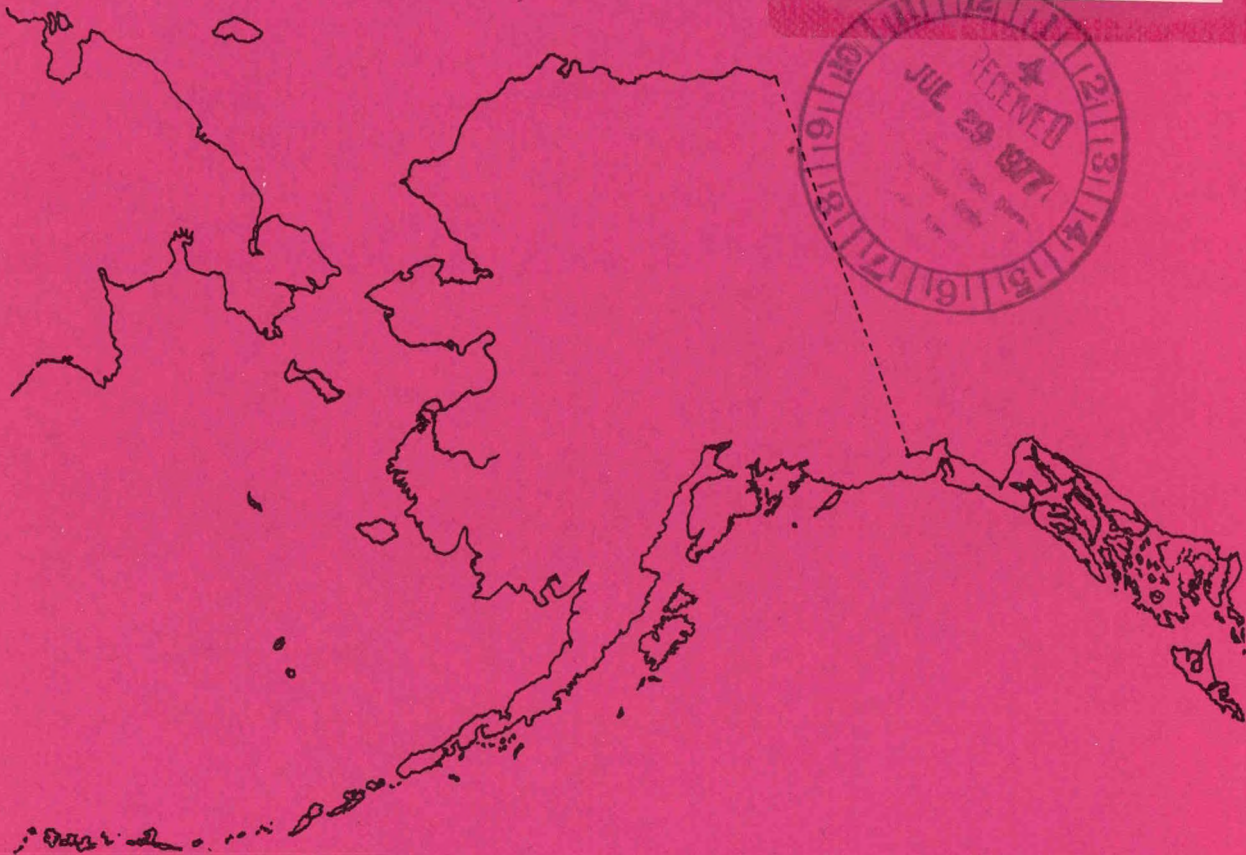


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FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES BEARING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA 1973



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Alaska Region

Juneau, Alaska
November, 1975

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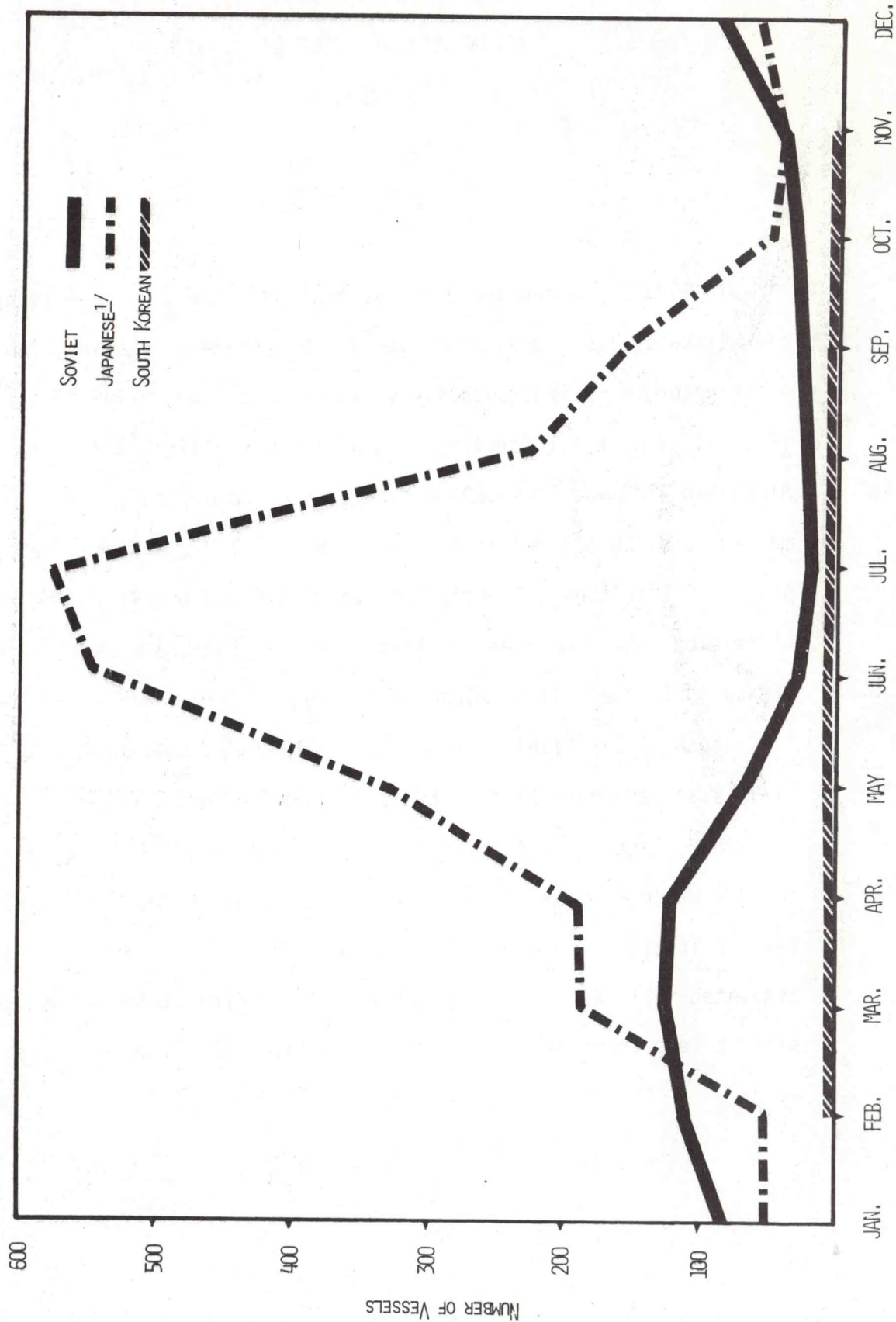
FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES
BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA
1973

INTRODUCTION

In 1973 Japan and the U.S.S.R. continued their massive fisheries off Alaska's coast, employing over 1,130 different vessels. The number of ships present simultaneously varied from a high of 597 to a low of 87 (Fig. 1). The total foreign catch of fish, shellfish and whales off Alaska in 1973 was 2,245,804 metric tons. The Japanese took 1,808,412 metric tons, 26,588 metric tons less than in 1972, and the Soviets took 457,399 metric tons, slightly less than they did in 1972. The major efforts by both countries remained in the Bering Sea with lighter pressures in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands chain.

South Korean fishing off Alaska in 1973 remained on a relatively small scale and consisted of ten independent stern trawlers and a longliner. The total number of South Korean vessels was one less than in 1972 but consisted of four more independently operating stern trawlers plus an initial single ship venture into the longline fishery. It is estimated that the 1973 catch totaled 7,737 metric tons, almost 50 percent less than the 1972 estimated catch of 13,150 metric tons.

FIGURE 1. -- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VESSELS IN SOVIET, JAPANESE, AND SOUTH KOREAN FISHERIES BY MONTH, 1973.



^{1/} INCLUDING JAPANESE SALMON FLEETS

Poland appeared on the Alaska scene for the first time when a single factory stern trawler fished briefly in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. Present from October 19 through November 1 its reported catch was 433 metric tons of Alaska pollock and herring.

Throughout 1973 the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) continued intensive joint fisheries patrols. Patrol ships and aircraft covered a record high 456,994 miles in enforcing U.S. fisheries laws and regulations, policing fisheries subject to international fisheries agreements, and maintaining surveillance of extra-treaty foreign fisheries.

UNITED STATES FISHERY PATROL ACTIVITIES

United States' fisheries patrols in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea off Alaska in 1973 covered 112,553 miles by ships and 344,441 miles by aircraft. 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 fisheries agreements and associated U.S. laws:

- A. International Convention for High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (commonly known as the INPFC) of 1952 - 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.
 - (4) U.S.-Republic of Korea Agreement implementing Public Law 89-658.

Aerial patrols were conducted by HU-16E (Grumman Albatross) piston-prop aircraft and H3 helicopters from the Coast Guard Air Station on Annette Island, and by C-130H (Lockheed Hercules) turbo-prop aircraft and H3 helicopters from the Coast Guard Air Station on Kodiak Island (Appendix Table 6). Surface patrols were conducted by the Alaska-based Coast Guard Cutters STORIS, CONFIDENCE, IRONWOOD, SWEETBRIER, SORREL, CITRUS, CLOVER, BALSAM, and BITTERSWEET, and by the Cutters WINONA,

MELLON, RUSH, MIDGETT, BOUTWELL, and JARVIS, which were assigned to the Alaska area on a rotational basis (Appendix Table 5).

A total of 93 boardings were made of 60 different foreign vessels in 1973. These included 60 enforcement and 25 courtesy boardings of Japanese vessels, 2 courtesy boardings of Soviet vessels, and 2 enforcement and 4 courtesy boardings of South Korean vessels.

Two foreign vessels were seized in 1973 for fishing within the U.S. contiguous fishery zone (CFZ) and 4,109 crab pots with their associated lines and buoys, all of Japanese origin, were seized within the contiguous fishery zone around St. Paul Island in the eastern Bering Sea. One foreign vessel was seized for possessing salmon and halibut in violation of the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC).

One was a South Korean vessel, a stern trawler, which was detected fishing in the CFZ ten and a half miles off Cape Cross in southeast Alaska. That violation resulted in penalties totaling \$100,000. The other was a Japanese stern trawler which was detected fishing 9.1 miles off Alava Point, Akutan Island in the Aleutian chain on the Bering Sea side. The total penalty in that case was \$230,000.

The 4,109 crab pots found from 9.5 to 12 miles off St. Paul Island in the eastern Bering Sea were eventually retrieved by two U.S. Coast Guard Cutters and one U.S. research ship and sold at public auction in Kodiak for the sum of \$35,446. The crab gear was discovered by a U.S. Coast Guard Cutter on routine patrol in that area but officials were unable to positively connect the gear with specific Japanese ships

operating in that area. After waiting for over a week in the vicinity, the gear was finally retrieved by U.S. patrol units. Available evidence indicated that the gear was set by catcher boats from the KOYO MARU fleet.

One Japanese vessel, a stern trawler, was seized in the Gulf of Alaska for possessing salmon and halibut in violation of the INPFC. It was released to the Japanese Government for prosecution in accordance with the Convention.

Three Japanese landbased salmon gillnet boats were detected fishing in violation of the INPFC 600 miles east of the salmon abstention line. The vessels abandoned their gear and fled. A Japanese patrol ship was notified of the violation and intercepted them before they could recross the Abstention Line at 175°W longitude ordering them to Japan for prosecution in accordance with the INPFC. Coast Guard Cutters retrieved approximately 18 miles of the abandoned gill net. Total penalties for each vessel were reported to have ranged from \$103,900 to \$137,266 plus a 100-day layoff in port which was imposed upon each vessel.

Details of the above and other reported violations of territorial waters, CFZ and international fisheries agreements are presented in Appendix Tables 8, 9, and 10.

NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS

In early 1973 the United States renegotiated its bilateral fishery agreements with the Soviet Union and extended for one year its bilateral agreement with Canada. The U.S.-Canadian agreement was unchanged.

In February 1973 United States and Soviet officials met in Moscow to renegotiate agreements pertaining to Soviet fishing in the U.S. CFZ and Soviet crab fisheries in the eastern Bering Sea. The agreements went into effect for a period of two years upon their signing in Moscow on February 21, 1973. Many of the features of the old agreements were carried forward into the new agreements. The major changes in the U.S.-Soviet CFZ agreement affecting fishing operations in the Alaska area are as follows:

- (1) The period during which Soviet fishing and loading is permitted within the CFZ west of 176° west longitude north of the Aleutian Islands was shortened four months.
- (2) The period during which Soviet fishing and loading is permitted in the CFZ between 172° and 176° west longitudes north of the Aleutian Islands was shortened three months.
- (3) The period during which Soviet fishing and loading is permitted in the CFZ west of 178°30' west longitude south of the Aleutian Islands was shortened four months.
- (4) The provision for Soviet fishing in the CFZ between 166° and 169° west longitudes south of the Aleutian Islands was eliminated.

(5) The period during which Soviet fishing and loading is permitted in the CFZ between 172° and 178°30' west longitudes south of the Aleutian Islands was reduced three months.

(6) The provision for Soviet loading operations in the CFZ off the Semidi Islands in the western Gulf of Alaska was discontinued.

(7) A new area in the CFZ south of Unalaska Island in the eastern Aleutians was established for Soviet loading operations.

(8) The period during which Soviets refrain from fishing in the three areas outside the CFZ in the Gulf of Alaska was changed from the first 15 days of the halibut season to 3-3/4 days before and 3-1/2 days after the opening of the halibut season.

(9) The period during which Soviets refrain from fishing with mobile gear in the three areas in the Bering Sea was changed from the first six days of the halibut season to 3-3/4 days before and 3-1/2 days after the opening of the halibut season.

(10) A provision was added restricting the Soviet's eastern Bering Sea flatfish catch (primarily yellowfin sole) to 100,000 metric tons - which was the annual average catch for the years 1969-71.

(11) The period during which Soviets refrain from using mobile gear in one of the six areas outside the CFZ off Kodiak Island was extended by 3-1/2 months.

(12) An additional agreement was enacted setting forth procedures to facilitate the settlement of claims advanced by a national of one country against a national of the other country as a result of financial loss arising from damage to fishing vessels or to fishing gear and to prevent fishing conflicts between fishing vessels of both countries carrying out fishing operations in the same area.

The major changes in the U.S.-Soviet crab agreement are as follows:

(1) The annual king crab quota was reduced from 23,000 cases or about 572,700 crabs to 260,000 crabs - a reduction of about 55 percent.

(2) The annual quota of tanner crab was reduced from 35,000 cases or approximately 5,281,500 crabs to 4,200,000 crabs - a reduction of over 20 percent.

(3) The crab fishing grounds in the eastern Bering Sea were divided into a "southern" area and a "northern" area each with separate king and tanner crab quotas. The southern area includes all the grounds historically fished by the Soviets and encompasses virtually all the area used by U.S. fishermen. The crab quotas allocated the Soviets in the southern area are 100,000 king crabs and 1,800,000 tanner crabs. Those are reductions in the allowable catches in that area of approximately 62 percent for king crab and 67 percent for tanner crab.

(4) Retention of female tanner crab is prohibited.

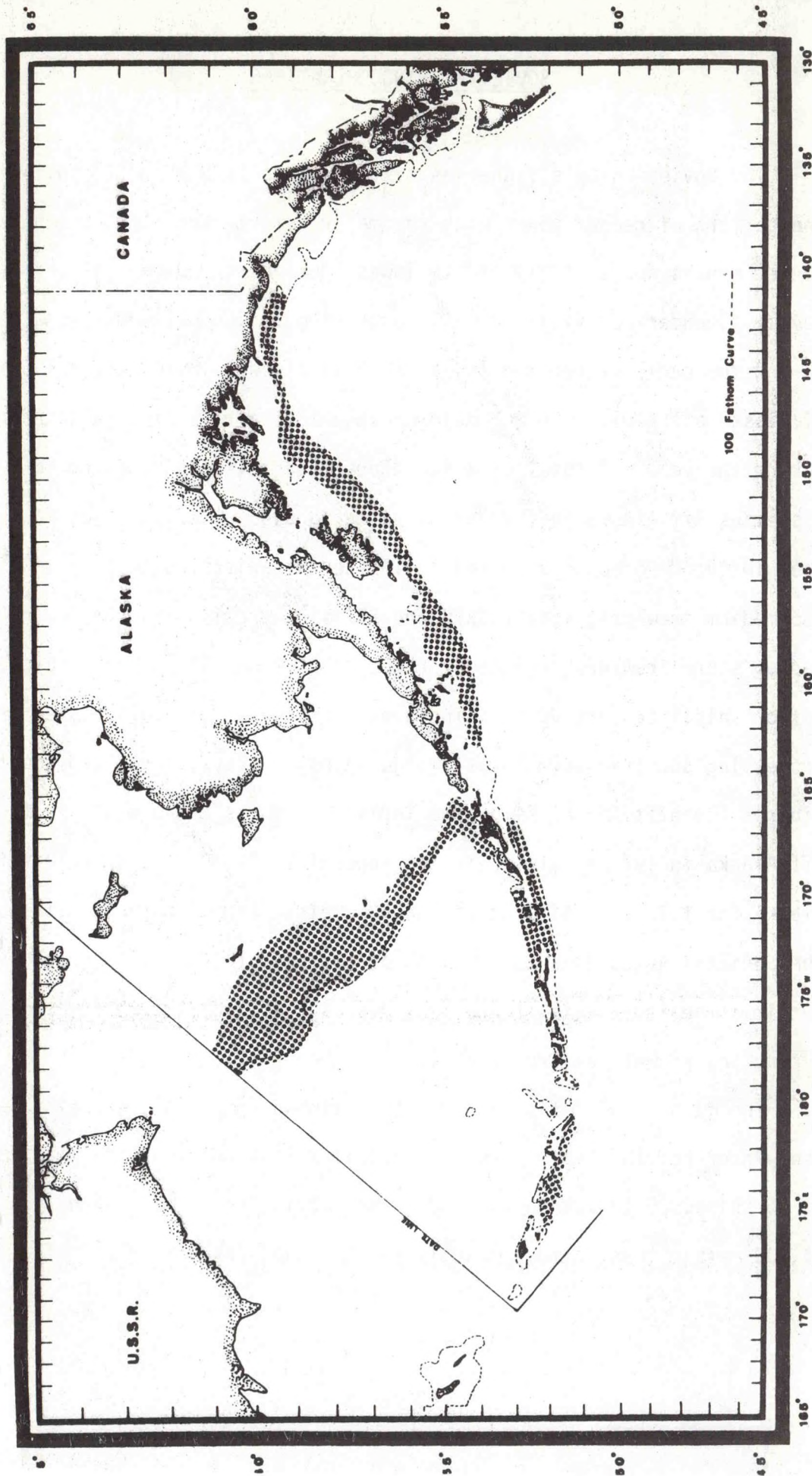
(5) Soviet crab fishing is restricted to use of pots only and use of destructive tangle nets was eliminated.

SOVIET FISHING OPERATIONS

The Soviet Union's fisheries off Alaska in 1973 (Fig. 2) followed the pattern of recent years with the major effort occurring during the winter months and activity at its lowest during the summer. A shift in Soviet flounder activity, normally occurring in the eastern Bering Sea during the early winter months, to a fleet fishery in the central Gulf of Alaska off Kodiak was the major change in their fishing pattern during the year. A total of 414 different Soviet ships engaged in fisheries off Alaska in 1973 as compared to 544 in 1972 and 469 in 1971. They included 96 support vessels, 119 stern trawlers, primarily BMRTs, 185 medium trawlers, mostly SRTM and SRT side trawlers with a few new medium stern trawlers included for the first time, 11 research ships, 3 patrol ship. Support vessels included factory ships, refrigerated processing and transport ships, cargo ships, tankers, tugs, and passenger liners. Identity by class of the individual ships engaged in the fishery off Alaska in 1973 is listed in the Appendix. The Soviet catch off Alaska for 1973 is estimated at 232,000 metric tons. Data supplied by the Soviets indicates a total catch of approximately 457,000 metric tons but it is believed this figure includes catches from the northwestern Bering Sea as well as from off Alaska.

The major Soviet fishing effort continued to be in the Bering Sea. The winter herring fishery in the central Bering Sea reached a maximum of 65 ships, 25 less than in 1972. The herring catch was slightly over 34,000 metric tons, almost exactly half of that taken in 1972. The

FIGURE 2. -- SOVIET FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, 1973.



winter flounder fishery failed to materialize in the eastern Bering Sea in 1973, apparently partly because of ice conditions and a scarcity of resource. As mentioned earlier, the fleet that would normally have been engaged in this fishery moved into the Gulf of Alaska near Kodiak. Total flatfish catches for the Soviets off Alaska were estimated at 22,117 metric tons. Further discussion on catch figures can be found in the "Groundfish Trawl Fishery" section. The groundfish trawl fishery along the Continental Shelf edge in the Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska and Aleutians was conducted at about the same level in 1973 as in 1972. Pacific ocean perch comprised less than 10 percent of the total catch, losing completely their importance as a target species. The bulk of the catch was Alaska pollock with Atka mackerel as the second most abundant species, reaching as high as 18 percent in the western Gulf of Alaska. The Soviet shrimp fishery in the Gulf of Alaska in 1973 again employed SRTM medium trawlers centered near the Shumagin Islands, but at about half the strength of the 1972 fishery. The estimated catch was between 1,500 and 2,000 metric tons. For the second year in a row there was no Soviet crab fishery in the eastern Bering Sea. The Soviet Pacific whaling fleets, as in recent years, remained far off shore and no whales were reported taken in the Alaskan area.

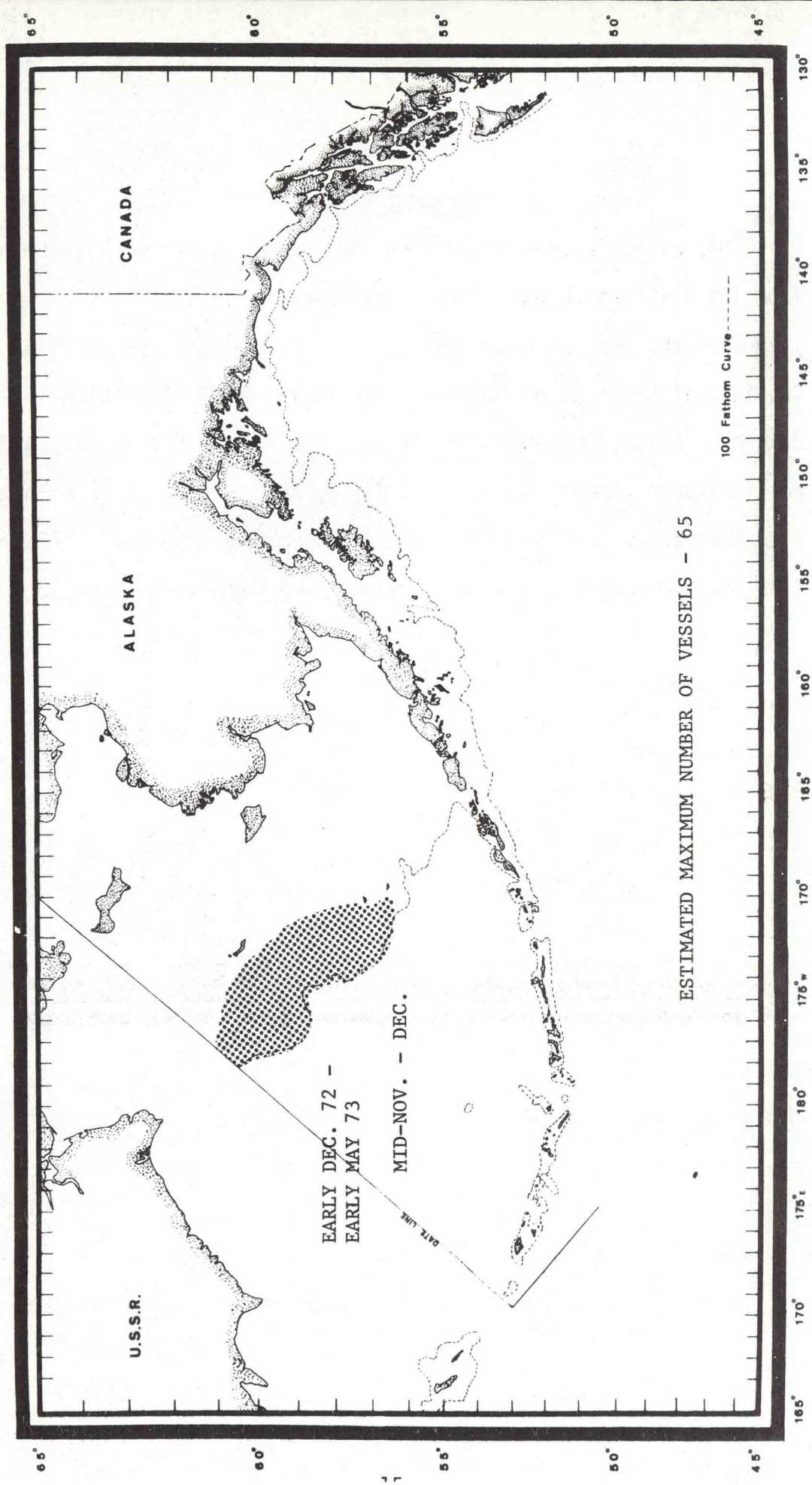
Herring Fishery

The Soviets continued their annual winter herring fishery (Fig. 3) north and west of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. The 1973 expedition began in early December 1972 and extended into the first week of May 1973, a month longer than 1972. The peak fleet was about 65 vessels in 1973 as compared to 90 in 1972. The number of ships present simultaneously was 15 to 25 less except for March when the number was about equal. The fishery was centered near the Continental Shelf edge in March and April and some of the trawlers apparently fished for other species, primarily Alaska pollock, in addition to herring. The catch of herring was 34,361 metric tons in 1973 as compared to over 67,000 metric tons in 1972.

