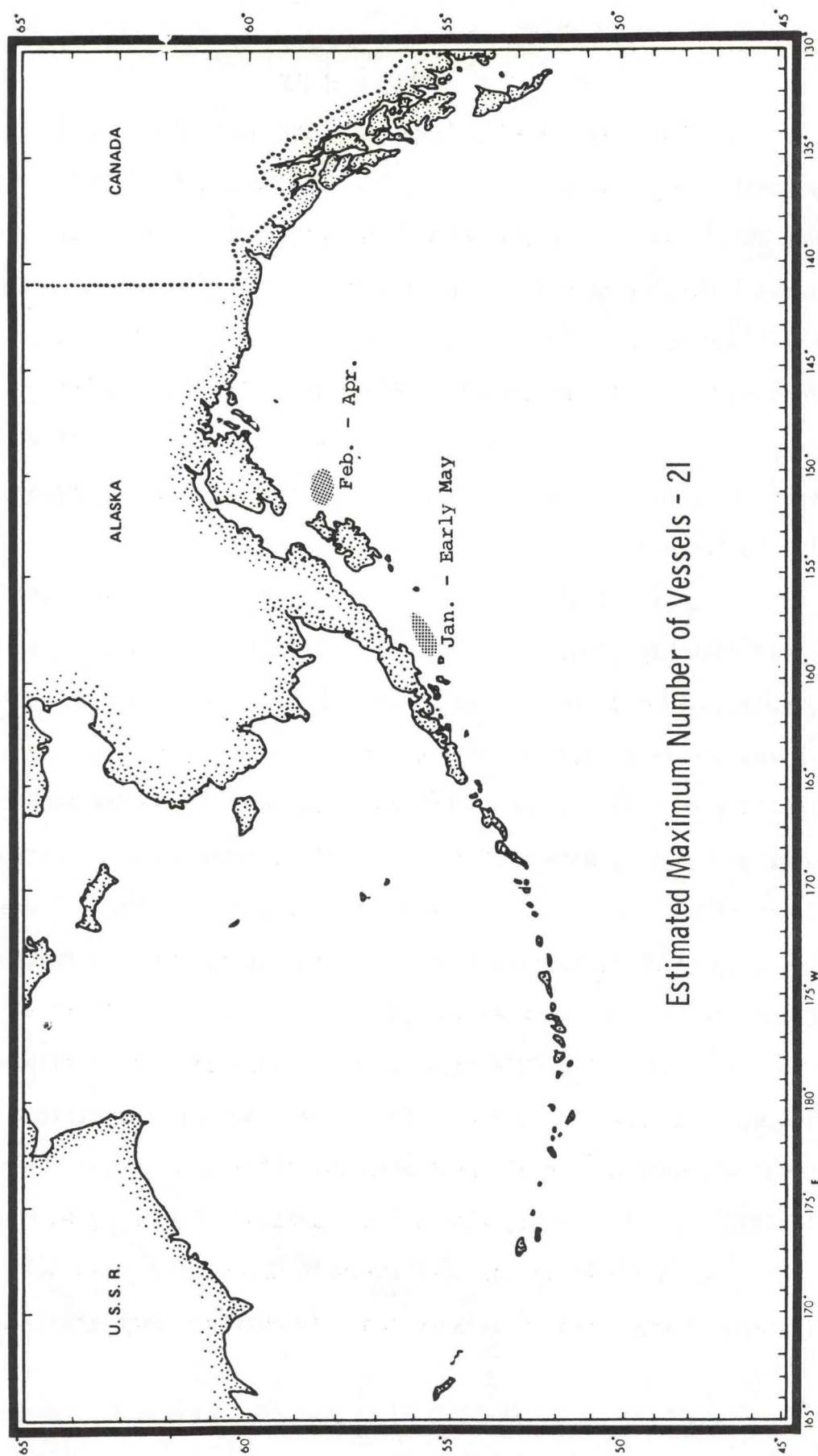
Unlike the Japanese the Soviets fell short of their king crab quota. One of their factory ships departed the area in late April while the second remained until early or middle June. The 1971 Soviet crab catch off Alaska totaled 264,994 king crab (10,694 cases) and 4,204,231 tanner crab (27,390 cases). Statistics on the Soviet eastern Bering Sea crab fishery for 1959-71 are given in Appendix Table 12.

Shrimp Fishery

The Soviet shrimp fishery in the Gulf of Alaska (Fig. 8) was a month longer in 1971 than in 1970, but the catch in both years was about equal. The 1971 expedition began in early January, about a month earlier than the 1970 expedition. The fishery ended in early May in both 1971 and 1970. The 1971 catch totaled 4,700 metric tons -- 500 tons more than the 1970 catch. The peak number of trawlers was 20 in 1971, the same as in previous years. SRTM medium freezer trawlers were again the type of fishing vessels employed in the fishery.

A fleet of six SRTM's began fishing on the Continental Shelf near Lighthouse Rocks east of the Shumagin Islands in early January. By mid-January the number of trawlers had increased to 16 and a refrigerated transport vessel joined the fleet. The fishery remained centered in the Lighthouse Rocks area until the second week of February when 8 of the 16 SRTM's shifted east to Portlock Bank off Kodiak Island. In late February and early March there was a shifting of vessels back and forth between the Lighthouse Rocks area and Portlock Bank area. In mid-March the effort was stabilized with 12 SRTM's fishing on Portlock Bank and 4 fishing in the Lighthouse Rocks area. The fleet remained so distributed until the second week of April when the pattern was reversed with 12 SRTM's fishing in Lighthouse Rocks area and 4 fishing on Portlock Bank. About mid-April the peak strength occurred with 16 SRTM's fishing in the Shumagin Islands and 4 in Portlock Bank area. In

FIGURE 8. - - SOVIET SHRIMP FISHING AREAS, 1971.



Estimated Maximum Number of Vessels - 21

the third week of April the 16 SRTM's in the Shumagin Islands area was joined by one Zakharov class canning factory ship. At the same time the number of SRTM's fishing on Portlock Bank dropped from four to one with three vessels departing the Alaskan area. In the last week of April the effort dropped to six SRTM's all in the Shumagin Islands area and the fishery ended the first of May.

In 1971 the Soviets cooperated with the NMFS and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) in a coordinated shrimp fish research study in the Kodiak Island area. The Soviet SRTM research trawler Kirl fished outside of the U.S. CFZ around Kodiak Island around February 15 to April 15 and was accompanied by NMFS and ADF&G scientists.

Whaling

In 1971 the Soviet North Pacific whaling expedition involved two whaling factory ships, same number as in the previous year, but employed a total of 28 whale killer vessels, 7 less than in the previous year. Whaling began in June and ended in October. The Soviet's continued to follow the pattern of whaling as in past years by remaining well off shore and in 1971, the second consecutive year, no Soviet whaling was conducted within Alaska area.

The Soviet North Pacific whale kill totaled 6,635 whales in 1971 as compared to 9,826 in 1970 and 9,882 in 1969. Again, in 1971 the vast majority (83 percent) of whales taken by the Soviets were sperm whales. Complete statistics on the Soviet North Pacific whale kill are presented in the Appendix Table 14.

At its 23rd Annual Meeting held in Washington, D.C. from June 21-25, 1971, the International Whaling Commission reduced by 20 percent the 1972 North Pacific Whale quota. The Soviet quota was reduced from 9,943 in 1971 to 7,955 in 1972. As pointed out above, the Soviet 1971 kill totaled 6,635 whales or only about 67 percent of the Soviet quota.

SUMMARY OF 1971 SOVIET OPERATIONS

The Soviets continued their widespread fisheries off Alaska in 1971. Fishing effort increased slightly over the previous year and the trend of employing larger trawlers and support ships continued. The catch, however, decreased by almost 13 percent dropping from over 760 million pounds in 1970 to about 584 million pounds in 1971. The major drops occurred in the flounder fishery, the crab fishery, and the groundfish trawl fishery. The fishing pattern was the same as it has been for the past several years with the peak effort in the winter and lowest effort in the summer.

Herring fishery

The 1971 Soviet herring expedition in the central Bering Sea increased for the fourth consecutive year. The fishery began in late November 1970 and increased to 70 trawlers and a dozen support ships by the end of the year. It peaked during the first two weeks in January when over a 110 ships were involved--about the same as in 1970. The estimated 1971 catch was just over 60,000 metric tons, about 30,000 metric tons less than in 1970.

Flounder fishery

The 1971 Soviet eastern Bering Sea flounder fishery on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea was the largest flounder expedition since 1968. The fishery began in November and increased steadily during the winter reaching over 80 vessels in March. In April the flounder fleet was joined by vessels from

the herring fishery and the consolidated fleets totaled 125 ships. At that time fishing was shifted northwest to west of the Pribilof Islands and emphasis was placed on fishing for Alaska pollock as well as flounder that marked a second year of such a shift of fishing area and expansion of effort to fishing for Alaska pollock. The expedition began to disband in early May and ended by the end of May. In spite of the increased effort it is estimated the 1971 catch was down some 27,000 metric tons from the 1970 catch of over 97,000 metric tons.

Groundfish trawl fishery

The Soviet groundfish trawl fishery in the Bering Sea continued as year-round operation in 1971. The number of trawlers, primarily SRTM medium freezer trawlers varied between 6 and 20. Fishing was mostly on accustomed grounds along the Continental Shelf edge northwest of the Pribilof Islands and on the deep shelf north of Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutian Islands. Pollock, sablefish and arrowtoothed flounder were the primary species caught and lesser quantities of Pacific cod, ocean perch and other bottomfish were taken. It is estimated the groundfish trawl fleet 1971 catch totaled about 42,000 metric tons--almost 20,000 metric tons less than the 1970 catch.

In addition to the groundfish trawl fleet, vessels of the winter flounder expedition in the eastern Bering Sea also fished for Alaska pollock in 1971. Such fishing occurred in the latter half of April and in May, along the Continental Shelf edge near the Pribilof Islands.

Pacific Ocean perch fishery

The Soviet ocean perch fishery followed the same pattern as in recent years with fishing widely scattered through the Aleutians and along the Gulf of Alaska Continental Shelf rim. Small numbers of ships fished for short periods of time and in widely separated areas. Many of them apparently spent only a few days fishing for ocean perch as they moved between major fishing or while enroute to or from their home port. It is estimated the 1971 ocean perch catch totaled about 80,000 metric tons--the same as their 1970 catch.

Crab fishery

The Soviet eastern Bering Sea crab fishery was conducted by two factory ship fleets in 1971, as it has been since 1969. Each fleet consisted of a Zakharov class canning factory ship accompanied by three tangle net setting SRT side trawlers. The fleets arrived in the fishing area about mid-March as is usual, but fishing was severely hampered until mid-April because of heavy pack ice. One of the fleets left the end of April and the second remained until the first half of June when it departed for the Soviet Union. Even though the bilateral agreement between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., that was signed in January 1971, reduced the Soviet crab quota to 23,000 cases of king crab and 35,000 cases of tanner crab (48 one-half pound cans) the catch did not reach this figure. The 1971 Soviet catch totaled 264,994 king crabs (10,694 cases) and 4,204,231 tanner crab, (27,390 cases).

Shrimp fishery

The Soviet shrimp fishery began in the Gulf of Alaska in early January, 1971, five weeks earlier than in 1970. It ended in early May, the same time as in 1970. The number of vessels remained approximately the same as in 1970 with a peak of 20 SRTM trawlers and one factory ship. Again most of the effort was near the Shumagins, except for a short period when most of the fleet moved to Portlock Bank near Kodiak Island. The catch increased from 4,200 metric tons in 1970 to 4,700 metric tons in 1971. The Soviet research ship Kirl worked in conjunction with U.S. scientists and the U.S. research ship Oregon in a coordinated shrimp study around Kodiak Island from February to April.

Whaling

The U.S.S.R.'s North Pacific whaling fleets remained well off shore in 1971, as in 1970, and were not sighted near Alaska's coast line.

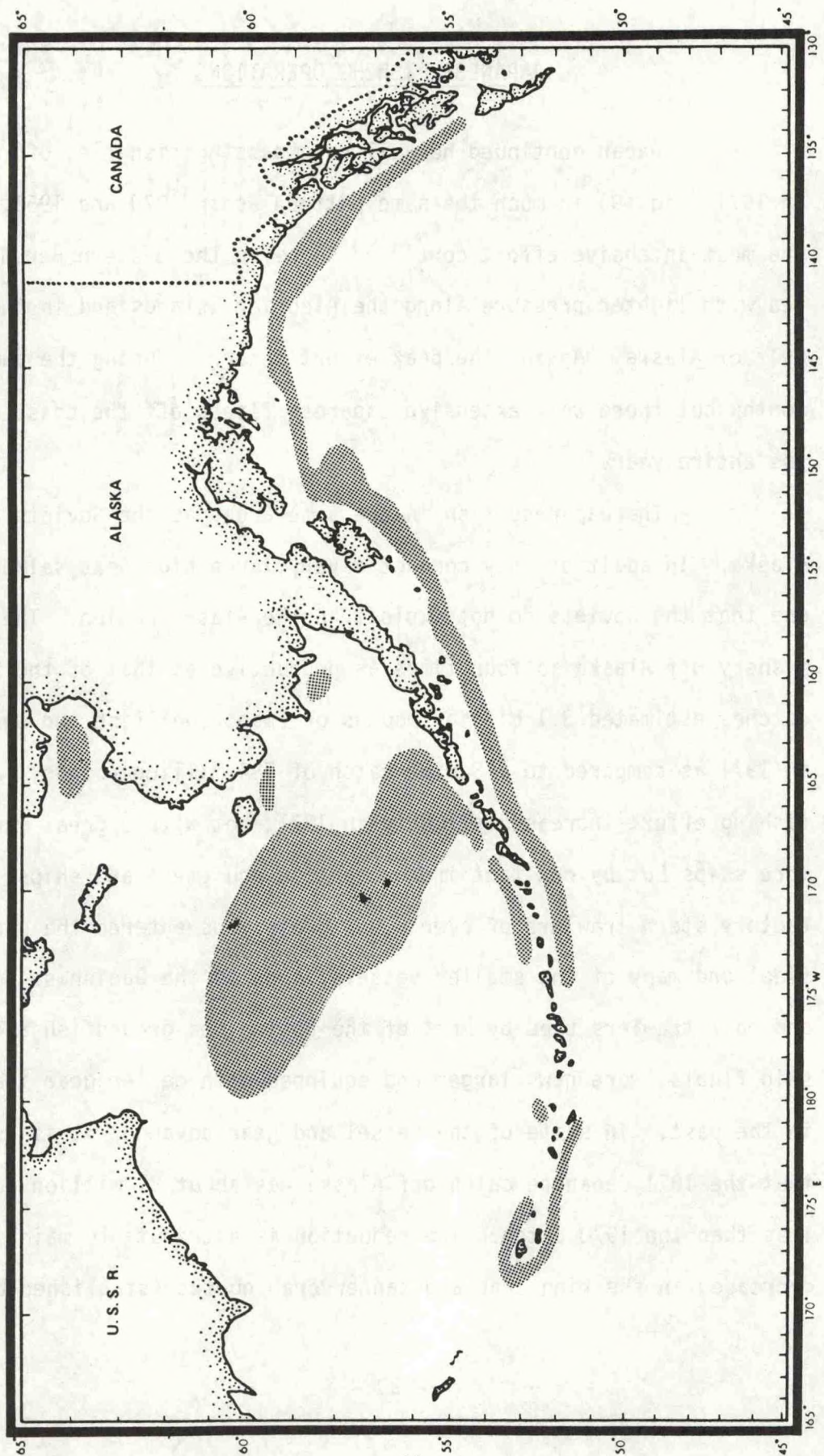
JAPANESE FISHING OPERATIONS

Japan continued her all encompassing fisheries off Alaska in 1971 (Fig. 9) in much the same pattern as in 1970 and 1969.

The most intensive effort continued to be in the eastern Bering Sea with lighter pressure along the Aleutian Islands and in the Gulf of Alaska. Again, the peak effort occurred during the summer months but there were extensive Japanese fleets off the coast during the entire year.

The Japanese fish in the same areas as the Soviets off Alaska. In addition they conduct a very large high seas salmon fishery, one that the Soviets do not exploit in the Alaska region. The Japanese fishery off Alaska is four times as productive as that of the Soviets, catches estimated 3.1 billion pounds of fish, shellfish and whales in 1971 as compared to a Soviet catch of 584 million pounds. Japanese fishing effort increased slightly in 1971, not with a great many more ships but by constant improvement in equipment and ships. Large factory stern trawlers of over 5,000 gross tons entered the Japanese fleet and many of the smaller vessels, such as the Danish seiners and pair trawlers used by most of the Bering Sea groundfish factory ship fleets, were new, larger and equipped with better gear than in the past. In spite of the vessel and gear advances it is estimated that the 1971 Japanese catch off Alaska was about 81 million pounds less than the 1970 catch. The reduction is attributable mainly to decreases in the king crab and tanner crab quotas established by

FIGURE 9. - - JAPANESE FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, 1971.



the U.S.-Japan Crab Agreement, a lower high seas salmon quota established by the U.S.S.R.-Japan Crab Agreement, and a shorter than usual winter herring fishery.

Groundfish fleets including factory ship fleets and independent factory stern trawlers fishing for pollock and yellowfin flounder were present in the Bering Sea throughout the year. The Bering Sea groundfish catch off Alaska in 1971 is estimated at approximately the same as in 1970 -- 2,644,800,000 pounds.

The Gulf of Alaska trawl fishery, primarily for ocean perch along the Continental Shelf edge, continued as a year-round operation by independent stern trawlers. The fishery was widespread in the Gulf and the catch reached an estimated 80,000 metric tons, about the same as the previous year.

The Japanese longline fishery for sablefish continued at about the same level of effort. Twenty-two longliners believed to have been licensed by the Japanese Fishery Agency fished in the Gulf of Alaska; six others that were probably not licensed were observed in the Gulf. Recent information has raised estimates of the catch for this fishery considerably over our previous estimates and it now appears that the 1971 catch exceeded 50 million pounds and the 1970 catch was in the neighborhood of 60 million pounds.

The winter herring fishery by trawlers in the central Bering Sea was cut short by storms and pack ice and produced approximately 35,200 metric tons as compared to 52,000 metric tons in 1970. The

spring herring fishery produced approximately 2,300 metric tons of matured herring. This fishery was also held back by unusually heavy pack ice conditions.

Eleven factory ship fleets fished for salmon on the high seas in 1971, taking 37,236 metric tons of which only about 17 percent was reported as red salmon. The rest of the catch was mostly pink and chum salmon.

Two factory ship fleets fished for king and tanner crabs in the eastern Bering Sea, operating from March to the end of September to take their quota of 37,500 cases (48 one-half pound cans) of king crab and 14,600,000 tanner crabs (plus 10 percent allowance). In addition a fleet of four catcher boats and one processing ship and five more independent catcher/processor boats fished for tanner crab northwest of the Pribilofs. Most of them operated only a short time and their catch is unknown.

One new fishery was developed by the Japanese off Alaska in 1971 when 10 ships were identified fishing for sea snails. This fishery occurred in the central Bering Sea and utilized small conical pots similar to those used by the Japanese for tanner crabs.

The 1971 North Pacific whaling expedition was again comprised of three fleets which operated from May into September. As in past years most of the whaling was for offshore and only about 13 percent of the total kill was within the Alaska area.

The number of different Japanese vessels identified in fisheries off Alaska in 1971 exceeded 800. The identities by type of vessels sighted in 1970 are shown in the appendix.

Groundfish Trawl Fishery

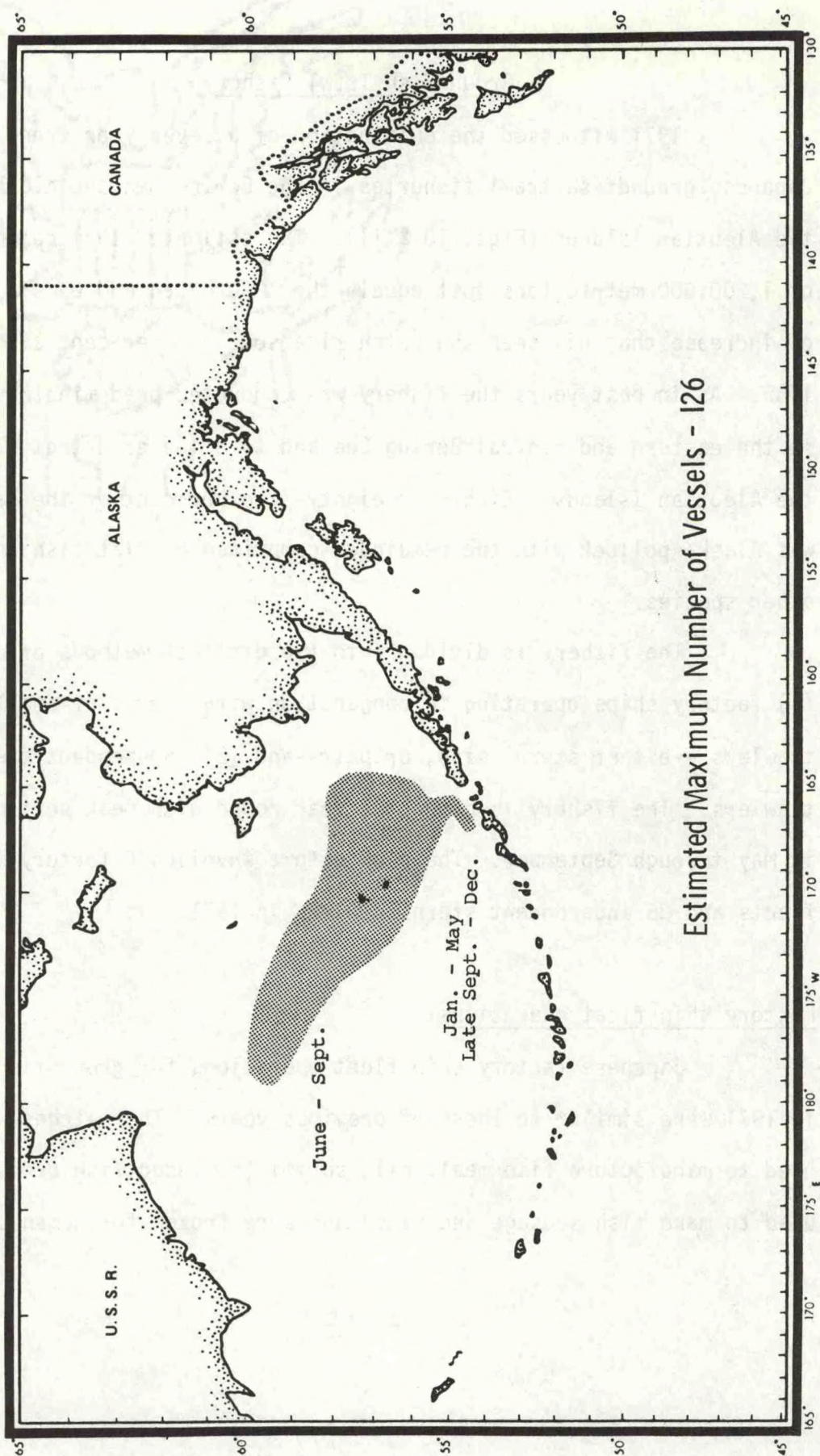
1971 witnessed the culmination of a seven year trend in the Japanese groundfish trawl fisheries in the Bering Sea and along the Aleutian Islands (Figs. 10 & 11). The estimated 1971 catch of 1,200,000 metric tons just equals the 1970 catch and ends a period of increase that has seen the catch rise some 300 per cent since 1965. As in past years the fishery was conducted predominately in the eastern and central Bering Sea and to a lesser extent along the Aleutian Islands. Eighty to eighty-five per cent of the catch was Alaska pollock with the remainder comprised of flat fish and other species.

The fishery is divided into two distinct methods of operations; (1) factory ships operating in conjunction with fleets of smaller trawlers --either stern, side, or pair--and (2) independent stern trawlers. The fishery is conducted year round with peak periods in May through September. The peak effort involved 6 factory ship fleets and 36 independent stern trawlers in 1971.

Factory ship fleet operations

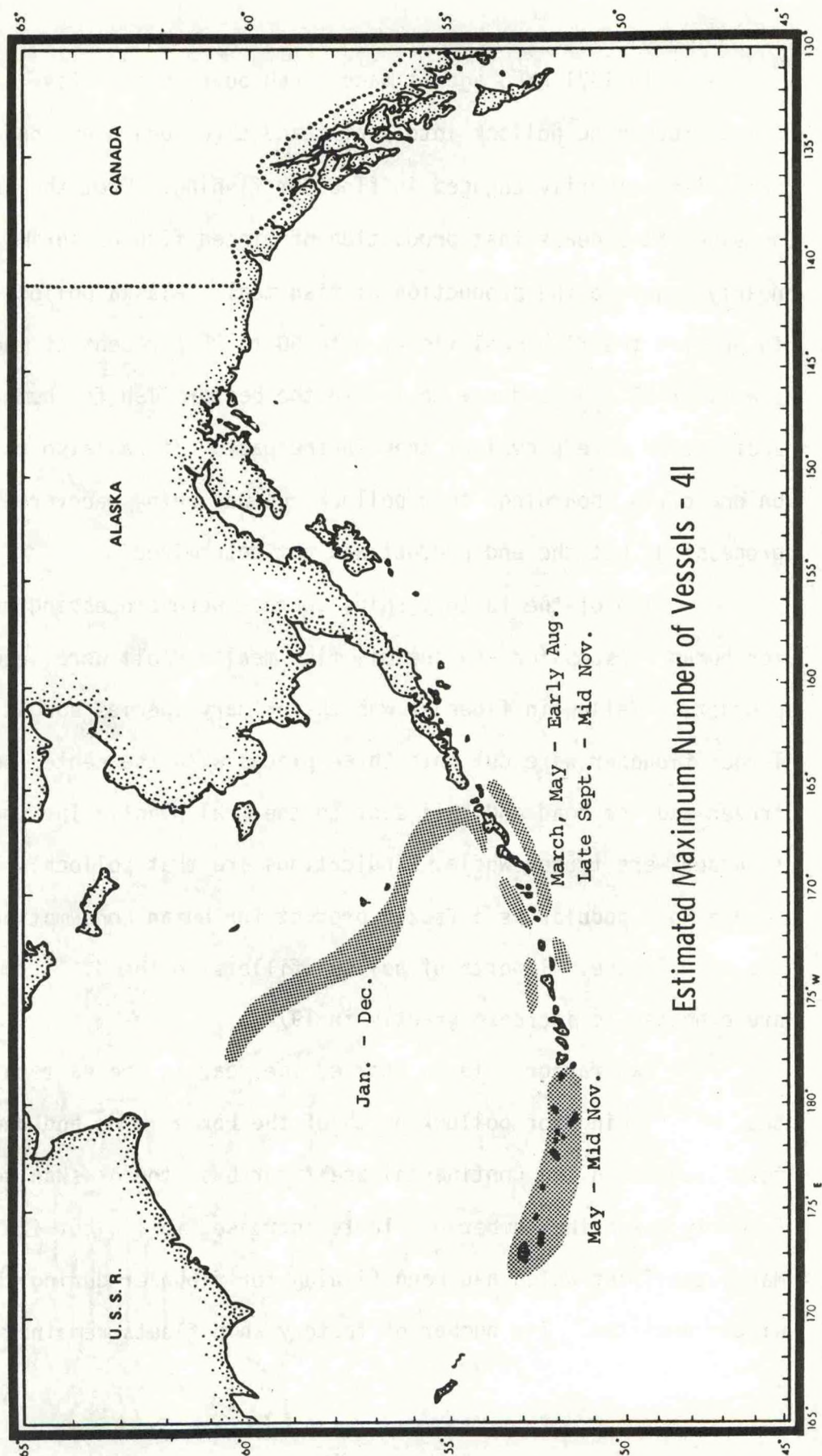
Japanese factory ship fleet operations for groundfish in 1971 were similar to those of previous years. The catches were used to manufacture fish meal, oil, surimi (a minced fish product used to make fish sausage and hams) and were frozen for human consumption.

FIGURE 10. - - JAPANESE GROUND FISH TRAWL FISHING AREA, 1971 -
FACTORY SHIPS



Estimated Maximum Number of Vessels - 126

FIGURE II. - - JAPANESE GROUND FISH TRAWL FISHING AREAS, 1971 -
INDEPENDENT TRAWLERS



In 1971 NMFS agents made seven boardings on five factory ships processing pollock into surimi and three boardings on two factories primarily engaged in flounder fishing. From the information obtained it appears that production of minced fish or surimi is nearly equal to the production of fish meal. Alaska pollock continues to provide the fish meal fleets with 80 to 85 per cent of their raw material. A tendency to freeze the better fish for human consumption seems to be more prevalent than in the past. It was also noted on one of the boardings that pollock roe was being recovered for processing, but the end product was not determined.

