FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES

BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA

1974

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

FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITIES
BERING SEA AND GULF OF ALASKA

1974

Law Enforcement Branch
National Marine Fisheries Service
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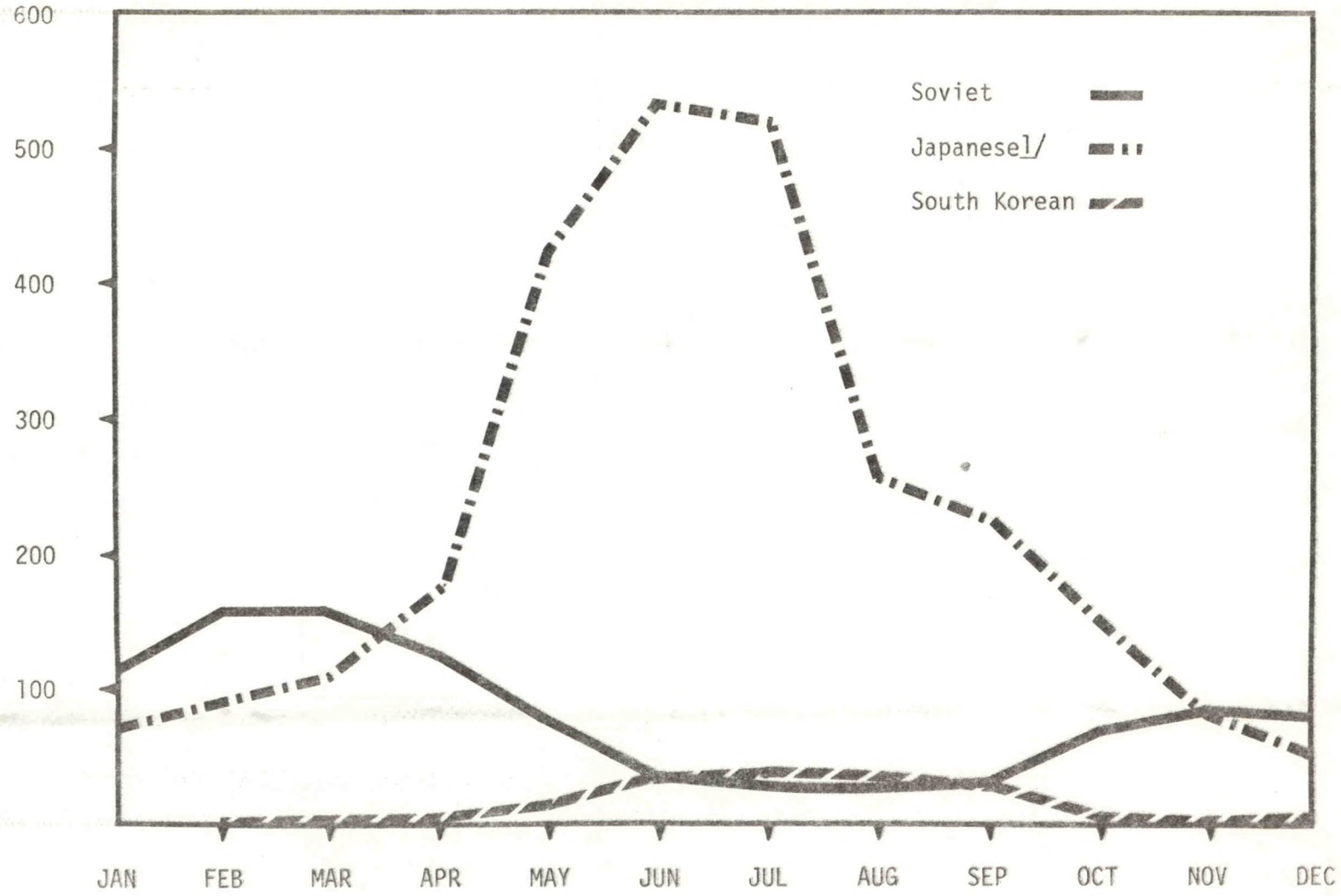
INTRODUCTION

In 1974 Japan and the U.S.S.R. continued their massive fisheries off Alaska's coast, employing over 1,215 different vessels. The number of ships present simultaneously varied from a high of 560 to a low of 130 (Fig. 1). The total foreign catch of fish, shellfish, and whales off Alaska in 1974 was 1,990,894 metric tons. The Japanese took 1,714,814 metric tons, 93,598 metric tons less than in 1973, and the Soviets took 236,080 metric tons, 4,080 metric tons less than they did in 1973. The major efforts by both countries remained in the Bering Sea with lighter efforts in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands.

South Korean fishing off Alaska increased in 1974 but remained on a relatively small scale, employing 43 different vessels compared to 11 vessels in 1973. It is estimated that the 1974 catch totaled 39,000 to 40,000 metric tons in contrast to the 1973 estimated total catch of 7,737 metric tons.

Poland entered the fisheries off Alaska in late December 1974 with one stern trawler operating in the Gulf of Alaska. The vessel was targeting on Pacific cod but also took a variety of other groundfish species.

FIGURE 1. -- ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VESSELS IN SOVIET, JAPANESE, AND SOUTH KOREAN FISHERIES BY MONTH, 1974.