The 1973 fishery began in early December 1972 with 20 to 25 trawlers. The fleet remained at that level through December and began increasing in January. The peak fleet of about 65 vessels (10 BMRT stern trawlers, 40 SRTM medium trawlers, 5 SRT medium trawlers, and 10 support ships) was reached in late January. The fleet remained at that strength through March. The number of vessels dropped to between 40 and 45 in April and the first week in May when the expedition ended.

The 1974 herring fishery was begun in mid-November 1973 by 5 to 10 trawlers. The fleet increased to over 30 trawlers in early December and remained at that level through the end of the month. Fishing was again on the traditional herring grounds northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea.

FIGURE 3. -- SOVIET HERRING FISHING AREA, 1973.

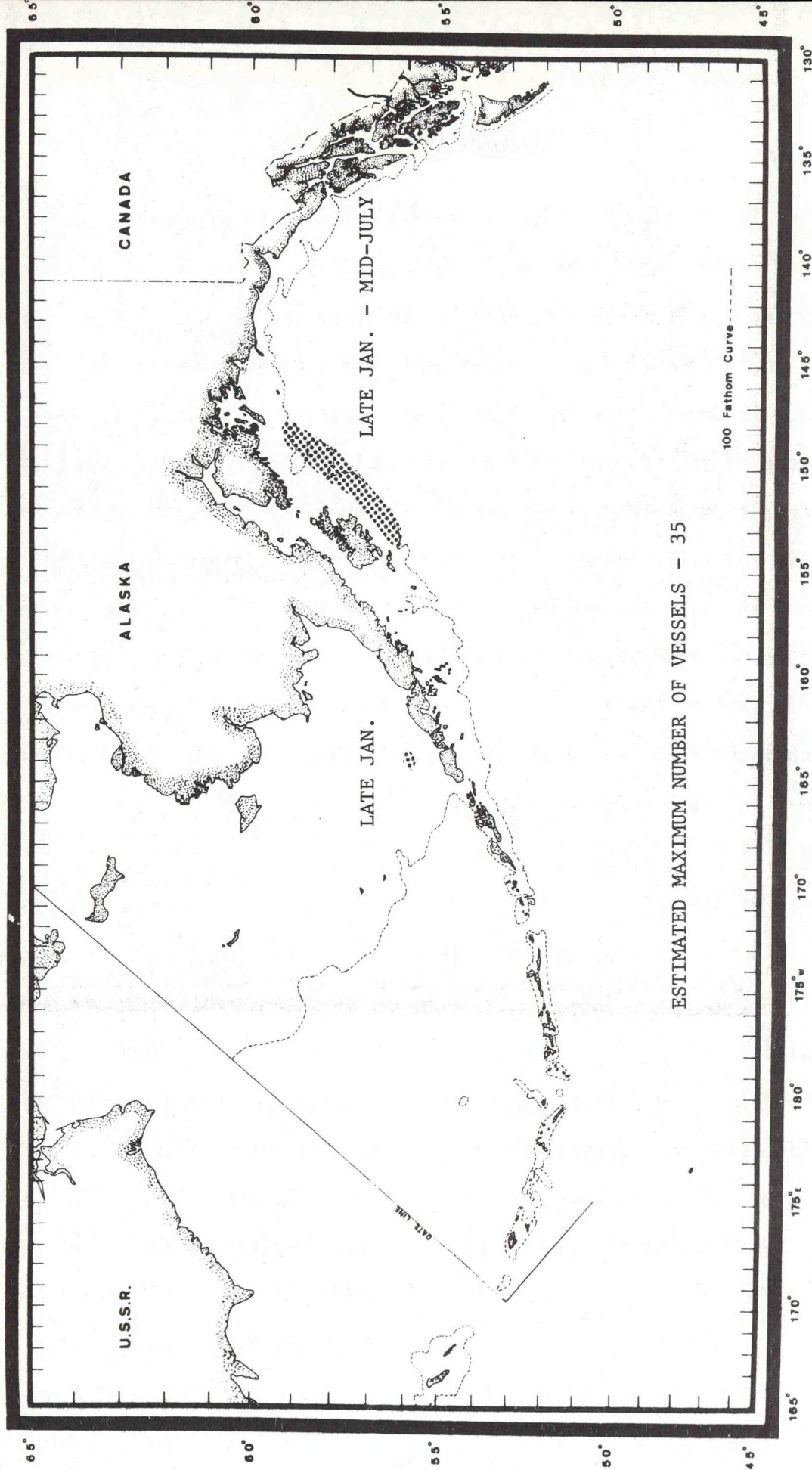


Flounder Fishery

The Soviet flounder fishery in 1973 was marked by an abrupt departure from the traditional operation of past years. For the first year since 1959 when the Soviets began their annual flounder expedition on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea, the fishery failed to develop. Soviet fishing on the traditional eastern Bering Sea grounds was limited to 2 BMRTs and 2 SRTMs for about two weeks in late January.

The Soviets did, however, take flounder in the Gulf of Alaska in 1973. As discussed in the "Groundfish Trawl Fishery" section.

FIGURE 4. -- SOVIET FLOUNDER FISHING AREA, 1973.



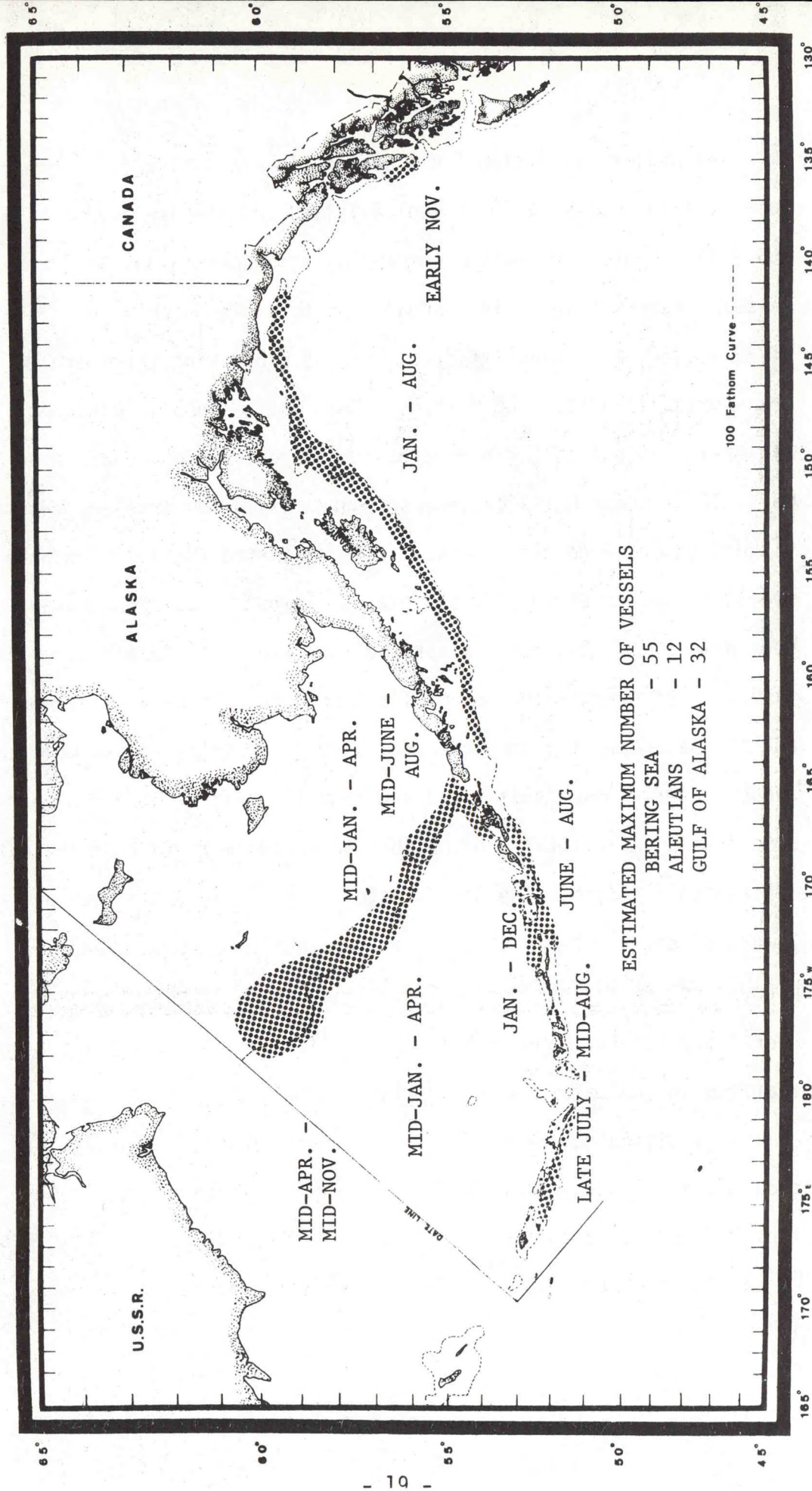
Groundfish Trawl Fishery

Soviet trawlers fish for several species of groundfish near the Continental Shelf edge in the Gulf of Alaska, along the Aleutian Islands chain, and in the Bering Sea. In the past few years Soviet trawlers in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutians have broadened their efforts to take several species of round and flatfish as well as the long-standing target species of rockfish. In 1973 the Soviets conducted their first intensive fishery for flounder and Alaska pollock in the Gulf for three months during the winter. During the remainder of the year the Gulf fishery was conducted at a lower level, similar to past years. Fishing along the Aleutians in 1973 was a minor operation by independent trawlers. The Bering Sea trawl fishery for groundfish continued as a year-round venture with the number of trawlers fluctuating between one and two dozen.

Gulf of Alaska

Soviet trawling in the Gulf of Alaska (Fig. 5) in 1973 was highlighted by the initiation of an intensive three month fishery for Alaska pollock and flounder on Albatross Bank south of Kodiak Island. That expedition was a fleet type operation centered around a factory ship and processing refrigerated transports and involving various classes of medium and stern trawlers. During most of the other nine months of 1973 Soviet trawling in the Gulf was a low keyed operation involving traditional independent trawlers. From the mid-1960's through 1972 Soviet trawling in the Gulf of Alaska was principally by independent trawlers fishing primarily for rockfishes and in recent years other species of round and flatfishes.

FIGURE 5. -- SOVIET GROUNDFISH TRAWL FISHING AREA, 1973.



The winter expedition for Alaska pollock and flounder began on outer Chiniak Gully south of Kodiak Island in late January with 11 SRT and 2 SRTM medium trawlers accompanying a factory ship. The number of vessels increased to 25 in February and to 28 in March. The peak fleet of 32 vessels including 1 factory ship, 3 processing refrigerated transports, 11 SRTs, 8 SRTMs and 9 BMRTs was reached in early April. By mid-April the effort began to drop and the expedition ended in early May. In mid-December a factory ship and six medium trawlers resumed the fishery on outer Portlock Bank. It is estimated the 1973 catch of this fleet, exclusive of the BMRTs, totaled between 20 and 25 thousand metric tons with 60 to 70 percent Alaska pollock and 30 to 40 percent flatfishes. The primary species of flatfish were rock sole, flathead sole, and the secondary species were rex sole, dover sole, and turbot taken in deeper water. Some Pacific cod and a small quantity of ocean perch were also taken. A sprinkling of halibut was evident in most of the catches containing flatfish. The Soviet catch figures for this fleet are much lower, slightly under 9,000 tons, with flatfish making up only one percent of the catch. Direct observation of the fishery (which involved over 1,500 trawler days) indicate these figures and the proportion of flatfish in the catch to be unreliable.

In addition to the expedition described above, a fishery for groundfish by independent trawlers taking an estimated 53,000 metric tons was conducted in the Gulf of Alaska. From January through mid-August the number of such trawlers varied from one to half a dozen BMRTs

and one to two SRTMs. Fishing during those months was primarily on outer Portlock and Albatross Banks in the central Gulf with lesser activity between Cape St. Elias and Cape Spencer in the eastern Gulf and between Chirikof Island and the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf. From late August through October, 10 independent trawlers, mostly BMRTs fished in the central Gulf, primarily on outer Portlock and Albatross Banks. The number of independent trawlers decreased to four in November and remained at that level through the end of the year with fishing remaining centered in the central Gulf. The catch for this fleet was approximately 60 percent pollock with Atka mackerel comprising the second highest species at 18 percent. Pacific ocean perch and similar rockfish, once the target species for this fishery, comprised only 8 percent of the catch.

Aleutian Islands

In 1973, as in past years, trawling along the Aleutian Islands (Fig. 5) was again a minor fishery conducted during the summer months. According to Soviet officials trawl catches along the Aleutian in recent years have included a variety of other species such as sculpins, rat tails, Atka mackerel, etc., as well as the traditional rockfish. It is estimated the 1973 Aleutian catch totaled between 15 and 18 thousand metric tons.

Fishing along the Aleutians began in early June by one stern trawler in the Segum-Amukta Pass area in the central Aleutians and by the end of the month the fleet had increased to four BMRT's and four SRTM's.

The fishery remained at about that level and in that area until late July when the fleet increased to 6 BMRT's and 2 SRTM's and split with half the effort near Seguam and Amukta Passes area and the other half off the Rat Islands in the western Aleutians. In early August the fleet declined to 4 BMRT's, 2 in the central Aleutians and 2 in the western Aleutians. Fishing ended in late August.

Bering Sea

Soviet trawling for groundfish in the Bering Sea (Fig. 5) continued as a year-round expedition along the Continental Shelf edge from north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians to the northwest into the central Bering Sea. The two primary fishing areas were just north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians and northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. The principal species caught were arrowtooth flounder, sablefish and ocean perch north of the Fox Islands and Alaska pollock and yellowfin sole in the central Bering Sea. It is estimated the Soviets 1973 eastern and central Bering Sea groundfish catch totaled between 75 and 100 thousand metric tons.

In January and the first half of February fishing was centered northwest of the Fox Islands and involved nearly 20 SRTM medium trawlers and 4 small stern trawlers (SRTK). In the latter half of February and during March the fleet was scattered from north of the Fox Islands to near the Pribilof Islands with the number of medium trawlers decreasing to 6 and the number of stern trawlers of all classes increasing to 9.

In early April the number of trawlers increased sharply ranging up to 20 medium trawlers and 6 stern trawlers north of the Fox Islands and 6 medium trawlers and 15 stern trawlers off the Pribilofs. In May the major effort was northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea where up to 5 medium trawlers and 10 stern trawlers fished, while the effort in the eastern Bering Sea north of the Fox Islands and Unimak Pass dropped from 15 to 8 medium trawlers. During the summer months of June, July and August the Bering Sea groundfish trawl fleet split into two groups with 5 to 8 medium trawlers fishing between Fox Islands and the Pribilof Islands in the eastern Bering Sea and about 10 medium trawlers and occasionally a stern trawler fishing northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. The fleet remained divided in September, October, and November but the major emphasis was in the eastern Bering Sea where about a dozen medium trawlers fished and less effort in the central Bering Sea where about a half dozen medium trawlers and 1 to 4 stern trawlers fished. In December fishing was entirely in the eastern Bering Sea where 8 to 10 medium trawlers and up to 18 stern trawlers operated.

Pacific Ocean Perch Fishery

In recent years Soviet trawlers fishing in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands chain have sought a variety of species rather than fishing principally for ocean perch as in the 1960's. That trend was much more pronounced in 1973, particularly in the Gulf of Alaska where the major emphasis was on taking Alaska pollock and flounder. Ocean perch in 1973 clearly became an incidental species comprising less than 2 percent of the catch. Soviet trawling in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands is discussed in the "Groundfish Trawl Fishery" section.

Crab Fishery

The Soviet eastern Bering Sea crab fishery conducted annually from 1959 through 1971 but discontinued in 1972 again did not take place in 1973.

Under the terms of the new agreement signed by the Soviet Union and the United States on February 21, 1973, the Soviet crab quota was reduced from 23,000 cases (48 one-half pound cans per case of king crab) the equivalent of approximately 575,000 crabs to 260,000 crab. The Soviet tanner crab quota was reduced by 20 percent from 35,000 cases (equivalent to about 5.4 million crab) to 4.2 million crab. The new agreement also increased the size of king crab that could be retained to 15.8 cms. in minimum carapace width and eliminated the use of tangle nets, restricting the fishery to pots only.

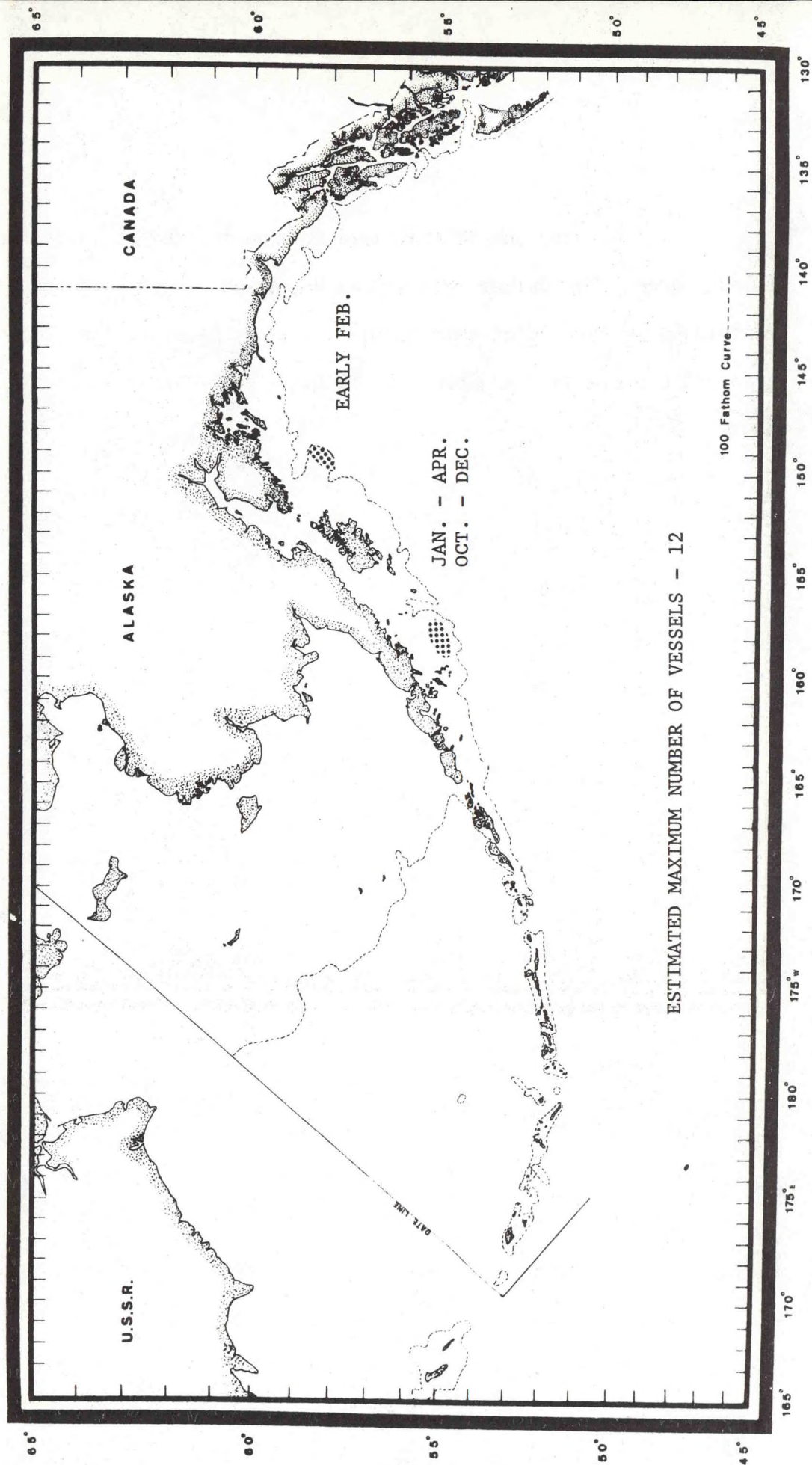
Although there were some indications from Soviet officials that they would mount a crab fishery on the Continental Shelf north of the Alaska peninsula in 1973 no sign of such fishery was ever observed. The low quota, with the required transition from tangle net gear to pot gear called for by the U.S.-Soviet agreement, probably influenced their decision to terminate this fishery.

Shrimp Fishery

In 1973 the Soviets fished for shrimp in the Gulf of Alaska (Fig. 6) from the end of January through late April, about the same period as in the previous year, and then, for the first time since 1966, from late October through December. Except for two weeks of exploratory fishing by two vessels on Portlock Bank fishing was entirely in the Shumagin Islands area. The Soviets again employed SRTM medium trawlers in this fishery and the 1973 fleet averaged about one-half the size of the 1972 fleet. From February through late April, as in recent years, the shrimp fleet was accompanied by a Soviet whale killer vessel serving as a patrol ship. Observations in 1973 indicate the trawlers experienced small catches and it is estimated the 1973 catch totaled between 1,500 and 2,000 metric tons. Soviet catch figures show 3,177 metric tons for this fishery, but close observation by U.S. patrol units indicate the validity of this figure to be extremely doubtful.

At the end of January two SRTM's, apparently conducting exploratory operations, began fishing on outer Portlock Bank east of Kodiak Island. They remained in that area for about two weeks and then shifted to the Shumagin Islands the second week in February. The number of SRTM's increased to 4 in mid-February, 7 in early March, and 8 in mid-March. In late March the number of trawlers decreased to 5 but then in early April began to increase and reached 10 about the second week of April. In mid-April the number of trawlers dropped to 8 and in late April fishing ended.

FIGURE 6. -- SOVIET SHRIMP FISHING AREAS, 1973.



In late October one SRTM resumed fishing for shrimp in the Shumagin Islands area. The number of trawlers increased steadily in November, reaching 9 by the end of that month. In early December the number of trawlers dropped to 7 and remained at that level through the rest of the month.