Two of the factory ships boarded were processing primarily for human consumption and surimi, fish meal and oil were secondary products. Yellowfin flounder was the primary species sought. The larger flounder were cut into three pieces with the center section frozen and the head and tail sent to the meal plant. The smaller flounder were frozen whole. Indications are that pollock will become more popular as a frozen product for human consumption in the near future. Imports of pollock fillets to the U.S. from Japan are expected to increase greatly in 1972.

Two factory fleets started the year in the eastern Bering Sea, one fishing for pollock north of the Fox Islands and one fishing for flounder on the Continental Shelf north of the Alaskan peninsula. In early March the number of fleets increased to six but in late March the fleet which had been fishing for flounder during the winter departed. The number of factory ship fleets remained at five

until early October except for parts of May, June and September when there were six fleets present. In most of October only one fleet fished. In late October two additional fleets arrived and the number remained at three the rest of the year.

Fishing took place along the Continental Shelf edge from Unimak Pass to well northwest of the Pribilof Islands, varying with the fish concentrations. Catches per day per factory ship were reported to average approximately 900 metric tons. Individual trawlers in the fleets were reportedly taking from 6 to 15 metric tons per one hour drag depending upon the size and style of the catcher vessel. Factory fleet operations were serviced constantly by a large fleet of support vessels including tankers, refrigerated ships and dry cargo vessels.

Independent trawler operations

Fishing for groundfish by independent Japanese stern trawlers in the Bering Sea and along the Aleutian chain continued at approximately the same level as in 1970. The ships involved in this fishery were considerably larger than trawlers working with the factory ships with some exceeding 5,000 gross tons. All of the vessels had some fish processing capability and the larger ones were equipped to produce surimi and fish meal, as well as to sharp freeze fillets and whole fish. As with the factory operations, the majority of fish taken were Alaska pollock with flounder, ocean

perch and other species second in importance. A substantial percentage of the varied catch was frozen either filleted or headed and gutted for human consumption. Emphasis on production of minced fish or surimi continued to increase in 1971. Production of fish meal and oil occurred in lesser quantities.

The Bering Sea independent stern trawler fleet included 10 trawlers in January. In February the fleet doubled to twenty and remained at that number through June. An increase to a peak of 30 vessels occurred during July, and then the fleet began to decline dropping to 25 in August, 20 in September, and 15 in October. In November and December only about 10 trawlers fished the Bering Sea.

The Bering Sea independent trawlers fished primarily along the Continental Shelf edge south of the Pribilofs during the first two months of 1971. In March the fisheries extended along the shelf edge to the central Bering Sea northwest of the Pribilofs, and continued along this entire area until early October. The fishery then was concentrated north of the Fox Islands in November and December.

Fishing by independent stern trawlers along the Aleutian Islands began in March when a fleet of up to 5 trawlers fished south of eastern Aleutians. The Aleutians were void of fishing activity in April and then in May operations were resumed. From May through September the number of trawlers varied from 2 to 6. In October the fleet increased to 10 trawlers. The fleet dropped

to 8 in early November and fishing ended around mid-November. Fishing along the Aleutians was primarily in Segum-Amukta Passes area in the central Aleutians and off Rat and Near Islands in the western Aleutians.

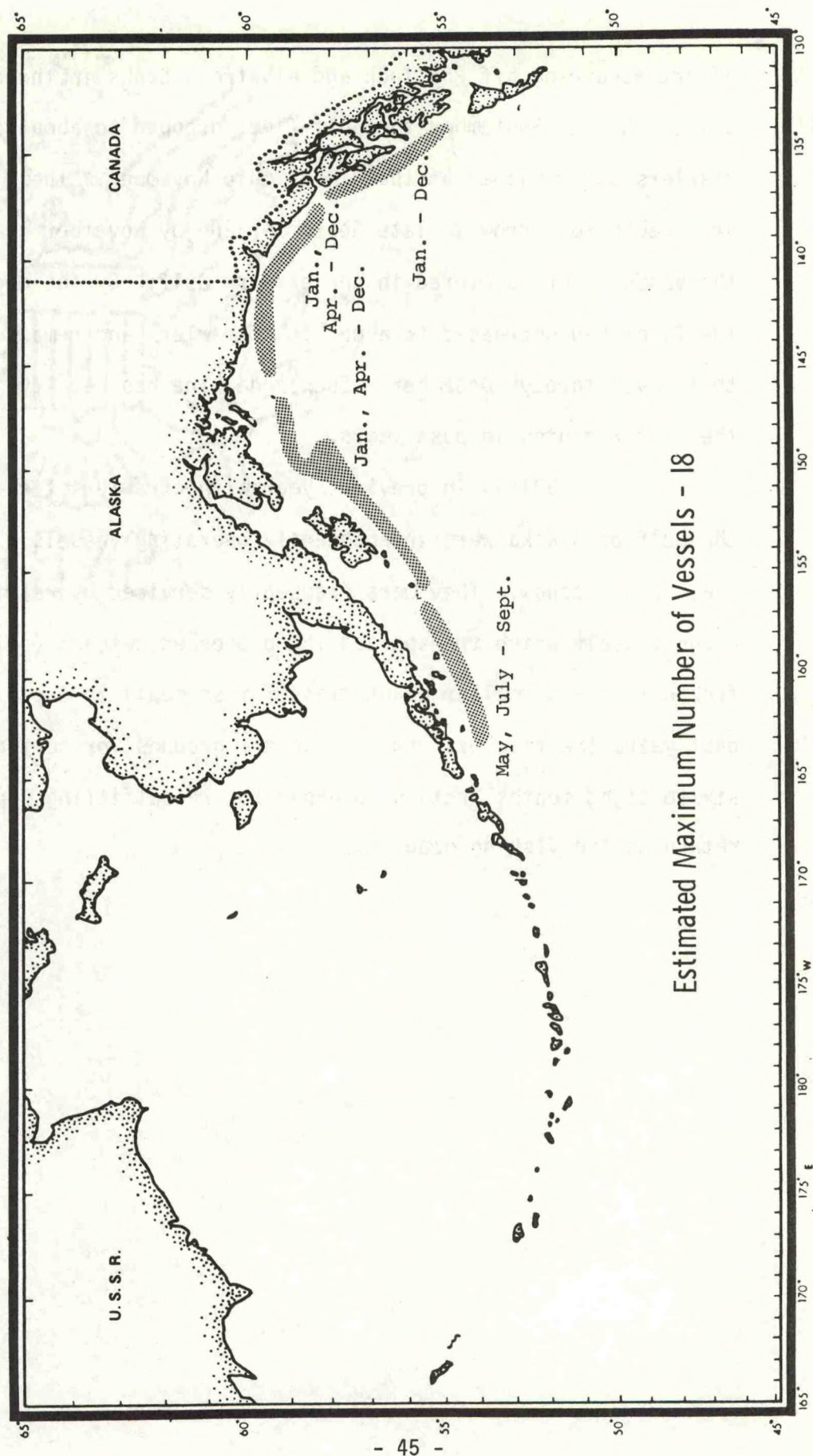
A possibility of a decline in pollock stocks was again displayed in 1971. Catch reports from independent trawlers early in the year were down to 40 metric tons or less per day and seemed to indicate a reduction in stocks might be occurring. However, catches increased during the summer and individual ships were reported taking 100 metric tons or more per day. With pollock becoming more important as a source of frozen fillets as well as continuing to provide a primary source of valuable minced fish and fish meal, the monitoring of catches and the resource in general will undoubtedly be accelerated by Japan, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., the countries most concerned.

Gulf of Alaska Trawl Fishery

The Japanese trawl fishery in the Gulf of Alaska in 1971 (Fig. 12) continued as a year-round fishery by independent stern trawlers catching primarily ocean perch along the Continental Shelf edge. The major fishing areas were off the coast of southeastern Alaska and off the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf. Fishing areas of secondary importance to the Japanese in the Gulf of Alaska were off Portlock and Albatross Banks in the central Gulf. Fishing areas of lesser effort were near Middleton Island in the central Gulf and between Chirikof Island and Unimak Pass in the western Gulf. The Gulf fishery was conducted at about the same level in 1971 as in 1970. The number of trawlers in both years varied from a low of one or two in the winter to a high of 15 in the late summer. The catch decreased slightly dropping from an estimated 85,000 metric tons in 1970 to an estimated 80,000 metric tons in 1971.

The number of trawlers during the first half of 1971 varied from two to six. The fishery during that period was centered primarily in the eastern Gulf except during April when the major effort was off Portlock Bank in the central Gulf. The number of trawlers began to increase in July and reached a peak of 15 in August. The fishery remained at that level until late September. The vessels were widespread during the summer months from off southeastern Alaska in the eastern Gulf to near Unimak Pass in the western Gulf. The major effort remained in the eastern Gulf with the second largest

FIGURE 12. - - JAPANESE GULF OF ALASKA TRAWL FISHING AREAS, 1971.



Estimated Maximum Number of Vessels - 18

effort occurring off Portlock and Albatross Banks in the central Gulf. In late September the Gulf fleet dropped to about a dozen trawlers and remained at that level into November. The fishing area began to narrow in late September and by November nearly all the vessels were centered in the eastern Gulf. By the end of November the fleet had decreased to about four trawlers and remained at that level through December. Such a decline has been typical during the winter months in past years.

In 1971 as in previous years, the trawlers fishing in the Gulf of Alaska were independently operating vessels which processed their own catches. They were frequently serviced by refrigerated cargo vessels which transported the processed catches (primarily frozen fish and smaller quantities of fish meal) to Japan. As in past years the trawlers remained on the grounds for periods of six to eight months, return to Japan for re-outfitting, and then return to the fishing grounds.

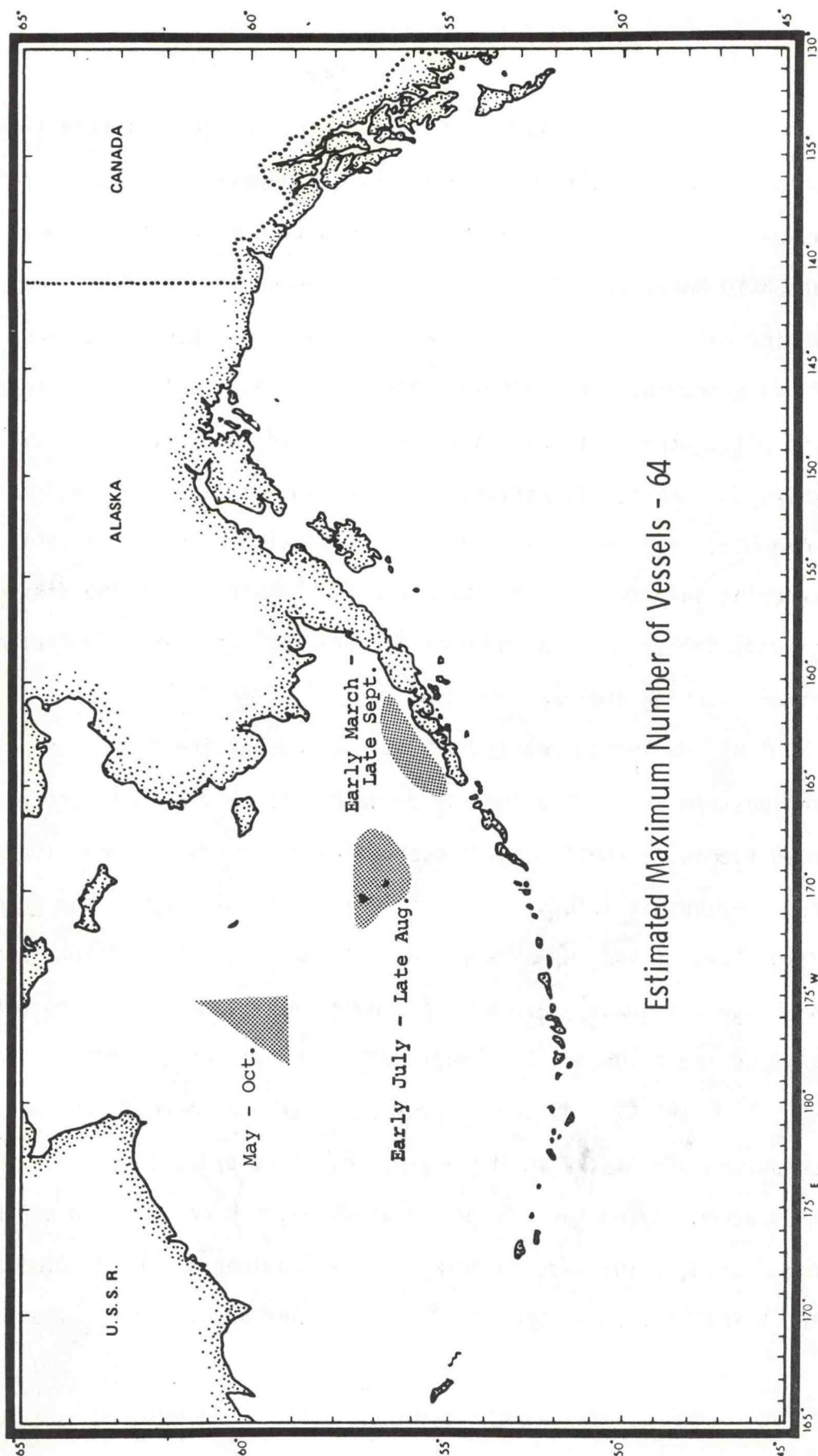
Crab Fishery

The 1971 Japanese eastern Bering Sea crab fishery (Fig. 13) demonstrated a continued interest by the Japanese in tanner crab as well as king crab. Two factory ship fleets, the KEIKO MARU and KOYO MARU, were licensed by the Japanese Government to operate in the eastern Bering Sea. Accompanying each factory ship were 18 side trawler type vessels rigged for fishing both tangle nets and pots. The small kawasaki boats carried aboard the factory ships and previously utilized to pick and retrieve the tangle nets were used only as utility boats in 1971 with each factory ship carrying only two such boats. Both fleets arrived on the fishing grounds in early March and both returned to Japan in late September after reaching the Japanese quota.

During the early part of the season, ice conditions in the eastern Bering Sea and the outer Bristol Bay area forced the crab fleets to confine their operation to the crab pot sanctuary north of Unimak Island. From early July to late August the Koyo Maru fleet fished the area immediately west of the Pribilof Islands, a change from past years when a single crab fleet usually operated east of the Pribilofs from early or mid-May to early or mid-June.

In 1971, as in past years, other crab expeditions were conducted off Alaska in the Bering Sea. One processing ship with four accompanying pot fishing vessels and five combination processing-pot fishing ships were observed on the Continental Shelf between the Pribilof Islands and 175°W in September and October. These

FIGURE 13. - - JAPANESE CRAB FISHING AREAS, 1971.



vessels were not elements of the two fleets licensed by the Japanese to fish in the eastern Bering Sea. It is believed these vessels were from the Japanese tanner crab pot fishery which since 1968 has been conducted west of 175°W and north of latitude 58°N in the central Bering Sea. That fishery in 1971 involved a total of 25 ships which caught 3,086,000 tanner crab.

The Japanese fleets expanded use of conical pots for tanner crab in 1971. In addition they experimented fishing with larger pots for king crab. These pots were similar to, but lighter than, those used in the U.S. king crab fishery. The increased use of pots for king crab was probably an outgrowth from the last U.S.-Japan king crab agreement negotiations (Dec. 11, 1970) when Japan verbally agreed to eliminate the use of tangle nets by the end of 1973. Use of the traditional tangle net gear in 1971 was greatly reduced from previous years.

Quotas for king crab and tanner crab were reduced again by the 1970 agreement. The Japanese annual king crab quota in 1971 and 1972 was set at 37,500 cases (48 half-pound cans per case), down 47,500 cases from the previous quota. The 1971 and 1972 annual tanner crab quota was set at 14,600,000 crabs (with an overage allowance of 10%), down 1,400,000 crabs from the previous quota. The reductions reflect a continued concern by the United States about the crab stocks in the Bering Sea.

The two crab fleets achieved the quota for both species in 1971. Detailed statistics of the Japanese eastern Bering Sea

crab fishery for 1964-71 are presented in Appendix Table 13. Of interest in 1971 was the changing of the processing of king crab. In past years, the majority of king crab has been canned with only a limited amount being frozen. In 1971, there was 25,352 cases of frozen meat, 3,240 cases of frozen in shell and 8,908 cases canned king crab. Due to this change in processing, a formula was developed and put into effect in 1971 with the conversion factor being 24.5 crabs per case (48 half-pound cans per case) or 13.270 kg. of meat per case to compensate for the freezing rather than canning. Tanner crab continued to be processed as in past years with the majority of the crab being processed as frozen half sections.

Salmon Fishery

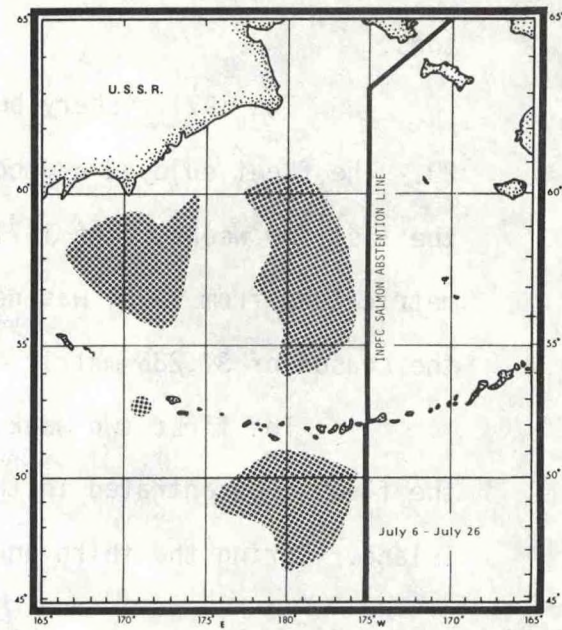
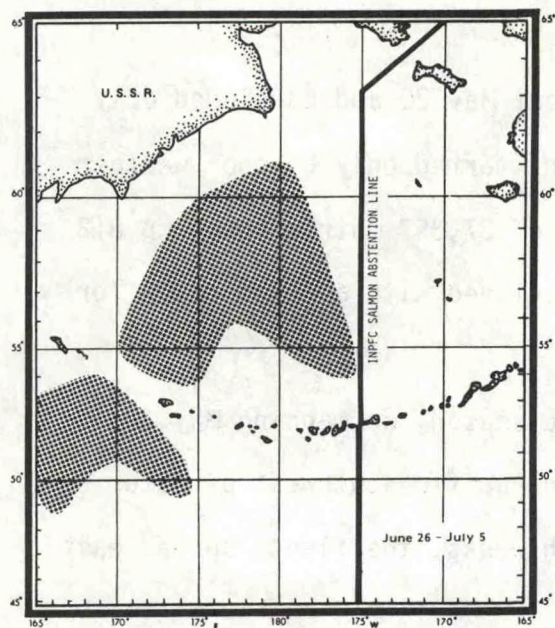
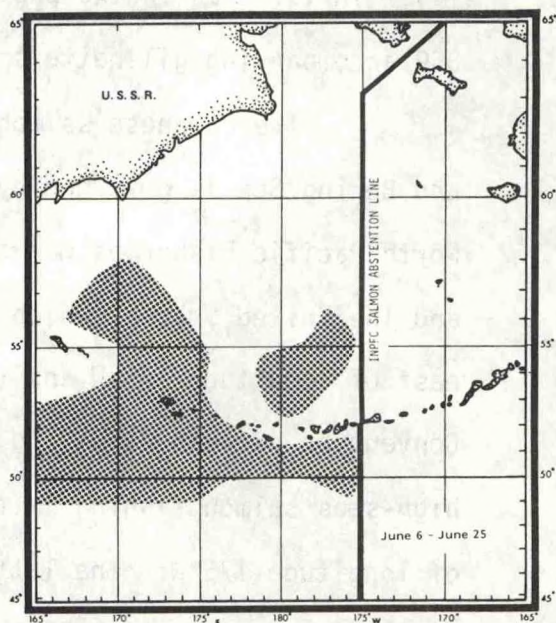
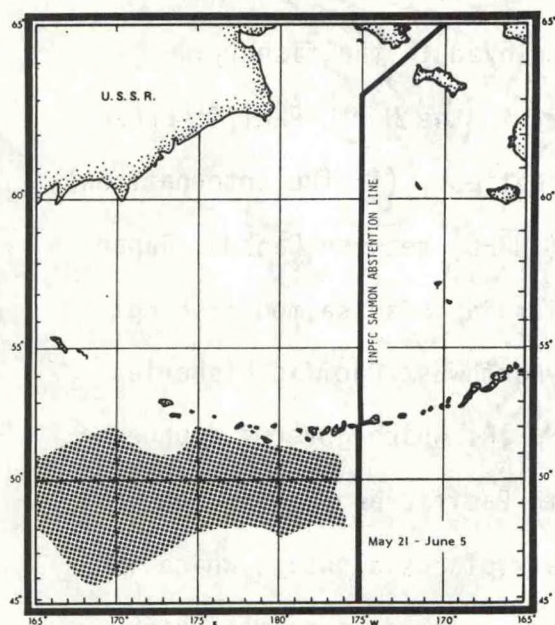
1971 was the twentieth consecutive year of Japanese high-seas salmon fishing in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (Fig. 14). In 1971, as in the past 9 years, eleven factory ships and 369 accompanying gillnetters were employed in the fishery.

The Japanese salmon fishery in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea is governed by two treaties: (1) the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention (INPFC) between Canada, Japan and the United States, which prohibits Japanese salmon fishing east of longitude 175°W and (2) the Northwest Pacific Fisheries Convention between Japan and the U.S.S.R. which governs Japanese high-seas salmon fishing in the North Pacific and Bering Sea west of longitude 175°W. The latter treaty places a quota, which is renegotiated each year, on the Japanese high-seas salmon catch. The 1971 Japanese quota for the high seas fleets was 37,357 metric tons.

The 1971 fishery began about May 20 and concluded July 20. The fleet enjoyed a good season, marred only by poor weather the last few weeks. The 1971 quota of 37,357 metric tons, up 812 metric tons from 1970, was nearly achieved with a total catch for the season of 37,236 metric tons.

The first two weeks of the season, commencing May 20, the fleets concentrated in the North Pacific southwest of Attu Island. During the third and fourth weeks, the fleets spread east

FIGURE 14. - - JAPANESE HIGH SEAS SALMON FISHING AREAS, 1971.



in the Pacific through the corridor between 175°E. and 175°W., to the Abstention Line at 175°W. By June 11, the fleets had separated into three segments and most had moved north through the Aleutians into the Bering Sea. One fleet fished the corridor, both north and south of the Aleutians until the end of June. By July 1st several fleets were centered in the corridor north of the Aleutians and by July 6th all the fleet except two had moved into the Bering Sea. The entire fishery was in the Bering Sea for the remainder of the season except for two fleets which remained in the corridor south of the Aleutians fishing for immature Bristol Bay red salmon.

The catch of Bristol Bay Red Salmon by the Japanese high-seas fleet in 1971 is estimated at 800,100 mature and 640,000 immature fish. Red Salmon were caught by all eleven fleets in fairly equal amounts as were all species except silver salmon, which were taken by only five of the fleets.

The 62 day season, two days longer than in 1970, resulted in a season catch 682 metric tons greater than in 1970. Following is the 1971 catch by species:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Percent (By Weight) of total catch</u>
Chum	19,056	51
Pink	10,242	28
Red	6,436	17
Silver	1,070	03
King	432	01

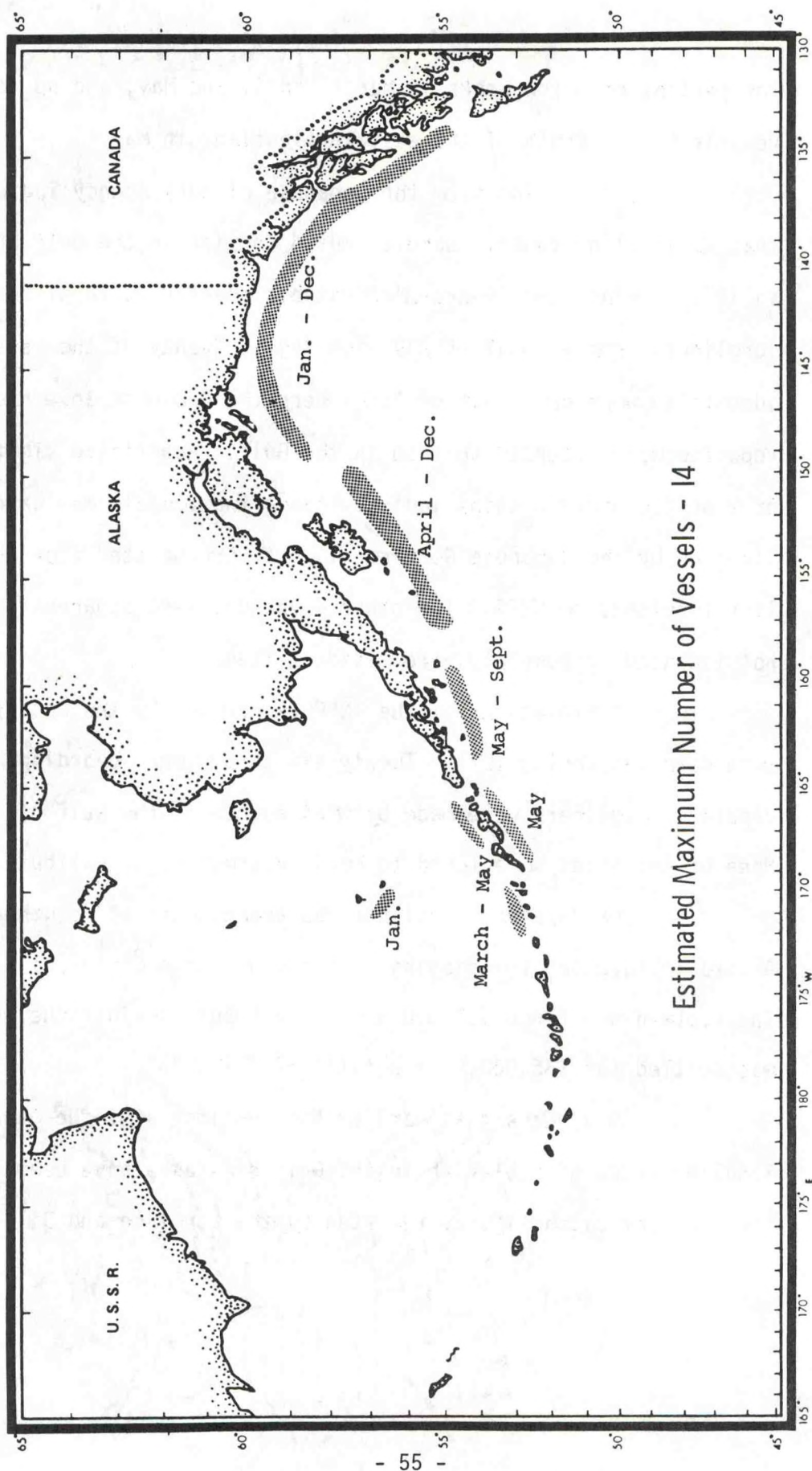
Longline Fishery

The Japanese longline fishery (Fig. 15) off Alaska in 1971 continued as a year-round operation for independent vessels fishing primarily in the Gulf of Alaska. The vessels remained on the grounds for periods of 2 to 4 months until reaching maximum cargo of up to 500 metric tons and then returned to Japan.

The Japanese longline fishery for sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska was slightly more intense in 1971 than in 1970. The increased effort in 1971 (about 15 higher than in 1970) resulted in a catch increase from 54.8 million pounds in 1970 to 56.8 million pounds in 1971. In January and February up to five ships worked the customary grounds with the greatest pressure exerted off the coast of southeastern Alaska. By the middle of March thirteen Japanese vessels were working the Gulf of Alaska to as far west as Kodiak. During April, May, June and part of July, the number of vessels varied from two to seven as some of them switched to the herring gillnet fishery in the Bering Sea in May and June. From about mid-July through late September the vessels ranged throughout the Gulf and numbered from a low of five to a high of eleven. By the end of September the number had decreased to eight and fishing was confined to the eastern and central Gulf. During the remainder of the year the number of ships slowly decreased declining to four by the middle of December - three off southeastern Alaska and one off Middleton Island.