1/ Including Japanese salmon fleets

Throughout 1974 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 of 523,297 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 1974 covered 114,317 miles by ship and 385,025 miles by aircraft. An increase of 40,584 miles from 1973 by aircraft and 1,764 miles by ship. 593 ship days were used as opposed to 549 ship days in 1973. 6,211 sightings of foreign fishing vessels or support ships were recorded, an increase of 738 over 1973. As in past years, these patrols performed a dual mission: 1) maintained surveillance of foreign fisheries contiguous to Alaska; and 2) enforced 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 Korean Agreement implementing Public Law 89-658.

Aerial patrols were conducted by H3 heliopters from the Coast Guard Air Stations at Annette Island and Kodiak, and by C-130H (Lockheed Hercules) turbo-prop aircraft from the Coast Guard Air Station on Kodiak Island. Surface patrols were conducted by the Alaska-based Coast Guard Cutters STORIS, CONFIDENCE, and CLOVER, and by the Cutters JARVIS,

RUSH, MIDGETT, MELLON, BOUTWELL, and MUNRO, which were assigned to the Alaska area on a rotational basis.

Although shipborne helicopters have been used intermittently on Alaska patrols since 1962, 1974 was the first year when one was at sea on a 378 foot Coast Guard Cutter most of the time. They made 191 flights for a total of 341 flight hours or 27,280 patrol miles (this is in addition to the aerial patrol previously noted).

120 boardings were made of 88 foreign vessels in the Alaska area. 65 were enforcement boardings of 47 different ships and 55 were courtesy visits on 45 separate ships. These included 62 enforcement and 37 courtesy boardings of Japanese ships, one enforcement and 18 courtesy boardings of South Korean ships, and two enforcement boardings of Soviet ships.

Two foreign vessels were seized in 1974 for fishing within the territorial waters of the United States and one for fishing within the contiguous fishery zone of the United States. Three Japanese vessels were seized for violations of the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC) and two others were detected and reported to Japanese patrol ships for similar violations. One Japanese stern trawler was found in violation of a gear agreement area off Kodiak Island and the violation was reported to the government of Japan. The two foreign vessels seized for violations of U.S. territorial waters included a Japanese longliner fishing 2.2 miles off Umnak Island in the eastern Aleutians. It was assessed a total penalty of $300,000. The second was a Canadian salmon troller apprehended and seized by the State of Alaska off Percy Island in southeastern Alaska and resulted in a total penalty of $1,070. No criminal or civil action was taken by

the U.S. government in this case.

A Soviet SRTM side trawler was seized for fishing within the Contiguous Fishery Zone 9.5 miles of Lighthouse Rocks in the western Gulf of Alaska and assessed a total penalty of $250,000.

Three Japanese gillnetters were seized by a U.S. patrol ship east of the Abstention Line and transferred to a Japanese fisheries patrol ship for further investigation. The three vessels were later suspended from fishing for 65-97 days, preventing them from salmon fishing in 1975. The vessel owners were each fined 200,000 yen ($666). The captains and fishing masters were each fined 100,000 yen ($333) and sentenced to six months imprisonment which was suspended. Two other Japanese gill net vessels were detected by U.S. patrol units fishing east of the Abstention Line and were reported to Japanese patrol units for further investigation and apprehension. One vessel was suspended from fishing for 130 days, preventing it from salmon fishing in 1975. The vessel owner was fined 200,000 yen ($666) and the captain and fishing master each fined 100,000 yen ($333) and sentenced to six months imprisonment which was suspended. No penalties have been reported concerning the second Japanese gill net 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 1974 the United States renegotiated its bilateral fisheries agreements with Japan and extended for one year its bilateral agreement with Canada. The U.S.-Canadian agreement was extended without change, effective May 8, 1974 through April 24, 1975.

In December 1974 United States and Japanese officials met at Tokyo from November 25 to December 13 to renegotiate agreements pertaining to Japanese fishing in the U.S. CFZ, Japanese crab fisheries in the eastern Bering Sea and other fishery matters in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. The agreement was signed on December 24 and became effective the first of January, 1975. Many of the features of the old agreements were carried forward in the new agreements. The major changes in the new agreements affecting fishing operations in the Alaska area are as follows:

(1) The period in which Japanese trawling is permitted within the CFZ between 165° and 166°45' west longitudes in the Bering Sea was shortened from five months to 16 days.

(2) The period during which trawling is permitted in the CFZ between 166°45' and 169° west longitudes in the Bering Sea was reduced from eight months to four months.

(3) The period during which trawling is allowed in the CFZ between 169° and 170° west longitudes in the Bering Sea was reduced from 12 months to 6-1/2 months.

(4) In the CFZ in the Bering Sea between 172° and 176° west longitudes, trawling had been allowed under the old agreement for seven months of the year. This privilege was eliminated completely in the new agreement.

(5) In the area between 172° and 176° west longitudes in the Pacific, trawling under the old agreement was allowed for four months out of the year. This privilege was eliminated in the new agreement.

(6) The existing loading zones in the CFZ north and south of Unalaska Island were closed for two months of the year and two new zones were established north and south of Umnak Island, open for 2-1/2 months of the year during the closure of the Unalaska zones. The change was made to protect U.S. crab gear in the winter fisheries around Unalaska Island.

(7) The closure against trawling in the six fixed gear areas on the high seas off Kodiak Island was extended by 40 days.

(8) The new agreement extended the closure against trawling in the fixed gear area off Unimak Island for 3-2/3 months longer than in the 1973-1974 agreement and extended the closed area for trawling by eliminating the offshore closing lines of the former fixed gear area.

(9) New restrictions were placed on Japanese trawling in areas of the Gulf of Alaska. Designed to protect halibut during periods of concentration, these agreement provisions closed the Gulf of Alaska from 147° to 157° west longitudes from February 16 to May 15, and from 140° to 147° west longitudes from December 1 to February 15 of the following year.