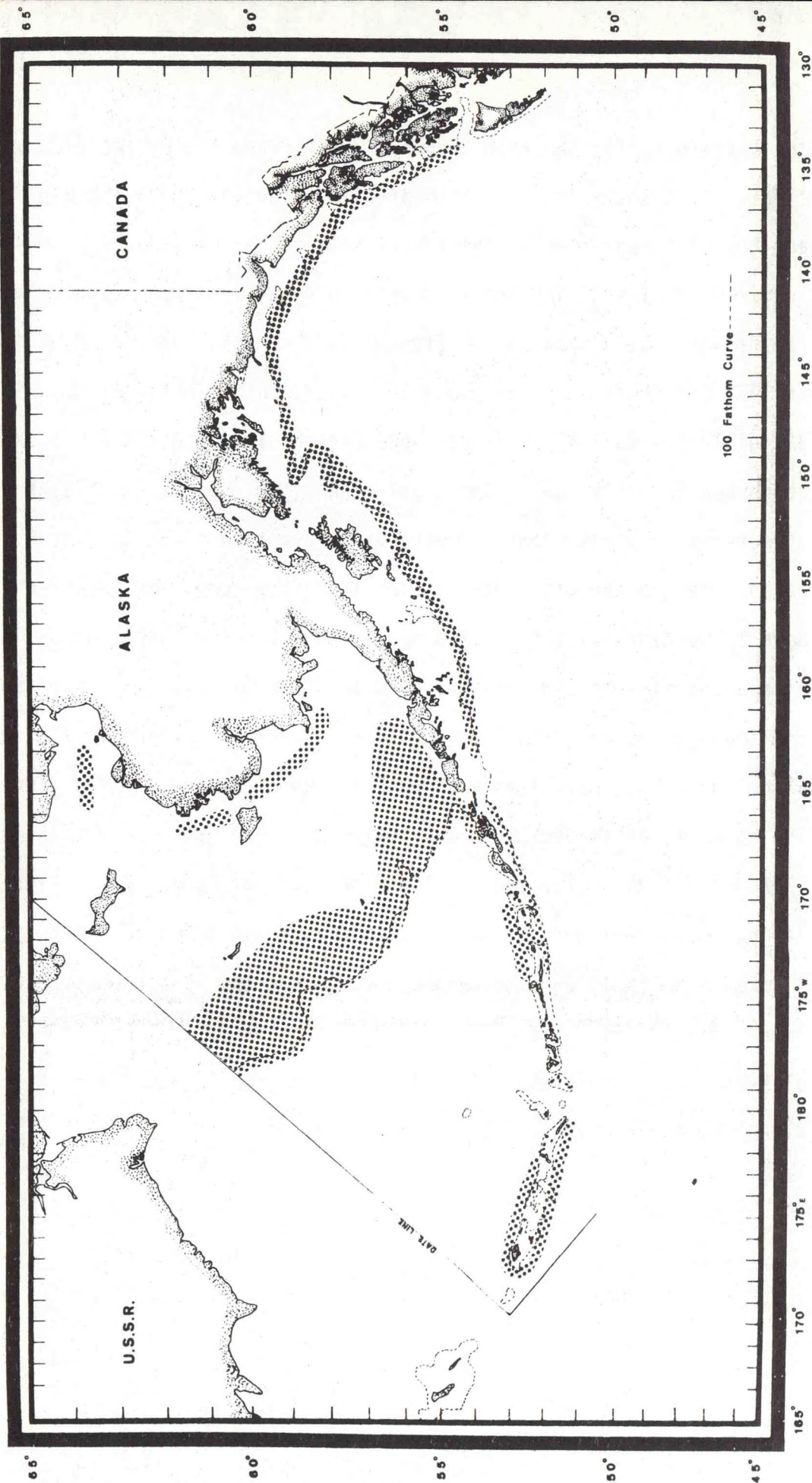
Whaling

The Soviet North Pacific Whaling expedition in 1973, as in past years, remained far off shore and did not enter the Alaska area. No whales were reported killed north of 50° north latitude. In addition to the two whaling fleets usually deployed in the North Pacific, consisting of two factory ships and 34 whale killers, the Soviet's largest far eastern based whale factory ship the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, normally deployed in the Antarctic, also fished in the North Pacific. It worked with 17 whale killers, generally south of 30° north latitude. The total North Pacific kill was 4,694 whales consisting of 3,828 sperm whales, 618 Brydes whales, 88 sei whales, and 160 fin whales. This was considerably under the quota established for the Soviet North Pacific fishery at the 24th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, which established the Soviet portion of the combined Japanese/Soviet North Pacific 1973 quota at 5,725 sperm whales, 983 sei whales, and 391 fin whales.

JAPANESE FISHING OPERATIONS

Japan continued her intensive fisheries off Alaska in 1973 (Fig. 7) taking 1,808,412 metric tons of fish, shellfish and whales, a decrease of 26,500 metric tons from 1972. A total of 714 different Japanese ships engaged in the fisheries off Alaska in 1973 as compared to 907 in 1972. The 714 Japanese ships included 51 support ships, 23 factory ships, 629 fishing vessels, 8 patrol ships, and 2 research ships. Identity by type of vessel is shown in the Appendix. The maximum number of ships present simultaneously was 575 in 1973 as compared to 445 in 1972 (Appendix Table 4). As in the past, peak fishing efforts occurred in the summer months with the fisheries at their lowest level in the winter months. Again following the previous pattern the most intensive efforts were in the Bering Sea with less emphasis along the Aleutian Islands chain and in the Gulf of Alaska. The most intensive and productive Japanese fishery off Alaska was again the groundfish trawl fishery by factory ship fleets and independent stern trawlers in the Bering Sea and along the Aleutians. The 1973 groundfish catch totaled 1,752,908 metric tons (this includes the blackcod catch by longliners) of which 81 percent was Alaska pollock. Pacific ocean perch and associated rockfish dropped to 2 percent of the total groundfish catch. The Japanese herring fishery in the Bering Sea again included a winter trawl fishery and a spring gillnet fishery along the coast of western Alaska. The Japanese reported a total catch of less than 2,000 metric tons for both fisheries, down from 25,000 m.t. in 1971 and 13,000 m.t. in 1972.

FIGURE 7. -- JAPANESE FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, 1973.



The eastern Bering Sea crab fishery, again conducted by two crab factory fleets, reportedly fell below their allowed quota by 476,000 king crabs and 56,000 tanner crabs. The tanner crab fishery west of 175° west longitude in the Bering Sea was again pursued by an estimated 12 vessels. The Japanese high seas salmon fishery on the North Pacific and Bering Sea in 1973 continued with the usual 10 factory ship fleets, accompanied by 332 gillnetters. All 10 fleets were present in the Alaska area simultaneously in early July. The trawl fishery in the Gulf of Alaska remained a year-round operation by independently operating stern trawlers. Ocean perch remained the principal species taken and comprised 47 percent, down 13 percent, of the 124,300 metric tons of fish taken in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutians. The longline fishery for sablefish continued to be centered in the Gulf of Alaska with sporadic fishing along the Aleutians. Twenty-three ships were involved in the fishery. The catch is estimated at 25,000 metric tons, slightly more than in 1972. The fishery for sea snails in the central Bering Sea, never very large, again declined and only one ship is known to have fished in the Alaskan area in 1973. The Japanese North Pacific whaling fleets again remained well off shore with only 202 whales reported taken from the Alaskan area. The overall take in the North Pacific declined again from 4,039 whales in 1972 to 3,770 in 1973.

Groundfish Trawl Fishery

The Japanese trawl fishery for groundfish (Figs. 8 and 9) continued as the largest and most productive fishery (foreign and domestic) in the Alaska area. As a conservation measure the Japanese government imposed a catch quota of 1.5 million metric tons upon the trawl fleets in 1973. That was a reduction of about 170,000 metric tons from the 1972 record catch of 1,670,000 metric tons. Again in 1973 the bulk, up to 79 percent, of the catch was Alaska pollock. Total production in 1973 for the eastern Bering Sea and Aleutians by factory ships and independent trawlers (combined quota 2,050,000 m.t.) was reported to be 1,659,540 m.t.

This fishery uses two methods of operation; (1) factory ships operating with fleets of "catcher" boats -- stern, side, and pair trawlers and danish seiners -- and (2) independent stern trawlers. The peak effort in 1973 involved 6 factory ships with a total of 111 accompanying trawlers and nearly 30 independent stern trawlers -- about the same as in 1972.

Factory Ship Fleet Operations

Factory ship fleets again in 1973 fished on and along the edge of the Continental Shelf north of the eastern Aleutians and Unimak Island in the eastern Bering Sea northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. The Japanese government imposed a catch quota of 950,000 metric tons upon the factory ship fleets in 1973. Alaska pollock was the target species for all the fleets except one which fished for flounder. Manufactured products from the catches included fish meal,

FIGURE 8. -- JAPANESE GROUNDFISH TRAWL FISHING AREA, 1973 - FACTORY SHIPS.

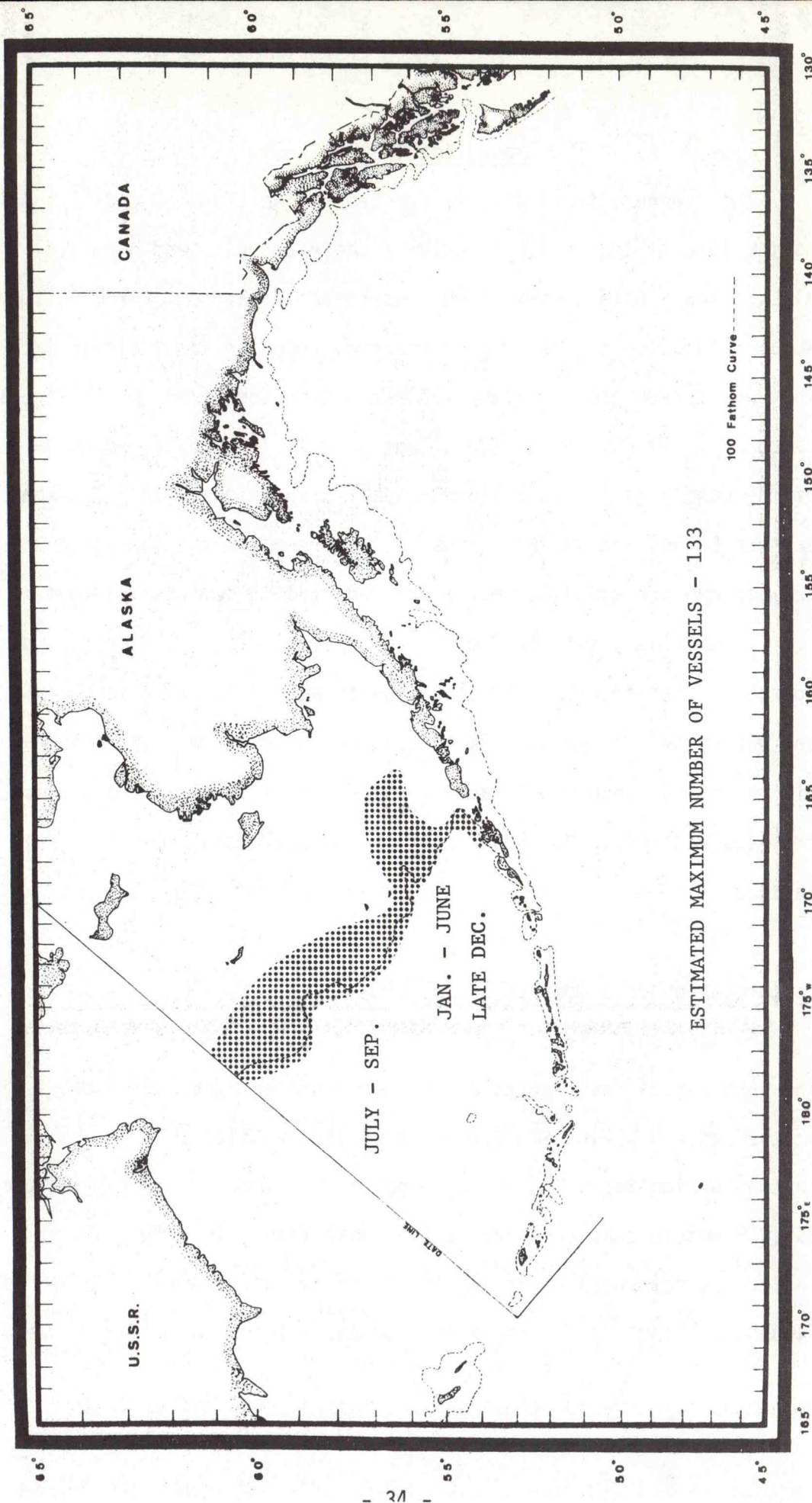
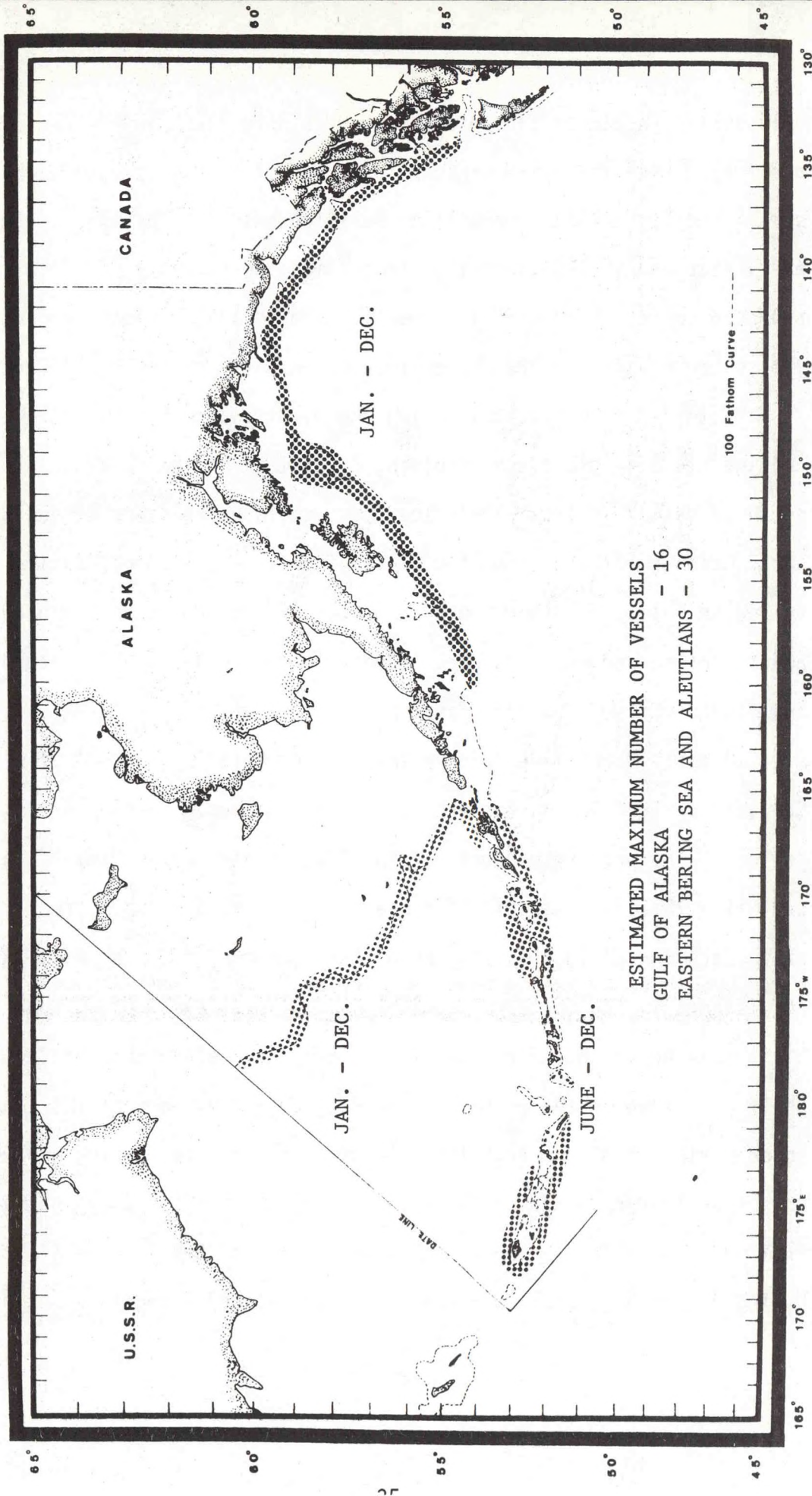


FIGURE 9. -- JAPANESE GROUNDFISH TRAWL FISHING AREAS, 1973 - INDEPENDENT TRAWLERS.



oil, surimi (a minced fish product used to make fish sausage and cake) and frozen fish for human consumption. The principal products are surimi and fish meal. Emphasis on surimi production has been increasing every year and in 1973, for the first time, the quantity of surimi produced surpassed that of fish meal. Also in 1973 at least one of the fleets froze blocks of Alaska pollock for export to the United States.

Factory ship operations during the first two months of 1973 were confined to a single fleet involving 8 trawlers on the Continental Shelf north of Unimak Island. That fleet arrived in the eastern Bering Sea in early October 1972 to conduct a winter fishery for flounder (primarily yellowfin sole). The body meat was frozen for human consumption and the heads, tails, and entrails were reduced to meal and oil. In late March the flounder fleet departed for Japan.

In early March five factory ships accompanied by a total of 94 trawlers arrived in the eastern Bering Sea and began fishing for Alaska pollock. The primary products of the five fleets were surimi, fish meal and oil with lesser amounts of frozen fish for human consumption. As in past years the pollock fleets began fishing north of Unimak Pass and the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians. The fleets remained in that area until late April and then began moving northwest along the Continental Shelf edge towards the Pribilof Islands. In mid-May one of the fleets moved northwest of the Pribilof Islands to the central Bering Sea while the other four remained south of the Pribilof Islands. A sixth fleet arrived in late May, bringing the total number of trawlers to 111. During June and most of July the six fleets fished along the Continental

Shelf edge from south of the Pribilof Islands in the eastern Bering Sea to northwest of the Pribilofs in the central Bering Sea. By late July all six fleets had moved northwest of the Pribilof Islands and remained in that area until the end of September when all six fleets ended operations.

In mid-October a factory ship accompanied by eight trawlers arrived on the Continental Shelf north of Unimak Island and began a winter fishery for flounder. That fleet remained on the grounds through the rest of the year.

In mid-December a factory ship accompanied by ten trawlers arrived in the eastern Bering Sea to fish for Alaska pollock for surimi and fish meal production. The fleet began fishing northwest of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians and in late December shifted well northwest of the Pribilof Islands. The shift to the central Bering Sea was a marked change in the pattern of Japanese winter pollock fishing.

Independent Trawler Operations

In 1973 independent stern trawlers fished along the 100 fathom curve in the eastern and central Bering Sea and to a lesser extent along the Aleutians, continuing their pattern of past years. Alaska pollock remained the primary species taken in the Bering Sea while ocean perch continued as the target species along the Aleutian Islands. The independent stern trawlers were equipped with processing facilities ranging from sharp freezers on the smaller trawlers to freezers, meal, oil, and surimi plants on the larger trawlers. The Japanese Government imposed a quota of 550,000 metric tons upon the independent trawlers.

At the beginning of 1973 about five trawlers were fishing along the Continental Shelf edge north of Unimak Pass in the eastern Bering Sea. By the end of January the trawl fleet had increased to 15 vessels scattered along the Continental Shelf edge from Unimak Pass to south of the Pribilof Islands. The fishery remained at that level in February and then in March the number of trawlers increased to 20, a level which was maintained through September.

From March through July the trawlers moved back and forth on the Continental Shelf edge from Unimak Pass to just northwest of the Pribilof Islands. In August the major emphasis shifted to the Shelf edge northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. In October the number of trawlers dropped from 20 to 15, they shifted southwest with the major emphasis in the eastern Bering Sea. The number dropped to 12 in November and remained at that level until the end of the year.

Trawling along the Aleutian Islands began in June by about 7 vessels fishing centered in the Sequam-Amukta Passes area in the central Aleutian Islands in June and July until August when two of the trawlers shifted to the Rat Islands in the western Aleutians. In late August the number of trawlers dropped to 5 -- three in the western and three in the central Aleutians. In late September fishing again centered in the Amukta-Sequam Passes area. The number of trawlers dropped to 3 in November and remained at that level until the end of the year.

Gulf of Alaska Trawl Fishery

The Japanese trawl fishery in the Gulf of Alaska in 1973 (Fig. 9) continued as a year-round fishery by independent stern trawlers along the Continental Shelf edge. As in recent years the major emphasis was in the eastern Gulf where 49 percent of the effort occurred -- 27 percent off southeastern Alaska and 22 percent off the Yakutat grounds. Another primary fishing area was off Albatross Bank where 22 percent took place. Other fishing areas were off Middleton Island, off Portlock Bank in the central Gulf and between Chirikof Island and the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf.

It is estimated that the Japanese trawlers in the Gulf of Alaska caught 125 thousand metric tons of groundfish in 1973, an increase of 10 thousand metric tons from 1972. Ocean perch was the major species taken and accounted for 46.4 percent of the catch. Alaska pollock and black-cod accounted for most of the remainder. The major product was frozen fish for human consumption. The larger trawlers also produced fish meal and oil from the waste of the edible fish and from unedible species.

An estimated 545 trawler weeks were expended in the Gulf in 1973 as compared to an estimated 500 in 1972. The additional effort in 1973 occurred during the period January through April. The number of trawlers during those months varied between 10 and 14 in 1973 as compared to between three and eight in 1972. During the remainder of the year the effort was slightly higher in 1972 than in 1973.

About 14 trawlers fished in the Gulf in January and February with most of the effort occurring off the Yakutat grounds and southeastern

Alaska in the eastern Gulf. By the first of March they dropped to 10 and the principal fishing area shifted to Albatross Bank. The number of trawlers increased to 12 in late March, 15 in early April and then dropped to 12 at the end of April. The major effort remained off Albatross Bank with less in the eastern and western Gulf. From the first of May through mid-June the number of trawlers varied between 10 and 12 and scattered throughout the Gulf. In late June the season's peak of 16 trawlers occurred and then declined to 9 by the end of July. They remained scattered throughout the Gulf with the major effort off the coast of southeastern Alaska. From September through November the number of trawlers averaged 11 and the major effort continued in the eastern Gulf, principally off southeastern Alaska. The number of trawlers dropped to six in early December and then increased to seven late in the month with major emphasis still in the eastern Gulf.

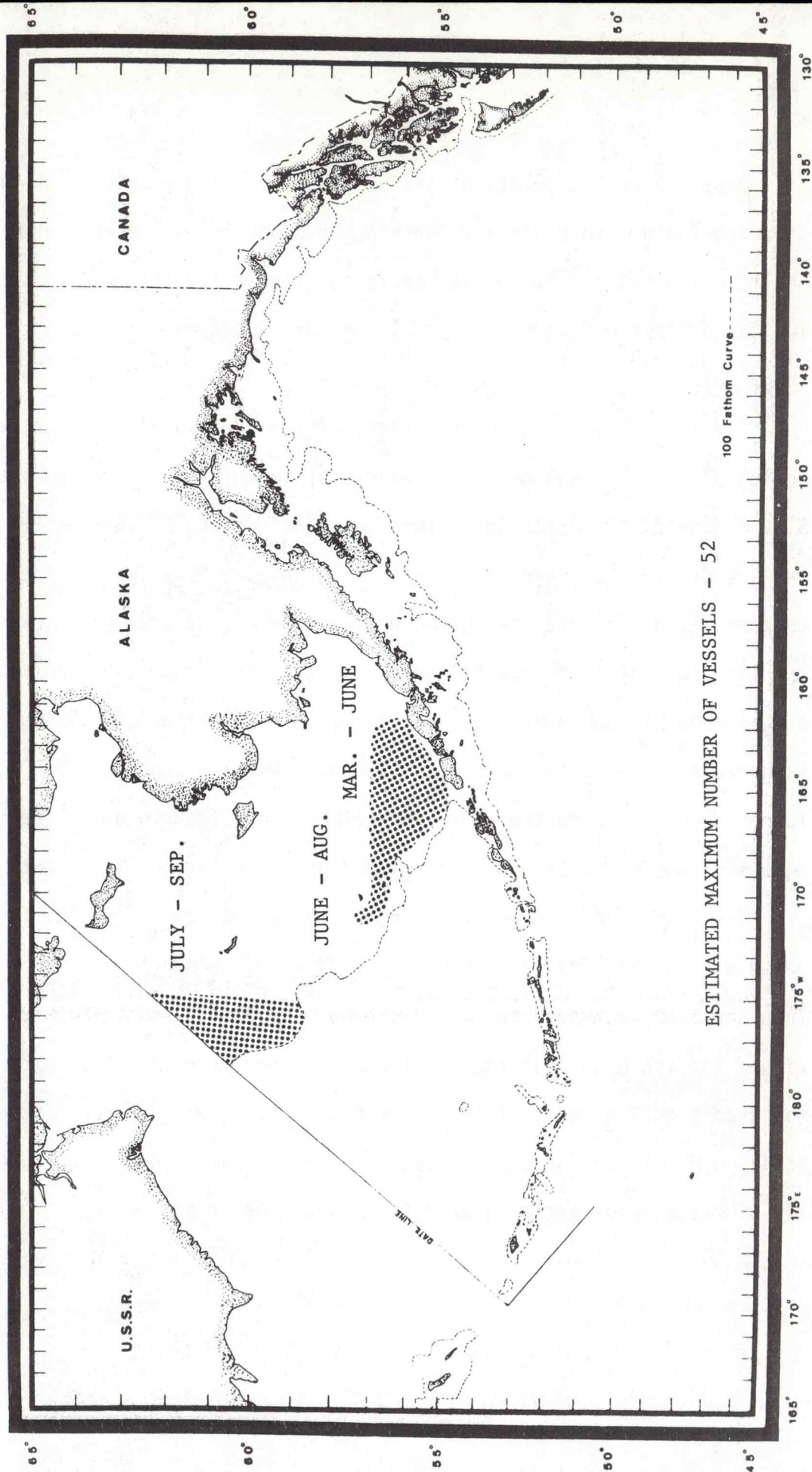
Crab Fishery

Japanese crab expeditions off of Alaska in 1973 continued the long-standing factory ship fishery for king and tanner crab on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea and a pot fishery by independent vessels for tanner crab west of the 175°W longitude in the central Bering Sea (Fig. 10).