Again in 1971 longlining along the Aleutian Islands and in the Bering sea was very limited. One vessel fished off the Pribilofs in January, one to two vessels fished north of the eastern Aleutians

FIGURE 15. - - JAPANESE LONGLINE FISHING AREAS, 1971.



Estimated Maximum Number of Vessels - 14

for periods of a few weeks in March, April and May, and up to three vessels fished south of the eastern Aleutians in May.

Information from the Japanese Fishery Agency indicates that 22 longline vessels were licensed to fish in the Gulf of Alaska in 1971. Joint Coast Guard-NMFS patrols identified 28 different longliners from a total of 299 sightings. Twenty of the vessels identified were on a list of longliners the Japanese Government reported were licensed to fish in the Gulf. Repetitive sightings of 2 of the other 8 ships indicate these two vessels may have been licensed by the Japanese Government, but were omitted from the list furnished to NMFS. The other 6 vessels were apparently either not licensed or possibly were misidentified.

No violations of the INPFC Agreement by the Japanese were detected during 1971. Twenty-six enforcement boardings of Japanese longliners were made by NMFS agents in the Gulf of Alaska. None of the ships were found to be in possession of halibut.

One Japanese longliner was apprehended off southeastern Alaska in November for fishing in the Contiguous Fisheries Zone. The captain was fined \$30,000 and a civil suit against the ship was settled for \$85,000, for a total of \$115,000.

It appears that earlier NMFS estimates of the Japanese longline catch of sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska have been too low. Recent catch figures reported by the Longline and Gillnet

Fisheries Association of Japan gave the 1970 catch of sablefish by the 22 boats in the organization as 60,814,600 pounds (27,643 M.T.). As in 1971 there were also boats other than the 22 belonging to the association that fished in the Gulf of Alaska, bringing the total catch of hook and line caught sablefish to considerable over 60,000,000 pounds for 1970. It now appears that this fishery has been taking considerably more tonnage of sablefish than the combined U.S.-Canadian hook and line halibut fishery has taken of halibut for at least the past two years. This hook and line catch, combined with a burgeoning Japanese and Soviet trawl catch of sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska, indicates that total catch of this species now exceeds the best years of the Pacific halibut fishery in landed weight. Sablefish are becoming increasingly valuable both in Japan and the United States. The reduced Japanese catch in 1971 was worth more than the higher 1970 catch.

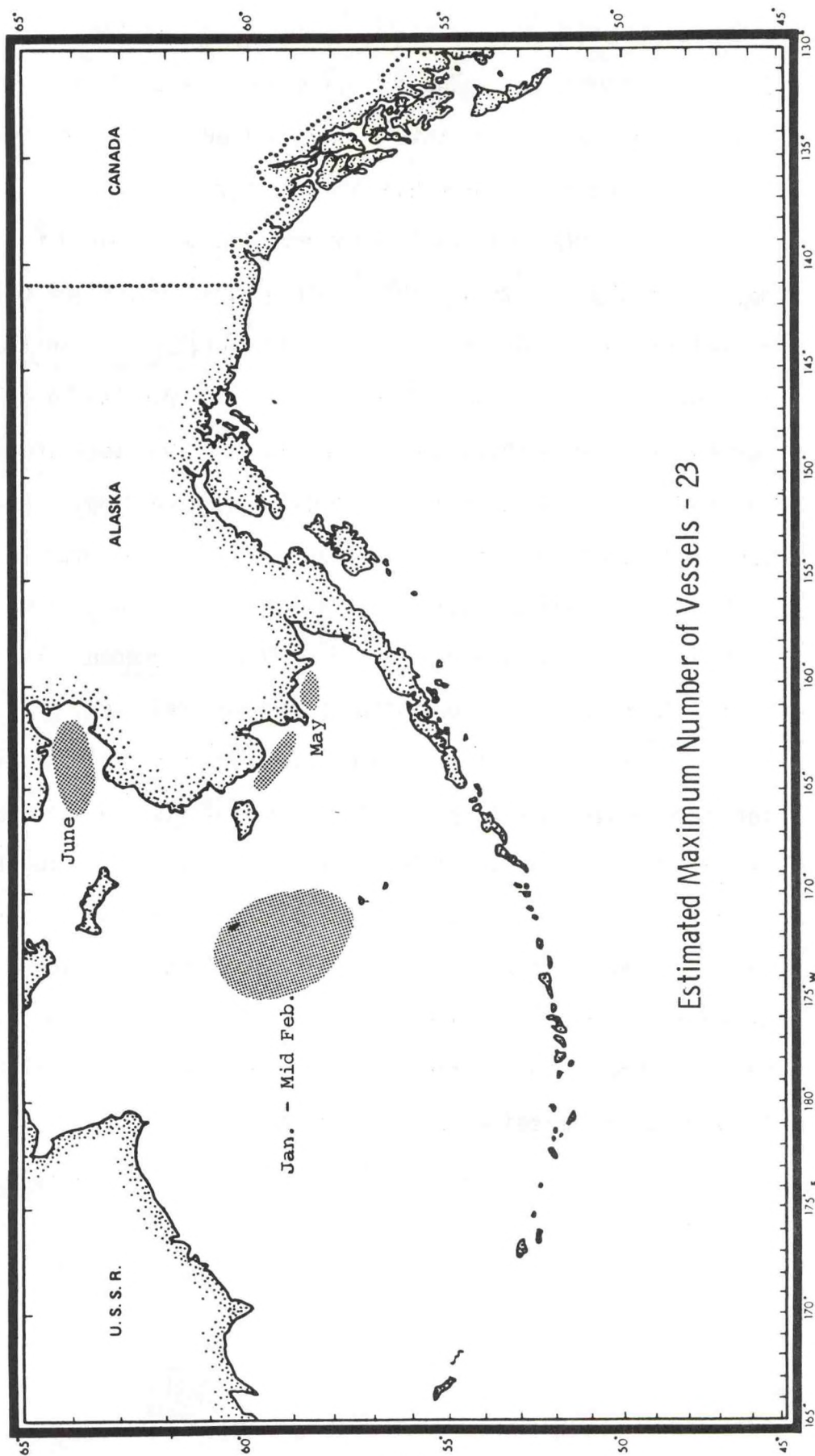
Herring Fishery

In 1971 the Japanese conducted two herring fisheries (Fig. 16) off Alaska, a winter trawl fishery north and west of the Pribilof Islands and a spring gillnet fishery along the coast of the eastern and northern Bering Sea. Similar expeditions of about the same or somewhat higher magnitudes have been conducted in past years.

The winter trawl fishery is for fat herring in the early stages of egg formation. The herring are schooled in tight groups in an apparently semi-dormant state. The Japanese fishery is in the same area and at the same time as a very intensive Soviet fishery for the same fish stocks. The 1971 Japanese fishery began in late November 1970 by 2 - 3 reconnaissance trawlers and remained at that level until late December when additional vessels began to arrive. Approximately 20 Japanese stern trawlers fished for herring during January northwest of the Pribilof Islands, but late in the month about half of them withdrew because of poor fishing caused by stormy weather. A total of five Japanese fishery firms were involved in this winter fishery that continued until the middle of February but then ceased due to winter storms and drifting ice. The catch totaled slightly over 35,000 metric tons (77,175,000 pounds) for the Japanese fleet.

The Japanese inshore gillnet herring fishery in the eastern Bering Sea is on stocks of migrating spawning herring that spawn along the coast from Togiak Bay in northern Bristol Bay to Norton

FIGURE 16. - - JAPANESE HERRING FISHING AREAS, 1971.



Estimated Maximum Number of Vessels - 23

Sound. Although the Japanese ships either freeze or salt the whole fish, the primary aim of this fishery is the herring roe, an item of great value on the Japanese domestic market.

The 1971 gillnet fishery began in early May off Togiak Bay by three gillnetters. The number of ships increased to 15 by mid-May. Nine of the 15 vessels were longliners also licensed to fish sablefish in the Gulf of Alaska but converted to gillnetting for the relatively short herring operation. Two stern trawlers and at least one side trawler also gillnetted herring. By the end of the third week in May most of the ships had moved to the Kuskokwim Bay-Nunivak Island area and a few days later nine of them moved north into Norton Sound as the ice receded. The rest of the ships apparently quit the fishery at that time.

By the end of May the Norton Sound fishery had still not materialized due to pack ice and lack of fish in the open water areas. Most of the gillnetters left the Sound, but during the first week in June five ships returned and by mid-June ten were present. The fishery ended in late June. Based on information gathered during surveillance of this fishery by NMFS and Coast Guard personnel and reports of the Japanese Longline & Gillnet Association it is estimated the spring gillnet fishery caught between 2,300 and 3,000 metric tons (5.06 to 6.6 million pounds) of mature herring.

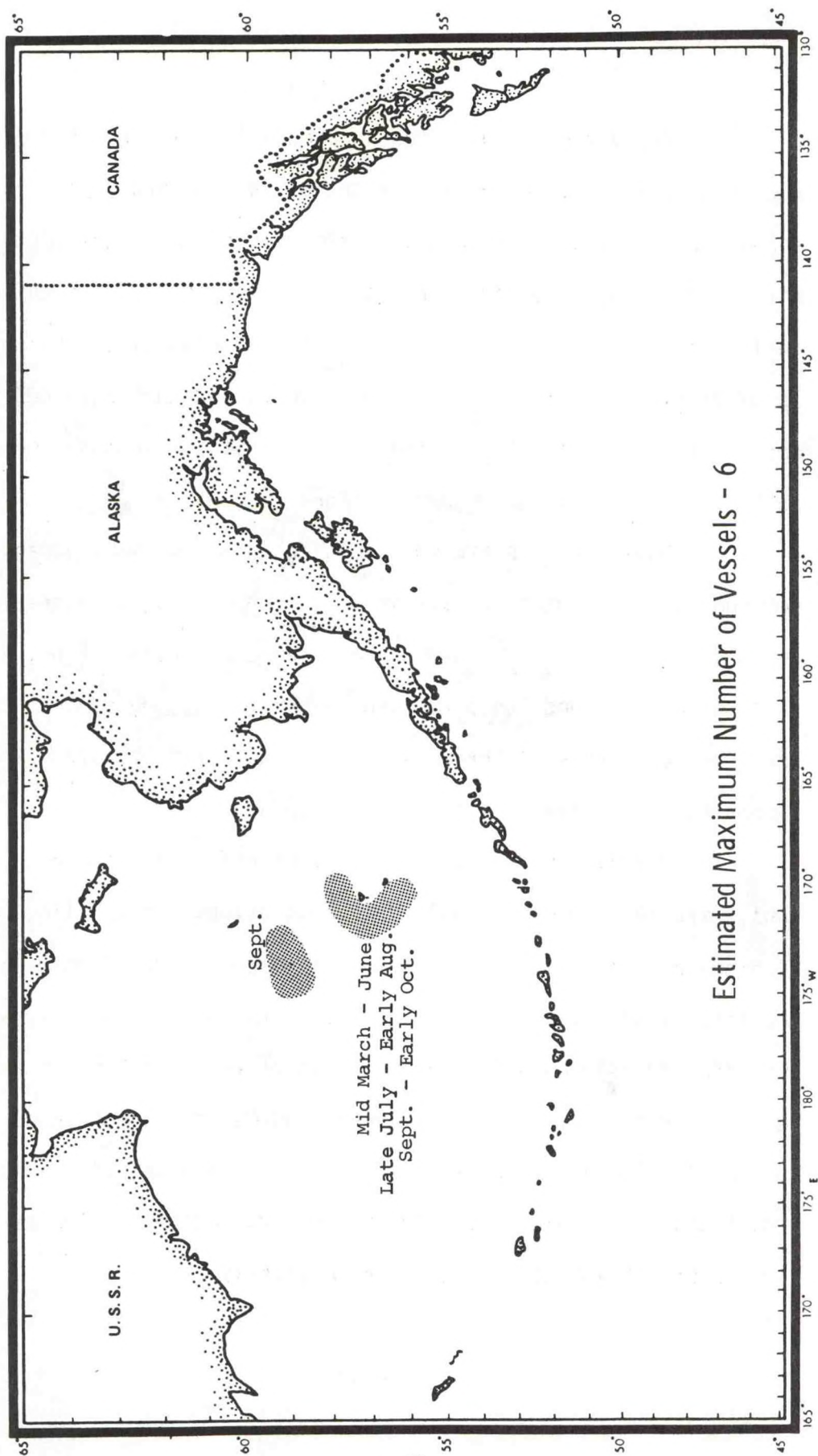
Sea Snail Fishery

The Japanese initiated a fishery for sea snails in the Bering Sea (Fig. 17) early in 1971. The snails, 4 - 6 inches long and resembling the Oregon triton, are primarily of the genus Neptunea. Five separate species have been identified among Japanese catches in 1971 but the list is not necessarily complete. This fishery is of particular interest since snails may meet the legal definition describing creatures of the Continental Shelf and thus become subject to U.S. claims of fishery jurisdiction.

Snail vessels are not licensed under the same Japanese government requirements as are vessels from most other fisheries, including tanner crab. Since tanner crab and snails can be, and at times are, fished and processed with identical equipment, the snail vessels are a matter of some priority for U.S. patrol and fisheries surveillance effort.

Vessels in the 1971 fishery, generally 350 to 700 gross tons, were independent, single unit, operations representing various fishing companies. Fourteen different vessels were identified. The fishery was conducted on the Continental Shelf primarily around the Pribilof Islands but also northwest of the Pribilofs in the central Bering Sea. Fishing began in mid-March and continued until late June. Operations were conducted again in late July and early August and then again in September and early October. The maximum fleet strength was about a half dozen vessels.

FIGURE 17. - - JAPANESE SEA SNAIL FISHING AREA, 1971.



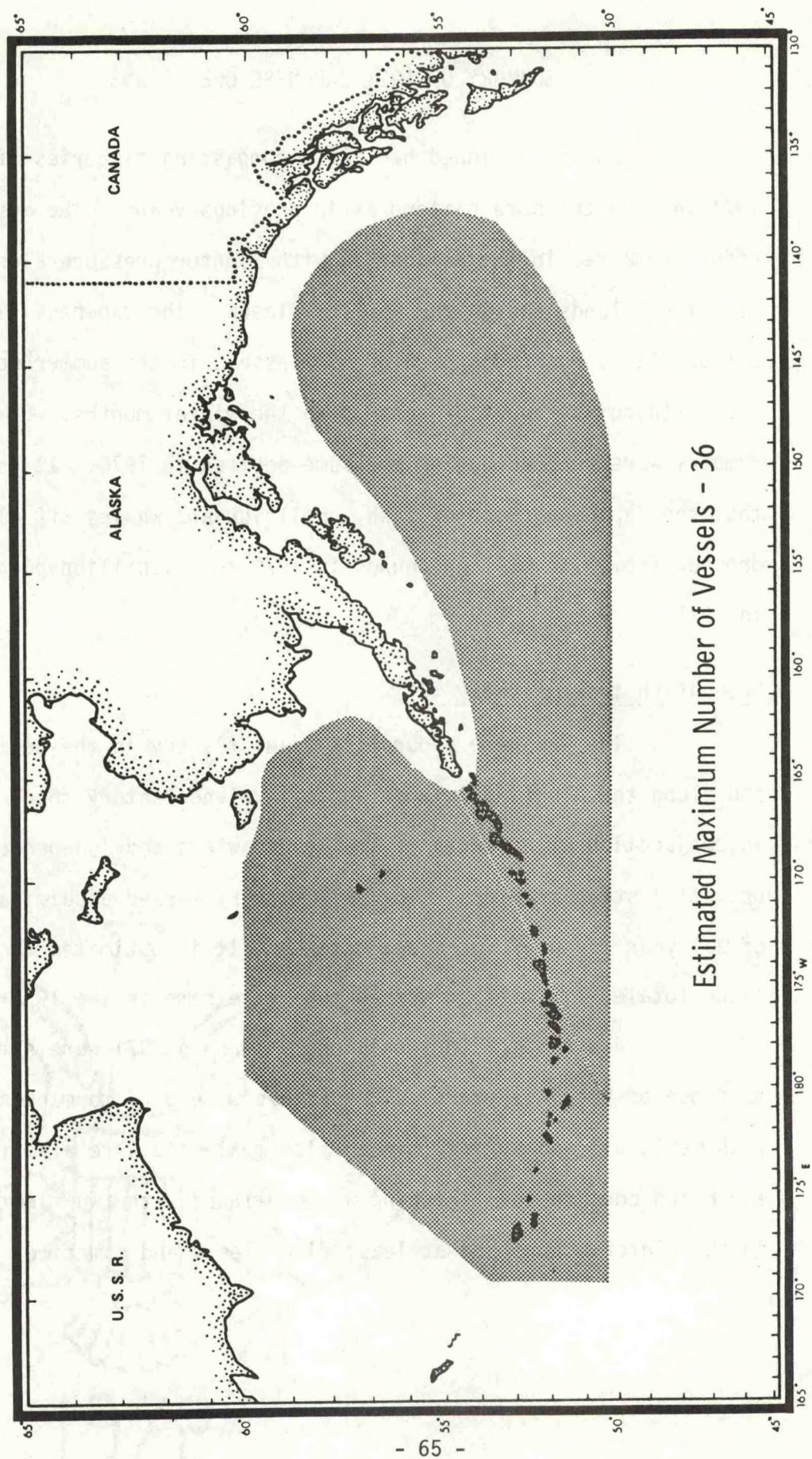
The fishing gear consisted of conical, top entry pots set on ground lines which were anchored and buoyed at each end. The ground lines were 2000 meters long with a pot every 10 meters. This gear and method of fishing is virtually identical to the Japanese tanner crab fishery. The snails were cracked and cooked, and the meat was separated for freezing into blocks. Snail meat retails as an expensive delicacy on Japan's home market.

Whaling

The 1970 Japanese North Pacific whaling expedition (Fig. 18) involved three fleets, the same number as in the preceding 9 years. In 1971, as in 1970, a total of 26 whale killer vessels were involved. Whaling began the first of May and extended through September. The Japanese, like their Soviet counterpart, followed the pattern of operations in past years by concentrating their whaling efforts in the areas far off shore. In 1971 the three Japanese whale fleets killed a total of 4,874 whales and of that number only 622 or about 13 percent were taken in the Alaska area. Nearly half the whales taken by the Japanese were sei whales. Most of the remainder of the kill was composed of sperm whales. Complete statistics on the Japanese North Pacific whale kill are given in Appendix Table 15.

As mentioned in the Soviet whaling section, the International Whaling Commission reduced by 20 percent the 1972 North Pacific whale quota. The Japanese quota was reduced from 9,460 in 1971 to 7,568 in 1972. The Japanese 1971 kill by factory ship fleets totaled 4,874 whales or only about 52 percent of the Japanese quota. The Japanese also whaled in the North Pacific from land stations and it is doubtful that the kill from those operations was sufficient to reach the Japanese 1971 North Pacific quota.

FIGURE 18. - - JAPANESE WHALING AREA, 1971



SUMMARY OF 1971 JAPANESE OPERATIONS

Japan continued her all encompassing fisheries off Alaska in 1971 in much the same pattern as in previous years. The most intensive effort remained in the Bering Sea with lighter pressure along the Aleutian Islands and in the Gulf of Alaska. The Japanese fleets off of Alaska reached a peak of 531 vessels in the summer months and a minimum of about 51 vessels in the winter months. Similar numbers were reached during the same periods in 1970. It is estimated that the Japanese catch of fish, shellfish and whales off Alaska dropped from 3.17 billion pounds in 1970 to 3.1 billion pounds in 1971.

Groundfish trawl fishery

The Japanese groundfish trawl fishery in the Bering Sea and along the Aleutian Islands again involved factory ships operating in conjunction with fleets of smaller trawlers and independently operating stern trawlers. The 1971 fishery marked a culmination of a 7-year trend of increased catches. It is estimated the 1971 catch totaled 1.2 million metric tons--the same as the 1970 catch.

Japanese factory ship operations in 1971 were similar to those of previous years. The catches were used to manufacture fish meal, oil and surimi (minced fish meat) and were also frozen for human consumption. Fishing was continued with two fleets fishing in the winter months and at least five fleets and sometimes six

fishing from early spring through the fall. As in previous years, operations were centered in the eastern Bering Sea in the winter months and then expanded northwest into the central Bering Sea in the summer.

Fishing for groundfish by independent Japanese stern trawlers in the Bering Sea and along the Aleutian Island chain continued at approximately the same level in 1971 as in 1970. As with the factory ship operations the majority of fish taken by independent trawlers were Alaska pollock, with flounder, ocean perch and other species second in importance. Emphasis on production of minced fish meat or surimi by the stern trawlers continued to increase in 1971. The number of stern trawlers fishing in the Bering Sea varied from a low of ten in the winter to a high of 30 in the summer. Fishing occurred from just north of Unimak Pass in the eastern Bering Sea to well northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. Independent stern trawlers fished along the Aleutian Islands from March through mid-November. The number of vessels varied from two to ten and the primary areas of operation were in the Segum-Amukta Pass area in the central Aleutians and off the Rat and Near Islands in the western Aleutians.

Gulf of Alaska trawl fishery

The Japanese trawl fishery in the Gulf of Alaska continued as a year-round operation by independent stern trawlers catching

primarily ocean perch along the Continental Shelf edge. The fishery in 1971 was conducted at about the same level as in 1970, with the number of trawlers varying from a low of one or two in the winter to a high of 15 in the summer. The greatest effort occurred in the eastern Gulf and the other areas of importance were off Albatross and Portlock Banks in the central Gulf. It is estimated the Japanese Gulf of Alaska trawl catch declined from 85,000 metric tons in 1972 to about 80,000 metric tons in 1971.

Crab fishery

The 1971 Japanese eastern Bering Sea crab fishery demonstrated a continued interest by the Japanese in tanner crab as well as king crab. As in past years, two factory ship fleets were employed in the fishery. Each factory ship was accompanied by 18 side trawler type vessels rigged for fishing both tangle nets and pots. The fishery began in early March and ended in late September when the Japanese quota of 37,500 (48 half pound cans per case) of king crab and 14,600,000 tanner crab (with an overage allowance of 10 percent) was reached.

In 1971, as in past years, other crab expeditions were conducted off Alaska in the Bering Sea. One processing ship with four accompanying pot fishing vessels and five combination pot fishing-processing vessels were observed on the Continental Shelf between the Pribilof Islands and 175°W longitude in September and October. These vessels were not elements of the two fleets licensed

by the Japanese to fish in the eastern Bering Sea. It is believed they were vessels from the Japanese tanner crab pot fishery which since 1968 has been conducted west of 175°W longitude and north of 58°N latitude in the central Bering Sea.

Salmon fishery

In 1971, as in the past nine years, 11 factory ships and 369 accompanying gillnetters were employed in the Japanese high seas salmon fishery in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. The fishery began in late May and ended in late July, about the same period of operations as in previous years. The 1971 quota of 37,357 metric tons, up 812 metric tons from 1970 was nearly achieved with the total catch for the season being 37,236 metric tons. The fleets followed a similar pattern of fishing as in previous years. Operations in May were centered southwest of the western Aleutians, spread eastward along the Aleutian Island chain in June and then into the Bering Sea in late June or early July. The catch consisted of 51 percent chum salmon, 28 percent pink salmon, 17 percent red salmon, 3 percent silver salmon, and 1 percent king salmon.

Japanese longline fishery

The Japanese longline fishery off Alaska continued to be an independent vessel operation centered in the Gulf of Alaska. Sablefish remained the dominant species with very small quantities of rockfish also being caught. As in previous years the number

of vessels varied from a low of two or three to a maximum of about 14. The vessels remained on the grounds for a period of two to four months until achieving maximum of cargos of up to 500 metric tons and then returned to Japan. The primary fishing areas were again off southeastern Alaska, the Fairweather ground, and the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf, with lesser efforts extending westward to off Kodiak Island in the central Gulf and off the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf. It is estimated that the Japanese longline catch of sablefish approached 60 million pounds in 1971.

Japanese herring fishery

Japanese herring fishery off Alaska in 1971 included a winter trawl fishery in the central Bering Sea and a spring gill net fishery in the eastern and northern Bering Sea. The winter trawl fishery again involved over 20 trawlers but because of bad weather and heavy ice flows the fishery was terminated in mid-February, at least one month earlier than in previous years. It is estimated that the trawlers took about 35,000 metric tons in the central Bering Sea. The Japanese gill net fishery began in early May off Togiak Bay in the eastern Bering Sea and then progressed northward to Kuskokwim Bay-Nunivak Island and Norton Sound in June. The gillnetters were hampered by heavy ice flows and operations were temporarily suspended in early June. It is estimated the Japanese gill net fishery took a maximum of 3,000 metric tons in 1971.

Sea snail fishery

The Japanese initiated a fishery for sea snails in the Bering Sea in 1971. The vessels involved in this fishery were independently operating units of 350 to 700 gross tons and were from various small fishing companies. Fourteen different vessels were identified. The area of fishing was on the Continental Shelf primarily off the Pribilof Islands but also northwest of the Pribilofs in the central Bering Sea. Fishing operations was conducted from mid-March until late June and from late July to early October. The vessels fished small conical top entry pots similar to those used for tanner crab. The snail pots like the tanner crab pots were rigged on a groundline.

Whale Fishery

The Japanese employed three whaling fleets in the North Pacific in 1971, the same number as in the preceding nine years. Whaling began in May and extended through September. As in previous years, most of the whaling occurred far off shore. The two Japanese fleets killed a total of 4,874 whales. Only 622 or about 13 percent were taken in the Alaskan area.

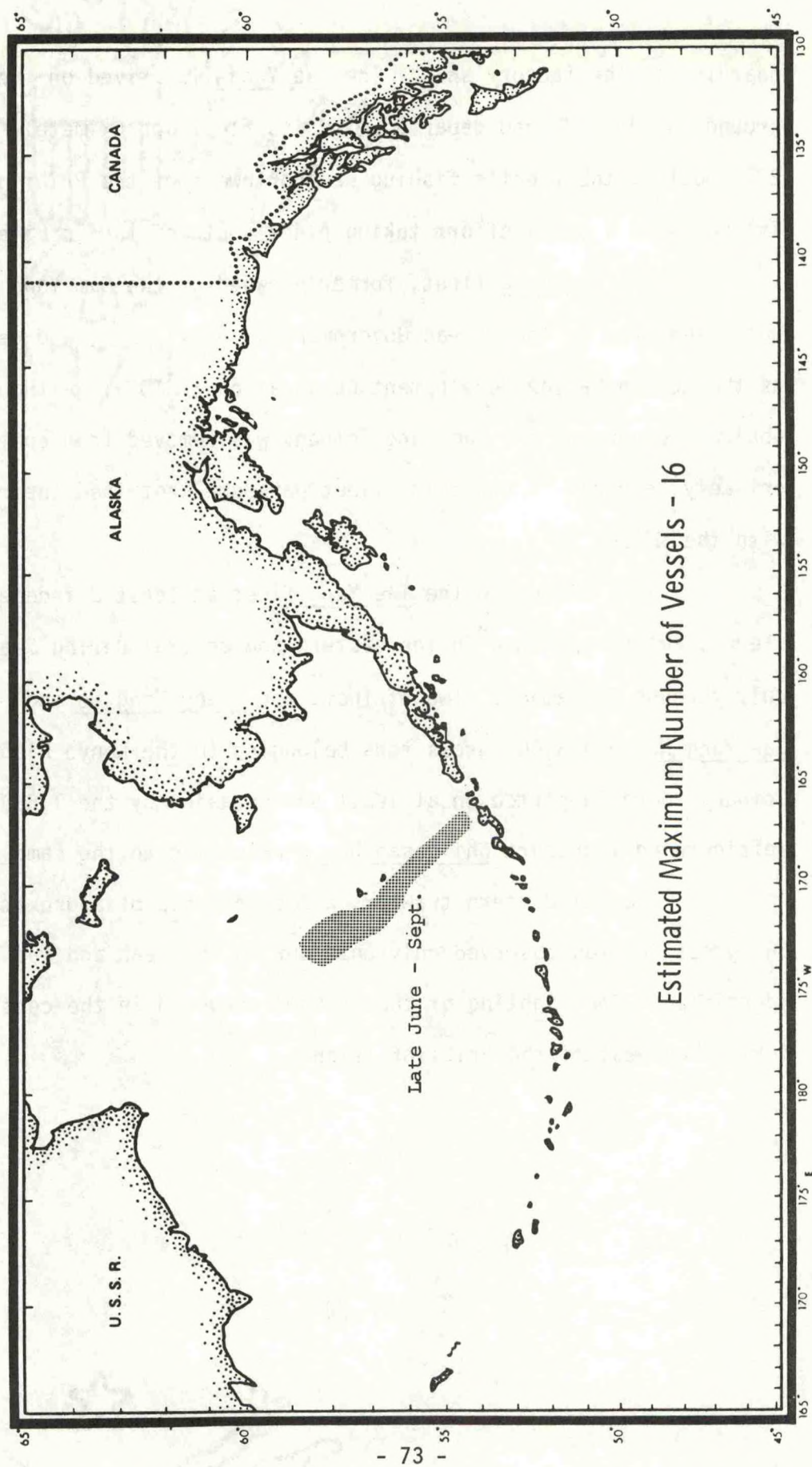
SOUTH KOREAN FISHING OPERATIONS

Fishing by the Republic of Korea off Alaska in 1971 (Fig. 19) did not increase over that of the two previous years. They did not field any salmon fleets and confined their efforts to groundfish, primarily Alaska pollock, in the Bering Sea. The fleet consisted of a 7,000 ton factory ship with 10 attendant trawlers and 2 supporting refrigerator ships, and 3 independent stern trawlers serviced by one refrigerator transport.