Revisions in Crab Fishing Agreement

Significant changes in the agreement between the U.S. and Japan governing the Japanese crab fisheries in the eastern Bering Sea included

much closer control by U.S. observers on factory ships (limited to no more than two in the area off Alaska) by providing that all deliveries by catcher vessels to the mothership shall be checked by a U.S. observer. Other provisions of the revised crab agreement include:

(1) Prohibiting Japanese crab fishing in the Bering Sea south of 55°30' north latitude and east of 164° west longitude.

(2) The boundaries of the northern and southern areas as it applies to the crab quota to be taken by the Japanese were changed to provide significant protection to king crab in the area most heavily fished by American fishermen, and to put the bulk of the tanner crab catch by the Japanese north and west of the Pribilof Islands. In that area the stocks are comprised principally of Chionoecetes opilio rather than the larger Chionoecetes bairdi found in the southern area where most of the U.S. tanner crab fishery occurs.

(3) The quota in the southern area was changed from 270,000 king crab to zero and from 6,000,000 tanner crab to 2,500,000 (2,500 metric tons). The quota in the northern area was changed from 430,000 king crab to 300,000 (953 metric tons) and from 8,000,000 tanner crab to 11,000,000 (7,700 metric tons). The net result was a reduction of 400,000 king crab and the overall tanner crab quota remained the same. On December 27, 1974, the Japanese crab industry stated that the low quota of king crab allowed in the eastern Bering Sea made it economically unfeasible to engage in that fishery and they therefore did not

intend to take king crab in 1975 or 1976.

(4) The new agreement provides for reducing the incidental trawl take of crab in the eastern Bering Sea by requiring larger bobbins on trawls during May, June, and July, the periods of heaviest crab concentration.

New Catch and Effort Restrictions

In the northeast Pacific, the Japanese agreed to accept restrictions on their catch as follows: Pacific Ocean perch and other rockfish, not more than 60,000 metric tons (mt); blackcod, with the number of ships licensed for this fishery remaining at the same level as in 1971, 25,000 mt for the longline fleet, 5,000 mt for trawlers; and all other groundfish 30,000 mt.

In the eastern Bering Sea, the Japanese agreed to accept the following restrictions on their effort and catches, with the number of ships remaining at their 1971 level: a catch quota of not more than 1,100,000 mt of pollock; the catch of other groundfish by mothership fleets and North Pacific trawlers would not exceed 160,000 mt and the catch by landbased trawlers would not exceed 35,000 mt. In the herring fishery, the gill net fleet would not exceed 1971 ship levels and remain within a 3,000 mt quota. The effort by trawlers in the herring fishery would remain at the 1969 level and not exceed 15,000 mt.

The catch along the Aleutians (from 170° west longitude to 170° east longitude) by mothership fleets and North Pacific trawlers would

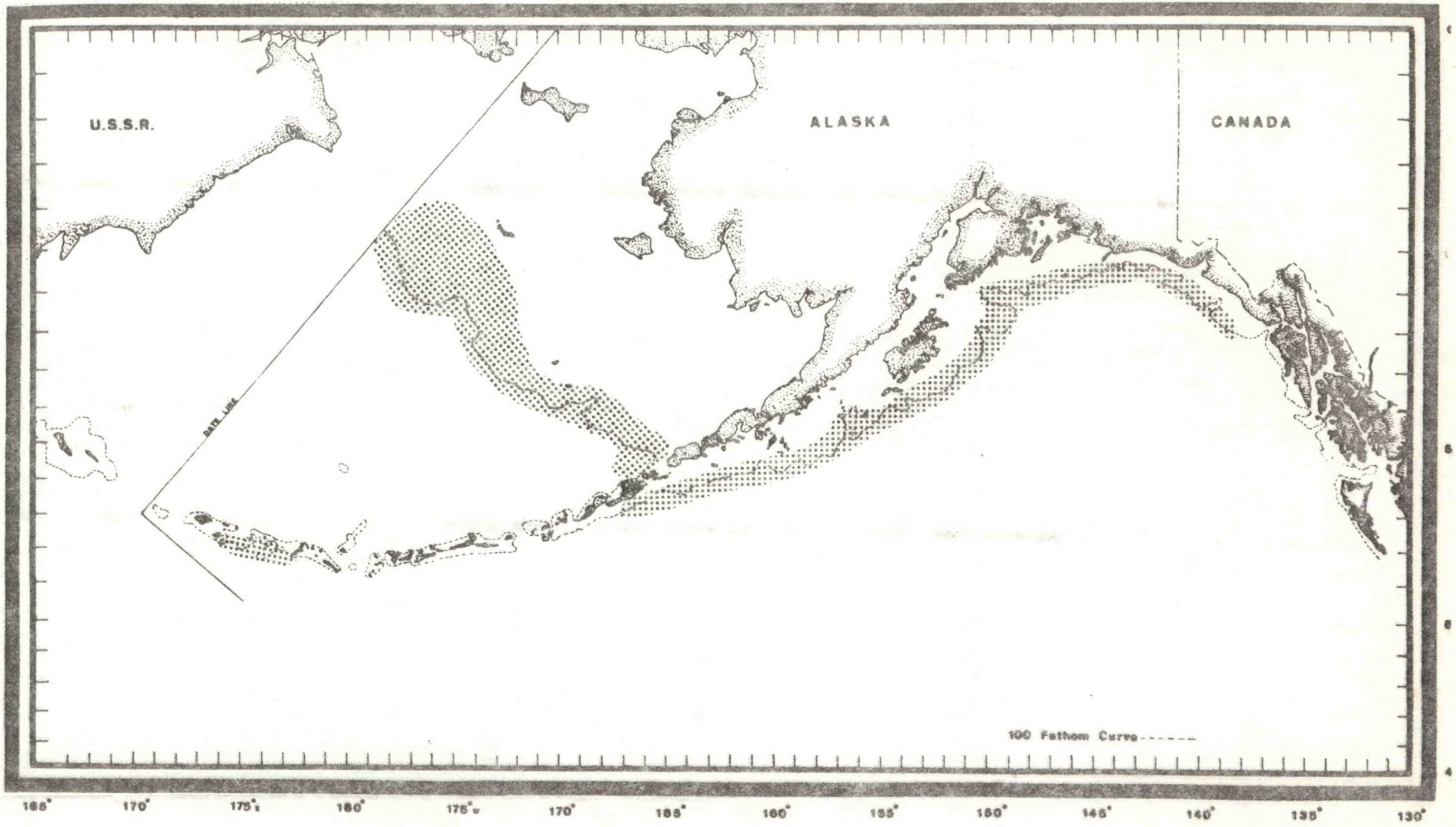
not exceed 9,600 mt of Pacific Ocean perch and 1,200 mt of blackcod, while the catch of all species by landbased trawlers would not exceed 8,500 mt.