The factory ship fishery on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea in 1973 was the first year of fishing under a new two year U. S. - Japanese Crab Agreement. The Agreement divided the Bering Sea into two areas - the southern area north of the Alaska Peninsula in the eastern Bering Sea and the northern area which is generally northwest of the line running from Cape Newenham almost to the Pribilof Islands. The annual Japanese quota was set at 270, 000 king crabs and 6,000,000 Tanner crabs in the southern area, and 430,000 king crab, and 8,000,000 Tanner crab in the northern area. Another major feature of the new Agreement was the provision requiring crab to be taken only by pots.

The two factory ships were accompanied by a total of 30 pot fishing vessels - 16 with one factory ship and 14 with the other, 6 ships less than the previous year when the two fleets totaled 36 catcherboats rigged to fish both pots and tangle nets. The first fleet arrived on the traditional grounds north of the Alaska Peninsula (in the southern area) on March 5. The second fleet arrived in the same area on March 12. Shortly after arriving each fleet sent one or two vessels

FIGURE 10. -- JAPANESE CRAB FISHING AREAS, 1973.



to the vicinity of Pribilof Islands in the northern area to conduct exploratory fishing. In mid-May each fleet sent a few more boats to the Pribilof Islands area. Factory ship operations remained centered in the southern area until mid-June when one fleet shifted to the Pribilofs in the northern area. The other fleet followed a few days later. In mid-July one fleet returned to the southern area for about a week and then returned to the northern area where both fleets continued fishing until late August. One fleet ended operations on August 20, the second on August 25.

1973 was the first year since restrictions have been imposed upon Japanese crab fishing in the eastern Bering Sea that they did not fill their quota. They all but completed their tanner crab quota taking 13,942,990 crab out of a 14,000,000 quota but they took only 228,450 king crab which was 471,550 short of their quota. The following tabulation reflects the catch and quota of each species in numbers of crab for the southern and northern areas.

	<u>Southern Area</u>		<u>Northern Area</u>	
	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Catch</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Catch</u>
King Crab	270,000	222,450	430,000	6,000
Tanner Crab	6,000,000	5,991,580	8,000,000	7,951,410

For several years the Japanese have been placing increased emphasis on freezing rather than canning their catches. In 1973 both factory ships reportedly processed their entire crab catch by freezing.

The Japanese again conducted a Tanner crab fishery west of 175° W longitude in the central Bering Sea. As in the past the fishery was conducted by independent vessels fishing conical pots identical to those used by the Japanese factory ships in the eastern Bering sea. The fishery presumably again involved about a dozen such vessels and lasted from July through September.

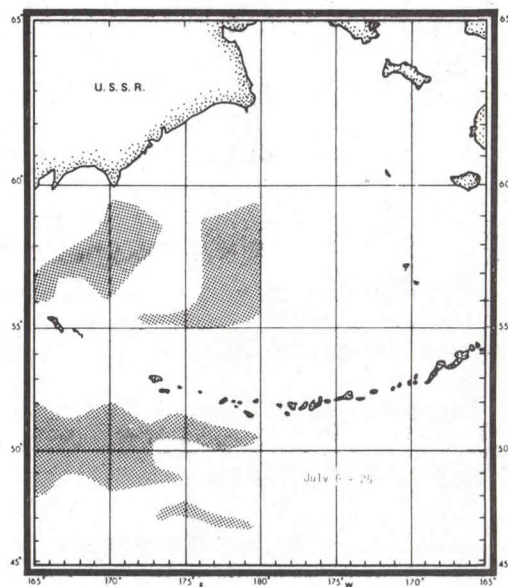
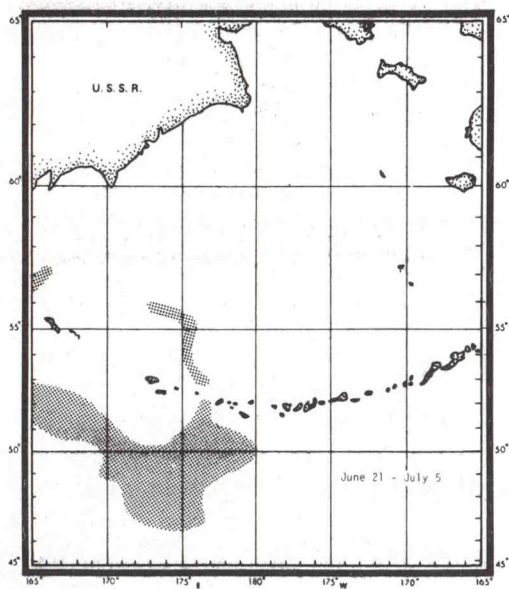
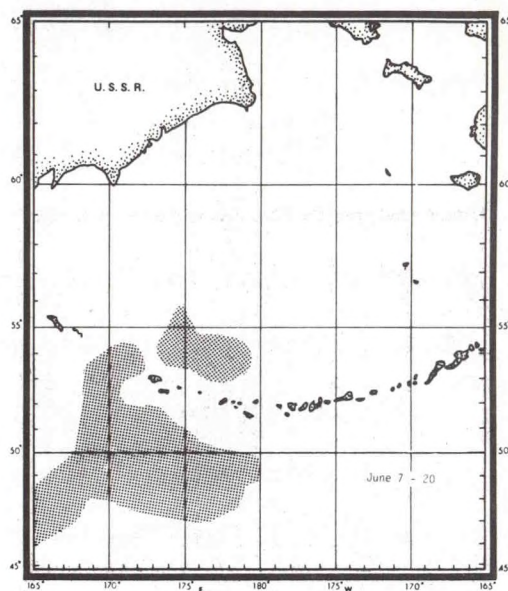
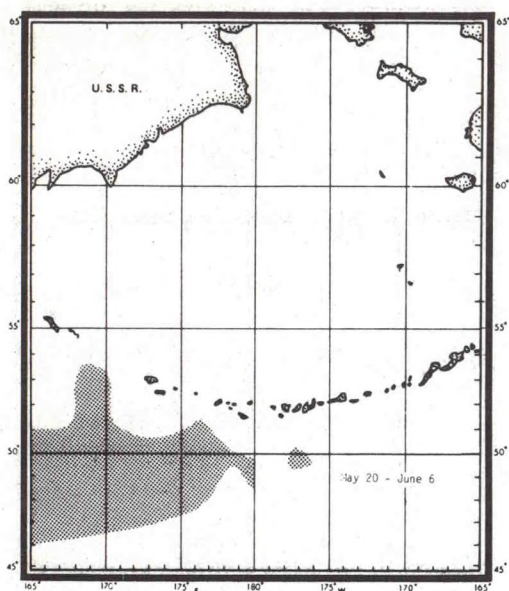
Salmon Fishery

The Japanese fishery in 1973 (Fig. 11), as in 1972, was by 10 factory ships accompanied by a total of 332 gillnetters. Fishing began on May 20, 1973, one day earlier than in 1972, and ended on July 25, one day earlier than in 1972.

The Japanese salmon fishery in the north Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea is governed by two treaties: (1) International North Pacific Fisheries Convention (INPFC) between Japan, Canada, 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 fishing in the north Pacific and Bering Sea west of 175°W. The latter treaty places a quota on the Japanese salmon catch which is renegotiated each year. The 1973 quota for the factory ships was 35,732 metric tons--406 metric tons more than in 1972.

The 1973 fishery began May 20 and as in past years fishing was initially southwest of the Aleutian Islands in the north Pacific Ocean. From the beginning date to about June 10, 5 of the fleets were in the Alaska area south of the western Aleutians. By mid-June the fleets in the Alaska area increased to 7, all south of the western Aleutians. Shortly after mid-June fishing expanded into the Bering Sea. From late June to early July all 10 fleets were in the Alaska area - 7 south of the western Aleutians and 3 north of the western Aleutians, all were west of the 180th meridian. From mid-July until the fishery ended on July 25, 4 to 5 fleets were in the Alaska area - 2 to 3 fishing southwest of the western Aleutians and 2 in the Bering Sea.

FIGURE 11. -- JAPANESE HIGH SEAS SALMON FISHING AREAS, 1973.



The 10 fleets caught a total of 35,589 metric tons, nearly achieving their 35,732 ton quota. By weight the catch consisted of 45 percent pink salmon, 30 percent chum salmon, 15 percent red salmon, and 10 percent silver and king salmon. In numbers the catch was 12.1 million pink salmon, 5.3 million chum salmon, 3 million red salmon, and 1.5 silver and king salmon. Again in 1973 the high seas fleets took red salmon destined for Bristol Bay. The catch of fish of Alaska origin was calculated at 468,000 matures and 162,000 immatures. Because of a good market for fresh frozen salmon in Japan most of the fish were processed by freezing while only a small portion of the catch was canned.

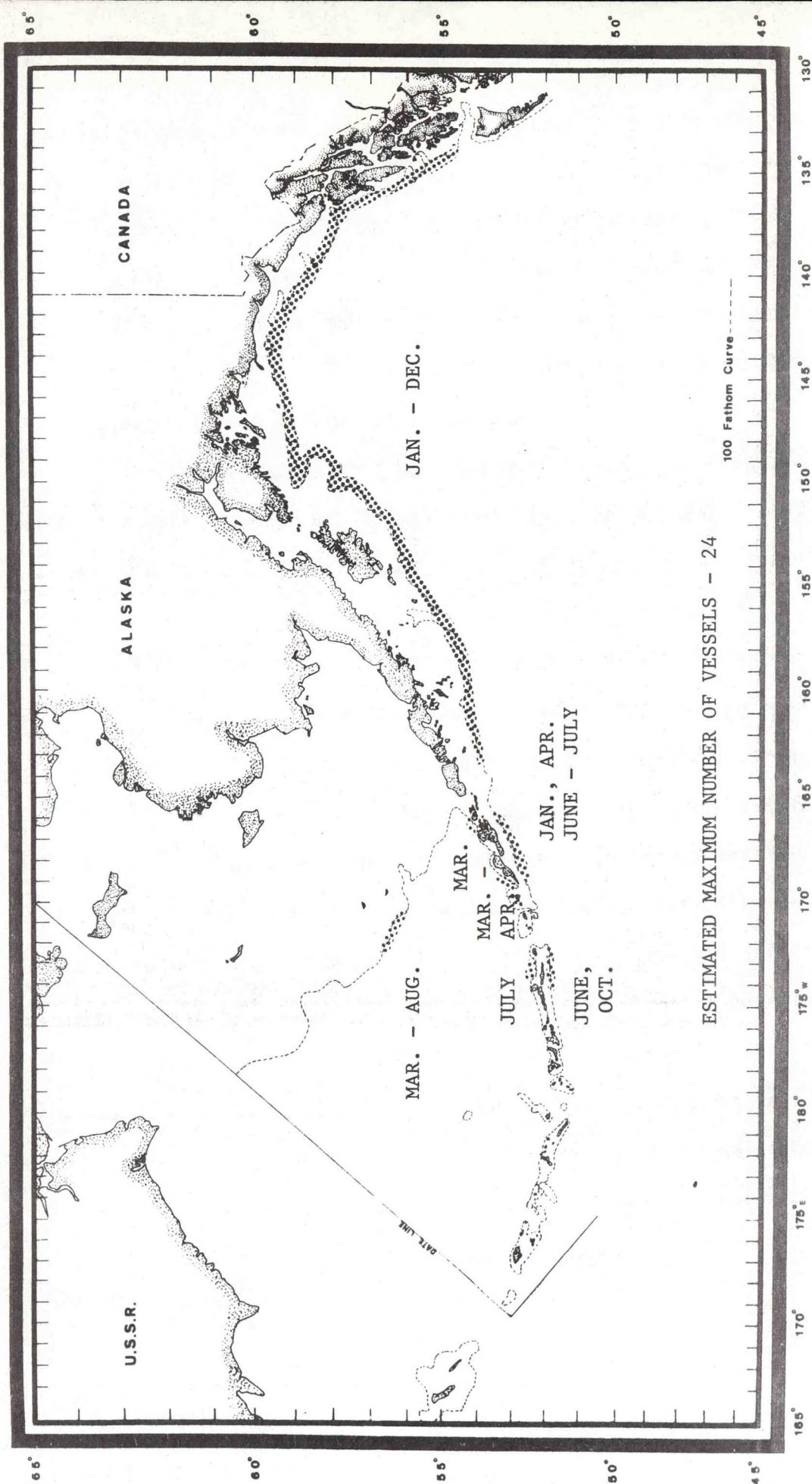
On May 29 three Japanese salmon gillnetters were sighted fishing 120 miles south of the Shumagins in the western Gulf of Alaska. The 3 vessels were not associated with the 10 factory ship fleets but were from the Japanese land based fleet licensed to fish in the western north Pacific south of 46°N latitude and west of 175°W longitude. The boats were more than 600 miles east of the INPFC salmon abstention line. Since U.S. surface patrol units were not in a position to intercept the fleeing gillnetters their course, speed, and position were relayed to a Japanese Fishery Agency patrol ship which intercepted the 3 boats and dispatched them to their home ports for judicial action. Japanese officials reported that each of the gillnetters had 40-45 metric tons of salted salmon on board but the masters claimed that they had only fished one day east of the abstention line taking 3,000 fish (40 percent chums and 60 percent reds) on that day.

Longline Fishery

The Japanese longline fishery (Fig. 12) off Alaska in 1973 continued as a year-round operation by independent vessels. As in past years the fishery was centered in the Gulf of Alaska with sporadic effort along the Aleutian Islands and in the Bering Sea. The longliners were equipped with freezing facilities, enabling them to process their own catches. In most instances each ship remained on the grounds for a period of 2 to 4 months until reaching a full load of about 400 metric tons, then returned to its home port. At least one of the vessels, however, transshipped its frozen catch to a refrigerator transport, enabling the vessel to remain on the grounds for longer than a normal period. Transshipment has occurred infrequently in past years and remained an exception to the rule in 1973.

Twenty-three individual longliners were identified in the Gulf of Alaska in 1973. Information received from the Japanese Government and the Japanese Longline Association indicated 22 longliners were licensed to fish in the Gulf. It is believed that the 23rd vessel was a replacement for one of the other vessels. The average number of longliners per week in the Gulf in 1973 was 7.5, the same as in 1972. It is estimated that the longliners made a total of 64 trips into the Gulf in 1973 as compared to 59 in 1972. Seventeen of the 23 vessels in 1973 made 3 trips to the Gulf, 4 made 2 trips, 1 made 1 trip, and 1 made 4 trips. The effort was relatively constant in 1973 with 7 to 8 ships generally present. The peak effort occurred in mid-February when the number of

FIGURE 12. -- JAPANESE LONGLINE FISHING AREAS, 1973.



vessels rose to 11 and again in November when the number reached 10. The lowest number was 5 for one week in June, one week in August, and the first week in November. It is estimated the Japanese 1973 longline catch in the Gulf totaled 25,600 metric tons - 2,000 more than in 1972. As in past years the catches were predominantly sablefish with the primary incidental species being rock fish.

The primary fishing area in the Gulf of Alaska was again off southeastern Alaska where about 50 percent of the effort occurred. Vessels were present off the coast of southeastern Alaska throughout the year. In 1973 as in 1972 the second largest effort, 16 percent, occurred off the Yakutat grounds. Vessels were generally present in that area throughout the year except for late May and June and during late October. Ranging just behind the Yakutat grounds was the Albatross Bank area where 15 percent of the effort occurred. Vessels were present in that area almost continually during the winter months and sporadically during the summer months. The other major areas of longlining in the Gulf were near Middleton Island (8 percent) and in the western Gulf of Alaska (primarily off Chirikof Island) where 5 percent of the effort occurred. Fishing in these areas was sporadic throughout the year.

Thirty-one boardings were made on Japanese longliners by U.S. Enforcement Officials in the Gulf of Alaska in 1973 to check their compliance with salmon and halibut abstention provisions of the INPFC. No violations were found.

As remarked earlier, Japanese longining along the Aleutian Islands in the Bering Sea was sporadic. One boat fished in early January, 1 in mid and late March, 1 in mid-April, 1 in mid-June, 1-2 from mid-July to early August, 1 in early October and 1 in late October and early November. Longlining in the Bering Sea was confined to 1 vessel in late March and 1 in early and late August.

Herring Fishery

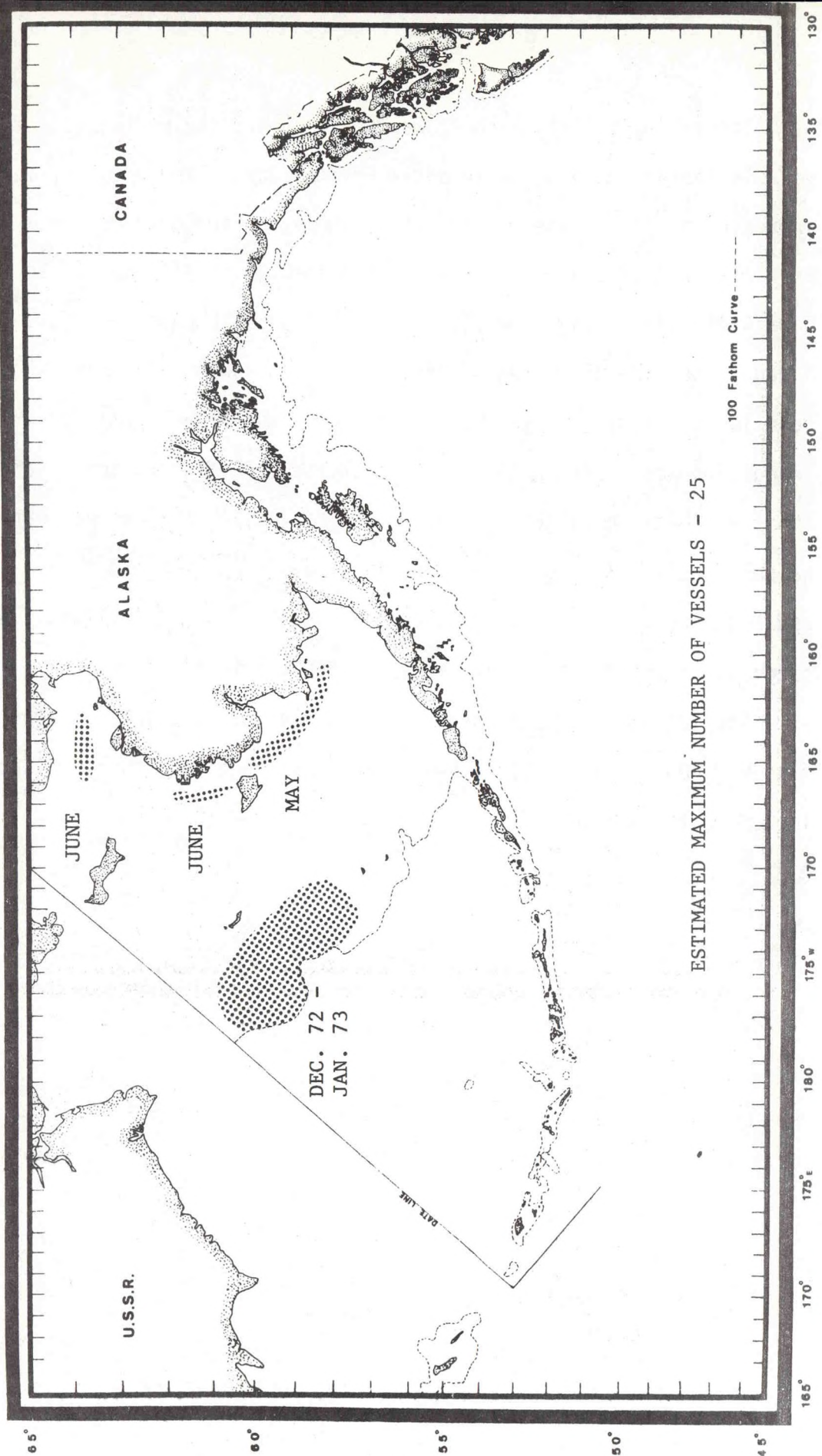
The Japanese herring fishery off of Alaska (Fig. 13) in 1973 again included a winter trawl expedition northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea and a spring gillnet expedition along the coast of western Alaska. The Japanese Government set a quota of 49,000 metric tons for the trawl fishery and 4,600 metric tons for the gillnet fishery. Both expeditions reportedly experienced extremely poor fishing and it is doubtful that either came close to their quotas.

The winter trawl fishery was conducted on the Continental Shelf northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea in the same area where the Soviets fish. The 1973 expedition was begun in early December 1972 by 10 stern trawlers accompanied by two refrigerator transports. The fleet remained at that strength until the third week of January when the number of trawlers decreased to five. In late January the expedition ended. The 1973 fishery was about six weeks shorter than the 1972 fishery and peaked at less than half the level of the 1972 fishery. Reportedly the trawlers catches were very poor and the 1973 trawl expedition caught less than 500 metric tons.

A spring fishery by trawlers was attempted northwest of the Pribilof Islands in April but because of ice conditions that expedition was abandoned with no catches being made.

The 1974 winter trawl fishery in the central Bering Sea was begun in mid-December by about four trawlers. The vessels reportedly were not able to find any large concentrations of fish and consequently the fleet did not increase by the end of December.

FIGURE 13. -- JAPANESE HERRING FISHING AREAS, 1973.



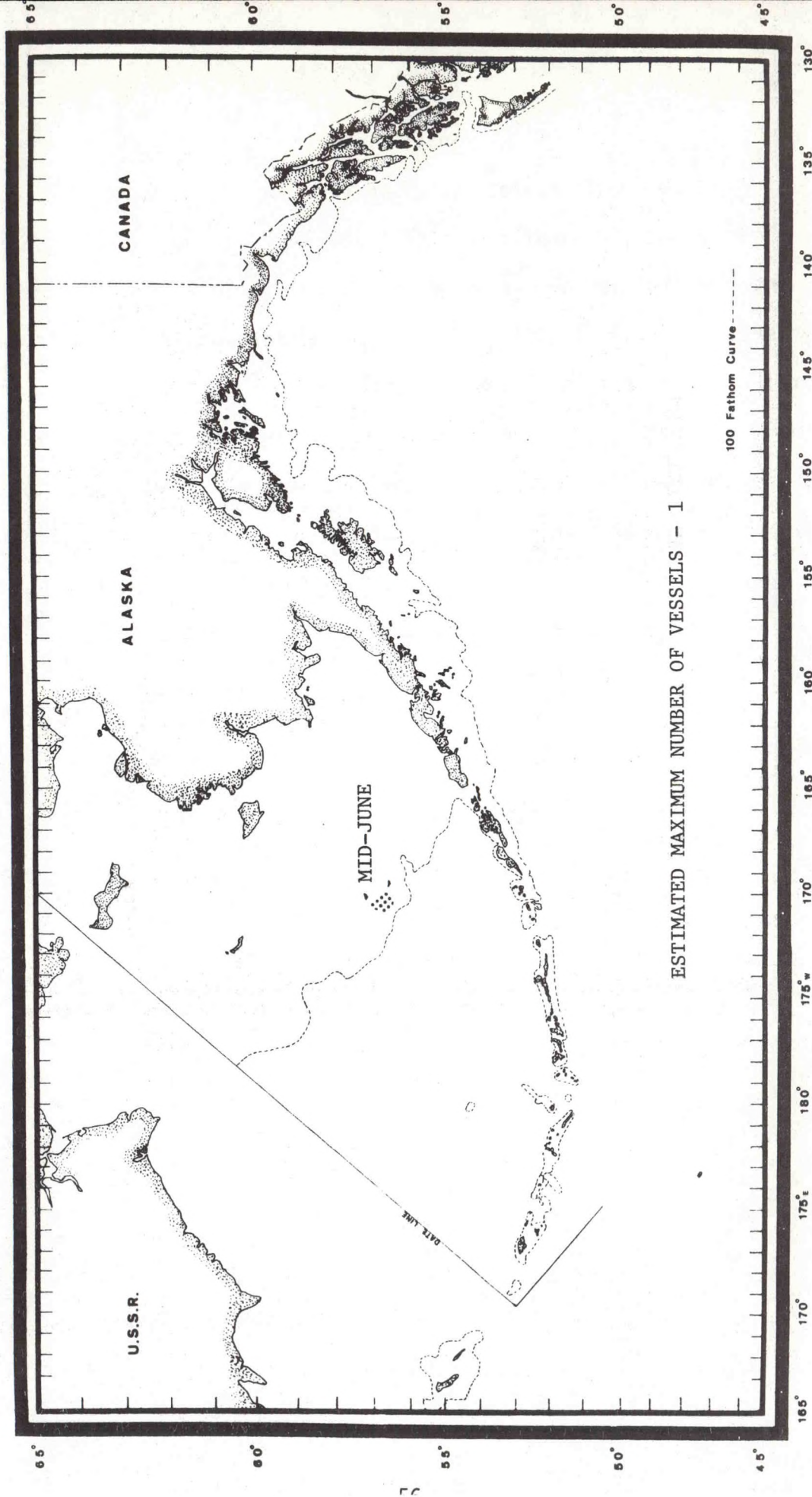
The spring gillnet fishery was begun in mid-May by 13 gillnet vessels fishing off Togiak in outer Bristol Bay. The number of vessels increased to 15 in late May and the fishery shifted off Kuskokwim Bay. In early June the fleet moved northwest through Etolin Straits to off Cape Romanzoff. About the second week in June the number of vessels began to decline as fishing shifted to Norton Sound. The number of vessels had dropped to two by mid-June when the fishery ended. The 1973 expedition was a few weeks shorter than the 1972 fishery and reached about the same level as the 1972 fishery. In 1973 the vessels were not hampered by ice to the extreme the fleet was in 1972 but Japanese sources reported the catches were still poor. The 1973 gillnet fishery catch was estimated at approximately 1,500 metric tons.