In 1971 a South Korean trawl fleet again centered around the factory ship Tae Yang 11 (ex Shin Hung). The trawlers included 10 of the 130 ton vessels used for both dragging and gillnetting in 1969 and 1970. Two refrigerated transport ships, the Tae Yang No. 12 and No. 15 (ex Shin Hung No. 201 and No. 301) provided support for the fleet.

A NMFS-Coast Guard party that visited the Tae Yang 11 two days after its arrival on the fishing grounds west of the Pribilofs was told the fleet expected to take 100 tons a day and to have 6,000 tons when it left for home approximately September 15. Later observations and reports indicate the fleet was not able to maintain this production and the final catch was probably nearer 4,500 to 5,000 tons. The catch was predominantly Alaska pollock, processed by freezing in the round in 10 kilo blocks. Incidental species were discarded judging from the activity observed during the single

FIGURE 19. - - - SOUTH KOREAN FISHING AREA, 1971



boarding of the factory ship. The Tae Yang 11 arrived on the fishing grounds on June 21 and departed with its fleet approximately September 22. Most of the fleet's fishing was northwest of the Pribilof Islands with a small effort taking place south of the Pribilofs.

The Tae Yang fleet, formerly owned by the Sam Yang Company, was taken over by the Korean Government in April 1971, and reorganized as the Korean Marine Development Corporation (KMIDC). Although Chairman Choung of the Sam Yang Company was removed from control entirely, several of the chief fleet personnel retained their positions with the KMIDC.

In addition to the Tae Yang fleet at least 3 independent stern trawlers operated in the eastern and central Bering Sea from July through September. Two of them, the Cheog Yang Ho and Gae Yang Ho each 3,000 gross tons belonging to the Konyo Fishing Company, were supported on at least one occasion by the 1,650 g.t. refrigerated transport Chilbosan No. 5 belonging to the same company.

The third stern trawler, a smaller ship of approximately 500 gross ton was observed only once during the year and was not identified. The sighting of that vessel occurred in the central Bering Sea west of the Pribilof Islands.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE WITH U.S. FISHERIES

Twelve instances of U.S. gear losses allegedly caused by foreign fishing vessels (Appendix Table 11) were reported to the National Marine Fisheries Service in 1971. Eight of the 12 instances involved U.S. crab fishermen whose losses totaled 126 pots. The other four instances were reported by U.S. halibut fishermen who lost a total of 16 skates of longline gear.

All eight instances of crab pot losses occurred in the Bering Sea -- 7 in the pot sanctuary north of Unimak Island and one just outside the pot sanctuary -- between mid-February and late March. In 7 of the 8 instances, Soviet trawlers were observed in the vicinity of the losses and in the other instance foreign trawlers, nationality not specified, were reported in the vicinity of the loss.

Two of the four halibut gear losses occurred in the Bering Sea in March. Both losses were attributed to Soviet trawlers and included a total of eight skates. The other losses occurred in the Gulf of Alaska. They involved a total of 8 skates of longline gear and were attributed to Soviet trawlers.

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TABLE 1. -- ESTIMATED COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOVIET FISHING FLEETS BY MONTH, 1971.

MONTH	GULF OF ALASKA					BERING SEA					ALEUTIAN ISLANDS					GRAND TOTAL
	Factory Ships	Stern Trawlers	Other Trawlers	Support Ships	TOTAL	Factory Ships	Stern Trawlers	Other Trawlers	Support Ships	TOTAL	Factory Ships	Stern Trawlers	Other Trawlers	Support Ships	TOTAL	
JAN.	-	-	14	2	16	8	65	69	21	163	-	-	8	1	9	188
FEB.	-	-	17	1	18	8	55	87	21	171	-	-	7	1	8	196
MAR.	-	2	18	-	20	7	45	73	20	145	-	-	13	1	14	179
APR.	1	-	15	-	16	8	40	66	19	133	-	-	15	1	16	165
MAY	-	1	1	-	2	4	20	32	11	67	-	5	12	-	17	86
JUN.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	11	-	6	6	-	12	23
JUL.	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	4	2	-	6	18
AUG.	-	7	1	1	9	-	-	8	1	9	-	2	4	-	6	24
SEP.	-	10	-	1	11	-	-	8	-	8	-	4	3	1	8	27
OCT.	-	14	-	2	16	-	5	6	1	12	-	3	3	-	6	34
NOV.	-	10	2	1	13	1	8	5	1	15	-	3	10	-	13	41
DEC.	-	1	1	-	2	5	23	45	8	81	-	-	10	-	10	93

TABLE 2. -- ESTIMATED COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE FISHING FLEETS BY MONTH, 1971.

MONTH	GULF OF ALASKA				BERING SEA				ALEUTIAN ISLANDS							GRAND TOTAL	
	Stern Trawlers	Longline Vessels	Support Ships	TOTAL	Factory Ships	Stern Trawlers	Other Trawlers	1/ Salmon Gillnetters	Support Ships	TOTAL	Factory Ships	Stern Trawlers	Longline Vessels	Whale Killers	Salmon Gillnetters		Support Ships
JAN.	3	3	1	7	2	30	15	--	6	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
FEB.	2	4	--	6	2	25	14	--	4	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	51
MAR.	3	9	1	13	8	20	133	--	6	167	--	3	1	--	--	1	185
APR.	4	8	1	13	7	20	131	--	9	167	--	--	1	--	--	--	181
MAY	5	3	1	9	8	20	161	--	10	199	2	3	3	--	68	2	286
JUNE	5	3	1	9	9	21	151	66	11	258	4	3	--	9	102	5	390
JULY	9	8	1	18	14	30	139	236	19	438	2	5	--	--	66	2	531
AUG.	15	9	2	26	7	25	139	--	12	183	--	4	--	--	--	--	213
SEPT.	13	6	1	20	7	24	145	--	11	187	--	4	--	--	--	--	211
OCT.	12	9	1	22	2	16	22	--	3	43	--	8	--	--	--	8	73
NOV.	9	7	1	17	3	27	25	--	8	63	--	3	--	--	--	--	83
DEC.	4	4	1	9	3	34	25	--	12	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	83

1/ Includes pot and tangle net vessels and longliners.

TABLE 3. -- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SOVIET VESSELS BY MONTH, 1963-71.

MONTH	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
JAN.	119	155	163	151	160	109	120	156	188
FEB.	186	160	181	204	170	116	160	198	196
MAR.	155	188	194	246	180	110	163	178	179
APR.	172	211	205	165	130	82	94	108	165
MAY	186	207	212	154	90	34	51	61	86
JUNE	200	200	216	102	80	28	22	19	23
JULY	211	99	182	30	75	23	15	14	18
AUG.	157	76	178	44	60	27	13	12	24
SEP.	75	55	169	36	40	33	17	17	27
OCT.	44	40	128	20	25	29	12	17	34
NOV.	4	44	105	23	20	33	22	31	41
DEC.	57	97	121	75	60	72	99	119	93

TABLE 4. -- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JAPANESE VESSELS BY MONTH, 1963-71.

MONTH	1963 ^{1/}	1964 ^{1/}	1965 ^{1/}	1966 ^{1/}	1967 ^{1/}	1968 ^{1/}	1969 ^{2/}	1970 ^{2/}	1971 ^{2/}
JAN.	16	5	8	19	20	52	38	43	60
FEB.	23	15	17	27	30	56	34	50	51
MAR.	23	33	29	52	65	94	116	165	185
APR	63	72	49	67	100	135	128	196	181
MAY	152	167	130	124	155	159	250	408	286
JUNE	221	178	149	203	180	153	471	547	390
JULY	221	129	145	208	200	166	301	304	531
AUG.	191	103	151	206	165	176	189	234	213
SEP.	129	114	106	81	130	171	159	198	211
OCT.	34	16	22	17	25	50	44	51	73
NOV.	16	15	7	12	10	37	43	48	83
DEC.	10	9	12	18	35	40	35	65	83

^{1/} Excluding salmon fleets.

^{2/} Including salmon fleets.

TABLE 5. -- SUMMARY OF U. S. VESSEL FISHERIES PATROLS, 1971.

U. S. PATROL VESSELS			NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS OF FOREIGN VESSELS				
NAME	PERIOD OF PATROL	MILES PATROLLED	JAPANESE	SOVIET	SOUTH KOREAN	CANADIAN	TOTAL SIGHTINGS
Storis	Jan. 18 - Nov. 20	16,717	323	90	20	16	449
Confidence	Jan. 4 - Aug. 27	14,205	272	75	0	28	375
Balsam	June 24 - July 2	1,772	15	2	2	1	20
Bittersweet	Jan. 25 - Feb. 4	1,757	1	0	0	0	1
Clover	Apr. 27 - Aug. 21	2,222	14	1	0	0	15
Sedge	May 27 - June 26	5,213	21	9	2	2	34
Sorrel	Feb. 23 - Nov. 17	5,607	19	16	0	0	35
Citrus	Sept. 9 - Oct. 18	4,988	30	20	4	1	55
Ironwood	Mar. 22 - June 26	10,845	138	88	0	4	230
Pontchartrain	Apr. 13 - May 28	8,563	153	74	0	1	228
Resolute	May 17 - July 14	6,661	28	2	7	10	47
Yocona	June 29 - Aug. 12	7,635	289	16	20	2	327
Sweetbrier	Mar. 8 - Oct. 2	3,236	26	7	0	2	35
TOTALS		89,421	1,329	400	55	67	1,851

TABLE 6. -- SUMMARY OF U. S. AERIAL FISHERIES PATROLS, 1971.

NUMBER OF SORTIES	HOURS FLOWN	MILES PATROLLED	NUMBER OF FOREIGN SHIPS SIGHTED				TOTAL SIGHTINGS	
			<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Soviet</u>	<u>South Korean</u>	<u>Canadian</u>		
Kodiak Air Station	122	706	145,763	1,611	1,007	18	23	2,659
Annette Air Station	133	669	90,476	473	99	0	43	615
TOTALS	255	1,375	236,239	2,084	1,106	18	66	3,274

TABLE 7. -- BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1971.

Date	Vessel	Location	Remarks
1/9	Japanese Longliner <u>Shoyu Maru No. 5</u>	Sitka	
1/9	Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Kongo Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 57-14N 170-16W	
1/12	Japanese Longliner <u>Matsuei Maru No. 72</u>	Kodiak	
1/13	Japanese Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru No. 17</u>	Sitka	
1/22	Japanese Longliner <u>Yoshu Maru No. 2</u>	Sitka	
2/10	Soviet Trawler <u>SRTM 8484</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-44N 157-42W	Seized for violation of the CFZ.
2/24	Japanese Longliner <u>Kiyo Maru No. 51</u>	Kodiak	
2/25	Japanese Longliner <u>Ebisu Maru No. 88</u>	Sitka	
3/4	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Kashima Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 54-51N 165-16W	
3/9	Japanese Longliner <u>Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-12N 136-18W	
3/16	Japanese Longliner <u>Shintoku Maru No. 3</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-50N 134-45W	
3/16	Japanese Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru No. 5</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-30N 135-30W	
4/2	Soviet Tug <u>Orel</u>	Central Bering Sea 59-30N 178-00W	
4/5	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Mineshima Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-34N 166-07W	
4/5	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Nisshin Maru No. 2</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-35N 166-13W	

TABLE 7. -- BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Vessel	Location	Remarks
4/8	Japanese Longliner <u>Shintoku Maru No. 3</u>	Kodiak	
4/9	Soviet Factory Ship <u>Konstantin Sukhanov</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-57N 163-28W	
4/10	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Shikishima Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-45N 167-22W	
4/10	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Gyokuei Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-52N 166-49W	
4/15	Soviet Factory Ship <u>Aleksandr Kosarev</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-40N 158-03W	
4/20	Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Takachiho Maru</u>	Gulf of Alaska 60-01N 144-29W	
4/27	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Keiko Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-19N 164-21W	
4/27	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Koyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 54-54N 165-23W	
4/29	Japanese Longliner <u>Shintoku Maru No. 3</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-12N 134-14W	
5/10	Soviet Factory Ship <u>Konstantin Sukhanov</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-40N 162-00W	
5/14	Soviet BMRT <u>Taman</u>	Kodiak	
5/23	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Soyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-19N 168-52W	
5/23	Japanese Gillnetter (Herring)- <u>Hatsuei Maru</u> No. 28	Eastern Bering Sea 60-44N 166-56W	
5/23	Japanese Gillnetter (Herring)- <u>Fukuyoshi</u> Maru No. 55	Eastern Bering Sea 60-48N 166-54W	

TABLE 7. -- BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Vessel	Location	Remarks
6/2	Japanese Snail Pot Boat <u>Myoho Maru No. 12</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 57-26N 167-18W	
6/2	Japanese Longliner <u>Yusho Maru No. 2</u>	Kodiak	
6/6	Japanese Patrol Ship <u>Kyo Maru No. 17</u>	North Pacific Ocean 51-30N 175-04W	
6/7	Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Tomi Maru No. 81</u>	Kodiak	
6/10	Japanese Longliner <u>Fukuyoshi Maru No. 85</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-47N 137-17W	
6/15	Japanese Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru No. 7</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-40N 136-02W	
6/23	South Korean Factory Ship - <u>Tae Yang No. 11</u>	Central Bering Sea 57-31N 172-04W	
6/26	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Shinano Maru</u>	North Pacific Ocean 55-23N 178-20W	
6/26	Japanese Patrol Ship <u>Konan Maru No. 10</u>	North Pacific Ocean 56-15N 177-15W	
6/27	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Kizan Maru</u>	North Pacific Ocean 57-14N 177-00W	
7/3	Soviet Trawler <u>SRTM Brigadir</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 54-16N 166-34W	
7/7	Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Daishin Maru No. 23</u>	Kodiak	
7/9	Canadian Longliner <u>All Star</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-47N 134-23W	Seized for viola- ting U.S. territorial waters.
7/14	Japanese Longliner <u>Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-17N 136-23W	

TABLE 7. -- BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Vessel	Location	Remarks
7/20	Japanese Snail Vessel <u>Eikyu Maru No. 20</u>	Central Bering Sea 57-35N 171-13W	
7/20	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Shikishima Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 59-05N 172-36W	
7/20	Soviet Trawler BMRT <u>Ivan Panov</u>	Dutch Harbor	
8/1	Japanese Longliner <u>Tune Maru No. 31</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-29N 150-06W	
8/2	Japanese Longliner <u>Hatsuei Maru No. 38</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-28N 145-30W	
8/3	Japanese Longliner <u>Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-49N 137-15W	
8/3	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Koyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-55N 170-43W	
8/4	Canadian Longliner <u>El Paso</u>	Gulf of Alaska 56-06N 134-45W	
8/8	Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Yoshi Maru No. 22</u>	Gulf of Alaska 58-02N 137-01W	
8/13	Japanese Longliner <u>Shoyu Maru No. 5</u>	Kodiak	
8/15	Japanese Longliner <u>Sintoku Maru No. 3</u>	Gulf of Alaska 58-19N 139-15W	
8/26	Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Hoken Maru No. 18</u>	Kodiak	
9/12	Japanese Snail Boat <u>Chiyoda Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-52N 170-44W	

TABLE 7. -- BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Vessel	Location	Remarks
9/13	Japanese Snail Boat <u>Syoryu Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 58-36N 172-32W	
9/14	Japanese Longliner <u>Yusho Maru No. 2</u>	Sitka	
9/18	Soviet SRTM <u>Vodolaz</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 54-22N 166-08W	Vessel seized for fishing in US CFZ.
9/25	Japanese Snail Boat <u>Hoko Maru No. 30</u>	Central Bering Sea 58-24N 174-28W	
9/26	Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Daishin Maru No. 22</u>	Gulf of Alaska 56-07N 135-31W	
9/26	Japanese Longliner <u>Hakkai Maru No. 8</u>	Seward	
9/28	Japanese Longliner <u>Tenyo Maru No. 25</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-39N 143-49W	
10/15	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Soyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 54-46N 165-46W	
11/2	Japanese Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru No. 5</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-33N 136-56W	Vessel seized for fishing in US CFZ.
11/2	Japanese Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru No. 5</u>	Sitka	
11/3	Japanese Longliner <u>Hakkai Maru No. 8</u>	Sitka	
11/15	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Chiyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-00N 165-54W	
11/16	Japanese Factory Ship <u>Kashima Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-07N 165-31W	

TABLE 8. -- VIOLATIONS OF U. S. TERRITORIAL WATERS, 1971.

Date	Reported by	Alleged Offenders	Location	Losses and Remarks
CRAB GEAR				
2/17-27	F/V <u>Sea Spray</u>	Unidentified Soviet Trawlers	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary 54-53N 165-00W	10 pots lost. Observed 10-15 Soviet side trawlers in vicinity of pots.
2/27	F/V <u>Oceanic</u>	Unidentified Soviet Trawlers	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary 54-47N 164-59W	3 pots lost. Observed Soviet trawlers in vicinity of pots.
2/28	F/V <u>Viking King</u>	Soviet SRT Trawlers <u>Kayum</u> and <u>Pavlograd</u>	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary 54-54N 165-06W	20 pots lost. Observed named Soviet trawlers in vicinity of pots on 2/27.
3/2	F/V <u>Viking Queen</u>	Unidentified Soviet Trawlers	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary 54-47N 165-15W	3 pots lost. Observed 15 Soviet side trawlers in vicinity of pots.
3/3	F/V <u>Viking Queen</u>	Unidentified Soviet Trawlers	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary 54-33N 165-16W	3 pots lost. Observed Soviet trawlers fishing near pots.
3/20	F/V <u>Viking King</u>	Soviet SRT Trawlers <u>Lag</u> and <u>Plastun</u>	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary 54-59N 165-00W	20 pots lost. Observed named Soviet trawlers in vicinity of pots.
3/22	F/V <u>Sea Spray</u>	Soviet SRT Trawler <u>Salatsgriva</u> , SRT# 4538	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary 55-10N 164-33W	25 pots lost. Observed named Soviet vessel trawl through pots.

TABLE 8. -- VIOLATIONS OF U.S. TERRITORIAL WATERS, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
May 16	Canadian	Longliner <u>Anthony J</u>	2.2 miles SSW of Bean Island (west of Cape Chacon) 54-39N 132-08W	Coast Guard aircraft on May 15 sighted halibut gear in the position shown. A Coast Guard Cutter maintained survei- llance until the <u>Anthony J</u> began re- trieving the gear. The Cutter advised the <u>Anthony J</u> that she was fishing in waters of U.S. jurisdiction and that upon completion of hauling her gear she was being seized (weather prohibited boarding). The <u>Anthony J</u> continued hauling and then got underway abandoning the remainder of her gear and escaped seizure by fleeing into Canadian waters.
May 21	Japanese	Snail pot vessels Fuku Maru No. 3 <u>Fuji Maru No. 1</u>	1.5 miles off St. George Island 56-33N 169-23W	Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent aboard sighted subject vessels anchored in the position shown. Message blocks advising the vessels they were in U.S. territorial waters were dropped and the vessels got underway out of U.S. waters.
July 9	Canadian	Longliner <u>All Star</u>	2.0 miles SW of Coronation Island	A Coast Guard aircraft sighted the <u>All Star</u> hauling halibut longline gear in position shown. The aircraft maintained contact until a Coast Guard Cutter with a NMFS Agent arrived and seized the <u>All Star</u> . The master was taken to U.S. District Court in Anchorage where the civil suit against the vessel was settled with forfeiture of 12,242 pounds of halibut and three skates of halibut longline gear and the criminal charge against the master was dismissed.

TABLE 8. -- VIOLATIONS OF U.S. TERRITORIAL WATERS, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
August 23	Soviet	Unidentified Soviet Vessels	1.5 miles off Martin Islands, mouth of Copper River	A U.S. fishing vessel reported Soviet vessels were transshipping and fishing in position shown. A Coast Guard aircraft investigated the report within four hours and found the area void of foreign vessels.
August 29	Canadian	Longliner <u>Masset Maid</u>	1.5 miles SW of Nunez Rocks, Dixon Entrance, 54-38N 132-06W	An ADF&G vessel reported the <u>Masset Maid</u> fishing halibut longline gear in position shown and an ADF&G Protection Officer in a float plane confirmed the violation, landed and boarded the vessel, and arrested the master. The <u>Masset Maid</u> got underway, abandoned the remainder of her gear, and with the Protection Officer aboard fled to Prince Rupert putting her in waters outside U.S. jurisdiction (the Protection Officer disembarked in Prince Rupert and flew to Ketchikan).
September 12	Japanese	Unidentified	2.3 miles off Cape St. Elias	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessels trawling in position shown. Coast Guard aircraft with two NMFS Agents investigated the report and found two Japanese vessels nested in an area off Kayak Island where a U.S.-Japan Fisheries Agreement authorizes Japanese transshipping.

TABLE 8. -- VIOLATIONS OF U. S. TERRITORIAL WATERS, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
September 12	Japanese	2 unidentified Japanese vessels	Off Cape St. Elias	U.S. tug reported subject vessels in position shown. The Coast Guard aircraft which investigated the above report also investigated this report with the same findings.
September 17	Soviet	Unidentified factory ship and 2 unidentified Soviet trawlers	2 miles W of Kayak Island	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessels in position shown. No patrol units were available to investigate the report (a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Fisheries Agreement allows Soviets to transship in an area inside the U.S. CFZ near Kayak Island).

TABLE 9. -- VIOLATIONS OF THE U. S. CONTIGUOUS FISHERY ZONE, 1971.

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
January 9	Japanese	Stern Trawler <u>Kongo Maru</u> and Cargo vessel <u>Taisei Maru No. 39</u>	6.6 miles off St. Pauls Island, 54-14N 170-16W	Coast Guard Cutter Confidence with a NMFS Agent aboard detected the subject vessels transshipping in the position shown. The vessels were boarded, advised transshipping was prohibited in that area, and complied with an order to depart the U.S. Contiguous Fishery Zone.
February 10	Soviet	<u>SRTM 8484</u>	9.8 miles off Lighthouse Rocks 55-44N 157-42W	Coast Guard Cutter Confidence with a NMFS Agent aboard sighted subject vessel fishing in the position shown. The vessel was seized and in U.S. District Court in Anchorage the master was fined \$20,000 and a civil suit against the vessel was settled with payment of \$30,000.
May 21	Japanese	Herring Gillnetter <u>Hatsuei Maru No. 28</u>	9 miles off Kuskokwim Bay 59-40N 164-26W	A Coast Guard aircraft with a NMFS Agent aboard sighted the subject vessel in the position shown. The distance of the nearest surface patrol unit precluded apprehension of the Japanese vessel.
May 25	Canadian	Troller <u>Takla</u>	11.5 miles south of Cape Yakataga 59-53N 142-25W	A Coast Guard aircraft sighted the subject vessel trolling in the position shown. Via radio the aircraft advised the Takla that Canadian trolling in the U.S. Contiguous Fishery Zone was prohibited and the vessel complied with an order to depart the CFZ.

TABLE 9. -- VIOLATIONS OF THE U. S. CONTIGUOUS FISHERY ZONE, 1971 (cont'd)

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
May 29	Japanese	Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru</u> <u>No. 7</u>	7 miles off Salisbury Sound 57-30N 136-10W	A U.S. fishing vessel reported the subject vessel fishing in position shown. A Coast Guard aircraft investigated the report and sighted the vessel fishing 13 miles (one mile beyond the outer limits of U.S. CFZ) offshore.
August 10	Japanese	Unidentified Longliner	9.4 miles off Porcupine Rock off Chichagof Island 57-41N 136-38W	A Coast Guard Cutter with a NMFS Agent aboard detected Japanese longline gear markers in the position shown. Surveillance was maintained for the next 3 days but no ships attempted to retrieve the gear. The gear was seized by the Coast Guard Cutter on Aug. 14 and transferred to the Bureau of Customs for disposal.
September 18	Soviet	SRTM <u>Vodolaz</u>	9 miles NW of Akutan Island 54-21N 166-08W	A Coast Guard Cutter with 2 NMFS Agents aboard detected the subject vessel fishing in the position shown. The vessel was seized and in U.S. District Court in Anchorage the master was fined \$20,000 and a civil suit against the vessel was settled with payment of \$30,000.
November 1	Japanese	Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru</u> No. 5	9.8 miles off White Sisters Island off Chichigof Island 57-33N 136-31W	A Coast Guard aircraft with a NMFS Agent aboard sighted the subject vessel fishing in the position shown. Contact was maintained until a Coast Guard Cutter arrived and seized the vessel. In U.S. District Court in Anchorage the master was fined \$30,000 and a civil suit against the vessel was settled with payment of \$85,000.

TABLE 10. -- VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1971.

Vessel	Nationality	Type	Violation	Date	Remarks
Trawlers <u>Kayum</u> , <u>Pavlograd</u> and two unidentified trawlers	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Feb. 27	A Coast Guard aircraft dropped message blocks to Soviet vessels informing them of the violation and ordering them to refrain from trawling in the sanctuary.
Trawlers <u>Sargassa</u> , <u>Ninase</u> , <u>Kayum</u> , <u>Andriyan Nikolaev</u> <u>Bulduri</u> , <u>Kit</u> , <u>Salatsgriva</u> , <u>Sozla</u> and one unidentified trawler	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Mar. 3	A Coast Guard aircraft dropped message blocks to Soviet vessels informing them of the violation and ordering them to refrain from trawling in the sanctuary.
Trawlers <u>Losos</u> and <u>Shtil</u>	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Mar. 8	Sighted by surface patrol vessel.
Trawler <u>Uzhgorod</u>	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Mar. 12	A Coast Guard aircraft dropped message blocks to Soviet vessel informing her of the violation and ordering her to refrain from trawling in the sanctuary.
Trawlers <u>Lag</u> and <u>Plastun</u>	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Mar. 20	Reported by a U.S. fishing vessel.

TABLE 10. -- VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1971 (cont'd)

Vessel	Nationality	Type	Violation	Date	Remarks
Trawler <u>Bulduri</u>	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Mar. 20	A Coast Guard aircraft dropped message blocks to Soviet vessel informing her of the violation and ordering her to refrain from trawling in the sanctuary.
Trawler <u>Salatsgriva</u>	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Mar. 22	Reported by a U.S. fishing vessel --U.S. patrol unit not available to investigate.
Factory ship <u>Konstantin</u> <u>Sukhanov</u>	Soviet	Crab Agreement	Undersized tangle net*	May 10	During a boarding, a NMFS Agent observed undersized tangle net on the ship. Documentation forwarded to Washington, D.C., for possible protest to the U.S.S.R.
Longliner <u>Auk</u>	U.S.	Halibut Convention	Fishing in closed area	Nov. 1	A Coast Guard aircraft with a NMFS Agent aboard directed the vessel to retrieve her gear and to proceed to Ketchikan. Receipt from sale of the halibut was forfeited to U.S. Government in settlement of charges against the vessel.

* Undersized tangle net was observed but there was no evidence that such nets had been fished.

TABLE II. -- DAMAGE TO U. S. FISHING GEAR BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1971.

Date	Reported by	Alleged Offenders	Location	Losses and Remarks
<u>CRAB GEAR</u>				
3/22	<u>F/V Endeavor</u>	Unidentified foreign trawlers	Unimak Crab Pot Sanctuary	42 pots lost. Reported in a letter from a fishing company to Senator Stevens and attributed to foreign trawlers. No other documentation received.
<u>HALIBUT GEAR</u>				
3/24	<u>F/V Zenith</u>	Unidentified Soviet Trawler	Eastern Bering Sea 54-22N 166-29W	4 skates halibut gear lost. Observed Soviet vessel trawl through gear.
3/27	<u>F/V Chelsea</u>	Unidentified Soviet Stern Trawlers	Central Bering Sea 56-32N 172-28W	4 skates halibut gear lost. Observed 2 Soviet stern trawlers trawl through gear.
7/22	<u>F/V Constitution</u>	Soviet BMRT Stern Trawler <u>Luchegorsk</u>	Gulf of Alaska 56-38N 152-29W	2 skates halibut gear lost. Observed named Soviet vessel trawl through gear.
9/24	<u>F/V Symphony</u>	Soviet BMRT Stern Trawlers <u>Terney</u> , <u>Seroglaska</u> and <u>Pakhacha</u>	Gulf of Alaska 58-59N 148-15W	6 skates halibut gear lost. Observed named Soviet vessels near gear.