SOVIET FISHING OPERATIONS

The Soviet Union's fisheries off Alaska in 1974 (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 total of 448 different Soviet ships engaged in fisheries off Alaska in 1974 as compared to 414 in 1973 and 544 in 1972. They included 110 support vessels, 135 stern trawlers, primarily BMRT's, 193 meduim trawlers, mostly SRTM and SRT side trawlers, 4 research ships, and 6 patrol ships. 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 1974 is listed in the Appendix. The Soviet catch off Alaska for 1974 is estimated at 236,080 metric tons. Data supplied by the Soviets indicates a total catch of approximately 534,000 metric tons but it is believed this figure includes catches from the northwestern Bering Sea as well as from off Alaska.

In 1974 the major effort was again in the Bering Sea. The winter herring fishery in the central Bering Sea reached a maximum of 78 ships, 13 less than in 1973. The herring catch was approximately 50,000 metric tons as compared to 34,361 metric tons taken in 1973. The winter flounder fishery began in early 1974 with the major effort being in the Gulf of Alaska, and continued throughout the year. Also being taken were other types of groundfish, particularly Alaska pollock. Further discussion on catch and figures can be found in the "Groundfish Trawl Fishery" section.

FIGURE 2.--SOVIET FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, 1974.



The 1974 Soviet trawl fishery fished for several species of groundfish generally near the Continental Shelf edge in the Gulf of Alaska, along the Aleutian Islands chain, and in the Bering Sea. In recent years Soviet trawling in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands has changed from a fishery principally for ocean perch to a diversified fishery for various species of round and flat fishes, particularly Alaska pollock and flounder. Trawling in the Bering Sea continued to be for a variety of species. The Soviet shrimp fishery in the Gulf of Alaska in 1974 again employed SRTM medium trawlers centered east of the Shumagin Islands and was at about the same strength as the 1973 fishery. The estimated catch was approximately 2,000 metric tons. The Soviet Pacific whaling fleets, as in recent years, remained far off shore. For the first time since 1969 they did take a few whales in the Alaska area. The Soviets killed only 152 (3 percent) of their total North Pacific whale kill in the Alaska area in 1974.