The total herring catch by the Japanese in 1973, totaled approximately 2,000 metric tons, far below their own quota and the 1972 catch of 14,000 metric tons.

Snail Fishery

The Japanese Fisheries Agency in 1973 for the first time licensed vessels to fish for snails east of 175°W longitude in the Bering Sea. Twenty-one such vessels were licensed but only one vessel operated briefly for snails in 1973. That vessel fished pots just west of the Pribilof Islands. This reduced effort was not surprising after observing the small snail catches made by Japanese vessels in previous years in the Bering Sea. At least one of the licensed vessels was known to have fished for tanner crab in the central Bering sea west of 175°W longitude.

FIGURE 14. -- JAPANESE SEA SNAIL FISHING AREAS, 1973.

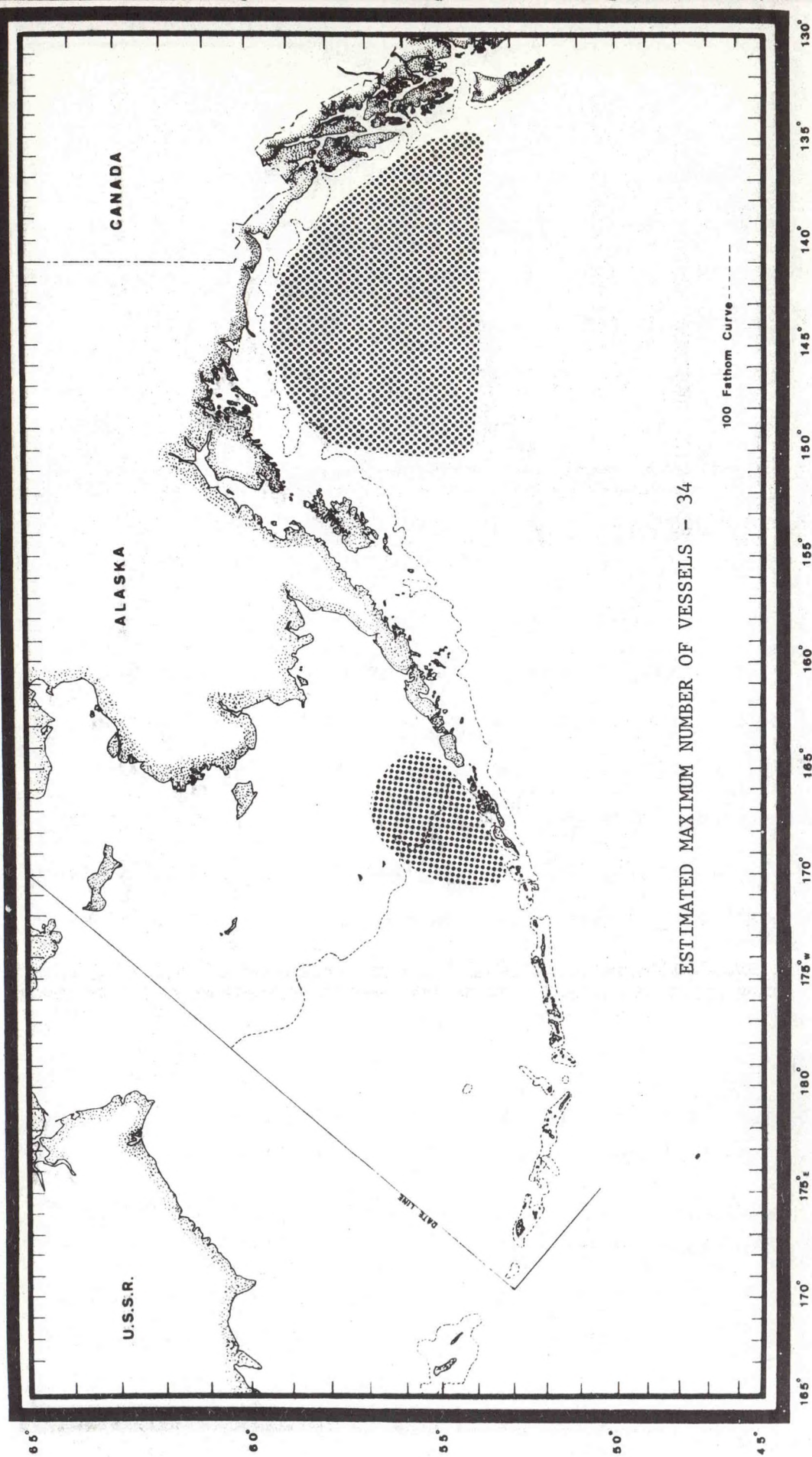


Whaling

The 1973 Japanese North Pacific whaling expedition (Fig. 15) involved three factory ship fleets, the same number as in the preceding eleven years. Two of the factory ships were accompanied by seven whale killer vessels and the other by eight. A total of nine support ships (refrigerated transports and tankers) serviced the three fleets. The Japanese, like the Soviet whaling fleets, followed the pattern of past operations and their whaling efforts were in areas far offshore. The three Japanese fleets killed a total of 3,770 whales in 1973 as compared to 4,039 whales in 1972. Forty-five percent of the whales killed were sei whales and 47 percent were sperm whales. The remainder of the kill was all fin whales except for two Bryde whales. Only 202 whales, about 5 percent of the total 1973 kill, were taken in the Alaskan area. Complete statistics on the Japanese North Pacific whale kill are given in Appendix Table 15.

Blue whales, right whales, humpback whales, grey whales, and Greenland whales were placed on a restrictive harvest list at an international conference on the conservation of wild animals, held in Washington, D.C. Fourteen countries, including Japan, attended the Conference. The International Whaling Commission met in London and agreed with some of the restrictions but decided that whaling should not be totally banned. In June 1973, the U.S. Government made a plea to IWC for a complete ban on whaling which would begin not later than three years after June 1973. The plea was rejected by the IWC.

FIGURE 15. -- JAPANESE WHALING AREA, 1973.



ESTIMATED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VESSELS - 34

100 Fathom Curve ----

The IWC, in its 25th Annual Meeting held in London during June 1973, established 1974 total catch limits in the North Pacific Ocean of: 550 fin whales (100 less than 1972), 3,000 sei whales, and 10,000 sperm whales. Japan's 1974 quota for North Pacific Ocean was: 246 fin whales, 2,017 sei whales, and 4,275 sperm whales. This was a reduction of 13 fin whales from 1973, while quotas on other species remained the same.

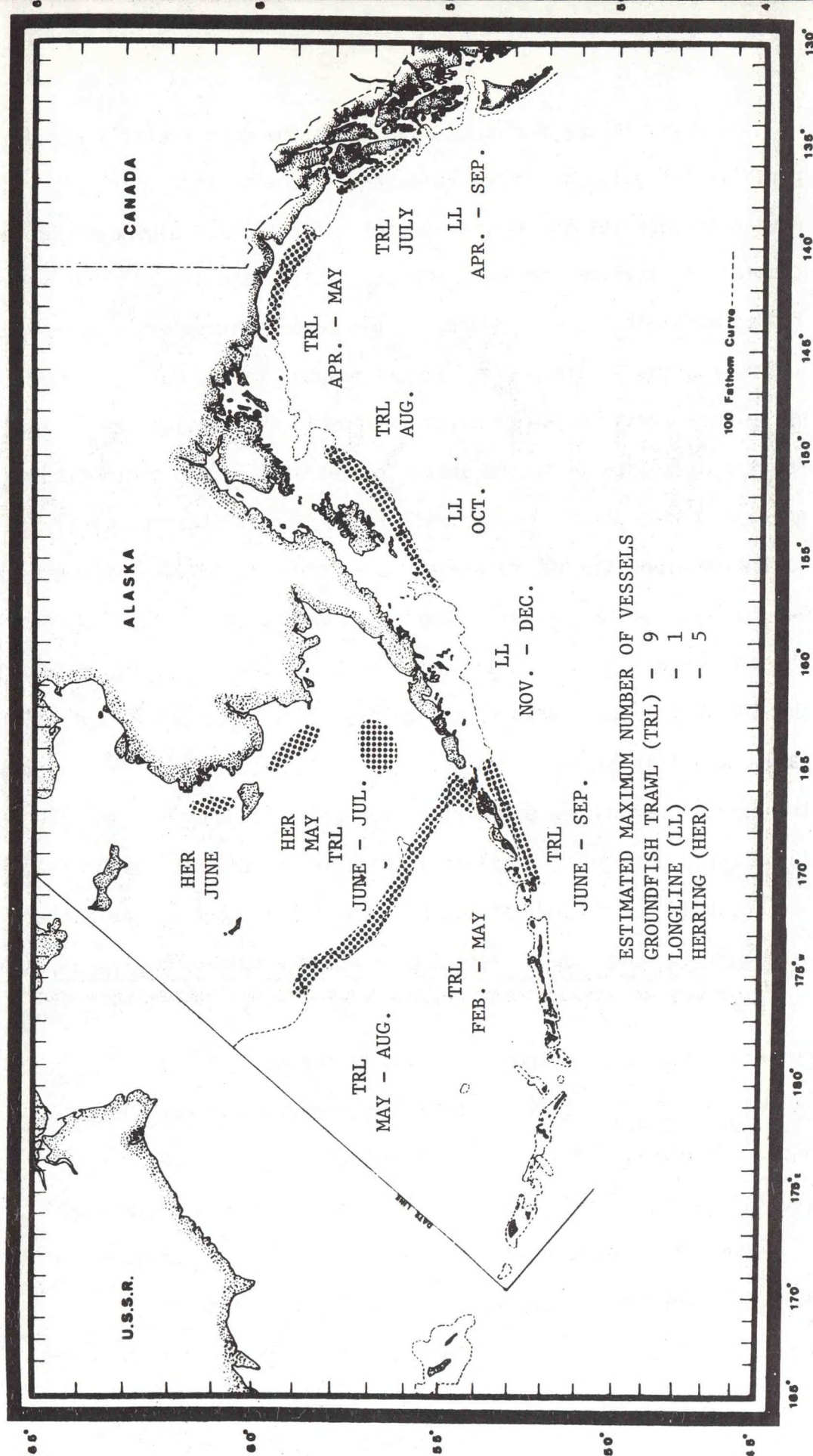
SOUTH KOREAN FISHING OPERATIONS

South Korean fishing off Alaska in 1973 (Fig. 16) remained a small operation but did expand from trawling to include longlining and they were suspected of gillnetting. A total of 10 independently operating stern trawlers, 1 factory ship accompanied by 4 pair trawlers and 1 longliner operated off Alaska in 1973. This was a six vessel increase for stern trawlers and a six vessel decrease for the factory ship fleet from 1972. It is estimated the 1973 catch totaled 7,737 metric tons, nearly half the estimated catch of 13,150 metric tons for 1972.

Groundfish Trawl Fishery

Trawling for groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska was primarily for ocean perch and black cod along the Continental Shelf edge. One stern trawler made two expeditions in the Gulf in 1973. This first expedition was from mid-April to mid-May off the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf. Fishing in the Gulf was resumed by the same vessel off the coast of southeastern Alaska in early July. A few days after the trawler began fishing, however, she was seized for fishing inside the United States contiguous fishery zone. Approximately three weeks later, after judicial proceedings were completed, the trawler began fishing off Portlock Bank in the central Gulf. Fishing in that area continued about four weeks and then the trawler departed the Alaska area.

FIGURE 16. -- SOUTH KOREAN FISHING AREAS, 1973.



Trawling in the Bering Sea was along the Continental Shelf edge north of Fox Islands, Unimak Pass, and northwest of the Pribilof Islands. Alaska pollock was the target species. The first independent stern trawler was a vessel from mid-February until late March. That vessel fished north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians. Independent stern trawling in the Bering Sea was resumed in mid-May by a single vessel northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. About a week later a second stern trawler arrived and began fishing north of Unimak Pass. The trawler in the central Bering Sea fished southward along the 100 fathom curve working its way out of the Bering Sea to south of the eastern Aleutian Islands by mid-June. The trawler which began operations in the eastern Bering Sea fished northward along the 100 fathom curve towards the central Bering Sea ending operations in early July. In mid-July another independent stern trawler arrived in the eastern Bering Sea and until late August fished along the 100 fathom curve northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea.

Fishing for groundfish south of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians by independent stern trawlers began in mid-June by a vessel which had previously fished in the eastern and central Bering Sea. The number of independent trawlers south of the eastern Aleutians increased to two in mid-July, three in late July, and four in early August. The number of trawlers dropped to two in late August, to one in early September and in mid-September trawling south of the eastern Aleutians ended.

About the second week in June a factory ship accompanied by four pair trawlers arrived on the Continental Shelf north of the Unimak Island in the eastern Bering Sea. The fleet remained in that area

for about two weeks and then departed the Alaska area. Officials of the fleet claimed the trawlers fished for groundfish but there is strong evidence that they also fished gillnet for salmon. A U.S. crab pot vessel reported observing one of the four trawlers retrieving gillnet which had fouled on U.S. crab pot buoys. Abandoned gillnet was retrieved from the immediate area where the Korean fleet had fished. Examination by a National Marine Fisheries Service gear expert revealed that the net had been hung by South Korean fishermen. A NMFS Agent boarded the factory ship and observed a gillnet float on deck of the factory ship and porpoise and shark in the ship's holds. Porpoise and shark are not normally caught by trawl gear but are taken by gillnets. Inspection of one of the ships holds revealed frozen pollock, grey cod, and small flatfish which substantiated the claim by the ship's officials that the fleet did engage in trawling for groundfish. The fleet reportedly took 60 metric tons of groundfish from the time they arrived until they departed the Alaska area.

Herring Fishery

A South Korean factory ship and four accompanying pair trawlers fished for herring off of Alaska's westcoast in the Bering Sea from early May until mid-June. The fleet began fishing off Cape Newenham and then moved northward to off Kuskokwim Bay where it remained through May. In early June the fleet moved to north of Nunivak Island where it fished for about two weeks and then departed the Alaska area. The four trawlers delivered their catches to the factory ship where they were frozen in the round. It is estimated that their catch totaled 285 metric tons.

Longline Fishery

In mid-March a South Korean longliner arrived off southeastern Alaska in the eastern Gulf of Alaska and began the first South Korean longline fishery off Alaska. That vessel remained on the grounds catching sablefish until mid-May when apparently a full cargo was achieved and she returned to her home port. In early September the same vessel returned to the eastern Gulf and fished for sablefish through October. The vessel fished off southern Alaska in September and off Albatross Bank in October. The vessel was identical to those used by the Japanese in the Gulf of Alaska and was apparently purchased from a Japanese fishing company.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE WITH U.S. FISHERIES

Four instances of U.S. gear losses of 61 crab pots allegedly caused by foreign fishing vessels (Appendix Table 11) were reported to NMFS in 1973. All were reported by U.S. crab fishermen and occurred in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska.

One loss, involving 15 crab pots, allegedly caused by a South Korean vessel in the eastern Bering Sea. One loss, involving 25 crab pots, believed to be Soviet vessels in the Shumagin Islands area. Two losses, totaling 21 crab pots, believed to be Japanese vessels in the eastern Bering Sea.

Losses in the eastern Bering Sea were outside the Unimak sanctuary.

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TABLE 1. -- ESTIMATED COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOVIET FISHING FLEETS BY MONTH, 1973.

MONTH	GULF OF ALASKA ^{1/}					BERING SEA ^{2/}					ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ^{3/}					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.	—	2	1	1	4	5	10	48	4	67	—	—	10	3	13	84
FEB.	1	4	15	2	22	6	11	60	5	82	—	—	10	1	11	115
MAR.	1	6	23	4	34	5	16	50	6	77	—	—	6	—	6	117
APR.	1	7	23	4	35	4	22	31	5	62	—	2	17	1	20	117
MAY	—	5	—	—	5	4	10	26	4	44	—	—	13	1	14	63
JUNE	—	3	—	1	4	1	3	13	1	18	—	2	10	1	13	35
JULY	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	10	—	11	—	2	7	1	10	22
AUG.	—	4	—	1	5	—	2	9	—	11	—	4	7	—	11	27
SEPT.	—	10	—	1	11	—	1	6	—	7	—	—	11	1	12	30
OCT.	—	10	1	1	12	—	1	6	—	7	—	—	12	1	13	32
NOV.	—	5	5	1	11	1	10	6	1	18	—	—	11	1	12	41
DEC.	1	3	10	—	14	1	27	25	4	57	—	—	8	—	8	79

^{1/} North of Dixon Entrance

^{2/} East of International Date Line

^{3/} East of 170° East Longitude

TABLE 2. -- ESTIMATED COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE FISHING FLEETS BY MONTH, 1973.

MONTH	GULF OF ALASKA ^{1/}				BERING SEA ^{2/}				ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ^{3/}					GRAND TOTAL			
	Stern Trawlers	Longline Vessels	Support Ships	TOTAL	Factory Ships	Stern Trawlers	Other ^{4/} Trawlers	Salmon Gillnetters	Support Ships	TOTAL	Factory Ships	Stern Trawlers	Longline Vessels		Whale Killers	Salmon Gillnetters	Support Ships
JAN.	14	7	2	23	1	18	8	—	3	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
FEB.	13	10	1	24	1	15	8	—	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
MAR.	11	7	2	20	7	17	124	—	10	158	—	—	1	—	—	—	179
APR.	13	8	2	23	7	20	126	—	8	161	—	—	1	—	—	—	185
MAY	12	7	1	20	8	20	144	—	8	180	4	—	—	—	132	4	340
JUNE	13	6	1	20	11	20	135	99	13	278	7	7	1	—	233	7	553
JULY	12	8	2	22	11	20	155	99	13	298	7	7	1	—	233	7	575
AUG.	9	6	1	16	8	20	149	—	9	186	—	7	1	—	—	—	8
SEPT.	9	7	1	17	5	20	95	—	8	128	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
OCT.	8	7	1	16	1	14	14	—	4	33	—	5	1	—	—	—	150
NOV.	8	9	1	18	1	14	8	—	3	26	—	4	—	—	—	—	6
DEC.	6	8	1	16	2	15	18	—	5	40	—	3	—	—	—	—	48
																	59

^{1/} North of Dixon Entrance

^{2/} East of International Date Line

^{3/} East of 170° East Longitude

^{4/} Includes pot and tangle net vessels and longliners

TABLE 3. -- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SOVIET VESSELS BY MONTH, 1963-73.

MONTH	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
JANUARY	119	155	163	151	160	109	120	156	188	142	84
FEBRUARY	186	160	181	204	170	116	160	198	196	180	115
MARCH	155	188	194	246	180	110	163	178	179	143	117
APRIL	172	211	205	165	130	82	94	108	165	126	117
MAY	186	207	212	154	90	34	51	61	86	87	63
JUNE	200	200	216	102	80	28	22	19	23	28	35
JULY	211	99	182	30	75	23	15	14	18	30	22
AUGUST	157	76	178	44	60	27	13	12	24	29	27
SEPTEMBER	75	55	169	36	40	33	17	17	27	26	30
OCTOBER	44	40	128	20	25	29	12	17	34	20	32
NOVEMBER	4	44	105	23	20	33	22	31	41	30	41
DECEMBER	57	97	121	75	60	72	99	119	93	53	79

TABLE 4. -- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JAPANESE VESSELS BY MONTH, 1963-73.

MONTH	1/ 1963	1/ 1964	1/ 1965	1/ 1966	1/ 1967	1/ 1968	1/ 1969	2/ 1970	2/ 1971	2/ 1972	2/ 1973
JANUARY	16	5	8	19	20	52	38	43	60	86	53
FEBRUARY	23	15	17	27	30	56	34	50	51	84	51
MARCH	23	33	29	52	65	94	116	165	185	176	179
APRIL	63	72	49	67	100	135	128	196	181	170	185
MAY	152	167	130	124	155	159	250	408	286	348	340
JUNE	221	178	149	203	180	153	471	547	390	441	553
JULY	221	129	145	208	200	166	301	304	531	445	575
AUGUST	191	103	151	206	165	176	189	234	213	233	210
SEPTEMBER	129	114	106	81	130	171	159	198	211	162	150
OCTOBER	34	16	22	17	25	50	44	51	73	57	55
NOVEMBER	16	15	7	12	10	37	43	48	83	56	48
DECEMBER	10	9	12	18	35	40	35	65	83	49	59

1/ Excluding salmon fleets.

2/ Including salmon fleets.

TABLE 5. -- SUMMARY OF U.S. VESSEL FISHERIES PATROLS, 1973.

U.S. PATROL VESSELS			NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS OF FOREIGN VESSELS				
NAME	DAYS PATROLLED	MILES PATROLLED	JAPANESE	SOVIET	SOUTH KOREAN	CANADIAN	TOTAL SIGHTINGS
JARVIS	37	7,696	23	11	1	1	36
WINONA	82	16,929	112	213	5	6	336
RUSH	42	7,721	172	71	0	6	249
MIDGETT	42	9,915	175	10	11	5	201
MELLON	41	7,864	153	26	2	3	184
SWEETBRIER	10	1,962	4	1	--	--	5
BITTERSWEET	7	1,592	11	--	--	--	11
CITRUS	11	1,540	4	2	1	--	7
BALSAM	9	1,480	7	17	--	--	24
STORIS	88	15,270	286	177	1	1	465
CONFIDENCE	108	25,121	283	213	5	20	521
BOUTWELL	43	10,381	33	31	1	--	65
CLOVER	10	1,912	5	2	--	6	13
SORREL	9	1,112	4	1	--	1	6
IRONWOOD	10	2,058	8	3	1	--	12
TOTALS	549	112,553	1,280	778	28	49	2,135

TABLE 6. -- SUMMARY OF U.S. AERIAL FISHERIES PATROLS, 1973.