TABLE 12. -- SOVIET EASTERN BERING SEA CRAB FISHERIES STATISTICS, 1959-71.

Year	Factory Ships	Picker Boats	Net Boats	King Crab ^{2/} Catch (Number)	Case of ^{1/} King Crab (Number)	King Crab ^{2/} Per Case (Number)	Tanner Crab Catch (Number)	Cases of ^{1/} Tanner Crab (Number)	Tanner Crab Per Case (Number)
1959	1	8	--	620,406	15,922	39.0			
1960	1	10	3	1,995,006	75,444	26.4			
1961	2	21	6	3,441,314	146,308	25.6			
1962	2	22	6	3,019,211	144,320	24.4			
1963	3	33	6	3,019,417	152,738	22.7			
1964	3	33	9	2,799,620	144,208	21.7			
1965	3	33	9	2,225,567	90,020	24.7	665,000	4,000	166
1966	3	33	9	2,559,598	104,734	24.4	665,000	4,000	166
1967	3	33	9	1,592,427	68,590	23.2	3,390,000	20,400	166
1968	2	22	6	548,713	22,442	24.4	3,490,000	21,000	166
1969	2	22	6	369,420	9,834	24.4	6,242,950	37,558	166
1970	2	22	6	320,414	12,790	25.1	5,724,113	38,416	149
1971	2	22	6	264,994	10,694	24.8	4,204,231	27,390	153

^{1/} 24 pound cases^{2/} King crab catch data not available for 12,000 cases in 1961, 20,780 cases in 1962, 19,976 cases in 1963, and 15,370 cases in 1964. Approximately 129,000 crabs were frozen in 1969.

TABLE 13. -- JAPANESE EASTERN BERING SEA CRAB FISHERIES STATISTICS, 1964-71.

YEAR	Factory Ships	Picker Boats	Pot/Net Boats	King Crab Catch (Number)	Cases of ^{1/} King Crab (Number)	King Crab Per Case (Number)	Tanner Crab Processed (Number)
1964	2	17	12	5,895,380	235,000	25.1	220,000
1965	2	17	10	4,215,860	185,000	22.8	1,030,000
1966	2	19	10	4,206,260	185,000	22.7	1,490,000
1967	2	19	10	3,764,200	163,000	23.1	8,600,000
1968	2	17	16	3,853,300	163,000	23.6	11,980,000
1969	2	10	30	2,072,920	85,000	24.4	17,600,000
1970	2	5	40	2,080,390	85,000	24.5	18,190,000
1971	2	4	36	885,620	37,500 ^{2/}	23.6	15,738,800

^{1/} 24 pound cases^{2/} 8,908 cases were canned; the equivalent of 28,592 cases was processed by freezing.

TABLE 14. -- U. S. S. R. NORTH PACIFIC WHALE PRODUCTION 1959-71 (in Number of Whales).

Year	Factory Ships	Catcher Boats	Blue	Fin	Humpback	Sei	Sperm	Others	Total
1959	1	9	22	132	74	93	1,560	---	1,881
1960	1	9	---	128	57	59	2,228	---	2,472
1961	1	15 ^{1/}	2	79	314	54	1,868	---	2,317
1962	2	28	19	438	1,213	303	1,955	---	3,928
1963	4	46 ^{2/}	347	1,060	2,242	514	5,125	---	9,288
1964	4	46	77	2,500	242	595	5,432	3/ 1	8,847
1965	4	49	72	1,492	243	695	8,196	---	10,698
1966	4	42	---	1,318	---	1,510	9,439	---	12,267
1967	4	35	---	1,188	---	1,997	9,430	---	12,615
1968	3	32	---	1,062	---	1,100	9,526	---	11,688
1969	3	35	---	593	---	1,091	8,198	---	9,882
1970	2	35	---	412	---	781	8,567	4/ 66	9,826
1971	2	28	---	190	---	296	5,512	4/ 637	6,635
TOTAL			539	10,592	4,385	9,088	77,036	704	102,344

1/ Includes seven catchers which operated from Kuril Islands.

2/ Includes two catchers which operated from Kuril Islands.

3/ Right whale taken for scientific purposes.

4/ Brydes whale.

The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 7, July, 1965, Sandefjord, Norway.

The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 6, June, 1966, Sandefjord, Norway.

The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 3, May/June, 1967, Sandefjord, Norway.

TABLE 15. -- JAPANESE NORTH PACIFIC WHALE PRODUCTION, 1959-71 (in Number of Whales).

Year	Factory Ships	Catcher Boats	Blue	Fin	Humback	Sei	Sperm	Others	Total
1959	2	17	70	1,450	--	32	1,800	---	3,352
1960	2	15	70	1,393	--	203	1,800	---	3,466
1961	2	15	70	1,452	9	4	1,800	1/ 3	3,338
1962	3	21	48	1,166	17	260	2,549	1/ 3	4,043
1963	3	21	57	1,045	10	945	2,700	1/ 3	4,760
1964	3	21	42	1,007	--	1,533	2,461	---	5,043
1965	3	25	49	1,406	40	1,398	2,460	---	5,353
1966	3	28	---	1,256	--	2,208	3,000	---	6,464
1967	3	33	---	844	--	3,474	3,000	---	7,318
1968	3	30	---	729	--	3,820	3,000	---	7,549
1969	3	30	---	576	--	3,590	3,000	2/ 11	7,177
1970	3	26	---	518	--	3,234	2,700	2/ 10	6,462
1971	3	26	---	542	--	2,419	1,802	3/ 111	4,874
TOTAL			406	13,384	76	23,120	32,072	141	69,199

1/ Right whales

2/ Minke whales

3/ 2 Minke and 109 Bryde whales

The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 7, July, 1965, Sandefjord, Norway.

The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 6, June, 1966, Sandefjord, Norway.

The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 3, May/June, 1967, Sandefjord, Norway.

FIGURE 2. -- SURFACE PATROLS OF THE GULF OF ALASKA, 1971.

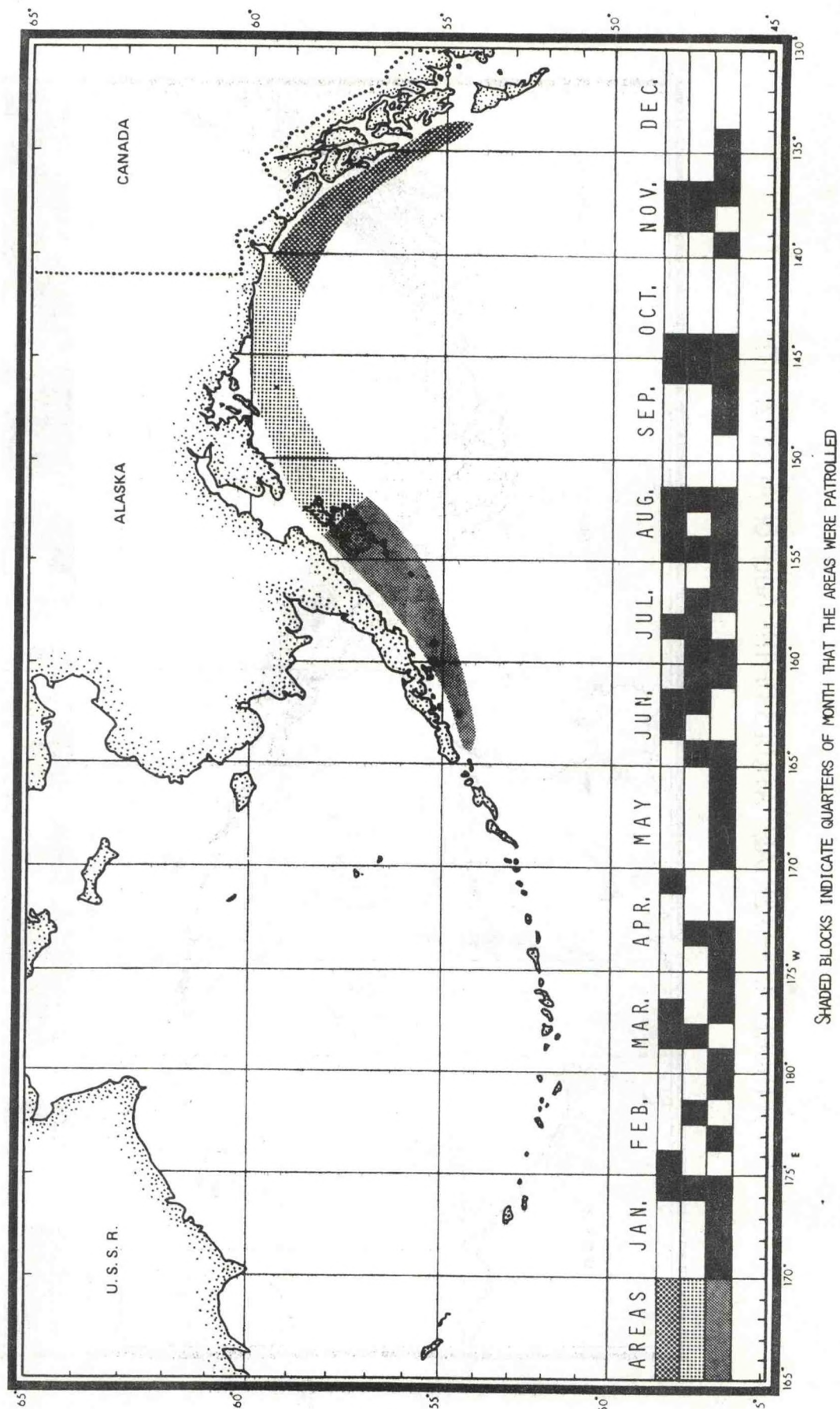
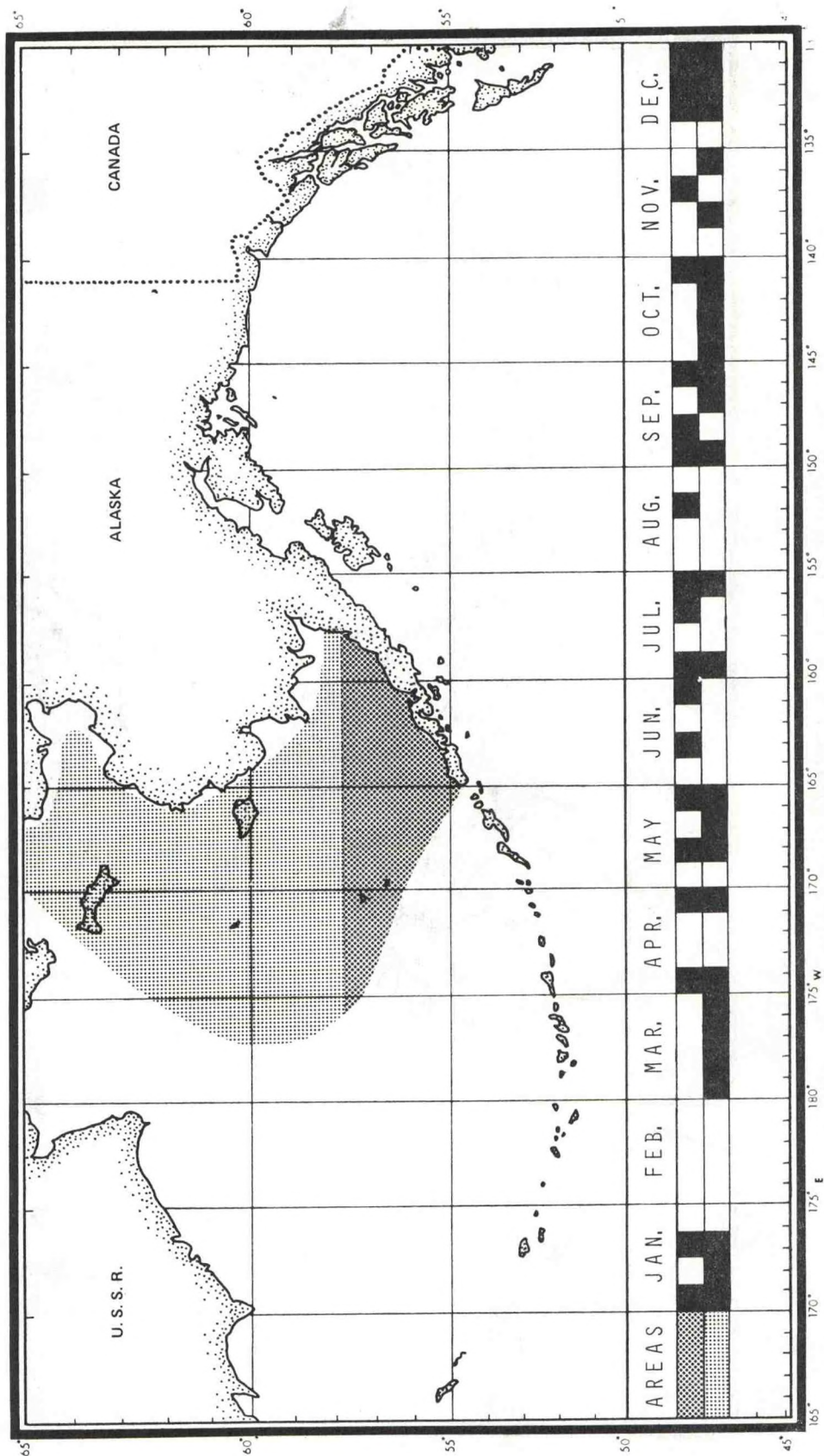
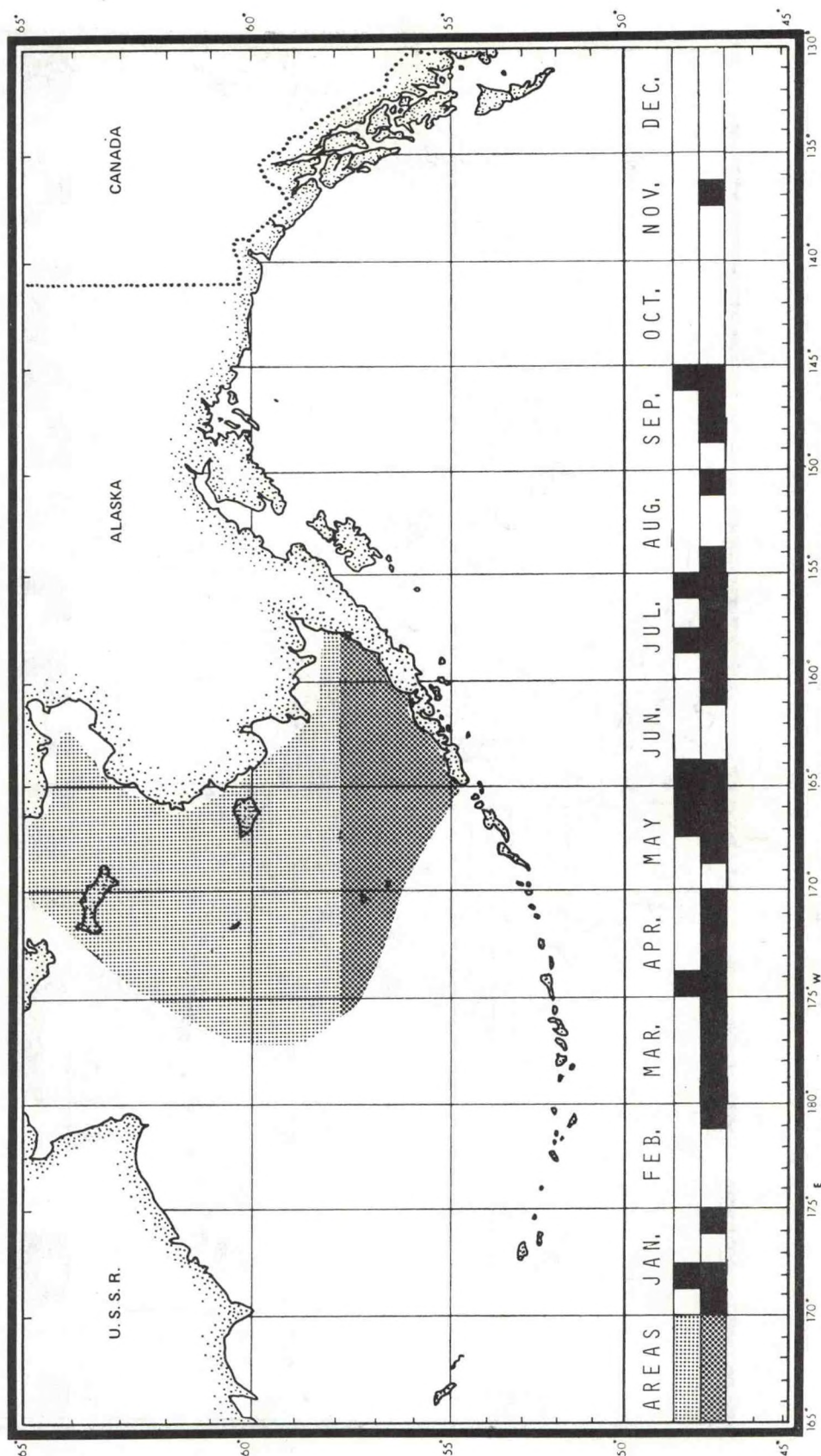


FIGURE 3. -- AERIAL PATROLS OF THE BERING SEA, 1971.



SHADED BLOCKS INDICATE QUARTERS OF MONTH THAT THE AREAS WERE PATROLLED

FIGURE 4. -- SURFACE PATROLS OF THE BERING SEA, 1971.



SHADED BLOCKS INDICATE QUARTERS OF MONTH THAT THE AREAS WERE PATROLLED

FIGURE 5. -- AERIAL PATROLS OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, 1971.

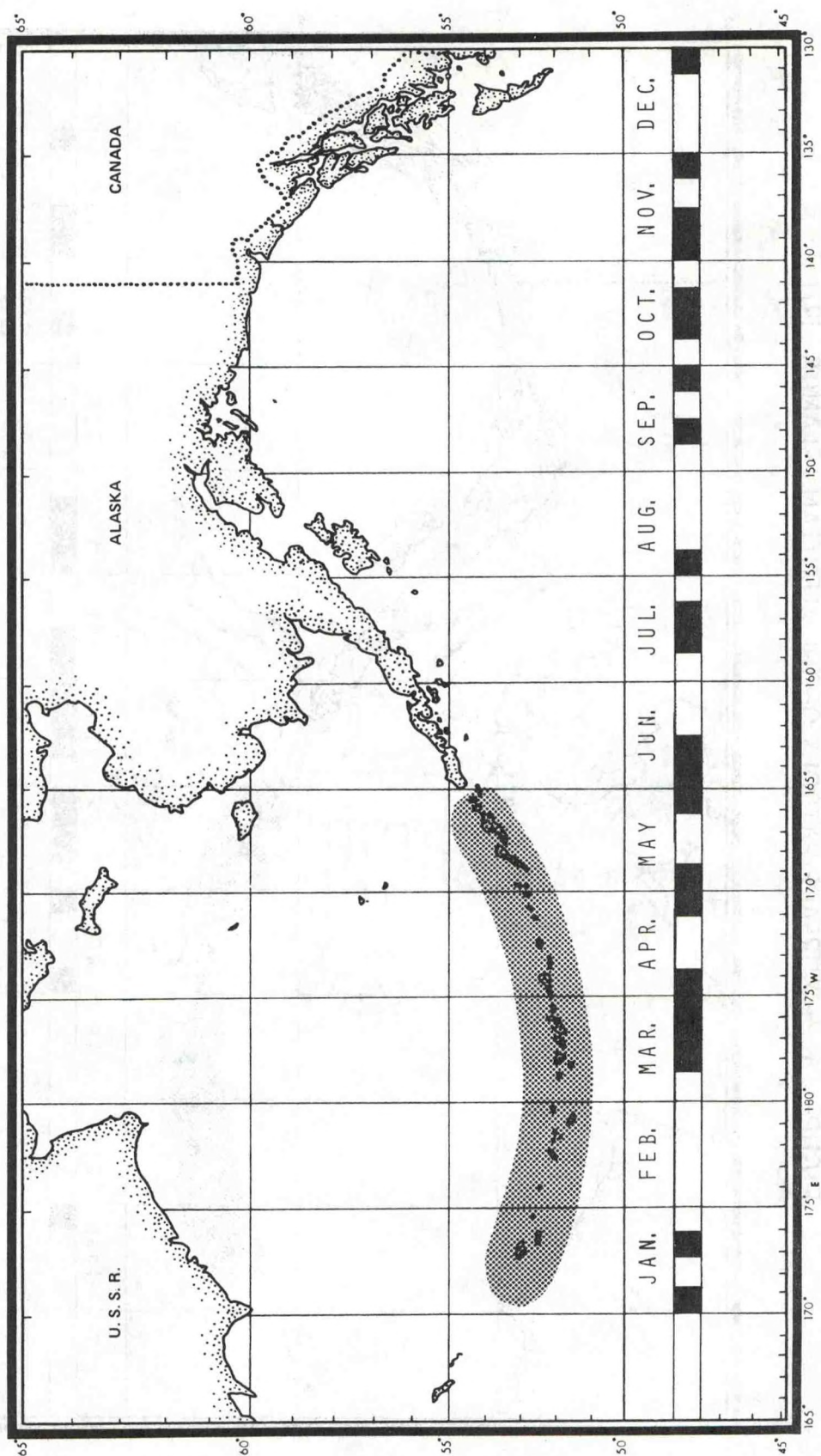


FIGURE 6. -- SURFACE PATROLS OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, 1971.

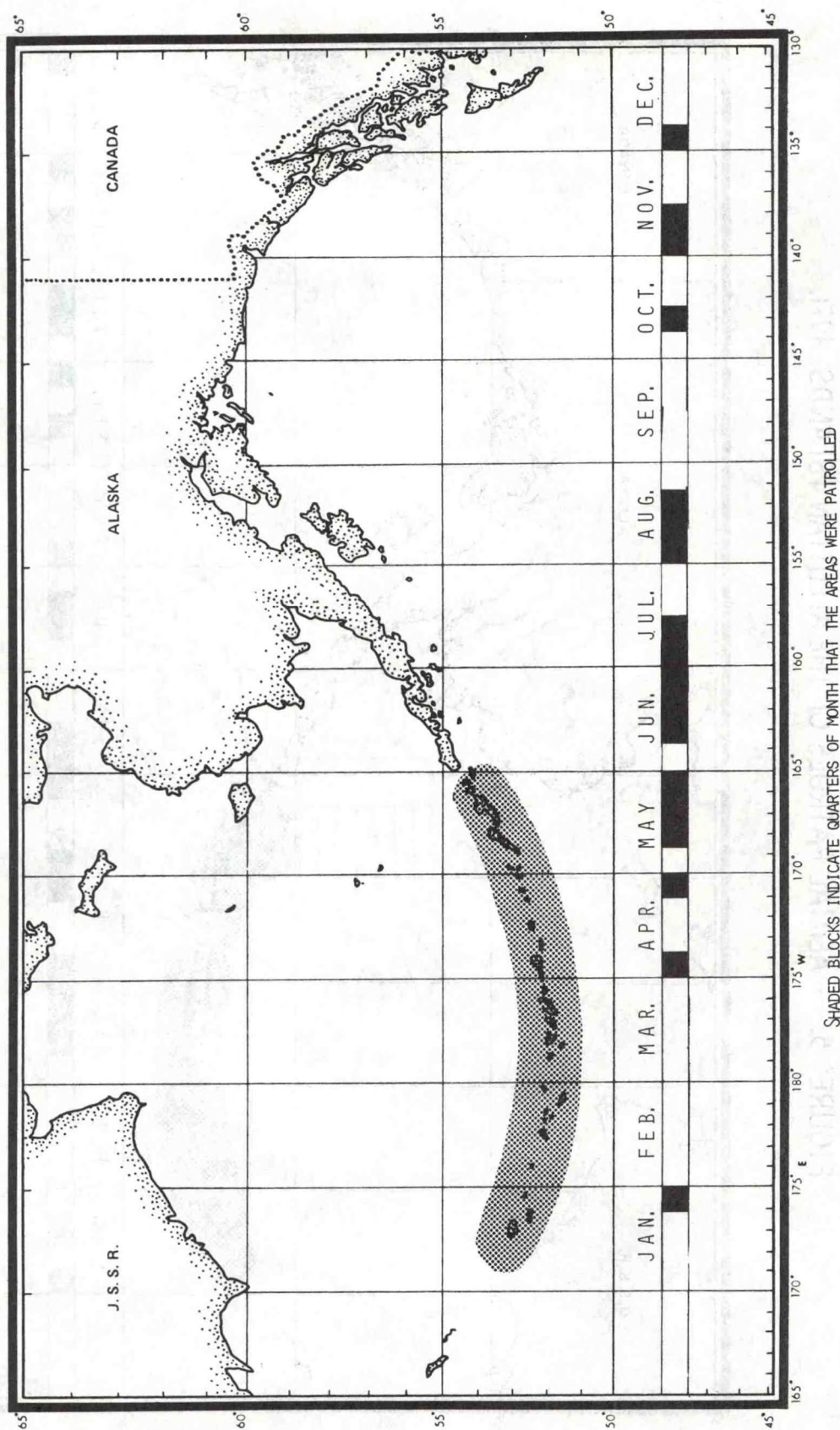
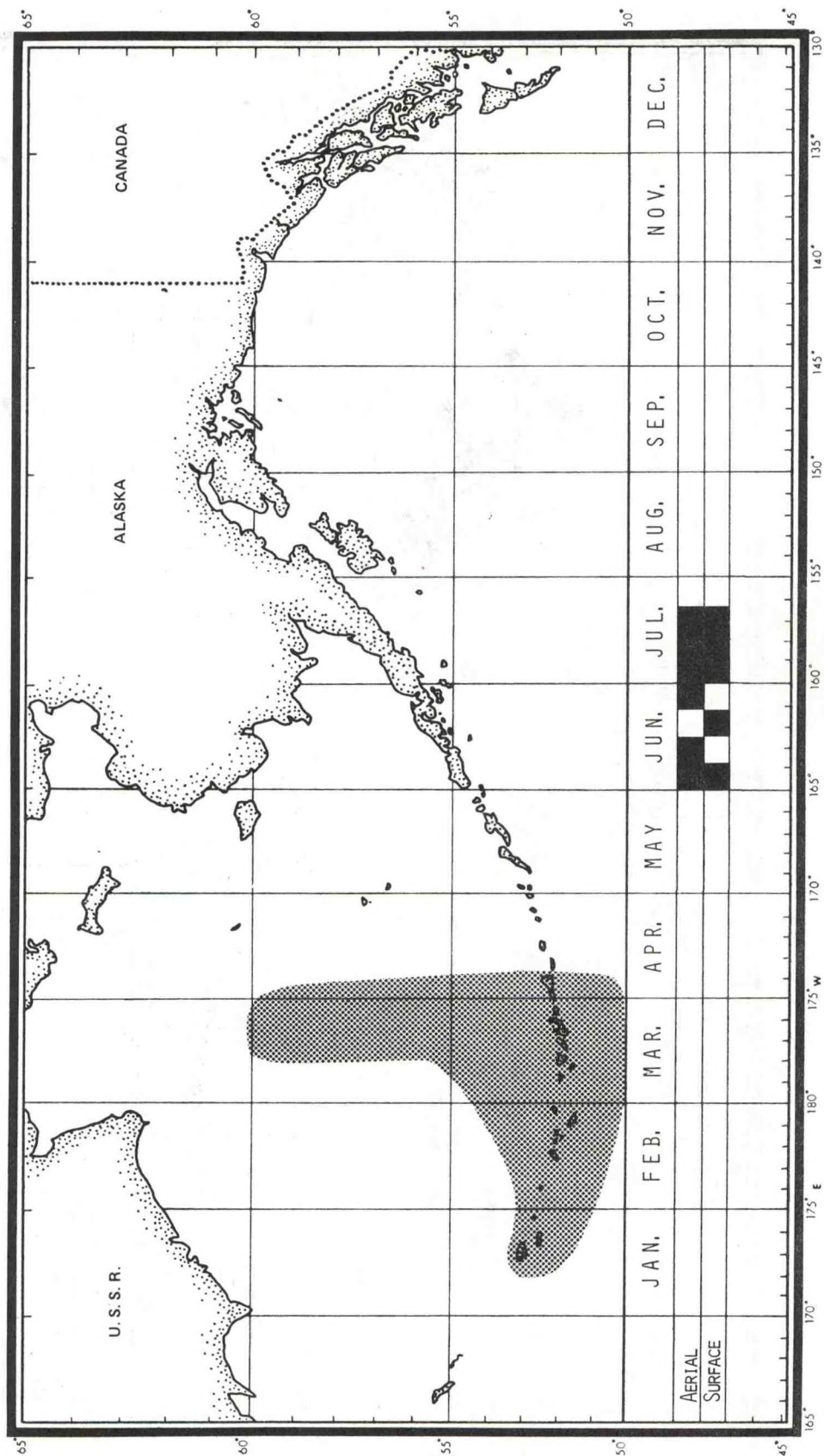


FIGURE 7. -- AERIAL AND SURFACE PATROLS OF JAPANESE HIGH SEAS SALMON FISHERY, 1971.