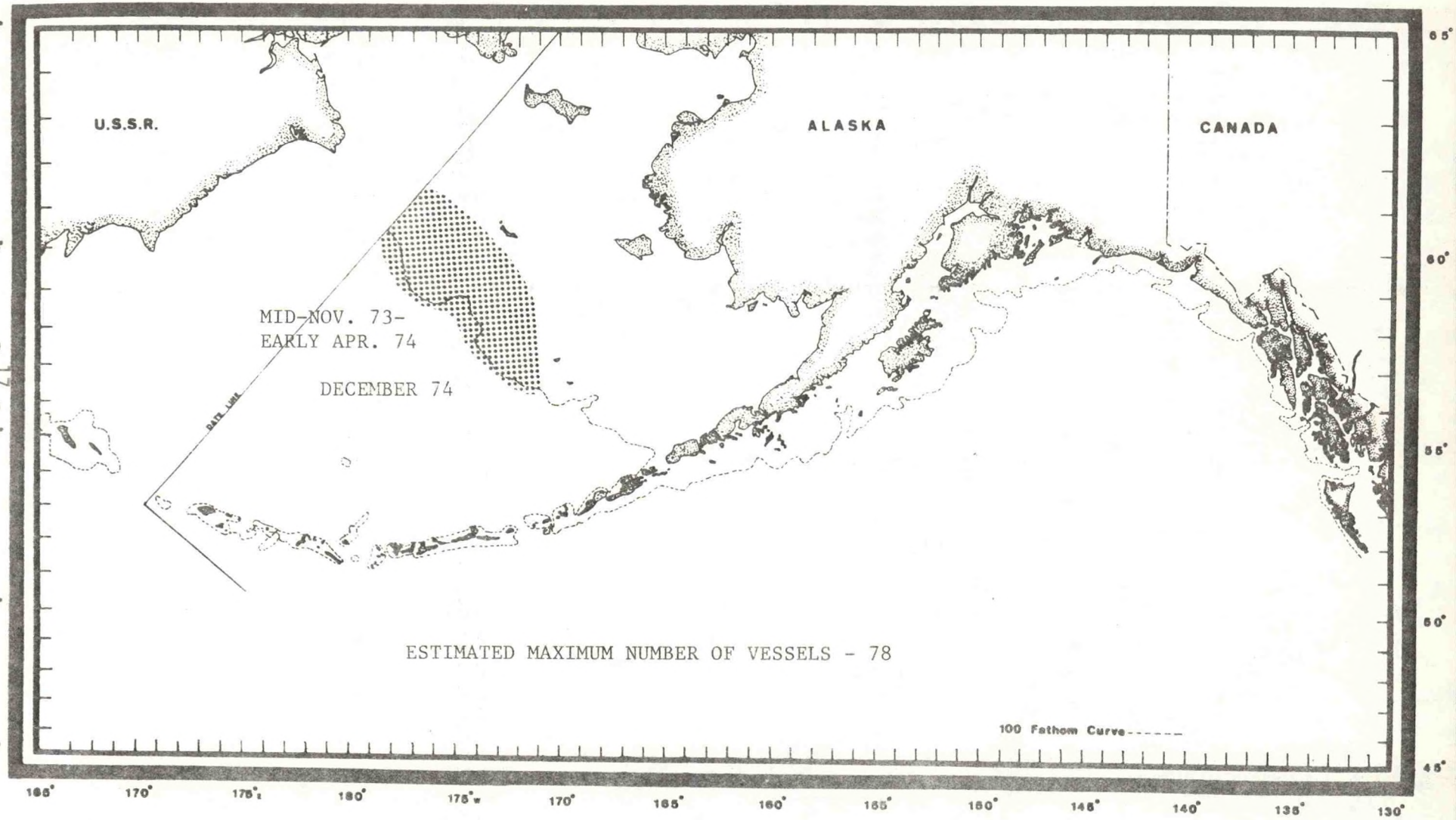
Herring Fishery

The Soviets continued their annual winter herring fishery (Fig. 3) north and west of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. The 1974 herring fishery began in mid-November 1973 and extended to the first week of April, 1974, a month shorter than 1973. The greatest number of vessels present was 78 in 1974 as compared to 65 in 1973. The number of ships present simultaneously varied from 7 to 78. Some trawlers, fishing westward in the central Bering Sea toward the Continental Shelf edge, caught other species in addition to herring, primarily Alaska pollock. It is estimated the 1974 herring expedition caught approximately 50 thousand metric tons, as compared to 34,361 metric tons in 1973.

The 1974 fishery started in mid-November 1973 With 5 to 10 trawlers. The fleet increased to over 30 trawlers in early December and to 40 trawlers by month's end. The peak fleet of 78 vessels (4 factory ships, 20 BMRT stern trawlers, 50 SRTM medium trawlers, and 4 support ships) was reached in mid-February. The fleet began to decrease the beginning of March, dropping to between 47 and 58 in March and the expedition ended the first week of April.

The 1975 herring fishery began in early December 1974 by 37 trawlers 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. Unlike previous years, the Soviet herring fishery was also taking a larger quantity of other species, particularly Alaska pollock.

FIGURE 3.--SOVIET HERRING FISHING AREA, 1974



Flounder Fishery

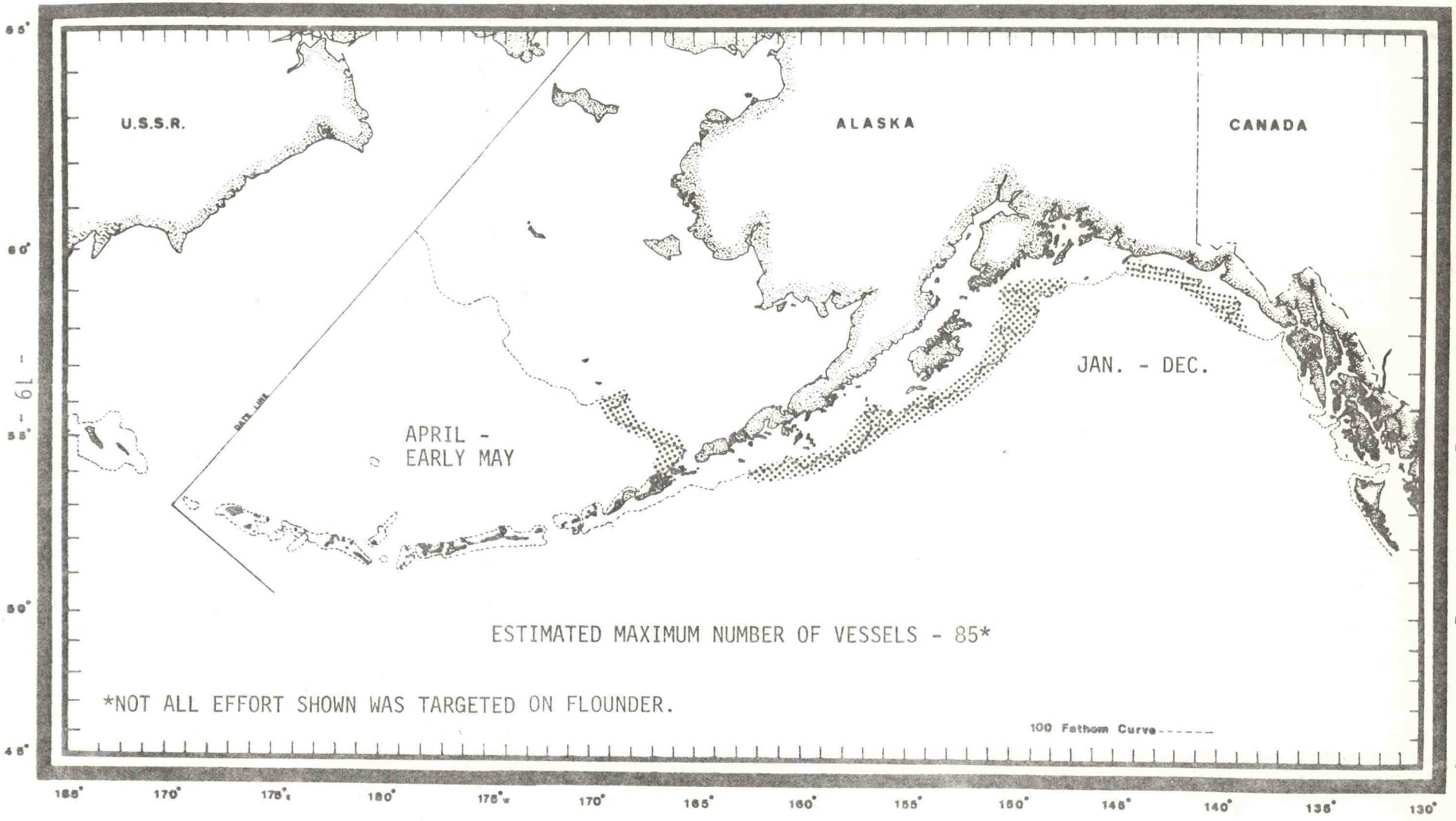
The flounder fishery (Fig. 4) began in early 1974 with the major effort being near the Continental Shelf edge in the Gulf of Alaska. The fishery continued throughout the year ranging from the Yakutat fishing grounds to southeast of the Shumagin Islands.