	NUMBER OF PATROLS	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	163	1,317	258,354	1,421	1,191	49	23	2,684
Annette Air Station	98	657	76,247	528	59	17	50	654
Ship Based Helicopters	63	123	9,840	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
TOTALS	324	2,097	344,441	1,949	1,250	66	73	3,338

1/ Sightings by ship based helicopters are included in sightings by U.S. patrol vessels

TABLE 7 - BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973

JAPANESE

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
<u>Japanese Stern Trawler</u> <u>Akebono Maru No. 72</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-55N 165-34W	5/13	
<u>Japanese Longliner</u> <u>Anyo Maru No. 21</u>	Sitka	12/27	
<u>Japanese Stern Trawler</u> <u>Aso Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-12N 163-54W	5/11	
<u>Japanese Stern Trawler</u> <u>Aso Maru</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-51N 137-18W	7/11	Seized for vio- lation of INPFC
<u>Japanese Crab Ship</u> <u>Azuma Maru No. 8</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-31N 170-14W	5/15	
<u>Japanese Independent</u> <u>Crab Ship Azuma Maru</u> <u>No. 26</u>	Central Bering Sea 58-31N 175-44W	7/22	
<u>Japanese Longliner</u> <u>Choyo Maru No. 81</u>	Sitka	1/6	
<u>Japanese Longliner</u> <u>Choyo Maru No. 81</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-30N 145-11W	6/21	
<u>Japanese Longliner</u> <u>Choyo Maru No. 81</u>	Seward	10/22	
<u>Japanese Longliner</u> <u>Choyo Maru No. 81</u>	Seward	10/27	
<u>Japanese Cargo Ship</u> <u>Daien Maru No. 31</u>	Central Bering Sea 57-07N 170-19W	8/9	
<u>Japanese Stern Trawler</u> <u>Daishin Maru No. 22</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-27N 144-54W	12/7	
<u>Japanese Longliner</u> <u>Ebisu Maru No. 88</u>	Sitka	1/11	
<u>Japanese Herring Gill-</u> <u>Netter Ebisu Maru</u> <u>No. 88</u>	Central Bering Sea 61-26N 166-46W	6/8	

TABLE 7 - BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973 (cont'd)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Longliner <u>Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75</u>	Gulf of Alaska 56-11N 135-30W	5/16	
Japanese Longliner <u>Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-08N 136-16W	8/15	
Japanese Longliner <u>Fukuyoshi Maru No. 85</u>	Gulf of Alaska 56-33N 135-57W	8/6	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Fyokuei Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 55-47N 168-34W	4/18	
Japanese Herring Gill- netter <u>Hatsuei Maru</u> No. 38	Eastern Bering Sea 59-37N 166-47W	6/3	
Japanese Longliner <u>Hatsuei Maru No. 38</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-55N 154-57W	9/17	
Japanese Longliner <u>Hatsuei Maru No. 55</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-28N 135-04W	9/27	
Japanese Pair Trawler <u>Hokuto Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-35N 163-39W	11/6	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Hoyo Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-30N 167-10W	6/10	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Hoyo Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 60-07N 175-58W	8/28	
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Ishikari Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-11N 163-36W	5/11	
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Ishikari Maru</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-58N 135-15W	8/15	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Kashima Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 54-54N 165-56W	2/21	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Kashima Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-35N 163-39W	11/6	

TABLE 7 - BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973 (cont'd)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Keiko Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-20N 164-10W	3/17	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Keiko Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-17N 164-02W	5/13	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Keiko Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-46N 165-12W	6/11	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Keiko Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-13N 167-08W	6/15	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Keiko Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-29N 168-28W	7/20	
<u>Japanese Longliner Kiyō Maru No. 51</u>	Sitka	3/31	
<u>Japanese Longliner Kiyō Maru No. 51</u>	Sitka	4/13	
<u>Japanese Longliner Kiyō Maru No. 51</u>	Gulf of Alaska 54-56N 134-12W	9/15	
<u>Japanese Stern Trawler Koshin Maru No. 11</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-59N 142-48W	9/12	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Koyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-34N 163-38W	3/18	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Koyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-45N 163-21W	4/12	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Koyo Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-30N 166-59W	6/11	
<u>Japanese Factory Ship Koyo Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-38N 168-45W	7/20	
<u>Japanese Stern Trawler Koyo Maru No. 2</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-23N 134-48W	8/22	

TABLE 7 - BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973 (cont'd)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Koyo Maru No. 21</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-54N 137-32W	9/14	
Japanese Crab Ship <u>Koyo Maru No. 31</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-44N 170-23W	6/27	
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Kyowa Maru No. 5</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-02N 147-47W	7/23	
Japanese Longliner <u>Matsuei Maru No. 72</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-52N 137-30W	9/14	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Mineshima Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-05N 168-08W	4/14	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Mineshima Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-45N 166-01W	5/14	
Japanese Longliner <u>Mito Maru No. 82</u>	Seward	9/13	
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Mitsu Maru No. 30</u>	Central Bering Sea 55-17N 169-44W	9/16	Seized for vio- lation of U.S. CFZ
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Niitaka Maru</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-51N 137-21W	8/23	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Nisshin Maru No. 2</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-05N 168-08W	4/15	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Nisshin Maru No. 2</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-53N 165-28W	5/13	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Nisshin Maru No. 2</u>	Central Bering Sea 58-55N 174-45W	7/22	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Nisshin Maru No. 2</u>	Central Bering Sea 60-07N 175-58W	8/28	
Japanese Salmon Gill- netter <u>Nitto Maru</u> No. 7	Aleutian Islands 51-02N 177-42E	6/15	

TABLE 7 - BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973 (cont'd)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Research Ship <u>Oshoro Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 57-24N 161-10W	7/7	
Japanese Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru No. 7</u>	Gulf of Alaska	4/5	
Japanese Longliner <u>Ryusho Maru No. 7</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-56N 144-38W	5/5	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Shikishima Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 56-20N 168-20W	4/24	
Japanese Longliner <u>Shinko Maru No. 3</u>	Aleutian Islands 52-26N 174-26W	7/31	
Japanese Longliner <u>Shinko Maru No. 3</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-14N 146-46W	9/24	
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Shinsei Maru No. 2</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-06N 151-15W	2/26	
Japanese Herring Gill- Netter <u>Shintoku Maru</u>	Central Bering Sea 61-29N 166-47W	6/8	
Japanese Longliner <u>Shoyu Maru No. 5</u>	Central Bering Sea 55-50N 168-51W	7/19	
Japanese Factory Ship <u>Soyo Maru</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 55-07N 167-28W	4/2	
Japanese Longliner <u>Sumiyoshi Maru No. 33</u>	Sitka	2/8	
Japanese Longliner <u>Taisan Maru No. 1</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-12N 151-22W	3/16	
Japanese Longliner <u>Taisan Maru No. 1</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-31N 143-20W	4/17	
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Takachiho Maru</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-58N 135-14W	1/7	

TABLE 7 - BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973 (cont'd)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Takachiho Maru</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-53N 135-08W	8/6	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tenyo Maru No. 25</u>	Sitka	2/1	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tenyo Maru No. 25</u>	Gulf of Alaska 55-47N 135-13W	5/16	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tenyo Maru No. 25</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-27N 144-54W	12/7	
Japanese Herring Gill- netter <u>Tenyu Maru</u> No. 37	Eastern Bering Sea 59-40N 166-52W	6/3	
Japanese Herring Gill- netter <u>Tomi Maru</u> No. 85	Eastern Bering Sea 59-37N 165-39W	6/2	
Japanese Herring Gill- netter <u>Tomi Maru</u> No. 88	Central Bering Sea 61-29N 166-36W	6/8	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tomi Maru No. 88</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-34N 142-25W	8/2	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tomi Maru No. 88</u>	Seward	9/13	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tomi Maru No. 88</u>	Gulf of Alaska 59-01N 147-40W	10/24	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tomi Maru No. 88</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-54N 149-07W	12/14	
Japanese Longliner <u>Tune Maru No. 31</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-56N 149-12W	1/4	
Japanese Stern Trawler <u>Yamasan Maru No. 85</u>	Aleutian Islands 52-31N 173-32W	7/31	
Japanese Crab Ship <u>Zenei Maru No. 38</u>	Eastern Bering Sea 56-10N 164-25W	5/13	

TABLE 7 - BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973 (cont'd)

SOUTH KOREAN

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
South Korean Stern Trawler <u>Dong Bang</u> No. 71	Gulf of Alaska 54-20N 164-52W	5/11	
South Korean Stern Trawler <u>Dong Bang</u> No. 71	Gulf of Alaska 57-50N 136-56W	7/11	
South Korean Stern Trawler <u>Dong Bang</u> No. 71	Gulf of Alaska 57-54N 137-54W	7/13	Seized for vio- lation of U.S. CFZ
South Korean Longliner <u>Dong Won No. 91</u>	Gulf of Alaska 57-40N 135-35W	4/6	
South Korean Longliner <u>Dong Won No. 91</u>	Gulf of Alaska 58-23N 148-20W	10/3	
South Korean Factory Ship <u>Hae Yon No. 27</u>	Central Bering Sea 55-38N 167-10W	6/23	
South Korean Factory Ship <u>Kum Yong No. 501</u>	Central Bering Sea 60-47N 167-26W	6/7	

SOVIET

Soviet Trawler BMRT <u>Kommunist Ukrainy</u>	Gulf of Alaska 54-43N 162-51W	11/3	
Soviet Tug <u>Reshitelnyi</u>	Womens Bay Kodiak Island	5/2	Meeting re: U.S.- USSR Bilateral Fishery Agreement

TABLE 8. -- VIOLATIONS OF U.S. TERRITORIAL WATERS, 1973.

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
March 27	Japanese	Trawler Nitto Maru No. <u>5</u> , Reg. No. HK1-277	2.75 miles north of Akun Head, Akun Island,	Commercial aircraft reported an unidentified Soviet vessel fishing 1 mile off Akun Head. A Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent aboard investigated and located the Japanese trawler Nitto Maru No. 5 anchored 3.25 miles offshore in position 54-20.5N 165-42W. A gear marker was located nearby 2.75 miles offshore. A surface vessel was not available to investigate.

TABLE 9. -- VIOLATIONS OF THE U.S. CONTIGUOUS FISHERY ZONE, 1973.

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
February 24	Soviet	Refrigerated Transport <u>Kamchatskie Gory</u> and stern trawlers <u>Kamyshin</u> and <u>50 Let VIKsm</u>	3.8 miles off Aghiyuk Island, Semidi Islands 56-15N 156-48W	Coast Guard Cutter with NMFS Agent sighted subject vessels transshipping in position shown. Area had been designated Soviet loading zone until U.S.-USSR agreement renegotiated and said zone abolished three days prior to this incident. Vessels advised that such activities no longer permitted in that area.
March 27	Soviet	Unidentified large trawler	6.5 miles off Cape Mordvinof, Unimak Island	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessel fishing in position shown. Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent dispatched and found area void of Soviet vessels.
June 27	Japanese	Crab Pot vessel <u>Koyo Maru No. 31</u> and 2 unidentified vessels	10.8 miles off Otter Island, Pribilof Islands 56-48.2N 170-26.2W	Coast Guard Cutter with NMFS Agent detected 3 vessels and foreign crab pot markers in CFZ. Subject vessel was closest to shore and was pursued and boarded. Master denied ownership of gear in CFZ. Two Coast Guard Cutters monitored the area for 7 days then recovered approximately 4,109 crab pots of Japanese manufacture from CFZ. The pots were later sold at U.S. Marshal auction.

TABLE 9. -- VIOLATIONS OF THE U.S. CONTIGUOUS FISHERY ZONE, 1973 (CONT'D.).

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
July 12	South Korean	Stern trawler <u>Dong Bang No. 71</u>	10.5 miles off Cape Cross, southeast Alaska 57-56.9N 136-54.9W	Coast Guard aircraft sighted subject vessel fishing in position shown. Second Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent confirmed violation and assisted in "hot pursuit". Vessel seized. Master fined \$20,000 with \$10,000 suspended. Settlement of \$80,000 reached in civil suit against the vessel.
Sept. 15	Japanese	Stern trawler <u>Mitsu Maru</u> <u>No. 30</u>	9.1 miles off Lava Point, Akutan Island 54-17N 166-15.5W	Coast Guard Cutter with NMFS Agent sighted subject vessel fishing in position shown. Vessel seized after 13 hours of "hot pursuit". Master fined \$30,000 and settlement of \$200,000 reached in civil suit against the vessel.
Dec. 1	Soviet	2 unidentified vessels	9 to 10 miles off Amliia Island, central Aleutians 52-18N 173-20W	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessels fishing in position shown. No patrol unit available for investigation.

TABLE 10. -- VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1973.

Vessel	Nationality	Type	Violation	Date	Remarks
<u>SRTM No. 8-454</u>	Soviet	U.S.-U.S.S.R. Fixed Gear Agreement	Trawling in Kodiak Fixed Gear Area No. 4 in position 56-48N 152-25W	Mar. 1	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessel trawling near her crab pots in position shown. Coast Guard aircraft and vessel, each with a NMFS Agent, sighted subject vessel in violation. Coast Guard vessel advised Soviet vessel of violation by signal flags. Documentation forwarded to Washington, D.C., for possible protest to the U.S.S.R.
<u>Pogranichnik</u> <u>Dushnikov,</u> <u>Pogranichnik</u> <u>Yurin, and</u> <u>Pogranichnik</u> <u>Gayunov</u>	Soviet	U.S.-U.S.S.R. Crab Agree- ment	Trawling in Unimak Island pot sanctuary in position 54-47N 165-06W	Mar. 8	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessels trawling in position shown. Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent 1.5 hours after initial report sighted subject vessels underway in position 54-57N 165-00W approxi- mately 10 miles from initial reported position.
Unidentified trawler	Soviet	U.S.-U.S.S.R. Crab Agree- ment	Trawling within Unimak Island pot sanctuary	Mar. 27	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessel trawling 6.5 miles off Cape Mordvinof, Unimak Island. Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent found area void of Soviet vessels (incident also reported under CFZ violations).

TABLE 10. -- VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1973 (CONT'D.).

Vessel	Nationality	Type	Violation	Date	Remarks
Salmon Gill-netters <u>Keiyo Maru No. 33</u> , <u>Matsuei Maru No. 81</u> , and <u>Hokushin Maru No. 88</u>	Japanese	INPFC	Gillnetting salmon east of INPFC abstention line in position 52-23N 158-10W approximately 150 miles south of the Shumagin Islands	May 29	Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent sighted subject vessels in position shown with salmon on decks and hauling gillnets. Vessels abandoned gear and fled. A Japanese patrol ship notified of violation intercepted fleeing vessels and ordered them to Japan for prosecution in accordance with INPFC. Coast Guard Cutters retrieved approximately 18 miles of abandoned gillnet.
Trawler Hae <u>Yeon No. 62</u>	South Korean	U.S.-South Korean Bi-lateral Fishery Agreement	Gillnetting salmon east of INPFC abstention line in position 56-11N 164-42W	June 17	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessels fishing salmon gillnet in position shown. Coast Guard vessel with NMFS Agent located and retrieved approximately 2,000 feet of salmon gillnet which NMFS gear specialists identified as being of South Korean origin. Documentation forwarded to Washington, D.C. for possible protest to South Korean Government.

TABLE 10. -- VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1973 (CONT'D.).

Vessel	Nationality	Type	Violation	Date	Remarks
Stern trawler <u>Aso Maru</u>	Japanese	INPFC	Fishing and possess- ing halibut and salmon east of INPFC absten- tion line in position 55-48.3N 137-14.7W	July 12	Coast Guard boarding party discovered salmon and halibut in holds of subject vessel in position shown. Vessel seized and released to Japanese Government for prosecution in accordance with INPFC.
Longliner <u>Shirley Rose</u>	Canadian	IPHC	Fishing halibut in closed area in position 56-27N 156-24W	Oct. 1	Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent sighted subject vessel fishing halibut in position shown. Case documented and forwarded to Canadian authorities in accordance with IPHC. Inves- tigation disclosed error in information on closure dates supplied Master. Charges with- drawn.

TABLE 11. -- DAMAGE TO U.S. FISHING GEAR BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973.

Date	Reported By	Alleged Offenders	Location	Losses and Remarks
June 17	<u>Nordic Fury</u>	South Korean Trawler <u>Hae Yeon</u> <u>No. 62</u>	Eastern Bering Sea Near 56-11N 164-42W	10 crab pots lost. South Korean vessel set gillnet over <u>Nordic Fury's</u> crab pot buoys.
June	<u>Royal Pacific</u>	Unknown (Believed Japanese)	Eastern Bering Sea Near 56-20N 165-00W	6 crab pots lost.
June	<u>Viking</u>	Unknown (Believed Japanese)	Eastern Bering Sea Near 56-20N 165-00W	8 crab pots lost
June	<u>Rondys</u>	Unidentified South Korean Trawler	Eastern Bering Sea Near 56-20N 165-00W	5 crab pots lost. Gillnet entangled on <u>Rondys</u> crab pot buoy.
June	<u>Paul Lin</u>	Unknown (Believed South Korean or Japanese)	Eastern Bering Sea Near 56-20N 165-00W	2 crab pots lost.
June	<u>Aleutian</u> <u>Spray</u>	Unknown (Believed Japanese)	Eastern Bering Sea Near 56-20N 165-00W	5 crab pots lost.
November	<u>Patricia Ann</u>	Unknown (Believed Soviet)	Gulf of Alaska Shumagin Islands Near 54-46N 160-51.5W	10 crab pots lost.

TABLE 11. -- DAMAGE TO U.S. FISHING GEAR BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1973 (CONT'D.).

Date	Reported By	Alleged Offenders	Location	Losses and Remarks
December 21	<u>Dolphin</u>	Three Unidentified Trawlers (Believed Soviet)	Gulf of Alaska, Shumagin Islands Near 54-49.5N 160-38.5W	6 crab pots lost. Observed unidentified foreign trawlers near fishing gear.
December	<u>Crusader</u>	Unknown (Believed Soviet)	Gulf of Alaska, Shumagin Islands Near 54-50N 160-39W	6 crab pots lost.
December	<u>Oceania</u>	Unknown (Believed Soviet)	Gulf of Alaska Shumagin Islands Near 54-50N 160-39W	3 crab pots lost.

TABLE 12. -- SOVIET EASTERN BERING SEA CRAB FISHERIES STATISTICS, 1959-73.

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	Case 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
1972 ^{3/}	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973 ^{3/}	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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.

3/ The Soviets did not fish for crabs in the eastern Bering Sea.

TABLE 13. -- JAPANESE EASTERN BERING SEA CRAB FISHERIES STATISTICS, 1964-73.

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
1972	2	4	36	874,210	--- ^{3/}	---	15,593,090
1973	2	--	30 ^{4/}	228,450	---	---	13,942,990

^{1/} 24 pound cases

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

^{3/} Primary processing of king crab was by freezing.

^{4/} Fishery limited to pot gear only under terms of U.S.-Japan bilateral agreement of December 20, 1972.

TABLE 14. -- U.S.S.R. NORTH PACIFIC WHALE PRODUCTION, 1959-73 (IN NUMBER OF WHALES).

Year	Factory Ships	Catcher Boats	Blue	Fin	Humpback	Sei	Sperm	Others	Total
1959-									
1963	4	107	390	1,837	3,900	1,025	12,736	---	19,886
1964	4	46	77	2,500	242	595	5,432	1 ^{3/}	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	66 ^{4/}	9,826
1971	2	28	---	190	---	296	5,512	637 ^{4/}	6,635
1972	2	30	---	250	---	71	1,736	76 ^{5/}	2,133
1973	2	34	---	160	---	88	3,828	618 ^{4/}	4,694
TOTAL FROM 1959			539	11,002	4,385	9,247	82,600	1,391	109,170

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.

5/ 71 Brydes

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, 1959-73 (IN NUMBER OF WHALES).

Year	Factory Ships	Catcher Boats	Blue	Fin	Humpback	Sei	Sperm	Others	Total
1959- 1963	3	89	315	6,506	36	1,444	10,649	9 ^{1/}	18,959
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	11 ^{2/}	7,177
1970	3	26	---	518	---	3,234	2,700	10 ^{2/}	6,462
1971	3	26	---	542	---	2,419	1,802	111 ^{3/}	4,874
1972	3	27	---	426	---	2,041	1,567	5 ^{4/}	4,039
1973	3	22	---	256	---	1,710	1,802	2 ^{4/}	3,770
TOTAL FROM 1959			406	14,066	76	26,871	35,441	148 ^{5/}	77,008

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.

5/ 71 Brydes

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.

LIST OF
SOVIET FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS
OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1973

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>HULL NO.</u>
 FACTORY SHIPS		
<u>Fish Factory Ships</u>		
<u>Lamut Class</u> - GRT-4,982, Length-362', Beam-53'		
Lamut		TP 0960
<u>Professor Baranov Class</u> - GRT-13,571-14,340, Length-538', Beam-70'		
Arktika		TI 0020
Marshal Meretskov		SP 0016
Novaya Kakhovka		PP 0013
Novaya Ladov		GP 0013
Novaya Ladoga		SI 0015
Severnnyy Polyus		TP 0008
Sovetskoye Primurye		
Sovetskoye Zapolyarye		SP 0014
Tomsk		PP 0005
Yulian Markhlevskii		SP 0013
<u>Spassk Class</u> - GRT-18,000, Length-572', Beam-79'		
Severodonetsk		PP 0870
Spassk		
Sulak		PP 3868
<u>Severodvinsk Class</u> - GRT-10,036, Length-510', Beam-66'		
Arman		PP 8801
Sovetskaya Kamchatka		

NUMBERHULL NO.

BASE SHIPS

Pyatidesyatiletie
Sovetskaya Arktika

PROCESSING REFRIGERATED SHIPS

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

Ivan Stepanov
Titaniya
Yaroslavl
Zelenogradsk

PT 3467
S 0388

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

Sapmeya Nerys

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

Evoron
Kizi No. 27

PR 8005
PR 8004

PR 3004

Converted Medium Trawlers - GRT-265, Length-125', Beam-24'

Paratunka

TT 0917

Khabarov Class - GRT-650, Length-152', Beam-27'

Araks
Barnaul
Elizovo
Grodekoyo
Kurilsk

S 0906

TT 0910

Pervomaysk Class - GRT-3,321, Length-311', Beam-47'

Pervomaysk No. 20
Primorsk No. 19

PR 3765
PR 3766

Priboy Class - GRT-9,660, Length-497', Beam-67'

Altaiskie Gory
Kamchatskie Gory
Ostrov Lisyanskogo
Ostrov Schmidta
Ostrov Shokalskogo
Ostrov Ushakova
Sakhalinskie Gory
Sayanskies Gory

PT 3088
PT 3085
PT 3114
PT 3112
PT 3109
SB 0870

PROCESSING REFRIGERATED SHIPS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.Sevastopol Class - GRT-5,527, Length-387', Beam-55'Churkin
Egersheld
Volchansk

PR 3534

PR 3583

Sibir Class - GRT-6,133, Length-429', Beam-55'Ivan Kramskoy
Khudozhnik Vrubei
Marshal Malinovskiy
Vasily Perov

PT 3009

PT 3025

PT 3036

PT 3011

Tavriya Class - GRT-3,230-3,556, Length-326', Beam-46'

Namangan

PR 3060

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

PT 3509

PT 3515

Miscellaneous ClassDekastri
Icha
Karskoye More
Okhotskoye More
Olyutorka
Orehovo Zuevo
Solomeya Neris

PT 3664

PT 3124

SKH 0184

CARGO SHIPS

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

PKH 0004

Miscellaneous ClassKamchatka
Kansk
Olensk
Omsk
Orochen
Pluton
Svoboda
Ukraina

PP 0930

TT 0215

NUMBER

HULL NO.

PASSENGER SHIPS

Mikhalail Uritskiy Class - GRT-4,720-4,871, Length-401', Beam-53'

Grigoriy Ordzhonikidze
Turkmeniya

Miscellaneous Class

Nikolaevsk
Priamurye

FUEL AND WATER CARRIERS

Pevek Class - GRT-3,330, Length-345', Beam-48'

Anapka
Erebus
Evensk

TM 0137
PI 0128

Miscellaneous Class

Egoryevsk
Komsomolets Ukrain

TANKERS

Angum
Frunze
Narymneft
Noginsk
Petr Shirshov
Tyuman Neft
Yugansk

TM 0434

PN 0159

TUGS

Barguzin
Bditelnyy
Besstrashniy
Bulat
Dekabrist
Dozornyy
Oberton
Reshitelnyy

PCH 0265
SCH 0021

PCH 0263

WHALE KILLERS

NUMBER

HULL NO.