SHADED BLOCKS INDICATE QUARTERS OF MONTH THAT THE AREAS WERE PATROLLED

FIGURE 8. -- U.S.-U.S.S.R. FISHERIES AGREEMENTS OF FEBRUARY 1971 CONCERNING THE U.S. CONTIGUOUS FISHERY ZONE OFF ALASKA.

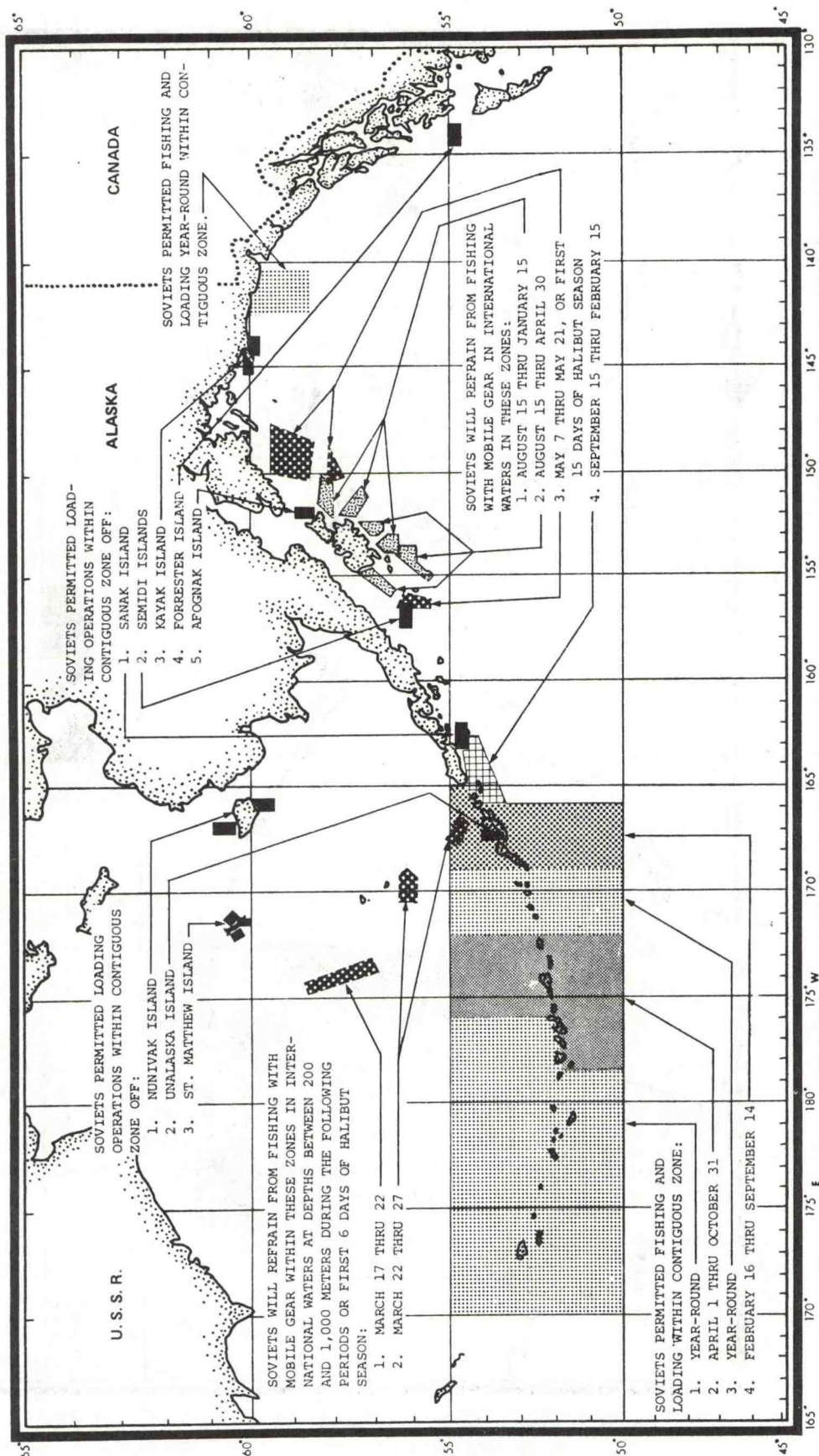


FIGURE 9. -- U.S. - JAPAN FISHERIES AGREEMENTS CONCERNING
THE U.S. CONTIGUOUS FISHERY ZONE OFF ALASKA DECEMBER 1970

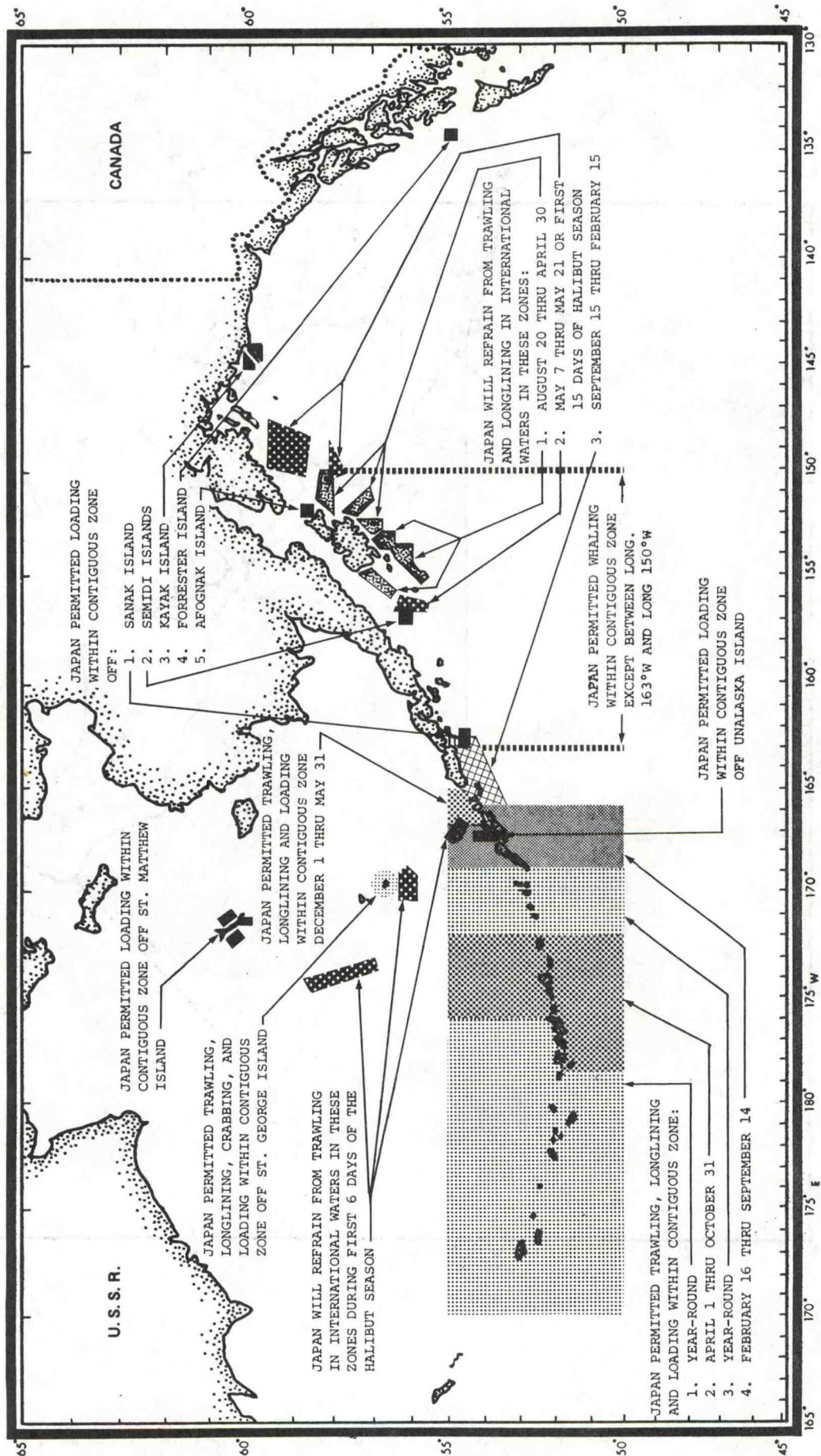
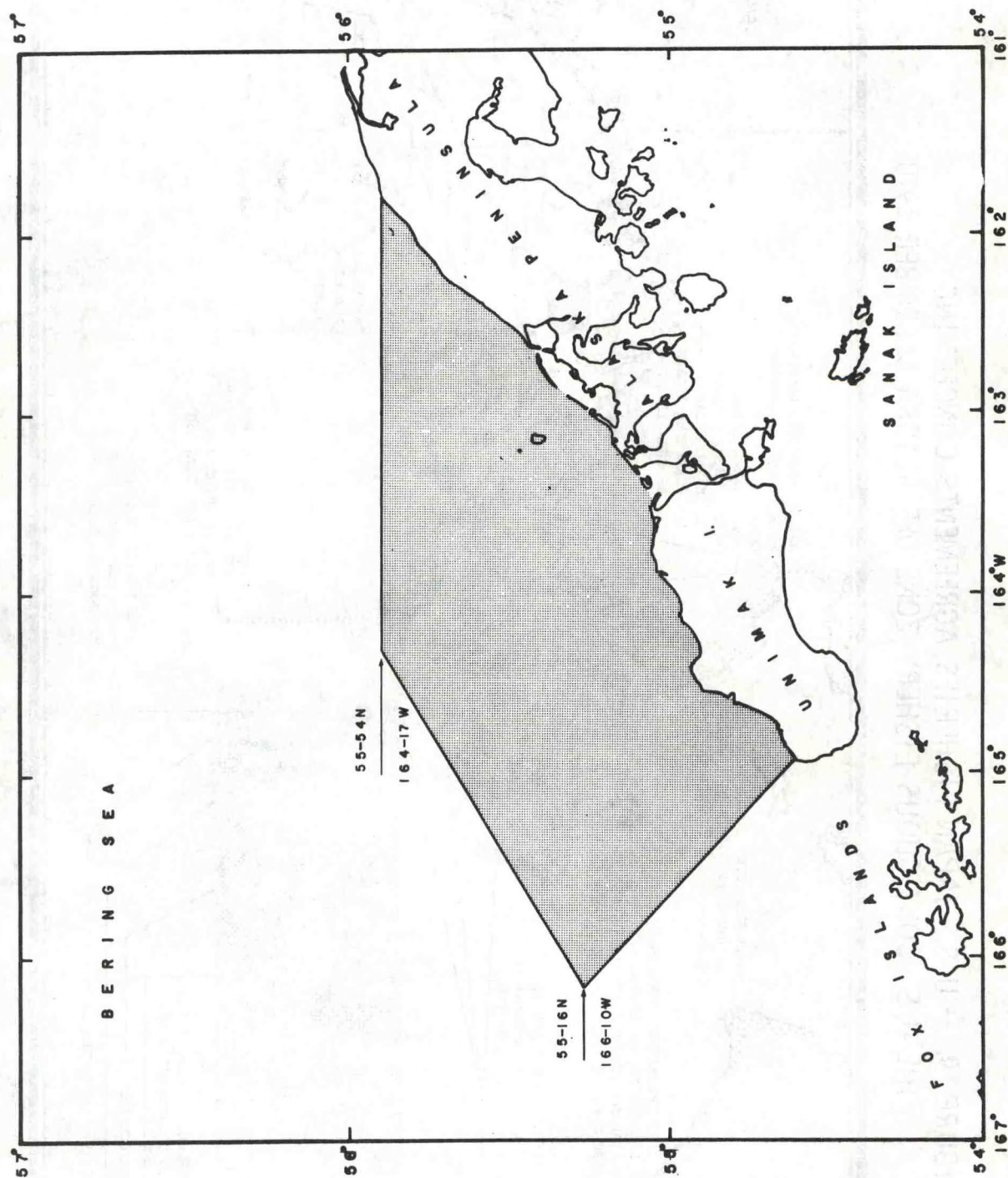


FIGURE 10. -- EASTERN BERING SEA CRAB POT SANCTUARY ESTABLISHED BY U. S. - JAPAN
AND U. S. - U. S. S. R. AGREEMENTS.



LIST OF
SOVIET FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS
OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1971

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
FACTORY SHIPS				
<u>Fish Factory Ships</u>				
<u>Lamut Class</u> - GRT-4,982, Length-362', Beam-53'				
Lamut			TP 0960	Petropavlovsk
<u>Professor Baranov Class</u> - GRT-13,571-14,340, Length-538', Beam-70'				
Kaliningradskiy Komsomolets			PP 0003	Vladivostok
Marshal Sokolovskiy			PP 0007	
Novaya Kakhovka			PP 0013	Petropavlovsk
Novaya Ladov			GP 0013	
Severnyy Polyus				
Sovetskoye Zapolyarye			SP 0014	Nevelsk
Tomsk			PP 0005	Vladivostok
Yulian Markhlevskii			SP 0013	Nevelsk
<u>Spassk Class</u> - GRT-18,000, Length-572', Beam-79'				
Sukhona			PP 3872	Vladivostok
Sulak			PP 3868	Vladivostok
Suzdal				Vladivostok
<u>Severodvinsk Class</u> - GRT-10,036, Length-510', Beam-66'				
Arman			PP 8801	
Chukotka		PP 0710	TP 0011	Petropavlovsk
Sovetskaya Kamchatka		PP 0708		Petropavlovsk
Sovetskaya Sakhalin				
<u>Zakharov Class</u> - GRT-12,675, Length-532', Beam-66'				
Aleksandr Kosarev			PZ 2715	Vladivostok
Aleksandr Obukhov			PZ 2708	Vladivostok
Ieronim Uborevich			PZ 2717	Vladivostok
Konstantin Sukhanov			PZ 2709	Vladivostok

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
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FACTORY SHIPS (cont'd)

Zakharov Class (cont'd)

Korablestroitel Klopotov
Kronid Korenov
Pavel Chebotnyagin

SZ 0718
PZ 2706

Vladivostok
Vladivostok

BASE SHIPS

Sovetskaya Arktika

PROCESSING REFRIGERATED SHIPS

Angara Class - GRT-945, Length-202', Beam-32'

Donets

Aktyubinsk Class - GRT-5,217, Length-424', Beam-55'

Ivan Stepanov
Kamenogorsk
Kramatorsk
Kurgan
Titaniya
Tselinograd
Volochnayevsk
Yaroslavl
Zelenogradsk

VK 0363

PT 0467
0477

PT 3466
S 0388
PT 3464

Nakhodka
Vladivostok 466
Vladivostok
Vladivostok 473
Vladivostok 480

Baltiysk Class - GRT-3,553, Length-376, Beam-46

Baltiysk
Chernyakhovsk
Gvardeysk
Zelenogorsk

Nakhodka 209
Nakhodka
Nakhodka 197
Vladivostok

Bratsk Class - GRT-2,288, Length-270', Beam-43'

Elton No. 34
Khanka No. 31
Khasan No. 29
Kizi No. 27

PR 8008
PR 8006
PR 8007
PR 8004

PR 3008
PR 3004

Vladivostok
Vladivostok 550
Vladivostok 543

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
<u>PROCESSING REFRIGERATED SHIPS (cont'd)</u>				
<u>Converted Medium Trawlers Class</u> - GRT-265, Length-125', Beam-24'				
Milkovo	RR			
<u>Khabarov Class</u> - GRT-650, Length-152', Beam-27'				
Amgun				
Koryaki	PP 0774	TT 0920		Petropavlovsk
Razdolnoe	PP 0916			
Sobolevo	PP 0923			Vladivostok
<u>Kustanay Class</u> - GRT-1,756, Length-260', Beam-41'				
Magadan				
<u>Pervomaysk Class</u> - GRT-3,321, Length-311', Beam-47'				
Pervomaysk No. 20		PR 3765		Vladivostok 407
Primorsk No. 19				Vladivostok 491
<u>Priboy Class</u> - GRT-9,660, Length-497', Beam-67'				
Altaiskie Gory		PT 3088		Vladivostok 684
Kamchatskie Gory				Vladivostok
Ostrov Shmidt				Vladivostok
Ostrov Shokalskogo		PT 3109		Vladivostok
Ostrov Ushakova				Vladivostok
Sakhalinskie Gory		SB 0870		Vladivostok 867
<u>Sevastopol Class</u> - GRT-5,527, Length-387', Beam-55'				
Arsenyev No. 22		PR 3532		Vladivostok 518
Churkin		PR 3534		Vladivostok 607
Volchansk		PR 3583		Vladivostok
<u>Sibir Class</u> - GRT-6,133, Length-429', Beam-55'				
Arkhip Kuindzhi		P 9429		Vladivostok 607
Ivan Kramskoy		PT 3022		Vladivostok
Khudozhnik Deyneka		PT 3038		
Khudozhnik S Gerasimov				
Sibir				Vladivostok
Viktor Vasnetsov				Vladivostok 308
Zolotoi Rog				Vladivostok 1094

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
PROCESSING REFRIGERATED SHIPS (cont'd)				
<u>Tavriya Class</u> - GRT-3,230-3,556, Length-326', Beam-46'				
Altair No. 25	RR 0035		PR 3035	
Boevoi *Boyevoy*	RR 0054		PR 3052	Vladivostok
Dmtrii Chasovitin No. 32	RR 0029			Vladivostok 569
Gutsul	RR 0048		PR 3048	Vladivostok
Ishim	RR 0042			Vladivostok 636
Iskona	RR 0044		PR 3043	Vladivostok 644
Kosmonavt	RR		PR 3059	Vladivostok
Molodezhnyy	RR 0057			
Mongo1	RR 0051			Vladivostok 743
Morekhod	RR		PR 3058	Vladivostok 1075
Namangan	RR		PR 3060	
Nanayets	RR 0049		PR 3049	Vladivostok 718
Sibir	RR 0033			
Sukhinichi	RR 0046		PR 3045	
Veteran	RR 0052		PR 3055	
Vitaliy Bonivur No. 23	RR 0024		PR 3024	Vladivostok 525

Yana Class - GRT-3,782, Length-365', Beam-48'

Indigirka				Vladivostok
Kuloy			PT 3515	Vladivostok 275
Uman				Vladivostok

Miscellaneous Class

Icha				
Tauysk				Vladivostok

CARGO SHIPS

Donbass Class - GRT-3,858, Length-355', Beam-48'

Arkhangelsk				
Daugan				

Miscellaneous Class

Anatoliy Serdv				
Feliks Dzerzhinskii				
General Bagration				
Omsk				Vladivostok
Sovetaskoye Primorye				

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
CARGO SHIPS (cont'd)				
<u>Miscellaneous Class (cont'd)</u>				
Sovetskaya Gavan Svirsk Ussuri			PKH 0068	Vladivostok
PASSENGER SHIPS				
<u>Mikhailail Uritskiy Class</u> - GRT-4,720-4,871, Length-401', Beam-53'				
Maria Ulyanova				
FUEL & WATER CARRIERS				
<u>Pevek Class</u> - GRT-3,330, Length-345', Beam-48'				
Abagur Erebus		TM 0137		Vladivostok
<u>Miscellaneous Class</u>				
Maksim Gorkii Sungari				Vladivostok
TANKERS				
Biryusa Narymneft Omsk Tyuman Neft Ukhta		TM 0434	PI 0075	Vladivostok
TUGS				
Besstrashniy Bulat Ispolnitelnyi Orel Reshitelnyy Stere-gushii			PCH 0265 SCH 0021 PCH 0235	Vladivostok Petro-pavlovsk Vladivostok 455 Vladivostok

STERN TRAWLERS

BMRT Mayakovskiy Class - GRT-3,170, Length-278', Beam-46'

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
Adimi	BMRT 0486		PB 0986	Nakhodka
Aleksandr Maksutov	BMRT 0475		TB 0975	Petropavlovsk
Aleksei Makhalin	BMRT 0456	PP 0837	TB 0956	Petropavlovsk
Amursk	BMRT 0323		PB 0823	Nakhodka 155
Aralsk	BMRT 0324		PB 0824	Nakhodka 376
Arkovo	BMRT 0362	KV 0559	SB 0861	Korsakov
Askold	BMRT 0367		PB 0867	Nakhodka 408
Baikal	BMRT 0335		PB 0835	Nakhodka 404
Barabash	BMRT 0347	KV 0552	SB 0847	Korsakov
Barabinsk	BMRT 0336		PB 0836	Nakhodka 109
Basargin	BMRT 0343		PB 0843	Nakhodka 376
Boris Gorinskii	BMRT 0450	PP 1018	TB 0950	Petropavlovsk
Braslav	BMRT 0341	PP 0726	TB 0841	Petropavlovsk
Danko	BMRT 0461		PB 0961	Nakhodka 502
Diomid	BMRT 0372	KV 0567	SB 0872	Korsakov
Ekvator	BMRT 0482		PB 4982	
Fyodor Kraynev	BMRT 0449		SB 0949	Korsakov
Ikhtiolog	BMRT 0279	SG 1418	TB 1279	Petropavlovsk
Illarion Rybakov	BMRT 0470	PP 0741	TB 0970	Petropavlovsk
Itelmen	BMRT 0399	PP 0732	TB 0899	Petropavlovsk
Ivan Chernopyatko	BMRT 0445		PB 0945	Nakhodka 461
Ivan Panov	BMRT 0423	KV 0582	SB 0923	Korsakov
Ivan Sereda	BMRT 0479	PP 0743	TB 0979	Petropavlovsk
Kamchatskaya Pravda	BMRT 0485	PP 0745	TB 0985	Petropavlovsk
Kamyshin	BMRT 0285	PP 0758	TB 0285	Petropavlovsk
Kanguaz	BMRT 0359		PB 0859	Nakhodka 399
Karagat	BMRT			
Kargopol	BMRT			
Katangli	BMRT 0491		SB 0991	Korsakov
Kazakhstan	BMRT 0387		PB 0887	Nakhodka 431
Kazalinsk	BMRT 0290	PP 0754	TB 0290	
Kazatin	BMRT 0291		TB 0291	
Khingan	BMRT 0354	PP 0727	TB 0853	Petropavlovsk
Klyuchevskoy	BMRT			
Kolyvan	BMRT 0288	PP 0750	TB 0288	Petropavlovsk
Kommunist	BMRT 0476		PB 0976	Nakhodka
Kommunist Ukrainy	BMRT 0492		PB 1992	Vladivostok 1100
Krechet	BMRT 0303		TB 0303	
Kuba	BMRT 0385	PP 0730	TB 0885	Petropavlovsk
Kulunda	BMRT 0293	PP 0753	TB 0293	Petropavlovsk
Kushka	BMRT 0292	PP 0752	TB 0292	
Leninets	BMRT 0494	PP 1486	TB 1994	Petropavlovsk

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)

BMRT Mayakovskiy Class (cont'd)

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
Lesoborsk	BMRT 0483	KV 0553	SB 0983	Korsakov 362
Lotus	BMRT 0496		PB 0996	Nakhodka
Luchegorsk	BMRT 0254		TB 0254	Petropavlovsk
Malki	BMRT 0265	PP 0805	TB 0265	
Mark Reshetnikov	BMRT 0455		PB 0955	Nakhodka
Markovo	BMRT		SI 0137	
Matematik	BMRT 0260		TB 0260	Petropavlovsk
Medik	BMRT 0261		KHB 0261	
Meteorolog	BMRT 0262		KHB 0262	
Mgachi	BMRT 0370	NV 0449	SB 0870	Nevel'sk 648
Nadezhdinsk	BMRT 0495		PB 0995	Nakhodka
Nakhodka	BMRT 0376		PB 0876	Nakhodka 416
Nikolai Ostrovski	BMRT 0371	PP 0731	TB 0871	Petropavlovsk
Novaya Era	BMRT 0466	KV 0539	SB 0966	Korsakov
Opala	BMRT 0339	PP 0728	TB 0866	Petropavlovsk
Ozyornii Kluchi	BMRT 0278		PB 0278	
Pakhacha	BMRT 0481	PP 0744	TB 0981	Petropavlovsk
Pasionariya	BMRT 0460	KV 0606	SB 0960	Korsakov 606
Paudzha	BMRT 0302	PP 0759	TB 0302	Petropavlovsk
Pechenga	BMRT 0363		PB 0863	Nakhodka 407
Perm	BMRT 0287		TB 0287	
Petr Ilichev	BMRT 0467		TB 1967	Petropavlovsk
Petr Ovchinikov	BMRT 0448	PP 1016	TB 0948	Petropavlovsk
Pogranichnik Strelnikov	BMRT		PB 0287	
Posyet	BMRT 0356		PB 0854	Nakhodka 392
Revolutsioner	BMRT 0468		PB 0968	
Sakhalin	BMRT 0383	KV 0590	SB 0883	Nevel'sk N280
Samara	BMRT 0289	KV 0468	SB 0289	Korsakov
Samarga	BMRT 0357		PB 0856	Nakhodka 396
Seroglazka	BMRT 0435		TB 1935	Petropavlovsk
Shturman Yelagin	BMRT 0469	PP 0740	TB 0969	Petro 759
Sibiryak	BMRT 0458		PB 0958	Nakhodka 493
Sidimi	BMRT 0348		PB 0848	Nakhodka 382
Sovetskaya Gavan				
Sovgavan	BMRT 0484		PB 0984	Nakhodka
Sovietskiye Profsoyuz	BMRT 0281		TB 0281	Petropavlovsk
Soyuz 3 *Tri*	BMRT			
Soyuz 4 *Chetyre*	BMRT 0283	PP 0747	TB 0283	Petropavlovsk
Soyuz 5 *Pyat*	BMRT 0284	KV 0525	SB 0284	Korsakov 383
Suifun	BMRT 0358		PB 0857	Nakhodka 398
Svetlaya	BMRT 0480	KV 0455	SB 0980	Korsakov 360
Tadzhikistan	BMRT 0391		PB 0891	Nakhodka 442

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)				
<u>BMRT Mayakovskiy Class (cont'd)</u>				
Tagil	BMRT			Nevel'sk
Taishet	BMRT 0421		PB 0921	Nakhodka 443
Taman	BMRT 0397		SB 0897	Korsakov
Tekhnolog	BMRT 0280	SG 1419	TB 1280	Petropavlovsk
Terney	BMRT 0487	SG 0001	PB 0987	Nakhodka 561
Tigil	BMRT 0304	KV 0531	SB 0911	Korsakov
Tikhvin	BMRT 0428		PB 0928	Nakhodka
Tretyakovo	BMRT 0426		PB 0926	Nakhodka 448
Trudovye Rezervy	BMRT 0440		TB 0940	Petropavlovsk
Tymovsk	BMRT 0498	KV 0547	SB 0998	Korsakov
Uzbekistan	BMRT 0380	PP 0729	TB 0880	Petropavlovsk
Valentin Kotelnikov	BMRT 0442	KV 0566	SB 0942	Korsakov
Vasiliy Vinevitin	BMRT 0446	KV 0456	SB 0946	Korsakov
Voskhod	BMRT 0437	PP 0835	TB 0937	Petropavlovsk
Yubilei Oktyabrya	BMRT 0464		PB 0964	
Yunost	BMRT 0462	PP 0836	TB 0962	Petropavlovsk
Zarubino	BMRT 0499	PP 0746	TB 0999	Petropavlovsk
15 Sezd Vlksm	BMRT 0443	PP 0735	TB 0943	Petropavlovsk
50 Let Vlksm	BMRT 0497		PB 0997	Nakhodka

RTM Atlantik Class - GRT-2,657, Length-270', Beam-45'

Akustik	RTM 7108	P 7108	Nakhodka
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Skryplev Class - GRT-4,699, Length-337', Beam-53'

Davydov		PA 2795	Vladivostok
Lokator		PA 0826	
Pelengator			
Skryplev		P 0508	Vladivostok 580

SRTM Zeleznyi Potok Class - GRT-775, Length-180', Beam-33'