In the eastern Bering Sea south of the Pribilof Islands, the flounder fishery began in early April and continued through early May. During this time a total of 40 vessels operated in this area.

Not all of this effort was directed solely towards the flounder fishery. Also caught were other species, particularly Alaska pollock.

More information and catch statistics on the flounder fishery in 1974 is discussed in the Soviet "Groundfish Trawl Fishery" section.

FIGURE 4.--SOVIET FLOUNDER FISHING AREA, 1974.



Groundfish Trawl Fishery

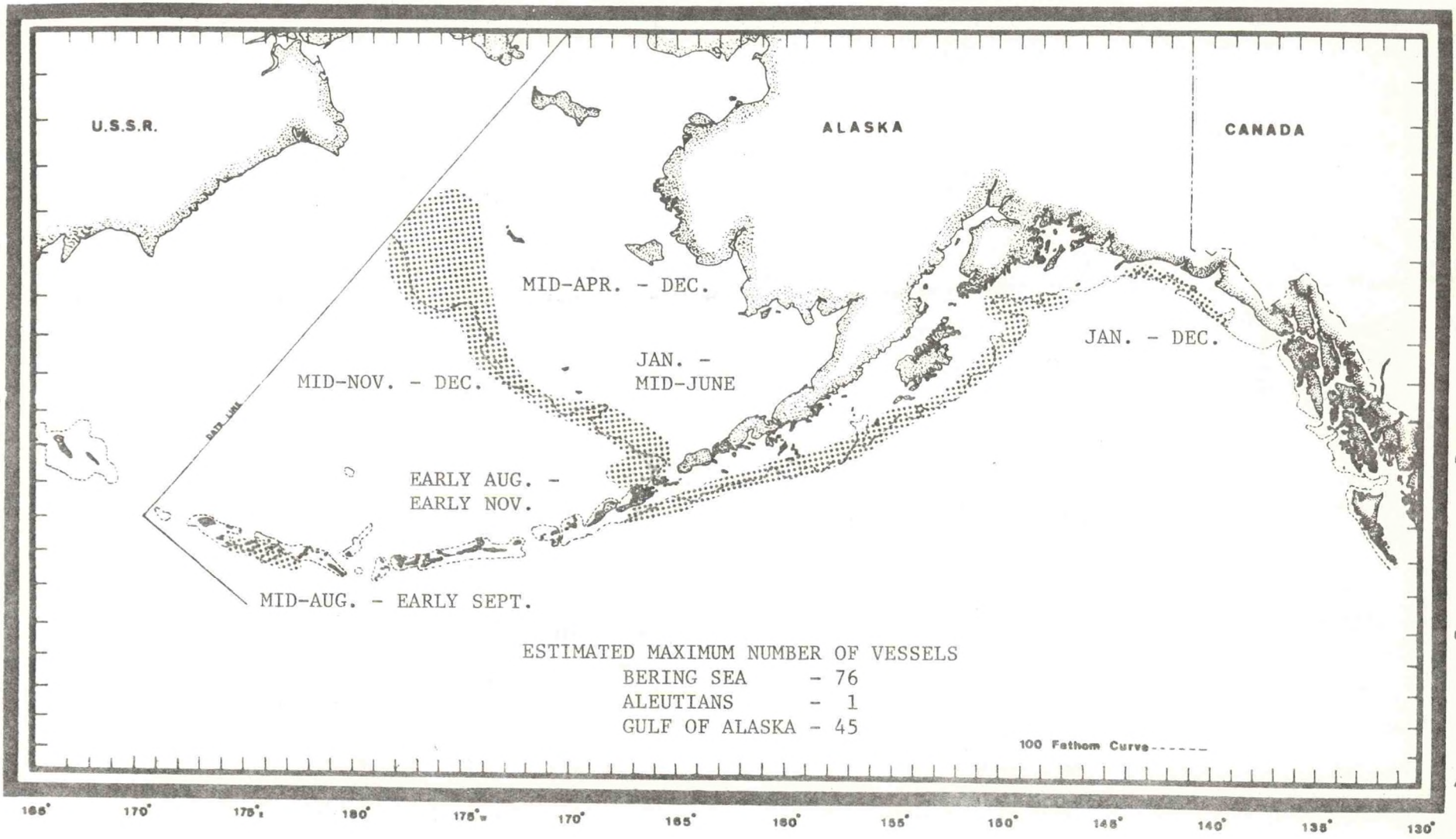
In 1974 Soviet trawlers fished for several species of groundfish generally near the Continental Shelf edge in the Gulf of Alaska, along the Aleutian Islands chain, and in the Bering Sea. In recent years Soviet trawling in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands has changed from a fishery principally for ocean perch to a diversified fishery for various species of round and flat fishes. Particular emphasis in the Gulf of Alaska has been placed on Alaska pollock and flounder. Trawling in the Bering Sea has continued to be for a variety of species. Fishing along the Aleutians in 1974 consisted of a minor operation by a single independent trawler.