Mirnyy Class - GRT-847, Length-209', Beam-31'

Entuziast
Ivan Nosenko
Zvezdnyy

V 0031
V 0042
V 0036

STERN TRAWLERS

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

Adimi
Aleksandr Kraev
Aleksandr Maksutov
Aleksei Makhalin
Amgu
Arkovo
Askold
Barabash
Basargin
Belkino
Boris Gorinskii
Danko
Diomid
Ekvator
Fyodor Kraynev
Galifan Batarshin
Ikhtiolog
Illarion Ryabikov
Itelmen
Ivan Chernopyatko
Ivan Panov
Ivan Sereda
Kalar
Kalitva
Kamchatskaya Pravda
Kamyshin
Kanguaz
Karagat
Kargopol
Katangli
Kazakhstan
Kazalinsk
Kazalina
Kazatin
Khayryuzovo
Khingan
Klyuchevskoy
Kolyvan

BMRT 0486	PB 0986
BMRT 0439	PB 0939
BMRT 0475	TB 0975
BMRT 0456	TB 0956
BMRT	
BMRT 0362	SB 0861
BMRT 0367	PB 0867
BMRT 0347	SB 0847
BMRT 0343	PB 0843
BMRT	
BMRT 0450	TB 0950
BMRT 0461	PB 0961
BMRT 0372	SB 0872
BMRT 0482	PB 4982
BMRT 0449	SB 0949
BMRT 0454	PB 0954
BMRT 0279	TB 1279
BMRT 0470	TB 0970
BMRT 0399	TB 0899
BMRT 0445	PB 0945
BMRT 0423	SB 0923
BMRT 0479	TB 0979
BMRT	TB 0268
	TB 0269
BMRT 0485	TB 0985
BMRT 0285	TB 0285
BMRT 0359	PB 0858
BMRT	
BMRT	0301
BMRT 0491	SB 0991
BMRT 0387	PB 0887
BMRT 0290	TB 0290
BMRT	TB 0920
BMRT 0291	TB 0291
BMRT 0266	TB 0266
BMRT 0354	TB 0853
BMRT	
BMRT 0288	TB 0288

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.BMRT Mayakovskiy Class (cont'd)

Kommunist	BMRT 0476	PB 0976
Kommunist Ukrainy	BMRT 0492	PB 1992
Krechet	BMRT 0303	TB 0303
Kuba	BMRT 0385	TB 0885
Leninets	BMRT 0494	TB 1994
Lotos	BMRT 0496	PB 0996
Luchegorsk	BMRT 0254	TB 0254
Malki	BMRT 0265	TB 0265
Mark Reshetnikov	BMRT 0455	PB 0955
Matematik	BMRT 0260	TB 0260
Medik	BMRT 0261	KHB 0261
Meteorid	BMRT 0272	PB 0152
Mys Yelagina	BMRT	TB 0336
Meteorolog	BMRT 0262	KHB 0262
Mys Lazareva	BMRT	SB 0338
Mgachi	BMRT 0370	SB 0870
Mys Bobrova	BMRT	KHB 0331
Mys Ermak	BMRT	KHB 0272
Nadezhdinsk	BMRT 0495	PB 0995
Mys Senyavina	BMRT	
Nikolai Ostrovski	BMRT 0371	TB 0871
Nikolay Uzbekistan	BMRT 0880	
Novaya Era	BMRT 0466	SB 0966
Opala	BMRT 0339	TB 0866
Ozyornii Kluchi	BMRT 0278	PB 0278
Pakhacha	BMRT 0481	TB 0981
Pasionariya	BMRT 0460	SB 0960
Paudzha	BMRT 0302	TB 0302
Pechenga	BMRT 0363	PB 0863
Petr Ilichev	BMRT 0467	TB 1967
Petr Ovchinikov	BMRT 0448	TB 0948
Priamure	BMRT 0951	
Pogranichnik Strelnikov	BMRT	PB 0287
Polevod	BMRT	PV 0212
Posyet	BMRT 0356	PB 0854
Priozersk	BMRT	TB 0952
Revolutsioner	BMRT 0468	PB 0968
Sakhalin	BMRT 0383	SB 0883
Samara	BMRT 0289	SB 0289
Samarga	BMRT 0357	PB 0856
Seroglazka	BMRT 0435	TB 1935
Shturman Elagin	BMRT 0469	TB 0969
Sibiryak	BMRT 0458	PB 0958
Sidimi	BMRT 0348	PB 0848
Sovetskaya Gavan	BMRT 0484	PB 0984
Sovietskiye Profsoyuz	BMRT 0281	TB 0281

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.BMRT Mayakovskiy Class (cont'd)

Soyuz 5 *Pyat*	BMRT 0284	SB 0284
Suifun	BMRT 0358	PB 0857
Svetlaya	BMRT 0480	SB 0980
Tadzhikistan	BMRT 0391	PB 0891
Taishet	BMRT 0421	PB 0921
Taman	BMRT 0397	SB 0897
Tekhnolog	BMRT 0280	TB 1280
Terney	BMRT 0487	PB 0987
Tikhvin	BMRT 0428	PB 0928
Tiraspol	BMRT	TB 0271
Tretyakovo	BMRT 0426	PB 0926
Truskovets	BMRT	
Trudovye Rezervy	BMRT 0440	TB 0940
Tymlat	BMRT	
Tymovsk	BMRT 0498	SB 0998
Uzbekistan	BMRT 0380	TB 0880
Valentin Kotelnikov	BMRT 0442	SB 0942
Vasiliy Vinevitin	BMRT 0446	SB 0946
Voskhod	BMRT 0437	TB 0937
Yubilei Oktyabrya	BMRT 0464	PB 0964
Yunost	BMRT 0462	TB 0962
Zarubino	BMRT 0499	TB 0999
15 Sezd Vlksm	BMRT 0443	TB 0943
50 Let Vlksm	BMRT 0497	PB 0997

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

Akustik	RTM 7108	P 7108
Aleksandrovs	RTM	PV 0187
Amga	RTM 7170	
Arbatov	RTM	
Druzhva	RTM	
Kamenskoye	RTM	PV 4197
Meteorit	RTM 7152	PV 0152
Pravovyed	RTM	
Publitsist	RTM	PV 0219
Poet	RTM	
Poleyod	RTM	
Pravadio	RTM	PV 0214
Safuin	RTM	
Yuzhnogorsk	RTM	PB 0159

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.Skypylev Class - GRT-4,699, Length-337', Beam-53'

Pelengator

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

Guberova	SRTM	PI 0680
Kraskino	SRTM	PI 0061
Lider	SRTM 1296	PI 0014
Moreplavatel	SRTM 1298	PI 0016
Optomist	SRTM 1297	
Puschino	SRTM	PI 4223
Patriot	SRTM 1299	PI 0021
Ruzhino	SRTM	PI 0059
Zheleznyi Potok	SRTM 1295	PI 0008

SIDE TRAWLERS

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

Alba	SRTM 7135	TB 4135
Amurskiy Partizan	SRTM	PI 0049
Apparatchik	SRTM	PI 2099
Argali	SRTM 8450	TI 0145
Armaturshchik	SRTM 8456	PI 2076
Arsk	SRTM	PI 4224
Blagoveshchensk	SRTM	PI 1052
Botsman	SRTM 1319	SI 0101
Bratstvo	SRTM 1300	PI 0002
Brigadir	SRTM	PI 2100
Bylina	SRTM 8485	PI 2090
Chekalin	SRTM	SI 0140
Cheklikhgra	SRTM 8436	PI 0036
Chelkar	SRTM	TI 0164
Cherakassy	SRTM	SI 0141
Cherdyn	SRTM	PI 1054
Chermkhovo	SRTM	TI 0163
Chigrin	SRTM	TI 0162
Chimbat	SRTM	SI 0143
Chubovo	SRTM	SI 0144
Chulym	SRTM	SI 0124
Dalnevostochnik	SRTM	SI 0134
Delfin	SRTM 0822	
Dmitriy Levin	SRTM 8608	SI 0109
Doblest	SRTM 1302	PI 0006
Doker	SRTM	SI 0132
Domenshchik	SRTM	
Dubno	SRTM	PI 1057

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)

Dubrava *Poisk*	SRTM 8486	
Dzhigit	SRTM	PI 1048
Evekun	SRTM 1315	TI 0142
Garpuner	SRTM 1307	SI 0106
Gayvoron	SRTM	TI 1625
Geograf	SRTM	TI 0141
Gornovoy	SRTM	PI 0005
Gorodok	SRTM	TI 0226
Graver	SRTM	
Gravyor	SRTM	SI 0108
Iskra	SRTM 8462	PI 2080
Kashira	SRTM	PI 1056
Kedrovka	SRTM 0004	
Karat	SRTM 8437	SI 0128
Khabarovsk	SRTM	PI 0048
Kislovobsk	SRTM	TI 0219
Kitoboy	SRTM	SI 0101
Krylaty	SRTM 1304	PI 0013
Leninskoye	SRTM	SI 0136
Lunniy	SRTM 8469	PI 1049
Markovo	SRTM	SI 0137
Mars	SRTM 8601	SI 0111
Mashinist	SRTM 1318	SI 0112
Matros	SRTM 1287	PI 0015
Mekhanik	SRTM	TI 0152
Molniya	SRTM 8465	PI 2083
Motorist	SRTM 1289	
Nevelskii Komsomolets	SRTM	SI 0164
Olga	SRTM	PI 0019
Opolot Mira	SRTM 1306	SI 0114
Orel	SRTM	TI 0138
Ossorka	SRTM	PI 2095
Ovruch	SRTM	TI 0628
Pauzhetka	SRTM 8487	TI 0149
Perm	SRTM	TI 0221
Plankton	SRTM 0825	PI 2094
Pivan	SRTM	TSI 1722
Pogranichnik Abbasov	SRTM 8418	PI 2062
Pogranichnik Buinevich	SRTM 8401	PI 2052
Pogranichnik Denisenko	SRTM 8413	PI 2059
Pogranichnik Dushnikov	SRTM 8405	PI 2055
Pogranichnik Ermolyuk	SRTM 8410	TI 0135
Pogranichnik Gayunov	SRTM 8406	PI 2056
Pogranichnik Gladyshev	SRTM 8407	PI 2057
Pogranichnik Korzhukov	SRTM 8409	PI 2091

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)

Pogranichnik Kovalev	SRTM 8416	PI 2061
Pogranichnik Mankovskii	SRTM 8403	PI 2053
Pogranichnik Petrov	SRTM 8402	TI 0402
Pogranichnik Vetrich	SRTM 8412	SI 0116
Pogranichnik Yurin	SRTM	PI 2058
Pogranichnik Zmeev	SRTM 8411	TI 0136
Pogranichnik Zainut Dinov	SRTM 8417	
Preobrazhenie	SRTM	SI 0142
Radek	SRTM	
Radekhov	SRTM	
Rakheta	SRTM 8447	
Radzin	SRTM	TI 1232
Ravenstvo	SRTM 1279	PI 0023
Raychikhinsk	SRTM	PI 0208
Razdan	SRTM	PI 1232
Sargassa	SRTM	PI 2336
Schastye	SRTM 1277	TI 1051
Shiveluch	SRTM 1291	TI 1157
Shubertovo	SRTM 0002	TI 0158
Sikhoteh-Alin	SRTM	
Skovorodino	SRTM	TSI 1638
Sofiysk	SRTM	TI 0139
Solnechniy	SRTM 8472	SI 0121
Sretensk	SRTM	PI 0029
Stroitel'nii	SRTM 8429	PI 2070
Suchan	SRTM	
Sudovoditel	SRTM 1316	TI 0140
Svetozar	SRTM 1269	SI 0120
Svoboda	SRTM	PI 0026
Svobodnyy	SRTM	PI 1050
Tetyukhe	SRTM	PI 0030
Tikhirka	SRTM	SI 0123
Trud	SRTM 1274	PI 0032
Tunets	SRTM 8602	SI 0122
Tungus	SRTM	PI 4097
Turgen	SRTM	TI 0150
Uala	SRTM 1292	TI 1156
Uelen	SRTM	PI 0050
Ulibka	SRTM 8488	SI 0125
Vankarem	SRTM	SI 0139
Vasyugan	SRTM	SI 0102
Verabelik	SRTM	SI 0103
Verkholaz	SRTM	TI 1154
Verkhoyansk	SRTM	PI 1053
Voditel	SRTM	

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)

Vodolaz	SRTM	TI 1155
Volodya Dubinin	SRTM 8406	SI 0104
Vysotnik	SRTM	PI 0004
Yakutsk	SRTM	PI 0051
Yaroslavskiy Komsomolets	SRTM 8489	PI 2091
Zarevo	SRTM 8466	TI 0147
Zvezda Rybaka	SRTM 1286	
	SRTM 8419	PI 2063
	SRTM 8415	PI 2060
	SRTM 8438	TI 0143
	SRTM 8457	PI 2077
	SRTM 8480	SI 0130
	SRTM 8430	PI 2071
	SRTM 8431	PI 2072
	SRTM 8420	PI 2064
	SRTM 8481	PI 2088
	SRTM 8426	PI 2067
	SRTM 8423	PI 2066
	SRTM 8428	PI 2069
	SRTM 8408	PI 0108
	SRTM 8484	PI 2089
	SRTM 8439	PI 0037
	SRTM 8433	PI 2075
	SRTM 8440	SI 0129
	SRTM 8427	PI 2068
	SRTM 8483	SI 0131
	SRTM 8448	PI 0039
	SRTM	SI 0340
	SRTM	SI 0218

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

Almak	SRTR 9165	P 0302
Andromeda	SRTR 9162	SI 0339
Kanopus	SRTR 9163	PI 0307
Komandor	SRTR 9043	
Ochakov	SRTR 9021	SI 0345
Olguya	SRTR 9089	
Onor	SRTR 9088	SI 0343

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

Agat	SRT 1048	PI 0452
Andriyan Nikolaev	SRT	TI 0398
Aniva	SRT 1041	
Blagoveshchensk	SRT 0656	P 0656
Kambalnyy	SRT 4456	TI 0576
Kansk	SRT	TI 0415
Kayum	SRT 4460	TI 0400
Kekurniy	SRT 4537	TI 0580
Klin	SRT	TI 0401

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

NUMBERHULL NO.SRT Medium Trawlers (cont'd)

Kombayner	SRT	
Korosten	SRT 4177	TI 0412
Kostroma	SRT 0124	TI 0395
Krater	SRT	TI 0403
Krilon	SRT	TI 0413
Krutoy	SRT 4393	TI 0572
Kuzachin	SRT 0208	TI 0405
Leshch	SRT	TI 0409
Navaga	SRT 1070	
Nikolai Vilkov	SRT 0122	T 0122
Nyuton	SRT 4549	
Piksha	SRT	8101
Rynda	SRT 4404	P 4404
Tagil	SRT 0026	
Tugan	SRT 1051	
Ufa	SRT 1153	SI 0380
Valeriy Bykovskiy	SRT 4395	TI 0574
Verkhoyansk	SRT 4290	
Yubileinyi	SRT	TI 0151

RESEARCH SHIPS

Akademik Berg *Tinro*	BMRT 0377	PB 4877
Avtogenshchik *Tinro*	SRTM	PI 0058
Gornostay *Tinro*	SRTM	SI 0107
Muzhestvo *Tinro*	SRTM	TI 0018
Olenyok *Tinro*	SRTM	PI 2096
Oriana *Tinro*	SRTM 8459	PI 4044
Orlan	SRTR 9085	
Partizansk		
Pelamida *Tinro*	RT 0217	PG 4258
Seskar *Tinro*	RT 0219	PG 4260
Volnomer	RTM	

PATROL SHIPS

Druzhni		PK 2048
Flotinspektsiya 1	SRTM	PI 4002
Flotinspektsiya 5	SRTM	

TYPE UNKNOWN

Marshal Rokossovskiy		
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LIST OF
JAPANESE FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS
OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1973

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
FACTORY SHIPS		
Fish		
Chiyo Maru	TK1-232	Salmon
Gyokuei Maru	TK1-333	Groundfish
Hoyo Maru	TK1-331	Groundfish
Jinyo Maru	TK1-293	Salmon
Kashima Maru	TK1-182	Groundfish
Kizan Maru	TK1-432	Salmon
Kyokusei Maru	TK1-802	Salmon
Meisei Maru	TK1-370	Salmon
Meiyo Maru	TK1-381	Salmon
Mineshima Maru	TK1-716	Groundfish
Miyajima Maru	TK1-137	Salmon
Nisshin Maru No. 2	TK1-208	Groundfish
Nojima Maru	TK1-302	Salmon
Ohtsu Maru	TK1-334	Salmon
Shikishima Maru	TK1-648	Groundfish
Shinano Maru	TK1-518	Salmon
Soyo Maru	TK1-330	Groundfish
Yoho Maru	TK1-689	Groundfish
Crab		
Keiko Maru	HK1-157	
Koyo Maru	TK1-163	
Whale		
Kyokuyo Maru No. 3	TK1-841	
Nisshin Maru No. 3	TK1-406	
Tonan Maru No. 2	TK1-197	
TRAWLERS		
Akashi Maru No. 16	YG1-232	
Akashi Maru No. 17	YG1-233	
Akashi Maru No. 51	YG1-241	
Akashi Maru No. 52	YG1-242	
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	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TRAWLERS (cont'd)		
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	YG1-301	
Akashi Maru No. 77	YG1-305	
Akatuki Maru	HK2-10814	
Aoba Maru	NS1-492	
Chitose Maru	HK2-11757	
Choei Maru No. 38	AM1-172	
Daiei Maru No. 12	HK2-11637	
Daihiko Maru No. 18	HK2-11883	
Ebisu Maru No. 11	HK1-560	
Ebisu Maru No. 21	HK1-383	
Ebitsu Maru No. 45		
Eifuku Maru No. 21	FS2-2169	
Eiyo Maru	F01-283	
Eiyo Maru	NS1-310	
Fukuyo Maru	F01-279	
Hakurei Maru	NS1-534	
Heikyu Maru No. 25	HK1-453	
Hiyo Maru	NS1-232	
Hokkai Maru	NS1-435	
Hokko Maru No. 12	HK1-265	
Hokuetu Maru No. 21	HK1-270	
Hokushin Maru	NS1-537	
Hokuto Maru	NS1-538	
Jinei Maru	HK2-11366	
Junyo Maru	F01-257	
Kaiho Maru No. 8	HK2-11756	
Kaiko Maru No. 8	AM1-163	
Kaiun Maru No. 25	HK2-11794	
Kaiun Maru No. 52	HK1-389	
Kakuyo Maru No. 1	NS1-431	
Kakuyo Maru No. 2	NS1-432	
Kakuyo Maru No. 3	NS1-437	
Kakuyo Maru No. 5	NS1-438	
Kakuyo Maru No. 7	NS1-543	
Kakuyo Maru No. 8	NS1-544	
Katori Maru	NS1-485	
Katsura Maru No. 21	HK2-11967	
Katuki Maru	NS1-486	
Kofuku Maru No. 38	HK2-11758	
Koyo Maru	F01-278	
Koyo Maru	NS1-296	
Kureha Maru	F01-294	

TRAWLERS (cont'd)

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Kyuhō Maru No. 5	HK2-11961	
Meigen Maru No. 31	YG1-237	
Meigen Maru No. 32	YG1-238	
Meigen Maru No. 36	YG1-320	
Meigen Maru No. 37	YG1-321	
Meiho Maru	HK2-11970	
Mitsu Maru No. 35	AM1-121	
Mitsu Maru No. 50	AM1-158	
Myoei Maru No. 8	HK2-11976	
Myoken Maru No. 1	HK2-11960	
Nishō Maru	HK2-11517	
Nitto Maru No. 5	HK1-227	
Nitto Maru No. 23	HK2-11666	
Nitto Maru No. 31	YG1-276	
Nitto Maru No. 32	YG1-277	
Nitto Maru No. 35	YG1-278	
Nitto Maru No. 36	YG1-279	
Otoha Maru	F01-293	
Oyo Maru	NS1-309	
Rakuyo Maru	F01-261	
Ryuyo Maru	NS1-297	
Sankichi Maru No. 5	HK2-11470	
Seiho Maru No. 8	HK2-11750	
Shinpo Maru No. 8	FS2-2335	
Shoei Maru No. 15	HK2-11683	
Shoken Maru	HK2-10715	
Shosei Maru No. 15	HK1-254	
Shunyo Maru	F01-260	
Shuyo Maru	F01-284	
Soho Maru No. 68	AM1-150	
Tenyū Maru No. 11	HK2-11731	
Tenyū Maru No. 18	HK1-454	
Tokuyo Maru No. 31	FS2-2185	
Toyo Maru	HK2-11681	
Toyoshima Maru	F01-297	
Tsushima Maru	NS1-420	
Wakaba Maru	NS1-493	
Washima Maru	F01-296	
Wayo Maru	F01-256	
Yashima Maru	NS1-419	
Yoshi Maru No. 35	FS2-2186	
Yuyo Maru	NS1-233	
Zenpo Maru No. 25	FS2-2246	
	NS1-412	
	NS1-413	

STERN TRAWLERS

REGISTRY
NUMBER
REMARKS

Akebono Maru No. 11	HK1-196	
Akebono Maru No. 12	YG1-297	
Akebono Maru No. 15	YG1-298	
Akebono Maru No. 16	TK1-635	
Akebono Maru No. 17	HK1-206	
Akebono Maru No. 18	HK1-207	
Akebono Maru No. 21	TK1-644	
Akebono Maru No. 22	TK1-688	
Akebono Maru No. 50	TK1-368	
Akebono Maru No. 52	TK1-429	
Akebono Maru No. 72	TK1-496	
Aso Maru	FO1-81	
Chikubu Maru	TK1-796	
Chuyo Maru No. 7	TK1-890	
Daian Maru No. 118	HK1-257	
Daiei Maru No. 8	IK1-53	
Daishin Maru No. 12	TK1-466	
Daishin Maru No. 22	TK1-500	
Daishin Maru No. 23	TK1-555	
Eikyu Maru No. 2	HK1-513	herring gillnet
Eikyu Maru No. 11	HK1-495	
Eikyu Maru No. 86	HK1-476	herring gillnet
Fuji Maru	FO1-167	
Fuji Maru No. 1	IG1-238	
Fukuho Maru No. 3	FS1-137	
Fukuho Maru No. 8	FS1-200	
Fukushin Maru No. 2	FS1-144	
Haruna Maru	FO1-220	
Hatto Maru No. 82	HK1-177	
Heian Maru No. 8	KT1-10	
Hoken Maru No. 18	HK1-202	
Hokko Maru No. 31	HK1-156	
Hokko Maru No. 37	HK1-308	
Hokuto Maru No. 3	HK1-241	
Ishikari Maru	FO1-151	
Juru Maru No. 2	HK1-212	
Kahoku Maru No. 12	HK1-481	herring gillnet
Kaiko Maru No. 2	HK1-165	
Kaiko Maru No. 3	HK1-223	
Kaiko Maru No. 5	HK1-493	
Kaiun Maru No. 38	FS1-226	
Kakudai Maru No. 25	AT1-15	
Kashima Maru No. 15	MG1-526	
Kitakami Maru	FO1-132	
Koei Maru No. 25	MG1-558	
Koei Maru No. 51	MG1-440	
Kohoku Maru No. 11	HK1-443	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)		
Kohoku Maru No. 15	HK1-492	
Kongo Maru	F01-221	
Koshin Maru No. 11	MG1-668	
Kotobuki Maru No. 25	MG1-741	
Kotoshiro Maru	HK1-495	herring gillnet
Koyo Maru No. 2	TK1-629	
Koyo Maru No. 3	TK1-829	
Koyo Maru No. 21	TK1-640	
Kyosho Maru No. 31	MG1-627	
Kyowa Maru No. 5	FS1-141	
Kyowa Maru No. 11	FS1-206	
Mangyo Maru No. 31	HK1-571	
Mitsu Maru No. 30	AM1-191	
Mutsu Maru No. 52	HK1-184	
Narita Maru No. 3	AM1-105	
Niitaka Maru	F01-168	
Nitto Maru No. 5	HK1-277	
Nitto Maru No. 71	HK1-173	
Ohtori Maru	TK1-759	
Orient Maru No. 2	MG1-463	
Rikuzen Maru	TK1-755	
Ryuhō Maru No. 15	MG1-495	
Ryuhō Maru No. 32	MG1-420	
Ryūyō Maru	TK1-546	
Ryūyō Maru No. 2	TK1-837	
Seiju Maru No. 58	AM1-108	
Shinnichi Maru No. 31	TK1-673	
Shinsei Maru No. 2	YG1-231	
Shoshin Maru No. 21	AM1-217	
Shunyo Maru No. 18	HK1-258	herring gillnet
Tahata Maru No. 31		
Taisei Maru No. 51	HK1-181	
Taisei Maru No. 56	HK1-266	
Takachiho Maru	F01-90	
Teisho Maru No. 18	FS1-228	
Tenyo Maru	YG1-370	
Tenyo Maru No. 2	YG1-376	
Tenyo Maru No. 3	YG1-377	
Tenyo Maru No. 5	YG1-390	
Tidori Maru No. 61	MG1-566	
Tomi Maru No. 63	AM1-151	
Tomi Maru No. 81	HK1-350	herring gillnet
Tomi Maru No. 85	HK1-485	herring gillnet
Tora Maru No. 18	HK1-213	
Tsuda Maru	TK1-852	
Yahata Maru No. 21	AM1-100	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)		
Yamasan Maru No. 71	HK1-486	
Yamasan Maru No. 81	HK1-488	
Yamasan Maru No. 85	F01-280	
Yamato Maru	EH1-306	
Yashima Maru No. 3	AM1-141	
Yashio Maru No. 11	MG1-571	
Yoshi Maru No. 15	HK1-179	
Zenpo Maru No. 21	TK1-609	
Zuiho Maru No. 8	TK1-503	
Zuiyo Maru	TK1-568	
Zuiyo Maru No. 2	TK1-685	
Zuiyo Maru No. 3	FS1-143	
	HK1-176	
	HK1-272	
	TK1-206	