Optomist	SRTM 1297		Nakhodka
Zheleznyi Potok	SRTM 1295		

SIDE TRAWLERS

SRTM Mayak Class - GRT-700, Length-178', Beam-31'

Amurskiy Partizan	SRTM		PI 0049	Nakhodka 623
Apparatchik	SRTM		PI 2099	
Argali	SRTM 8450	PP 0782	TI 0145	Petropavlovsk
Armaturshchik	SRTM 8456	GK 8124	PI 1047	Nakhodka

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

SRTM Mayak Class - cont'd

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
Blagoveshchensk	SRTM		PI 1052	Vladivostok
Botsman	SRTM 1319	KHO 4627	SI 0101	Nevelsk
Bratstvo	SRTM 1300		PI 0002	
Brigadir	SRTM		PI 2100	Vladivostok
Bylina	SRTM 8485		PI 2090	Vladivostok
Chelikhgra	SRTM 8436		PI 0801	Nakhodka
Chigrin	SRTM		TI 0162	
Chulym	SRTM	KHO 4631	SI 0124	Nevelsk
Dalnevostochnik	SRTM	NP 5275	SI 0134	
Dmitriy Levin	SRTM 8608	KHO 6757	SI 0109	
Doblest	SRTM 1302	PB 14098	PI 0006	
Doker	SRTM		SI 0133	Nevelsk
Domenshchik	SRTM	NP 5277		
Dubrava *Poisk*	SRTM 8486			Petropavlovsk
Dzhigit	SRTM		AR 6052	Vladivostok
Evekun	SRTM 1315		TI 0142	
Garpuner	SRTM 1307	NP 5229	SI 0106	Nevelsk 40
General Lvov	SRTM	KHO 4850	SI 0105	Nevelsk
Geograf	SRTM	PP 0791	1316	Petropavlovsk
Gornovoy	SRTM	PB 14006	PI 0005	
Iskra	SRTM 8462		PI 2080	Vladivostok
Kedrovka	SRTM 0004	PP 0795		
Khabarovskii Komsomolets	SRTM	KHO 4463	SI 1133	Nevelsk
Kitoboy	SRTM	NP 5206	SI 0101	Nevelsk
Krylaty	SRTM	PB 14012	PI 0013	Nakhodka
Laminariya	SRTM 8497			
Leninskoye	SRTM		SI 0136	
Lunniy	SRTM 8469	SD 0502	PI 1049	
Markovo	SRTM	KHO 4701	SI 0137	
Mars	SRTM 8601		SI 0111	
Molniya	SRTM 8465		PI 2083	Vladivostok
Motorist	SRTM 1289			
Nakhodka	SRTM 8422		PI 0034	Nakhodka
Nevelskii Komsomolets	SRTM		SI 0164	Nevelsk 32
Olga	SRTM	PB 14074		
Opolot Mira	SRTM 1306	KHO 4630	SI 0114	
Orel	SRTM		TI 0138	Petropavlovsk
Orianda	SRTM 8454	PP 0783	TI 0146	Petropavlovsk
Ossorka	SRTM		PI 2095	Vladivostok
Pauzhetka	SRTM 8487	PP 0736	TI 0149	Petropavlovsk
Pavel Butov *Bykov*	SRTM	KHO 6792	SI 0115	
Plankton	SRTM		NM 6517	

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)				
<u>SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)</u>				
Pogranichnik Abbasov	SRTM 8418		PI 2062	Vladivostok 672
Pogranichnik Buinevich	SRTM 8401		PI 2052	Vladivostok 642
Pogranichnik Denisenko	SRTM 8413	VK 0764		Vladivostok 665
Pogranichnik Dergach				
Poisk	SRTM 8414	PP 0780	TI 0137	Petro 740
Pogranichnik Dushnikov	SRTM 8405	VK 0766	PI 2055	Vladivostok 676
Pogranichnik Ermolyuk	SRTM 8410	PP 0778	TI 0110	Petropavlovsk
Pogranichnik Gayunov	SRTM 8406		PI 2056	Vladivostok
Pogranichnik Gladyshev	SRTM 8407		PI 2057	Vladivostok
Pogranichnik Golovin	SRTM 8404	VK 0998	PI 2054	Vladivostok 641
Pogranichnik Korzhukov	SRTM 8409	NP 7613	PI 2091	
Pogranichnik Mankovskii	SRTM 8403	VK 0765	PI 2053	
Pogranichnik Vetrich	SRTM 8412	NP 5191	SI 0116	Nevelsk 1107
Pogranichnik Yurin	SRTM		PI 2058	
Pogranichnik Zmeev	SRTM 8411	PP 0779	TI 0136	Petropavlovsk
Rakheta	SRTM 8447			Vladivostok
Rassvet	SRTM 8463		PI 2081	Vladivostok
Ravenstvo	SRTM 1279		PI 0023	Nakhodka
Sargassa	SRTM		PI 2336	Vladivostok
Schastye	SRTM 1277	NM 6507	PI 1051	Vladivostok 1071
Seymchan	SRTM			
Shimanovskiy	SRTM		SI 0135	Nevelsk
Shiveluch	SRTM 1291	PP 1502	TI 1502	Petropavlovsk
Shkotovo	SRTM 8441	NP 7617	SI 0808	Nevelsk
Shubertovo	SRTM 0002			
Sikhoteh-Alin	SRTM	PB 14103		
Sofiysk	SRTM	PP 0789	TI 0139	
Solnechniy	SRTM 8472	NP 5222	SI 0121	Nevelsk
Sozvezdie	SRTM 8464	VK 0794		Vladivostok 747
Sretensk	SRTM			
Stroitel'nyi	SRTM 8429	PP 0780	PI 2069	
Sudovoditel	SRTM 1316	PP 0739	TI 0140	
Svetozar	SRTM 1269	KHO 4633	SI 0125	Nevelsk
Svoboda	SRTM	PB 14014	PI 0026	
Svobodnyy	SRTM	AR 6021	NM 6508	Vladivostok
Tayvaza	SRTM 0003	PP 0794	TI 0159	
Tetyukhe	SRTM	PB 14100	PI 0030	
Tikhirka	SRTM	NP 5304	SI 0123	
Topol	SRTM 8495		PI 2092	Vladivostok 1098
Trud	SRTM 1274		PI 1274	Nakhodka 59
Tsunami	SRTM 8470	VK 0790	PI 2085	Vladivostok
Tunets	SRTM 8602		SI 0122	Petropavlovsk
Turgen	SRTM	PP 0742	TI 0150	
Uala	SRTM 1292	SG 1503	TI 1156	

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
Uelen	SRTM		PI 0050	Nakhodka
Ulibka	SRTM 8488	NP 7618	SI 0125	Nevelsk
Uasyugan	SRTM	KHO 4631	SI 0102	
Verabelik	SRTM	KHO 6756	SI 1264	Nevelsk
Verkholaz	SRTM	PP 0998	TI 1154	Petropavlovsk
Verkhoyansk	SRTM	PYA 6619	PI 1053	
Voditel	SRTM		SI 1132	
Vodolaz	SRTM	PP 1071	TI 1155	Petropavlovsk
Vysotnik	SRTM			
Vzryvnik	SRTM	PB 14061	PI 0003	
Yakutsk	SRTM		PI 0058	
Yaroslavskiy Komsomolets	SRTM 8489	VK 0805	PI 2091	Vladivostok
Zadzernyi	SRTM 8438	PP 0981	TI 0803	Petropavlovsk
Zarevo	SRTM 8466	PP 0784	TI 0147	Petropavlovsk
Zvezdnii	SRTM 8471		PI 2086	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8408		P 0108	Vladivostok 680
	SRTM 8415		PI 2060	Nakhodka
	SRTM 8419	VK 777	PI 2063	Vladivostok 677
	SRTM 8420		PI 2064	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8423	VK 719	PI 2066	Vladivostok 645
	SRTM 8426	VK 776	PI 2067	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8427	VK 208	PI 2068	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8428	VK 778	PI 0269	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8430	VK 782	PI 2071	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8431		P 8431	Vladivostok 679
	SRTM 8433		PI 2075	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8434		P 8434	Nakhodka 454
	SRTM 8435		PI 2074	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8437	NP 7638	SI 128	Nevelsk
	SRTM 8438	PP 781		Petropavlovsk
	SRTM 8439		P 439	
	SRTM 8442		PI 0807	Nakhodka
	SRTM 8448		PI 39	Nakhodka 459
	SRTM 8449			
	SRTM 8451		PI 2015	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8453			
	SRTM 8455			
	SRTM 8456	VK 790	PI 2076	
	SRTM 8457		PI 2077	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8458	VK 790	PI 2078	Vladivostok
	SRTM 8460	VK 791	PI 2079	Vladivostok 737
	SRTM 8461		PI 4045	
	SRTM 8480		SI 130	Nevelsk

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
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SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

SRTR Okean Class - GRT-505, Length-167', Beam-29'

Andromeda	SRTR 9162	KHO 4713	SI 0339	Kholmsk
Komandor	SRTR 9043	KHO 6814		Kholmsk
Ochakov	SRTR 9021	KHO 6813	SI 0345	Kholmsk
Olguya	SRTR 9089	KHO 6774		Kholmsk
Omega	SRTR 9022	KHO 4633	SI 0342	Kholmsk
Onor	SRTR 9088	KHO 4676	SI 0343	Kholmsk
Yuri Gagarin	SRTR 9164	NP 1153	PI 0323	

SRT Medium Trawlers - GRT-265-335, Length-125', Beam-24'

Abakan	SRT 1027	VK 0300		
Agat	SRT 1048	PB 14038	PI 0452	Nakhodka 193
Akademik Knipovich	SRT	PP 0777	PI 0452	
Aksaut	SRT 1032	PB 14032	P 1032	Nakhodka N120
Andriyan Nikolaev	SRT	PP 0822	T 0201	Petropavlovsk
Angren	SRT 1053	PB 14034	PI 0462	Nakhodka 42541
Avacha	SRT 1040	PB 1511	PI 0451	Nakhodka 136
Azov	SRT 1030	NP 42525	PI 0459	
Barguzin	SRT 1060	NP 1054		
Baykonur	SRT 1102	AR 6044	PI 1324	Vladivostok 669
Belgorod	SRT 1059	NP 42546	P 1059	
Berezino	SRT 4405	PB 42564	PI 0470	Nakhodka 202
Blagoveshchensk	SRT 0656	VK 0323	P 0656	Vladivostok
Bogatyr	SRT 4333	NP 42558	PI 2513	Nakhodka 90
Bronnitsa	SRT 0419	VK 0326		
Buinsk	SRT 0433	VK 0318		Vladivostok 200
Bukhtarminsk	SRT 1057	PB 15113	P 1057	Nakhodka 227
German Titov	SRT	PP 0843	TI 0397	Petropavlovsk
Ikla	SRT 0222	PP 1918	SK 0222	Nevelsk 972
Indra	SRT 1170	AR 6050	PK 1170	
Izvalta	SRT 1169	GK 8102	PI 1326	
Kambalnyy	SRT 4456	PP 0778	TI 0576	Petropavlovsk
Kamchatskiy Pioner	SRT	SG 1412	TK 0231	
Kamenny	SRT 4458	PP 0814	T 4453	Petropavlovsk
Kansk	SRT	PP 0997	TI 0416	Petropavlovsk
Karaga	SRT 4392	PP 0837	T 4392	
Karymskiy	SRT 1173	SG 1463	P 1173	Petropavlovsk
Kayum	SRT 4460	PP 0819	TI 0400	
Kerch	SRT 0219	M 0219	TK 0219	Petropavlovsk
Khamal	SRT 1128	PB 14014	PI 0319	Nakhodka 415
Kievsky Komsomolets	SRT 1122	NP 3260	S 1122	Nevelsk
Kit	SRT 0214	PP 0783	T 0214	Petropavlovsk
Klin	SRT	PP 0826	TI 0401	Petropavlovsk

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

SRT Medium Trawlers (cont'd)

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
Kombayner	SRT			
Konus	SRT	PP 0791	T 0205	
Korosten	SRT 4177	PP 0847	TI 0412	Petropavlovsk
Kosmonaut Egorov	SRT 1101	UN 6503	PI 1327	
Kostroma	SRT 0124	PP 0787	TI 0395	Vladivostok 551
Krasnodar	SRT	UK 1700	TI 0241	UST Kamchatsk
Krasnodon	SRT	UK 1760	T 0260	UST Kamchatsk
Krater	SRT	PP 0792	TI 0403	Petropavlovsk
Krilon	SRT	PP 0820	TI 0413	Petropavlovsk
Kroton	SRT	PP 0832	TI 0399	Petropavlovsk
Krutoy	SRT 4393	PP 0810	TI 0572	Petropavlovsk
Kuban	SRT	SG 1411	TK 0232	Petropavlovsk
Kundzha	SRT 1039	PB 14035	PI 0470	
Kuzachin	SRT 0208	PP 0889	TI 0405	Petropavlovsk
Lag	SRT 1136	NP 5213	SI 0349	Nevelsk
Lazo	SRT 1137	NP 5214	SI 0351	Nevelsk
Legenda	SRT 1143	NP 7538	TI 0352	Nevelsk
Lena	SRT 1144	NP 7550	S 1144	Nevelsk
Leshch	SRT	PP 0813	TI 0409	Petropavlovsk
Linza	SRT 1145	PP 5220	SI 0355	Nevelsk
Losos	SRT 0121	PP 0830	T 0125	Petropavlovsk
Mekhanik Lesovoy	SRT 0388	PP 0824	T 0388	Petropavlovsk
Mintay	SRT 1131	PB 15006	P 1131	Nakhodka 313
Mirakh	SRT 0225	TF 8024	PI 0308	Nakhodka 370
Montazhnik	SRT			
Nalim	SRT 4204	PB 15112	P 4334	Nakhodka
Neptun	SRT 4293	NP 7590		Nevelsk 1733
Nerpa	SRT 4528	NP 9639	SG 1411	
Ninase	SRT 0210	OZ 5567	SI 1391	Korsakov
Nord	SRT 4527	NP 7574	SI 0540	Nevelsk
Pankara	SRT 1067	NP 14039	P 1067	Nakhodka 267
Pavel Popovich	SRT 0239	GK 8101	PI 1329	Nakhodka 406
Pavlovsk	SRT 1117	NP 4411	SI 1607	Nevelsk
Pertominsk	SRT 1107	MN 6582	1107	Vladivostok
Pioner	SRT			
Plastun	SRT 1110	NP 5221	SI 0361	Nevelsk
Plyavinsk	SRT 1103	CHK 4437	SI 1607	Nevelsk 1927
Povenets	SRT 1118	NP 5228	SI 0362	Nevelsk 1057
Reguldi	SRT 0220	GK 8104	PI 1331	Nakhodka 438
Rokhuneeme	SRT 0219	PYA 6657	PK 0219	Vladivostok 638
Salatsgriva	SRT 4538			
Sazan	SRT 0007	PB 14031	PI 0487	Nakhodka

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FLEET NO.</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>	<u>HOME PORT</u>
SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)				
<u>SRT Medium Trawlers (cont'd)</u>				
Sedanka	SRT 0234	MN 6501	PI 2340	Vladivostok 559
Shelf	SRT 1166			Nevelsk
Shkiper	SRT 1140	NP 7540	SI 0382	Nevelsk
Shtil	SRT 0123	PP 0793	T 0123	Petropavlovsk
Shturman	SRT 1123	NP 7535	S 1123	Nevelsk
Sofia	SRT			
Som	SRT 4408	PP 0779	TI 1600	Petropavlovsk
Sozla	SRT 0209	PR 5087	SI 1388	
Sulin	SRT 0720	NP 0301	P 0720	Nakhodka 630
Tokmak	SRT 0019	NP 7634		
Ussuriysk	SRT 1154	NP 7556	S 1154	Nevelsk
Utes *Utio*	SRT 1167			
Uzhgorod	SRT 1161	NP 5237	SI 0379	Nevelsk
Valeriy Bykovskiy	SRT 4395	PP 0809	T 4395	
Varzuga	SRT 1022	PB 14065	PI 0475	
Vishera	SRT 1124	NP 5210	SI 0347	
Yubileinyi	SRT		TI 0151	

RESEARCH SHIPS

Adler *Tinro*	RT 0218		PG 4059	Vladivostok
Akademik Lets	SRT 0344	VK 0310	PI 2491	Vladivostok 196
Avtogenshchik *Tinro*	SRTM		PI 0058	Vladivostok
Bulduri *Tinro*	SRT	PP 1481	TI 1605	
Gornostay *Tinro*	SRTM	KHO 4631	SI 0107	Nevelsk
Iskatel *Tinro*	SRTM 8425		PI 4009	Vladivostok
Kosmicheskii *Tinro*	SRTM 8474		PI 4011	Vladivostok
Kril *Tinro*	SRTM		PI 4012	Vladivostok
Muzhestvo *Tinro*	SRTM		PI 1293	
Ogon *Tinro*	RT 0204			Vladivostok
Olenyok *Tinro*	SRTM		PI 2096	
Oriana *Tinro*	SRTM 8459			Vladivostok
Orlan	SRTR 9085	NP 7599		Nevelsk 1100
Sadgorod	SRTM		PI 4025	
Tavranchanka *Tinro*	SRTM 8444	PP 0785	TI 0144	Petropavlovsk
Valdemrpls *Tinro*	SRT 4555	PP 1483	TI 1585	Petropavlovsk

PATROL SHIPS

	<u>1/</u>			
Boikii	WK	VK 0404	PK 2047	Vladivostok
Flotinspektsiya 1	SRTM		PI 4002	

1/ Whale Killer

NUMBER

FLEET NO.

HULL NO.

HOME PORT

TYPE UNKNOWN

Askold
Narval

PL 0604

Nakhodka 456

LIST OF
JAPANESE FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS
OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1971

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
FACTORY SHIPS		
Fish		
Chiyo Maru	TK1-232	Groundfish and Salmon
Gyokuei Maru	TK1-333	Groundfish
Jinyo Maru	TK1-293	Salmon
Kashima Maru	TK1-182	Groundfish
Kizan Maru	TK1-432	Salmon
Kyokusan Maru	TK1-185	Salmon
Meisei Maru	TK1-370	Salmon
Meisei Maru No. 2	TK1-518	Salmon
Meiyo Maru	TK1-381	Salmon
Mineshima Maru	TK1-716	Groundfish
Miyajima Maru	TK1-137	Salmon
Nisshin Maru No. 2	TK1-280	Groundfish
Nojima Maru	TK1-302	Salmon
Ohtsu Maru	TK1-334	Salmon
Shikishima Maru	TK1-648	Groundfish
Shinano Maru	TK1-189	Salmon
Soyo Maru	TK1-330	Groundfish
Crab		
Keiko Maru	HK1-157	
Koyo Maru	TK1-163	
Whale		
Kyokuyo Maru No. 3	TK1-427	
Nisshin Maru No. 3	TK1-406	

1/
TRAWLERS

REGISTRY
NUMBER

REMARKS

Akashi Maru No. 18	YG1-239
Akashi Maru No. 19	YG1-240
Akashi Maru No. 56	YG1-256
Akashi Maru No. 57	YG1-257
Akashi Maru No. 58	YG1-259
Akashi Maru No. 59	YG1-260
Akashi Maru No. 61	YG1-261
Akashi Maru No. 62	YG1-262
Akashi Maru No. 63	YG1-266
Akashi Maru No. 65	YG1-267
Akashi Maru No. 66	YG1-273
Akashi Maru No. 67	YG1-275
Akashi Maru No. 68	YG1-280
Akashi Maru No. 69	YG1-281
Akashi Maru No. 71	YG1-289
Akashi Maru No. 72	YG1-290
Akashi Maru No. 73	YG1-299
Akashi Maru No. 75	YG1-300
Akashi Maru No. 76	YG1-304
Akashi Maru No. 77	YG1-305
Akatuki Maru	HK2-10814
Akiho Maru	NS1-430
Aoba Maru	NS1-492
Awagi Maru No. 20	HK2-11240
Awazi Maru No. 50	HK2-11109
Chitose *Titose* Maru	HK2-11757
Chuyo Maru No. 7	HK1-139
Daiei Maru No. 8	HK2-11968
Daiei Maru No. 12	HK2-11687
Daihiko Maru No. 18	HK2-11883
Ebisu Maru No. 11	HK2-11831
Ebisu Maru No. 21	HK1-383
Eifuku Maru No. 21	MG2-2541
Eiyo Maru	NS1-310
Fuyo Maru	F01-125
Hakurigi Maru	NS1-534
Hakurie Maru No. 2	TK1-71
Heikiu Maru No. 15	HK2-11517
Hiyo *Shiyo* Maru	NS1-232
Hokkai Maru	NS1-535
Hokko Maru No. 12	HK2-8983

1/ Side Trawlers, pair trawlers and Danish Seiners

TRAWLERS (cont'd)

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Hokuetsu Maru No. 21	HK1-270	
Hokushin Maru	NS1-537	
Hokuto Maru	NS1-538	
Hokutou Maru No. 3	HK1-241	
Hokuyou Maru	F01-279	
Hokoyou Maru No. 38	HK2-11718	
Hoyo Maru	F01-124	
Hukuyou Maru	F01-279	
Jinei Maru	HK2-11366	
Junyou Maru	F01-257	
Kaiho Maru No. 8	HK2-11756	
Kaiun Maru No. 18	HK2-10920	
Kaiun Maru No. 25	HK2-11794	
Kaiyo Maru	FS2-2134	
Kaiyo Maru	HK2-13516	
Katori Maru	NS1-485	
Katuki Maru	NS1-486	
Katura Maru No. 21	HK2-11967	
Kiyo Maru	F01-156	
Kofuku Maru No. 38	HK2-11758	
Kouyou Maru	FS1-278	
Kouyou Maru	NS1-296	
Koyo Maru	F01-278	
Kurgha Maru	F01-294	
Kyuhou Maru No. 5	HK2-11961	
Mitsu Maru No. 25	AM2-3022	
Mitu Maru No. 28	AM2-3104	
Mizuho Maru	NS1-429	
Myoken Maru No. 1	HK2-71960	
Nissei Maru No. 8		
Nitto Maru No. 5	HK1-227	
Nitto Maru No. 57	HK2-11467	
Oheko Maru No. 18	HK2-11883	
Otoha Maru	F01-293	
Rakuyo Maru	F01-261	
Riuyou Maru	NS1-297	
Ryuyo Maru		
Seiho Maru No. 8	HK2-11750	
Shoei Maru No. 15	HK2-9468	
Shoken Maru	HK2-10715	
Shunyo Maru	F01-260	
Syoken Maru	MG1-345	
Syoken Maru	HK2-10715	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TRAWLERS (cont'd)		
Syosei Maru No. 5	HK2-11311	
Syoyo Maru	F01-155	
Syuyo Maru	F01-284	
Taiyo Maru No. 32	TK1-641	
Tenyo Maru	MG1-510	
Tokuyo Maru No. 31	FS2-2185	
Toyo Maru	HK2-11681	
Tsushima Maru	NS1-420	
Wakaba Maru	NS1-493	
Wayou Maru	NS1-493	
Yashima Maru	NS1-419	
Yosi Maru No. 35	FS2-2186	
Yuro Maru No. 30	AM2-3416	
Yuryo Maru No. 30	IT2-2265	
Yuyo Maru	NS1-233	
Zenei Maru No. 21	HK2-13589	
Zenei Maru No. 38	HK2-11946	
Zenpo Maru No. 15		
Unidentified	F01-257	
Unidentified	F01-258	
Unidentified	F01-275	
Unidentified	HK2-8462	
Unidentified	HK2-11787	
Unidentified	MG1-265	
Unidentified	MG1-327	
Unidentified	NS1-296	
Unidentified	NS1-297	
Unidentified	NS1-451	
Unidentified	NS1-486	
Unidentified	NS1-493	

STERN TRAWLERS

Akebono Maru No. 11	HK1-196
Akebono Maru No. 12	TK1-620
Akebono Maru No. 15	YG1-298
Akebono Maru No. 16	TK1-635
Akebono Maru No. 17	HK1-206
Akebono Maru No. 20	YG1-367
Akebono Maru No. 21	TK1-644
Akebono Maru No. 22	TK1-688
Akebono Maru No. 27	TK1-729
Akebono Maru No. 52	TK1-429

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)		
Akebono Maru No. 71	TK1-491	
Akebono Maru No. 72	TK1-496	
Aso Maru	F01-81	
Chidori Maru No. 61	MG1-566	
Chuyo Maru No. 7	HK1-139	
Daian Maru No. 118	HK1-257	
Daiei Maru No. 2	IK1-152	
Daishin Maru No. 12	TK1-466	
Daishin Maru No. 23	TK1-555	
Daito Maru No. 70	HK1-238	
Eikyu Maru No. 25	MG1-421	
Eikyu Maru No. 81	HK1-281	
Fuji Maru	F01-167	
Fuji Maru No. 10	IG1-230	
Fukuho Maru No. 2	FS1-171	
Fukuho Maru No. 3	FS1-137	
Fukushin Maru No. 2	FS1-144	
Gyoan Maru No. 21	MG1-521	
Gyofuku Maru No. 15	FS1-177	
Haruna Maru	F01-220	
Hoko Maru No. 31	HK1-156	
Hokkou Maru No. 37	HK1-308	
Hokutou Maru No. 3	HK1-241	
Hokutsh Maru No. 7	HK1-241	
Honken Maru No. 18	HK1-202	
Ishikari Maru	F01-151	
Kaiko Maru No. 2	HK1-165	
Kaiko Maru No. 3	HK1-223	
Kaiun Maru No. 52	HK1-389	
Kakudai Maru No. 25	AT1-15	
Kashima Maru No. 11	MG1-411	
Kashima Maru No. 15	MG1-526	
Katata Maru	TK1-684	
Kitakami Maru	F01-132	
Kohoku Maru No. 5	HK1-170	
Kohoku Maru No. 6	HK1-171	
Kohoku Maru No. 8	HK1-215	
Kongo Maru	F01-221	
Kotobuki Maru No. 31	MG1-567	
Kotoshiro Maru No. 11	KM1-505	
Koyo Maru No. 2	TK1-629	
Koyo Maru No. 21	TK1-640	
Kurgha Maru	F01-294	

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Kyowa Maru No. 5	FS1-141	
Kyowa Maru No. 8	FS1-151	
Kyuei Maru No. 1	AM1-10	
Mito Maru No. 30	AM1-103	
Mito Maru No. 52	HK1-218	
Mutsu Maru No. 52	HK1-184	
Myoei Maru No. 30	AM1-85	
Nitaka Maru	F01-168	
Nitto Maru No. 71	HK1-137	
Ohtori Maru	TK1-759	
Oreient Maru No. 2	MG1-488	
Rikuzen Maru	TK1-755	
Ryoei Maru No. 38	MG1-602	
Ryokuei Maru		
Ryoun Maru No. 5	HK1-210	
Ryuhō Maru No. 11	MG1-416	
Ryuhō Maru No. 32	MG1-420	
Ryuyo Maru	TK1-546	
Shinei Maru No. 8	FS1-150	
Shinnichi Maru No. 31	TK1-673	
Shoei Maru No. 2	TK1-743	
Shotoku Maru No. 35	HK1-224	
Shoyo Maru	HK1-188	
Shunyo Maru No. 18	HK1-258	
Shyo Maru	HK1-221	
Soho Maru No. 83	AM1-127	
Soho Maru No. 32	AM1-78	
Taisei Maru No. 51	HK1-183	
Taisei Maru No. 56	HK1-266	
Taiyo Maru No. 51		
Taiyo Maru No. 82	YG1-148	
Takachiho Maru	F01-90	
Teisho Maru No. 18	FS1-148	
Tenyo Maru	YG1-370	
Tidori Maru No. 61	MG1-566	
Tomi Maru No. 81	HK1-350	
Tone Maru No. 15	HK1-213	
Tora Maru No. 18	HK1-213	
Yahata Maru No. 31	AM1-131	
Yamasan Maru No. 61	HK1-169	
Yamasan Maru No. 67	HK1-230	
Yamato Maru	F01-280	
Yashima Maru No. 3	EH1-306	
Yoshi Maru No. 22	FS1-146	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)		
Zenpo Maru No. 25	HK1-179	
Zuiho Maru No. 8	TK1-609	
Zuiyo Maru	TK1-503	
Zuiyo Maru No. 2	TK1-568	
Zuiyo Maru No. 3	TK10685	
Unidentified	AM1-147	
Unidentified	FS1-131	
Unidentified	HK1-262	
Unidentified	HK1-282	
Unidentified	HK1-440	
Unidentified	IK1-53	
Unidentified	MG1-462	
Unidentified	TK1-608	