Gulf of Alaska

Soviet trawling in the Gulf of Alaska (Fig. 5) in 1974 continued to be primarily for Alaska pollock and flounder near the Continental Shelf edge. The greatest effort occurs during the winter months when several classes of trawlers supported by processing vessels engage in the fishery. During the summer months fishing is generally by large, medium and stern trawlers equipped with their own processing facilities.

The winter expedition for Alaska pollock and flounder began on outer Chiniak Gully on Albatross Bank southeast of Kodiak Island. The fleet increased steadily during the first two and one-half months of 1974 numbering 20 ships at the end of January, 40 ships at the end of February and 45 ships in mid-March. The peak fleet of 45 ships included

FIGURE 5.--SOVIET GROUNDFISH TRAWL FISHING AREAS, 1974.



28 medium trawlers (mostly SRTM's), 11 stern trawlers, and six support vessels including a factory ship. The fishing area expanded in March to along the edges of Albatross and Portlock Banks. In late March the fleet began to decline and by April only 10 medium trawlers which had shifted to the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf remained.

In May the fleet dropped to seven medium trawlers which moved back to Albatross Bank. In August effort had decreased to only one medium trawler which fished along the Continental Shelf edge between Chirikof Island and the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf of Alaska. The fishery remained at a low level in September and in early October began to increase, by mid-month consisting of 20 stern trawlers and four medium trawlers, supported by two support vessels. Most of the effort occurred on Portlock and Albatross Banks but one trawler did venture off the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf and two trawlers fished southeast of the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf. The second half of October effort began to decline, dropping to four stern trawlers by the end of November. The fishery remained at about that level through December, still centering on Albatross and Portlock southeast of Kodiak Island.

The estimated Soviet groundfish trawl catch in the Gulf of Alaska in 1974 was approximately 78 thousand metric tons. Ocean perch was the primary species taken incidental to Alaska pollock and flounder. A sprinkling of Pacific halibut was evident in most of the catches containing flounder.

Aleutian Islands

Unlike previous years, trawling along the Aleutian Island Chain (Fig. 5) by the Soviets in 1974 was nonexistent except for a single medium trawler fishing along the western Aleutians in August and September.

Bering Sea

Soviet trawling for groundfish in the Bering Sea (Fig. 5) was conducted along the Continental Shelf edge primarily in two areas--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 turbot, black cod, and Pacific Ocean perch in the Fox Islands area and Alaska pollock and yellowfin sole in the central Bering Sea. Fishing was continuous throughout the year. The estimated Soviet 1974 Bering Sea groundfish catch totaled over 100,000 metric tons.

The effort thoughout the year was between 20 and 25 trawlers (primarily SRTM's) except in March, April and May and then again in October, November, and December, when fishing efforts were intensified.

The number of trawlers increased to over 40 in March and then in April with disbandment of the herring fishery increased to over 75. The fishery remained at that level until mid-May and then began declining, dropping to 25 vessels in June. About mid-October the number of vessels again began to increase and by the end of that month it included 33 stern trawlers and 14 medium trawlers supported by two refrigerator

transports, a tug and patrol ship. The fleet further increased in November to 37 stern trawlers, 31 medium trawlers and 10 support ships, including two factory ships. In December the fleet decreased slightly and involved 35 medium trawlers, 17 stern trawlers and 8 support vessels.