FLEET CRAB POT FISHING VESSELS

Anyo Maru	NS1-450
Azuma Maru No. 8	KN1-294
Fukuyo Maru No. 8	HK2-11974
Fukuyo Maru No. 18	HK1-228
Heiyo Maru	NS1-451
Hokuetsu Maru No. 18	HK2-11679
Hokuyo Maru No. 38	HK2-11718
Hokuyo Maru No. 36	HK2-10700
Houn Maru No. 38	HK2-10680
Houn Maru No. 58	HK2-1927
Keiyo Maru No. 2	HK2-9446
Keiyo Maru No. 7	HK2-11077
Keiyo Maru No. 18	HK2-9215
Kikaku Maru No. 12	FS2-1944
Kinko Maru No. 3	TY2-978
Kosin Maru No. 8	FS2-2134
Kosho Maru	MG2-2003
Koyo Maru No. 31	HK2-13753
Kyokko Maru No. 21	AM2-3002
Mutsu Maru No. 11	CB2-2985
Myoho Maru No. 81	HK1-405
Myojin Maru No. 5	MG2-2562
Nitto Maru No. 71	HK1-173
Shinei Maru No. 28	HK2-11202
Suwa Maru No. 31	HK1-390
Taiyo Maru No. 32	TK1-641
Tenryu Maru	F01-1
Toki Maru No. 38	HK2-13751

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
FLEET CRAB POT FISHING VESSELS (cont'd)		
Tokuyo Maru No. 23	FS2-1483	
Zenei Maru No. 38	HK2-11946	
INDEPENDENT CRAB VESSELS		
Azuma Maru	KN1-315	
Azuma Maru No. 15	KN1-406	
Azuma Maru No. 26	KN1-347	
Daitoku Maru No. 3	TK1-864	
Hokusyo Maru No. 26	HK1-137	
Kibi Maru No. 2	KN1-312	
Mito Maru No. 38	HK1-153	
Mito Maru No. 53	HK1-151	
Tenyo Maru No. 21	HK1-347	
SNAIL POT VESSELS		
Ryokichi Maru No. 18	IT1-102	
LONGLINERS		
Anyo Maru No. 21	TK1-891	
Choyo Maru No. 81	HK1-503	
Ebisu Maru No. 88	HK1-308	herring gillnet
Eikyu Maru No. 82	HK1-311	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75	HK1-254	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 85	HK1-343	
Hatsue Maru No. 38	HK1-313	herring gillnet
Hatsue Maru No. 55	HK1-456	
Kiyo Maru No. 51	HK1-274	
Matsuei Maru No. 72	HK1-278	
Mito Maru No. 82	HK1-298	herring gillnet
Ryuhō Maru No. 17	MG1-547	herring gillnet
Ryusho Maru No. 5	TK1-656	
Ryusho Maru No. 7	TK1-758	
Shinko Maru No. 3	HK1-318	herring gillnet
Shintoku Maru No. 25	HK1-461	herring gillnet
Shoyu Maru No. 5	TK1-713	
Sumiyoshi Maru No. 33	HK1-287	
Taisan Maru No. 1	TK1-825	herring gillnet
Tenyo Maru No. 25	MG1-502	
Tenyu Maru No. 37	MG1-473	herring gillnet
Tomi Maru No. 88	HK1-465	herring gillnet
Tune Maru No. 31	HK1-378	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS

Chiyo Maru Fleet

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
	TK1-232	
Sanyo Maru No. 27	HK2-10794	
Hokuyu Maru No. 23	HK2-13596	
Tokoro Maru No. 18	HK2-11604	
Mutsumi Maru No. 62	HK2-13678	
Kinjo Maru No. 58	HK2-13585	
Tomi Maru No. 5	HK2-13687	
Tenyu Maru No. 15	HK2-11807	
Sanyo Maru No. 12	HK2-11541	
Shosei Maru No. 12	HK2-11965	
Kaiyo Maru No. 30	AM2-3768	
Ryokai Maru No. 25	AM2-3806	
Kinei Maru No. 88	IT2-2928	
Chidori Maru No. 53	MG2-2810	
Shofuku Maru No. 28	MG2-2922	
Koei Maru No. 36	MG2-2980	
Kyosho Maru No. 3	MG2-3127	
Hakuryu Maru No. 52	MG2-3241	
Kashima Maru No. 18	MG2-3062	
Shoichi Maru No. 3	MG2-3012	
Hachiryu Maru No. 28	MG2-2840	
Myojin Maru No. 11	MG2-3113	
Daikichi Maru No. 33	MG2-3107	
Taihei Maru No. 3	MG2-3095	
Shinei Maru No. 51	MG2-2878	
Hakuo Maru No. 15	YM2-625	
Yuei Maru No. 23	FS2-1924	
Kyotoku Maru No. 8	FS2-2206	
Chokyu Maru No. 58		
Kyoei Maru No. 18	IG2-1941	
Yamasen Maru No. 31	IG2-1858	
Yamasan Maru No. 88	HK2-13735	
Kyokko Maru No. 23	AM2-3277	
Kotobuki Maru No. 32	IT2-2848	
Shinsei Maru No. 3	MG2-3133	

Jinyo Maru Fleet

	TK1-293	
Keiyo Maru No. 5	HK2-13708	
Shunyo Maru No. 36	HK2-13657	
Kinpo Maru No. 28	HK2-11880	
Sachi Maru No. 18	HK2-13555	
Koei Maru No. 2	HK2-11540	
Kohoku Maru No. 51	HK2-13653	
Daikichi Maru No. 18	HK2-11981	
Tokichi Maru No. 11	HK2-10738	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Jinyo Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Zenryu Maru No. 35	HK2-11918	
Choei Maru No. 11	HK2-13692	
Zuiho Maru No. 10	HK2-13501	
Heian Maru No. 21	HK2-11731	
Hoken Maru No. 28	HK2-13704	
Obayashi Maru No. 8	HK2-13548	
Hokutaku Maru No. 2	HK2-11210	
Habomai Maru No. 5	HK2-11618	
Habomai Maru No. 8	HK2-13813	
Toyo Maru No. 10	HK2-13502	
Toyo Maru No. 15	HK2-13788	
Kintomi Maru No. 35		
Koyo Maru No. 35	HK2-13578	
Tsuneo Maru No. 36	HK2-11830	
Kinsho Maru No. 15	HK2-13577	
Mito Maru No. 2 G0	HK2-13797	
Tomi Maru No. 35	HK2-13518	
Tokai Maru No. 65	HK2-13823	
Nichiren Maru	HK2-11256	
Niikappu Maru	HK2-13550	
Koshin Maru No. 38	HK2-13818	
Noboribetsu Maru No. 2	HK2-13740	
Ishikari Maru No. 12	HK2-13684	
Hojo Maru No. 27	HK2-11455	
Komai Maru No. 8	IG2-1763	
Eifuku Maru No. 11	MG2-3150	
Kizan Maru Fleet		
	TK1-432	
Murazen Maru No. 38	TK2-1201	
Choko Maru No. 25	MG2-2943	
Chidori Maru No. 57	MG2-2893	
Narita Maru No. 1	MG2-3018	
Kosho Maru No. 8	MG2-3051	
Ebisu Maru No. 58	MG2-3038	
Myojin Maru No. 3	MG2-3007	
Konpira Maru No. 18	MG2-2941	
Myojin Maru No. 21	MG2-3215	
Yakushi Maru No. 50	MG2-3258	
Daikichi Maru No. 28	MG2-3266	
Eikyu Maru No. 28	MG2-2928	
Koyo Maru No. 11	MG2-3063	
Kotobuki Maru No. 35	MG2-3253	
Hosho Maru No. 11	MG2-2808	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Kizan Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Tenyu Maru No. 18	MG2-3291	
Yae Maru No. 8	MG2-3137	
Hakko Maru No. 28	MG2-3251	
Taikei Maru No. 25	MG2-2690	
Seisho Maru No. 27	MG2-2981	
Kashima Maru No. 22	MG2-	
Koei Maru No. 51	MG2-3153	
Meisho Maru No. 31	MG2-3097	
Ryuhō Maru No. 25	MG2-2906	
Sachi Maru No. 21	MG2-	
Yakushi Maru No. 11	AM2-3890	
Mutsu Maru No. 18	CB2-4060	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 31	MG2-2977	
Daikichi Maru No. 27	MG2-324	
Tairyu Maru No. 2	MG2-3058	
Yae Maru No. 10	MG2-3141	
Tairyu Maru No. 8	MG2-3217	
Choun Maru No. 11	MG2-3087	
Gyoei Maru No. 18	MG2-3105	
Kyokusei Maru Fleet		
	TK1-802	
Kumano Maru No. 36	CB2-6138	
Kumano Maru No. 18	CB2-3168	
Sanno Maru No. 8	FS2-2286	
Kaiun Maru No. 38	FS2-2212	
Seiki Maru No. 2	FS2-2292	
Koyo Maru No. 28	FS2-2096	
Eifuku Maru No. 51	FS2-2331	
Taiko Maru No. 28	FS2-2213	
Chokyu Maru No. 38	FS2-2201	
Koun Maru No. 35	FS2-2338	
Seisho Maru No. 58	FS2-8	
Hosho Maru No. 28	MG2-2900	
Ryushin Maru No. 5	MG2-3223	
Kashima Maru No. 18	MG2-2933	
Taki Maru No. 108	IK2-3033	
Takoshima Maru No. 56	IK2-2888	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Kyokusei Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Takoshima Maru No. 62	IK2-3111	
Kyoei Maru No. 18	YM2-715	
Ichiura Maru No. 21	HK2-13779	
Kumano Maru No. 72	CB2-2980	
Shotoku Maru No. 5	HK2-13874	
Kogyo Maru No. 128	HK2-13736	
Kinjo Maru No. 38	HK2-11001	
Kyosei Maru No. 55	HK2-12000	
Seitoku Maru No. 63	HK2-11770	
Kinsei Maru No. 23	HK2-13601	
Choyo Maru No. 37	HK2-11457	
Daichu Maru No. 35	HK2-13504	
Hojo Maru No. 8	HK2-13512	
Tokichi Maru No. 21	HK2-13749	
Sachi Maru No. 25	HK2-13700	
Koshin Maru No. 28	HK2-13543	
Keikyu Maru No. 62	HK2-11988	
Meisei Maru Fleet		
	TK1-370	
Jintoku Maru No. 11		
Shoei Maru No. 51	HK2-13500	
Hokushin Maru No. 38	HK2-13508	
Chiyoki Maru No. 51	HK2-11696	
Oto Maru No. 18	HK2-13509	
Sachio Maru No. 25	HK2-13522	
Mangyo Maru No. 18	HK2-11860	
Daikichi Maru No. 12	HK2-11879	
Hokusen Maru No. 8	HK2-13526	
Nitto Maru No. 8	HK2-13819	
Shorin Maru	HK2-13838	
Kofuku Maru No. 58	HK2-99768	
Zenei Maru No. 23	HK2-13824	
Sankichi Maru No. 8	HK2-13503	
Tora Maru No. 22	HK2-13671	
Yahiko Maru No. 25	HK2-13593	
Ebisu Maru No. 5	HK2-11667	
Yahiko Maru No. 5	HK2-11903	
Fukujin Maru No. 11	HK2-13666	
Fukujin Maru No. 8	HK2-11588	
Seifuku Maru No. 21	IT2-2714	
Ebisu Maru No. 21	IT2-2669	
Taki Maru No. 26	IT2-2671	
Kuromori Maru No. 25	IT2-2753	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Meisei Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Kinsei Maru No. 38	IT2-2760	
Kinsei Maru No. 35	IT2-2707	
Inari Maru No. 8	IT2-2595	
Kinei Maru No. 56	IT2-2724	
Tenyu Maru No. 28	IT2-	
Konpira Maru No. 35	IT2-2933	
Takaya Maru No. 18	IT2-2488	
Shinichi Maru No. 32	YM2-673	
Konsei Maru No. 21	NG2-1213	
Meiyo Maru Fleet		
	TK1-381	
Ryuhō Maru No. 5	HK2-13816	
Tomi Maru No. 15	HK2-11715	
Tomi Maru No. 12	HK2-13586	
Zenho Maru No. 30	HK2-11966	
Heikyu Maru No. 21	HK2-11969	
Tomi Maru No. 83	AM2-4198	
Hakucho Maru No. 21	AM2-3632	
Heiun Maru No. 18	IT2-2221	
Matsu Maru No. 35	IT2-2868	
Hotoku Maru No. 18	IT2-2638	
Yugyo Maru No. 50	MG2-3001	
Ume Maru No. 23	MG2-3088	
Kashima Maru No. 21	MG2-3128	
Chojū Maru No. 15	MG2-2802	
Sakae Maru No. 3	MG2-3210	
Eifuku Maru No. 28	FS2-7	
Seiki Maru No. 5	FS2-6	
Chokyu Maru No. 10	FS2-23	
Giho Maru No. 32	AT2-859	
Kakudai Maru No. 31	AT2-839	
Junyo Maru No. 21	NG2-1305	
Taikoku Maru No. 3	TT2-1077	
Mutsumi Maru No. 53	HK2-11989	
Kyokko Maru No. 27	AM2-4280	
Kinei Maru No. 53	IT2-2637	
Naka Maru	IT2-2249	
Taito Maru No. 58	HK2-11428	
Taian Maru No. 78	HK2-11502	
Aioi Maru No. 18	MG2-3250	
Ojima Maru No. 18	MG2-3237	
Kinei Maru No. 58	FS2-58	
Rakyu Maru No. 15	HK2-13703	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Meiyo Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Hanasaki Maru No. 52	HK2-13600	
Miyajima Maru Fleet	TK1-137	
Jinei Maru No. 11	HK2-11510	
Nitto Maru No. 7	HK2-13843	
Katsura Maru No. 11	HK2-11482	
Kaiun Maru No. 38	HK2-11921	
Kofuku Maru No. 38	HK2-11878	
Hokugyo Maru No. 18	HK2-18551	
Nichiren Maru No. 7	HK2-13847	
Wako Maru	HK2-13798	
Ryoyo Maru No. 2	HK2-13703	
Taki Maru No. 18	IT2-1998	
Kifuku Maru No. 25	IT2-2664	
Yawata Maru No. 3	IT2-2938	
Kinsei Maru No. 53	IT2-2801	
Gyokichi Maru No. 8	MG2-3186	
Kojin Maru No. 17	MG2-3222	
Tenyu Maru No. 5	MG2-3056	
Koyo Maru No. 55	FS2-1875	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 28	FS2-	
Kichi Maru No. 32	FS2-2093	
Kasuga Maru No. 31	FS2-2141	
Matsu Maru No. 35	FS2-2046	
Kichi Maru No. 3	FS2-2196	
Gyofuku Maru No. 18	FS2-18	
Zensei Maru No. 21	IG2-	
Seisho Maru No. 28	CB2-6188	
Akita Maru No. 37	AT2-818	
Toyama Maru No. 18	TY2-886	
Shunei Maru No. 18	KA2-968	
Shincho Maru No. 18	KA2-1158	
Yuko Maru No. 18	KA2-1025	
Yusho Maru No. 28	KA2-1128	
Ooei Maru No. 18	KA2-957	
Nojima Maru Fleet	TK1-302	
Kaiun Maru No. 21	HK2-11545	
Nitto Maru No. 3	HK2-13530	
Hokko Maru No. 3	HK2-11802	
Shoun Maru No. 20	IT2-2735	
Minato Maru No. 5	MG2-2558	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Nojima Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Kintoku Maru No. 7	MG2-3242	
Koei Maru No. 11	MG2-3231	
Shinmei 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	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 38	FS2-2091	
Zuiho Maru No. 38	FS2-2205	
Sakae Maru No. 21	FS2-2021	
Taitei Maru No. 32	FS2-1931	
Jinei Maru No. 18	IG2-1950	
Kiya Maru No. 25	IG2-1426	
Ibaragi Maru No. 1	IG2-1986	
Nakayoshi Maru No. 5	CB2-6178	
Akita Maru No. 51	AT2-878	
Kofuku Maru No. 18	YM2-640	
Kiyo Maru No. 3	NG2-1423	
Tateyama Maru No. 18	TY2-888	
Toyama Maru No. 20	TY2-925	
Hokichi Maru No. 58	TY2-953	
Kogyo Maru No. 32	TY2-962	
Taiei Maru No. 18	IK2-3008	
Otsu Maru Fleet	TK1-334	
Choei Maru No. 50	HK2-11445	
Choyo Maru No. 51	HK2-11662	
Keikyu Maru No. 61	HK2-11888	
Wakashio Maru No. 31	HK2-13505	
Taisei Maru No. 58	HK2-13675	
Mito Maru No. 85	HK2-13659	
Seiho Maru No. 12	HK2-13741	
Tokuei Maru No. 28	HK2-13769	
Benten Maru No. 28	HK2-11068	
Shunyo Maru No. 12	HK2-11638	
Keiyo Maru No. 8		
Benten Maru No. 31	HK2-11372	
Toka Maru No. 2	MG2-3176	
Tenyo Maru No. 21	MG2-2938	
Tenyu Maru No. R0 G0	MG2-2882	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Otsu Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Obayashi Maru No. 25	MG2-3145	
Gyoei Maru No. 51	MG2-3236	
Taito Maru No. 12	MG2-3143	
Fukunaga Maru No. 12	MG2-2848	
Ryuhō Maru No. 35	MG2-3041	
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. 53	FS2-2333	
Eiyo Maru No. 35	FS2-2102	
Inari Maru No. 23	FS2-2203	
Kenei Maru No. 31	FS2-1926	
Geinichi Maru No. 8	TY2-1092	
Shoei Maru No. 23	HK2-13506	
Minato Maru No. 80		
Koei Maru No. 52	MG2-2328	
Kashima Maru No. 20	MG2-3047	
Shinano Maru Fleet		
	TK1-518	
Kyoshin Maru No. 8	AM2-3900	
Taiho Maru No. 35	MG2-3243	
Kaiko Maru No. 18	AM2-	
Kiku Maru No. 38	AM2-	
Seiun Maru No. 18	AM2-3548	
Shoshin Maru No. 15	AM2-3540	
Yugyo Maru No. 18	AM2-3539	
Kosei Maru No. 2	FS2-1935	
Choei Maru No. 7	FS2-1938	
Konpira Maru No. 2	FS2-2105	
Monju Maru No. 21	FS2-2215	
Asahi Maru No. 10	FS2-1803	
Yayoi Maru No. 31	FS2-2010	
Teiko Maru No. 28	FS2-1941	
Kaiyo Maru No. 38	FS2-1930	
Kiku Maru No. 35	FS2-2024	
Shoichi Maru No. 18	FS2-1932	
Taisei Maru No. 21	FS2-2017	
Tokuei Maru No. 31	FS2-2088	
Hokushu Maru No. 25	FS2-2020	
Hokushu Maru No. 28	FS2-2128	
Kitcho Maru No. 31	FS2-2014	
Choei Maru No. 28	FS2-1958	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Shinano Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Taiyo Maru No. 21	FS2-1799	
Taijo Maru No. 31	FS2-	
Jyokyo Maru No. 18	IG2-1908	
Mansei Maru No. 21	IG2-	
Koshu Maru No. 18	IG2-1945	
Daiichi Maru No. 10 GO	IG2-1860	
Obata Maru No. 25	IG2-1907	
Hosei Maru No. 8	CB2-6076	
Tohaya Maru No. 35	CB2-3437	
Katsu Maru No. 3	CB2-3395	
Eiwa Maru No. 25	TY2-927	
WHALE KILLERS		
Kyokuyo Maru No. 3	TK1-841	
Kyo Maru No. 1	TK1-795	
Kyo Maru No. 10	TK1-188	
Kyo Maru No. 11	TK1-200	
Kyo Maru No. 23	TK1-209	
Kyo Maru No. 25	TK1-211	
Kyo Maru No. 27	TK1-712	
Taka Maru	TK1-359	
Kyo Maru No. 12	TK1-220	
Nisshin Maru No. 3	TK1-406	
Toshi Maru No. 25	TK1-449	
Toshi Maru No. 18	TK1-300	
Toshi Maru No. 17	TK1-298	
Toshi Maru No. 16	TK1-297	
Toshi Maru No. 15	TK1-287	
Toshi Maru No. 12	TK1-278	
Fumi Maru No. 18	TK1-254	
Toshi Maru No. 11	TK1-507	
Seki Maru No. 17	TK1-265	
Tonan Maru No. 2	HG1-10	
Konan Maru No. 17	TK1-207	
Konan Maru No. 25	TK1-286	
Konan Maru No. 26	TK1-289	
Konan Maru No. 27	TK1-299	
Shonan Maru	TK1-843	
Shonan Maru No. 2	TK1-844	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
WHALE KILLERS (cont'd)		
Tonan Maru No. 2 (cont'd)		
Ryuho Maru No. 7	TK1-151	
Ryuho Maru No. 8	TK1-217	
RESEARCH VESSELS		
Oshoro Maru	HK1-100	
Shunyo Maru	G01-768	
Wakatake Maru	HK1-400	
PATROL VESSELS		
Fukutoku Maru No. 7	F01-337	
Fumi Maru No. 17	TK1-253	
Hakuryu Maru	TK1-520	
Katsu Maru No. 2	TK1-252	
Katu Maru No. 10	TK1-402	
Konan Maru No. 20	TK1-218	
Seki Maru No. 16	TK1-264	
Toko Maru	TK1-141	
CARGO SHIPS - REFRIGERATED & DRY HOLD		
Abugawa Maru	TK1-784	
Chiyoda Maru	TK1-366	
Chiyoda Maru	TK1-360	
Choyo Maru	TK1-436	
Daien Maru No. 31	S01-527	
Daitoku Maru No. 15	TK1-856	
Eiho Maru	TK1-355	
Eikei Maru	TK1-447	
Eishin Maru	TK1-400	
Eiyo Maru	IK1-65	
Fukuyo Maru	EH1-201	
Haruna Maru No. 2	TK1-391	
Hayatsuki Maru	TK1-858	
Hokko Maru	TK1-396	
Hotoku Maru		
Hoyo Maru	TK1-639	
Itsukushima Maru	TK1-155	
Juyo Maru		
Kakogawa Maru	TK1-786	
Kashiwahana Maru	HS1-2	
Kotoshiro Maru No. 8	IK1-26	
Matsukaze Maru	TK1-763	

	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
CARGO SHIPS - REFRIGERATED & DRY HOLD		
Nagisa Maru	TK1-826	
Nichijima Maru No. 5	TK1-765	
Nikkai Maru	TK1-816	
Nipponham Maru No. 1	HS1-1	
Ryoyo Maru	TK1-134	
Sachikaze Maru	TK1-695	
Sachishima Maru	EH1-311	
Satsu Maru No. 36	TK1-389	
Seiko Maru	TK1-418	
Shinyo Maru	TK1-342	
Shotoku Maru	TK1-857	
Shuyo Maru	TK1-592	
Sumiyoshi Maru No. 62	KN1-648	
Suzukaze Maru JBV1	TK1-723	
Taiei Maru		
Taisei Maru No. 2		
Taisei Maru No. 39	ME1-327	
Taisei Maru No. 52	ME1-537	
Tenichi Maru	MG1-11	
Toko Maru	TK1-415	
Tonichi Maru	HG1-11	
Tosa Maru	TK1-414	
Yuko Maru		
Yuyo Maru	TK1-388	
TANKERS		
Kakuyu Maru	TK1-727	
Shizu-ura Maru		
Tenryo Maru		
Toshiwa Maru	TK1-686	
Uko Maru		

LIST OF
SOUTH KOREAN FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS
OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1973

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>HOMEPORT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Buk Neung	Factory Ship	Pusan	
Hae Yeon No. 27	Factory Ship		
Kum Yong No. 501	Factory Ship		
Cheog Yang Ho	Stern Trawler		
Dong Bang No. 71	Stern Trawler		
Gae Yang Ho	Stern Trawler		
Han Jin Ho	Stern Trawler		
Hwa Rang	Stern Trawler		
Kum Kang San	Stern Trawler		
Kum Yong No. 101	Stern Trawler		
Mae Kum Kang	Stern Trawler		
Salvia	Stern Trawler	Pusan	
Seo Yang	Stern Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 51	Trawler	Mok Po	
Hae Yeon No. 52	Trawler	Mok Po	
Hae Yeon No. 61	Trawler	Mok Po	
Hae Yeon No. 62	Trawler	Mok Po	
Kum Yong No. 51	Trawler		Panama Registry
Kum Yong No. 52	Trawler		Panama Registry
Kum Yong No. 53	Trawler		
Kum Yong No. 55	Trawler		
Dong Won No. 91	Longliner		

GENERAL CHART OF AREAS REFERRED TO IN TEXT