TANGLE NET & POT FISHING VESSELS

Chiyo Maru No. 1	IT2-2100
Ebisu Maru No. 47	HK2-10974
Fuji Maru No. 7	TK2-794
Fukuyo Maru No. 8	HK2-11974
Hakuho Maru	AM2-2350
Heiyo Maru	NS1-451
Hokuyo Maru No. 36	HK2-10700
Houn Maru No. 38	HK2-10680
Katura Maru	HK2-9903
Keiko Maru No. 2	HK2-9446
Keiyo Maru No. 7	HK2-11077
Kofuku Maru No. 8	YM2-490
Konpira Maru No. 10	MG2-2045
Konpira Maru No. 20	
Kousei Maru No. 21	AM2-2701
Kosho Maru	MG2-2003
Koyo Maru No. 28	HK2-11971
Koyo Maru No. 30	
Koyokuyo Maru No. 18	AM2-2458
Kyokko Maru No. 18	
Matsu Maru No. 11	CB2-2985
Mutsu Maru No. 11	
Myojin Maru No. 5	AM2-3835
Nitto Maru No. 68	HK1-129
Ryokai Maru No. 15	
Sakae Maru No. 7	FS2-1486
Seiei Maru No. 28	HK2-11973
Shotoku Maru No. 68	IG2-1905
Suwa Maru No. 31	HK1-390

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TANGLE NET & POT FISHING VESSELS (cont'd)		
Taichu Maru No. 15	HK2-10575	
Taiyo Maru No. 32	TK1-641	
Tenryu Maru	F01-1	
Tokuyo Maru No. 23	FS2-1483	
Toyo Maru No. 58	HK2-10787	
Yoshi Maru No. 18	FS2-1675	
Zenpo Maru No. 37	HK2-11975	
Unidentified	HK1-387	
Unidentified	MG2-4085	
Unidentified	NS1-451	
Unidentified	NS1-450	

INDEPENDENT CRAB VESSELS

Chiyoda Maru	YM1-7	
Eikyu Maru No. 20	TK1-473	
Hoko Maru No. 30	HK2-10606	
Kensho Maru	MG1-536	
Koyo Maru No. 1	YG1-161	
Mituea Maru No. 11	YG1-162	
Mituea Maru No. 12	IT1-73	
Taisan Maru No. 1		
Tidori Maru No. 18	HK2-13737	
Unidentified	HK1-276	
Unidentified	HK2-10696 or 10690	
Unidentified		

SNAIL POT VESSELS

Anyo Maru	KN1-387	
Chiyoda		
Eikyu Maru No. 20	YM1-7	
Fuji Maru No. 1	TK1-489	
Fuku Maru No. 3	HK1-387	
Hoko Maru No. 30	TK1-473	
Kensho Maru	HK2-10606	
Mituea Maru No. 11	YG1-161	
Myoho Maru No. 12	HK1-396	
Syoryu Maru	KN1-311	
Unidentified	MG1-361	
Unidentified	HK2-13737	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
HERRING GILL-NETTERS		
Ebisu Maru No. 88	HK1-308	
Eikyu Maru No. 82	HK1-311	
Eishin Maru No. 30	HK1-227	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 55	HK1-189	
Hakurei Maru No. 2	IK1-7	
Hatsuei Maru No. 28	HK1-147	
Hatsuei Maru No. 38	HK1-313	
Kotoshiro Maru No. 28	KN1-260	
Mito Maru No. 82	HK1-298	
Ryuhō Maru No. 17	MG1-547	
Shinko Maru No. 3	HK1-318	
Tenyo Maru No. 18	MG1-350	
Tenyo Maru No. 25	MG1-502	
Tenyo Maru No. 37	MG1-473	
Tomi Maru No. 55		
Tune Maru No. 31	HK1-378	

LONGLINERS

Daiei Maru No. 85	IK1-31
Ebisu Maru No. 88	HK1-308
Eikyu Maru No. 82	HK1-311
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75	HK1-254
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 85	HK1-343
Hakkai Maru No. 8	NG1-233
Hakkai Maru No. 17	
Hatsuei Maru No. 28	HK1-147
Hatsuei Maru No. 38	HK1-313
Kiyo Maru No. 51	HK1-274
Koto Maru No. 2	TK1-392
Kotoshiro Maru No. 28	KN1-260
Matsto Maru No. 5	
Matsuei Maru No. 72	HK1-278
Mito Maru No. 38	HK1-153
Mito Maru No. 82	HK1-298
Ryuhō Maru No. 17	MG1-547
Ryusho Maru No. 2	TK1-541
Ryusho Maru No. 5	TK1-656
Ryusho Maru No. 7	TK1-758
Shinko Maru No. 3	HK1-318
Shintoku Maru No. 3	HK1-296
Shoyo Maru No. 5	TK1-713

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REMARKS

LONGLINERS (cont'd)

Sumiyoshi Maru No. 33	HK1-287
Tenyo Maru No. 25	MG1-502
Tenyu Maru No. 37	MG1-473
Tune Maru No. 31	HK1-378
Yusho Maru No. 2	TK1-479
Unidentified	HK1-247
Unidentified	IK1-30
Unidentified	TK1-650

SALMON GILL-NETTERS

Shinano Maru Fleet	
Kofuku Maru No. 58	HK2-11182
Sanyo Maru No. 27	HK2-10794
Taihei Maru No. 35	HK2-11212
Kaiun Maru No. 8	FS2-1747
Shintoku Maru No. 5	HK2-11376
Shoei Maru No. 51	HK2-13500
Hokugyo Maru No. 18	HK2-13551
Hokushin Maru No. 38	HK2-13508
Meisho Maru No. 31	MG2-3097
Chiyoki Maru No. 51	HK2-11696
Oto Maru No. 18	HK2-13509
Nichiren Maru	HK2-11256
Kosei Maru No. 25	HK2-13522
Mangyo Maru No. 18	HK2-11860
Daikichi Maru No. 12	HK2-11879
Ryujin Maru No. 2	HK2-11611
Nitto Maru No. 38	HK2-11639
Hokusen Maru No. 8	HK2-13526
Ohbayashi Maru No. 5	HK2-13709
Ryoyo Maru No. 2	HK2-13702
Sankichi Maru No. 8	HK2-3503
Yahiko Maru No. 5	HK2-11903
Kofuku Maru No. 58	HK2-11777
Zenei Maru No. 18	HK2-11202
Tora Maru No. 22	HK2-13671
Yahiko Maru No. 25	HK2-13593
Ebisu Maru No. 5	HK2-11667
Hokuetsu Maru No. 18	HK2-11679
Fukujin Maru No. 11	HK2-13666
Fukujin Maru No. 8	HK2-11588

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Shinano Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Hosei Maru No. 8	CB2-6076	
Tohaya Maru No. 35	CB2-3437	
Katsu Maru No. 3	CB2-3395	
Daikichi Maru No. 25	MG2-2403	
Chiyo Maru Fleet		
Daito Maru No. 58	HK2-11428	
Taian Maru No. 78	HK2-11502	
Yamasan Maru No. 88	HK2-13735	
Hokuyu Maru No. 18	HK2-11076	
Taisei Maru No. 21	HK2-11584	
Mutsu Maru No. 62	HK2-13678	
Kinjo Maru No. 58	HK2-13585	
Tomi Maru No. 32	HK2-11878	
Tenyu Maru No. 15	HK2-11807	
Kaiyo Maru No. 30	AM2-3768	
Ryokai Maru No. 25	AM2-3806	
Kotobuki Maru No. 21	IT2-2173	
Kinei Maru No. 51	IT2-2482	
Naka Maru	IT2-2249	
Shofuku Maru No. 28	MG2-2922	
Koei Maru No. 36	MG2-2980	
Aioi Maru No. 21	MG2-2640	
Hakuryu Maru No. 35	MG2-2893	
Kashima Maru No. 18	MG2-3062	
Shoichi Maru No. 3	MG2-3012	
Ojima Maru No. 15	MG2-2264	
Shinsei Maru No. 3	MG2-3133	
Daikichi Maru No. 33	MG2-3107	
Taihei Maru No. 3	MG2-3095	
Shinei Maru No. 57	MG2-2408	
Hakuo Maru No. 15	YM2-625	
Kyotoku Maru No. 8	FS2-2206	
Chokyu Maru No. 32	FS2-1813	
Kyoei Maru No. 18	IG2-1941	
Daiki Maru	IG2-1690	
Sanyo Maru No. 12	HK2-11541	
Kyokuko Maru No. 23	AM2-3277	
Shinsei Maru No. 1	MG2-2703	
Yamasen Maru No. 31	IG2-1858	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Nojima Maru Fleet		
Kaiun Maru No. 21	HK2-11545	
Nitto Maru No. 23	HK2-11666	
Hokko Maru No. 3	HK2-11802	
Hokuyo Maru No. 88	HK2-11603	
Shoun Maru No. 20	IT2-2735	
Minato Maru No. 5	MG2-2558	
Kintoku Maru No. 11	MG2-2505	
Koei Maru	MG2-2415	
Jinmei Maru No. 51	MG2-3156	
Kasuga Maru No. 32	FS2-2142	
Koyo Maru No. 85	FS2-2194	
Nikko Maru No. 38	FS2-1925	
Tatsumi Maru No. 22	FS2-2200	
Kaiyo Maru No. 28	FS2-1837	
Koun Maru No. 28	FS2-2092	
Suwa Maru No. 21	FS2-2048	
Meiji Maru No. 21	FS2-2143	
Tenyo Maru No. 23	FS2-1929	
Zuiho Maru No. 38	FS2-2205	
Sakae Maru No. 21	FS2-2021	
Daitei Maru No. 32	FS2-1931	
Kanei Maru No. 18	IG2-1950	
Kiya Maru No. 25	IG2-1426	
Kanei Maru No. 3	IG2-1530	
Nakayoshi Maru No. 25	IG2-3167	
Akita Maru No. 31	AT2-797	
Kofuku Maru No. 18	YM2-640	
Kiyo Maru No. 2	NG2-975	
Tateyama Maru No. 18	TY2-888	
Toyama Maru No. 20	TY2-925	
Hokichi Maru No. 58	TY2-953	
Kogyo Maru No. 32	TY2-926	
Daiei Maru No. 18	TY2-926	
Meisei Maru No. 2 Fleet		
Kikaku Maru No. 12	FS2-99184	
Kosei Maru No. 2	FS2-1935	
Choei Maru No. 7	FS2-1938	
Chitose Maru No. 35	FS2-2192	
Monju Maru No. 21	FS2-2215	
Konpira Maru No. 2	FS2-2105	

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REMARKS

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)

Meisei Maru No. 2 Fleet (cont'd)

Asahi Maru No. 10	FS2-1803
Yayoi Maru No. 21	FS2-2040
Fudo Maru No. 2	FS2-1829
Teiko Maru No. 28	FS2-1941
Kiku Maru No. 35	FS2-2024
Kaiyo Maru No. 38	FS2-1930
Taisei Maru No. 21	FS2-2017
Tokuei Maru No. 28	FS2-2050
Tokuei Maru No. 31	FS2-2088
Hokushu Maru No. 25	FS2-2020
Hokushu Maru No. 28	FS2-2128
Kiccho Maru No. 31	FS2-2014
Choei Maru No. 28	FS2-1958
Genkai Maru No. 58	FS2-1937
Taiyo Maru No. 21	FS2-1799
Daitei Maru No. 8	FS2-2022
Mansei Maru No. 18	IG2-1943
Daitei Maru No. 31	FS2-2010
Seikyo Maru No. 18	IG2-1908
Koshu Maru No. 18	IG2-1945
Daiichi Maru Jugo	IG2-1860
Obata Maru No. 25	IG2-1907
Shosei Maru No. 12	NS2-8891
Gyofuku Maru No. 18	FS2-1798
Shinnichi Maru No. 32	YM2-673
Kinsei Maru No. 21	NG2-1213
Eiwa Maru No. 25	TY2-927
Tenyu Maru No. 5	MG2-3056

Jinyo Maru Fleet

Shoichi Maru No. 5	HK2-13599
Shunyo Maru No. 36	HK2-13657
Sachi Maru No. 18	HK2-13555
Koei Maru No. 2	HK2-11540
Ishikari Maru No. 12	HK2-13684
Daiichi Maru Hachigo (No. 8)	IG2-1525
Kofuku Maru No. 32	MG2-2321
Daikichi Maru No. 18	HK2-11981
Tokichi Maru No. 11	HK2-10738
Zuiho Maru No. 10	HK2-13501
Heian Maru No. 21	HK2-11731
Tokoro Maru No. 18	HK2-11604

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Jinyo Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Hoken Maru No. 28	HK2-13704	
Ohbayashi Maru No. 8	HK2-13548	
Rinko Maru No. 8	HK2-13576	
Hokutaku Maru No. 2	HK2-11210	
Rausu Maru No. 15	HK2-13702	
Keikyu Maru No. 61	HK2-11888	
Hanasaki Maru No. 52	HK2-13600	
Kinsho Maru No. 15	HK2-13577	
Mito Maru No. 88	HK2-13738	
Tomi Maru No. 35	HK2-13518	
Kinei Maru No. 3	FS2-1661	
Tokai Maru No. 52	HK2-11052	
Kiya Maru No. 15	IG2-1428	
Niikappu Maru	HK2-13550	
Taisei Maru No. 36	HK2-11200	
Koshin Maru No. 28	HK2-13543	
Noboribetsu No. 2	HK2-13740	
Kyoshin Maru No. 18	CB2-3180	
Kinpo Maru No. 28	HK2-11880	
Kohoku Maru No. 51	HK2-13653	
Komai Maru No. 8	IG2-1763	
Eifuku Maru No. 11	MG2-3150	
Kizan Maru Fleet		
Seiki Maru No. 18	HK2-13612	
Choko Maru No. 25	MG2-2943	
Chidori Maru No. 57	MG2-2895	
Narita Maru No. 1	MG2-3018	
Kosho Maru No. 8	MG2-3051	
Uratomi Maru No. 11	IT2-1851	
Myojin Maru No. 3	MG2-3007	
Konpira Maru No. 18	MG2-2941	
Myojin Maru No. 21	MG2-2141	
Yakushi Maru No. 35	MG2-2687	
Kaiho Maru No. 8	MG2-3011	
Eikyu Maru No. 28	MG2-2928	
Koyo Maru No. 11	MG2-3063	
Kotobuki Maru No. 1	MG2-2807	
Hosho Maru No. 11	MG2-2808	
Tenyu Maru No. 28	MG2-2688	
Tenyu Maru Rogo	MG2-2881	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Kizan Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Hakko Maru No. 35	MG2-2480	
Taikei Maru No. 25	MG2-2690	
Seisho Maru No. 27	MG2-2981	
Kashima Maru No. 12	MG2-2711	
Koei Maru No. 51	MG2-3153	
Koei Maru	MG2-2300	
Ryuhō Maru No. 25	MG2-2906	
Sachi Maru No. 21	MG2-2685	
Yakushi Maru No. 11	AM2-3890	
Mutsu Maru No. 18	CB2-4060	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 31	MG2-2977	
Daikichi Maru No. 22	MG2-2265	
Tairyū Maru No. 2	MG2-3058	
Yae Maru No. 10	MG2-3141	
Tairyū Maru No. 7	MG2-2328	
Choun Maru No. 11	MG2-3087	
Gyoei Maru No. 18	MG2-3105	
Meiyo Maru Fleet		
Ryuhō Maru No. 5	HK2-11817	
Tomi Maru No. 15	HK2-11715	
Kashima Maru No. 21	MG2-3128	
Tomi Maru No. 12	HK2-13586	
Eifuku Maru No. 21	FS2-1815	
Zenho Maru No. 30	HK2-11966	
Heikyu Maru No. 21	HK2-11969	
Matsu Maru No. 18	FS2-1800	
Tomi Maru No. 36	AM2-3027	
Seiki Maru No. 31	FS2-1812	
Hakucho Maru No. 21	AM2-3632	
Heiun Maru No. 18	IT2-2221	
Matsu Maru No. 21	IT2-2220	
Hotoku Maru No. 18	IT2-2638	
Ume Maru No. 23	MG2-3088	
Choju Maru No. 15	MG2-2802	
Yugyo Maru No. 50	MG2-3001	
Seiki Maru No. 5	FS2-6	
Sakae Maru	MG2-3086	
Kakudai Maru No. 31	AT2-839	
Chokyu Maru No. 10	FS2-23	
Giho Maru No. 21	AT2-721	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Meiyo Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Junyo Maru No. 18	NG2-1053	
Shinei Maru No. 51	MG2-2878	
Taikoku Maru No. 3	TT2-1077	
Tomi Maru No. 5	HK2-13687	
Shosei Maru No. 12	HK2-11965	
Habomai Maru No. 3	HK2-11078	
Habomai Maru No. 5	HK2-11618	
Toyo Maru No. 8	HK2-11329	
Toyo Maru No. 10	HK2-13502	
Kinpu Maru No. 18	HK2-11868	
Tsuneo Maru No. 36	HK2-11830	
Koyo Maru No. 35	HK2-13578	
Kyokusan Maru Fleet		
Kumano Maru No. 36	CB2-6138	
Kumano Maru No. 18	CB2-3168	
Sanno Maru No. 8	FS2-1872	
Kaiun Maru No. 38	FS2-2212	
Koyo Maru No. 28	FS2-2096	
Eifuku Maru No. 28	FS2-7	
Taiko Maru No. 28	FS2-2213	
Chokyu Maru No. 38	FS2-2201	
Koun Maru No. 25	FS2-1877	
Seisho Maru No. 58	FS2-8	
Hosho Maru No. 28	MG2-2900	
Ryujin Maru No. 1	MG2-2692	
Kashima Maru No. 18	MG2-2933	
Taki Maru No. 108	IK2-3033	
Takoshima Maru No. 51	IK2-2750	
Takoshima Maru No. 56	IK2-2888	
Kyoei Maru No. 8	YM2-575	
Kumano Maru No. 18	FS2-1740	
Taiyo Maru No. 17	HK2-11803	
Kogyo Maru No. 128	HK2-13736	
Kumano Maru No. 72	CB2-2980	
Hosho Maru No. 21	HK2-11455	
Shotoku Maru No. 38	HK2-13504	
Taisei Maru No. 58	HK2-13675	
Yawata Maru No. 31	HK2-11370	
Yawata Maru No. 35	HK2-11780	
Kyosei Maru No. 55	HK2-13504	
Seitoku Maru No. 63	HK2-11770	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)

Kyokusan Maru Fleet (cont'd)

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Kinsei Maru No. 23	HK2-13601	
Choyo Maru No. 37	HK2-11475	
Daichu Maru No. 25	HK2-13621	
Hosho Maru No. 8	HK2-12000	

Otsu Maru Fleet

Seiho Maru No. 12	HK2-13741	
Toka Maru No. 2	MG2-2405	
Tenyo Maru No. 21	MG2-2938	
Gyoei Maru No. 10	MG2-2630	
Ohbayashi Maru No. 25	MG2-3145	
Koei Maru No. 3	MG2-2538	
Kaneo Maru	MG2-2401	
Kashima Maru No. 20	MG2-3047	
Ryuho Maru No. 35	MG2-3041	
Fukucho Maru No. 12	MG2-2848	
Sankichi Maru No. 38	FS2-2210	
Seiei Maru No. 28	FS2-2101	
Koyo Maru No. 53	FS2-2145	
Kaiun Maru No. 25	FS2-2108	
Kichi Maru No. 28	FS2-1932	
Eiyo Maru No. 35	FS2-2102	
Inari Maru No. 23	FS2-2203	
Gonei Maru No. 31	FS2-1926	
Geinichi Maru No. 3	TY2-928	
Mutsu Maru No. 53	HK2-11989	
Nitto Maru No. 55	HK2-11100	
Showa Maru No. 25	HK2-10686	
Kyokko Maru No. 21	AM2-3002	
Kinei Maru No. 53	IT2-2637	
Kyosho Maru No. 3	MG2-3127	
Hachiryu Maru No. 28	MG2-2840	
Myojin Maru No. 11	MG2-3113	
Kinei Maru No. 28	FS2-1843	
Yuei Maru No. 23	FS2-1924	
Mito Maru No. 85	HK2-13658	
Minato Maru No. 63	AM2-3584	
Daito Maru No. 12	MG2-3143	
Chidori Maru No. 53	MG2-2810	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Miyajima Maru Fleet		
Jinei Maru No. 11	HK2-11510	
Nitto Maru No. 3	HK2-13530	
Katsura Maru No. 11	HK2-11482	
Kaiun Maru No. 38	HK2-11921	
Zenryu Maru No. 35	HK2-11918	
Choei Maru No. 50	HK2-11445	
Tokichi Maru No. 18	HK2-11637	
Sachi Maru No. 25	HK2-13700	
Ryu Maru No. 18	IT2-2716	
Kifuku Maru No. 25	IT2-2664	
Yawata Maru No. 21	IT2-2497	
Kinsei Maru No. 53	IT2-2801	
Gyokichi Maru No. 7	MG2-3100	
Koshin Maru No. 7	MG2-3043	
Koyo Maru No. 55	FS2-1875	
Suwa Maru No. 38	FS2-1838	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 28	FS2-1876	
Kichi Maru No. 32	FS2-2098	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 38	FS2-2091	
Kasuga Maru No. 31	FS2-2141	
Shunyo Maru No. 8	FS2-1887	
Matsu Maru No. 35	FS2-2046	
Toyo Maru No. 8	FS2-1737	
Zensei Maru No. 6	IG2-1722	
Seisho Maru No. 18	CB2-3318	
Akita Maru No. 28	AT2-778	
Akita Maru No. 37	AT2-818	
Toyama Maru No. 18	TY2-886	
Shunei Maru No. 18	KA2-968	
Shincho Maru No. 8	KA2-937	
Yuko Maru No. 18	KA2-1025	
Yusho Maru No. 8	KA2-961	
Juei Maru No. 18	KA2-957	
Meisei Maru Fleet		
Choei Maru No. 50	HK2-11445	
Choyo Maru No. 51	HK2-11662	
Benten Maru No. 28	HK2-11068	
Keikyu Maru No. 55	HK2-11566	
Shoei Maru No. 23	HK2-13506	
Yae Maru No. 8	MG2-3137	
Wakashio Maru No. 31	HK2-13505	

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REMARKS

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)

Meisei Maru Fleet (cont'd)

Kiyo Maru No. 35	HK2-11945
Taisei Maru No. 53	HK2-11906
Kingyo Maru No. 15	HK2-11075
Shunyo Maru No. 12	HK2-11638
Keiyo Maru No. 5	HK2-13708
Benten Maru No. 31	HK2-11372
Kyoshin Maru No. 8	AM2-3900
Kichi Maru No. 3	FS2-2196
Taiho Maru No. 35	MG2-2727
Kaiko Maru	AM2-3635
Kiku Maru No. 28	AM2-3535
Seiun Maru No. 18	AM2-3548
Seishin Maru No. 15	AM2-3540
Yugyo Maru No. 18	AM2-3539
Takakiyo Maru No. 5	AM2-3698
Seifuku Maru No. 21	IT2-2714
Ebisu Maru No. 21	IT2-2669
Ryu Maru No. 26	IT2-2671
Kuromori Maru No. 25	IT2-2753
Kinsei Maru No. 38	IT2-2038
Kinsei Maru No. 35	IT2-2707
Shoichi Maru No. 5	FS2-5
Inari Maru No. 8	IT2-2595
Kinei Maru No. 56	IT2-2724
Tenyu Maru No. 21	IT2-2180
Konpira Maru No. 22	IT2-2326
Takaya Maru No. 18	IT2-2488

WHALE KILLERS

Fumi Maru No. 18	TK1-254
Konan Maru No. 17	TK1-207
Konan Maru No. 21	TK1-268
Konan Maru No. 22	TK1-272
Konan Maru No. 23	TK1-276
Konan Maru No. 25	TK1-286
Konan Maru No. 26	TK1-289
Konan Maru No. 27	TK1-299
Kyo Maru No. 10	TK1-188
Kyo Maru No. 11	TK1-200
Kyo Maru No. 12	TK1-220
Kyo Maru No. 15	TK1-219
Kyo Maru No. 21	TK1-351

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
WHALE KILLERS (cont'd)		
Kyo Maru No. 23	TK1-209	
Kyo Maru No. 25	TK1-211	
Kyo Maru No. 27	TK1-712	
Ryuhō Maru No. 3	TK1-346	
Ryuhō Maru No. 7	TK1-151	
Seki Maru No. 17	TK1-265	
Taka Maru	TK1-359	
Toshi Maru No. 11	TK1-507	
Toshi Maru No. 12	TK1-278	
Toshi Maru No. 15	TK1-287	
Toshi Maru No. 16	TK1-297	
Toshi Maru No. 17	TK1-298	
Toshi Maru No. 18	TK1-300	
Toshi Maru No. 25	TK1-449	
RESEARCH VESSELS		
Hokko Maru	HK1-300	
Iwaki Maru	FS1-157	
Wakashio Maru	HK1-148	
PATROL VESSELS		
Katsu Maru No. 2	TK1-252	
Konan Maru No. 10	TK1-146	
Konan Maru No. 18	TK1-217	
Kyo Maru No. 17		
CARGO SHIPS - REFRIGERATED & DRY HOLD		
Abugawa Maru	YG1-176	
Asagawa Maru		
Banshu Maru No. 16	YG1-176	
Banshu Maru No. 31	TK1-361	
Chichibu Maru	TK1-413	
Chichibu Maru No. 2	KN1-449	
Chiyoda Maru	TK1-366	
Chiyoda Maru No. 7	TK1-637	
Daien Maru No. 22		
Daien Maru No. 28	S01-478	
Daien Maru No. 28	S01-684	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
CARGO SHIPS - REFRIGERATED & DRY HOLD (cont'd)		
Daiho Maru	TK1-623	
Eiho Maru	TK1-355	
Eiho Maru	TK1-336	
Eiko Maru	TK1-38	
Eishin Maru	TK1-400	
Eiyo Maru	TK1-65	
Harukaze Maru	TK1-653	
Hokodate Maru No. 2	HK1-185	
Hoyo Maru	TK1-639	
Itsukushima Maru	TK1-155	
Juyo Maru		
Kamashima Maru	TK1-665	
Kazushima Maru	TK1-437	
Koan Maru	TK1-739	
Koei Maru	TK1-764	
Koei Maru No. 2		
Kokayisa Maru	HK1-254	
Koyo Maru No. 35	IK1-50	
Kurishima Maru	TK1-215	
Kyokko Maru	KN1-425	
Musashino Maru	TK1-676	
Matsukaze Maru	TK1-763	
Nichiwa Maru	TK1-588	
Nikkai Maru	TK1-718	
Nipponham Maru No. 1	HS1-1	
Sachikaze Maru	TK1-695	
Sakashima Maru	TK1-709	
Seiko Maru	TK1-813	
Seiko Maru	TK1-418	
Seiyol Maru No. 7		
Shoan Maru	TK1-696	
Shoyo Maru	TK1-404	
Shuyo Maru	TK1-592	
Sumiyoshi Maru No. 3	KN1-350	
Sumiyoshi Maru No. 62	KN1-648	
Taiho Maru		
Taisei Maru No. 2		
Taisei Maru No. 16	ME1-361	
Taisei Maru No. 18		
Taisei Maru No. 39	ME1-327	
Taisei Maru No. 41		
Taisei Maru No. 65	ME1-262	
Taisin Maru No. 1	IT1-73	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
CARGO SHIPS - REFRIGERATED & DRY HOLD (cont'd)		
Tamagawa Maru	YG1-167	
Toko Maru	TK1-415	
Tokuei Maru	TK1-667	
Tonichi Maru	HG1-11	
Tosa Maru	TK1-414	
Tsukishima Maru	TK1-191	
Tsushima Maru	TK1-659	
Yoho Maru	TK1-689	
Yuyo Maru	TK1-388	
Unidentified	KN1-441	
TANKERS		
Kakuyo Maru	TK1-727	
Koyo Maru	IK1-50	
Nisshin Maru		
Tenryo Maru		
Uko Maru		
Unidentified	TK1-343	
REPAIR SHIP		
Fukuyo Maru No. 1	F01-279	

LIST OF
SOUTH KOREAN FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS
OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1971

	<u>REMARKS</u>
Tae Yang No. 11	Factory Ship
Chilbosan No. 5	Cargo Ship
Tae Yang No. 12	Cargo Ship
Tae Yang No. 15	Cargo Ship
Cheog Yang Ho	Stern Trawler
Gae Yang Ho	Stern Trawler
Unidentified	Stern Trawler
Tae Yang No. 101	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 102	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 103	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 106	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 108	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 110	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 112	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 115	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 117	Trawler
Tae Yang No. 118	Trawler

GENERAL CHART OF AREAS REFERRED TO IN TEXT