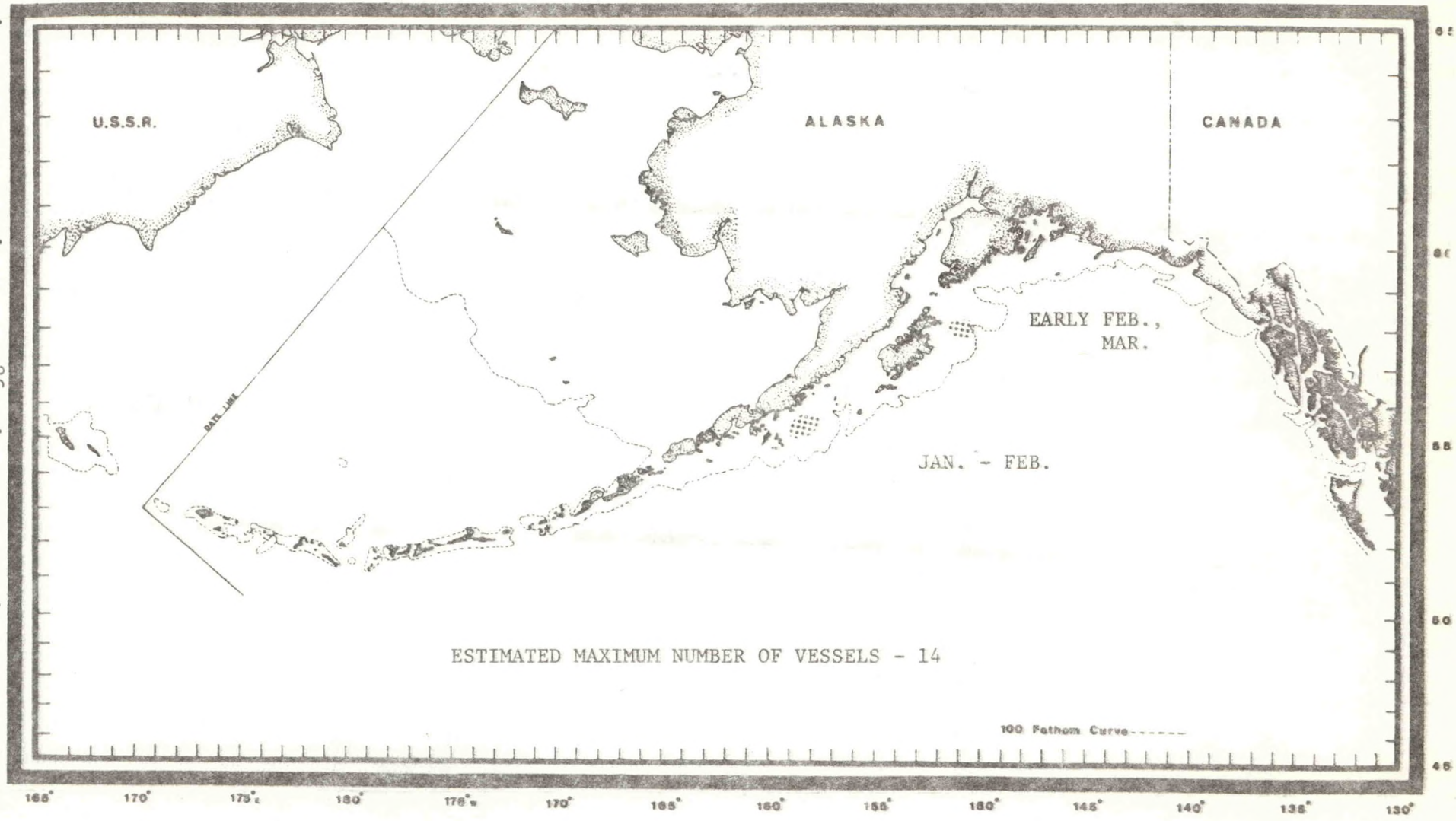
The major effort from January through mid-June was north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians and along the Continental Shelf edge west of the Pribilof Islands. In late April the fishing area was expanded further northwest into the Bering Sea. Trawlers operated both north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Bering Sea and northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering until late June when the fishery became centered far northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. Fishing was confined primarily to the central Bering Sea in July and the first few days of August. In early August, however, some of the trawlers shifted south to north of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians and the fleet became divided with about half the effort in the eastern Bering Sea and the other half in the central Bering Sea. The fleet remained divided until early October and then switched to northwest of Unimak Pass in the eastern Bering Sea. In November the trawlers worked their way northwest along the 100 fathom curve in the eastern Bering Sea to northwest of the Pribilof Islands. In early December the major effort had shifted to the Central Bering Sea northwest of the Pribilofs and remained in that area until the end of the month. Some of the trawlers worked eastward on to the Continental Shelf in the central Bering Sea in December, and may have taken herring rather than groundfish.

Shrimp Fishery

In 1974 the Soviets fished for shrimp in the Gulf of Alaska (Fig. 6) from January through late March, one month less than in 1973. Unlike 1973, the Soviet shrimp fishery did not begin again in October 1974, as the Soviets have not returned to the Alaska area to fish for shrimp since the early 1974 fishery took place. Most of the Soviet effort took place on the usual grounds east of the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf of Alaska and on Portlock Bank east of Kodiak Island. The Soviets again employed SRTM medium trawlers in this fishery and the 1974 fleet averaged nearly the same as the 1973 fleet. As in recent years, the shrimp fleet was accompanied by a Soviet whale killer vessel serving as a patrol ship. It is estimated the expedition took approximately 2,000 metric tons of shrimp.

At the beginning of 1974 seven SRTM's were fishing in the Shumagin Islands area. That expedition had begun in late October of 1973. By mid-January the number of trawlers decreased to five and remained at that level through the end of the month. About the first of February the number of trawlers fishing in the Shumagin Islands area increased to eight and five other trawlers began fishing on Portlock Bank. By mid-February the fishery decreased to only three SRTM's, all in the Shumagin Islands area. In late February the number of trawlers increased to seven and a factory ship and a patrol vessel joined the fleet. In early March eight SRTM's and a patrol vessel shifted to Portlock Bank and the factory ship departed the fishery. The fishery remained at that level until late March when it ended.

FIGURE 6.--SOVIET SHRIMP FISHING AREAS, 1974

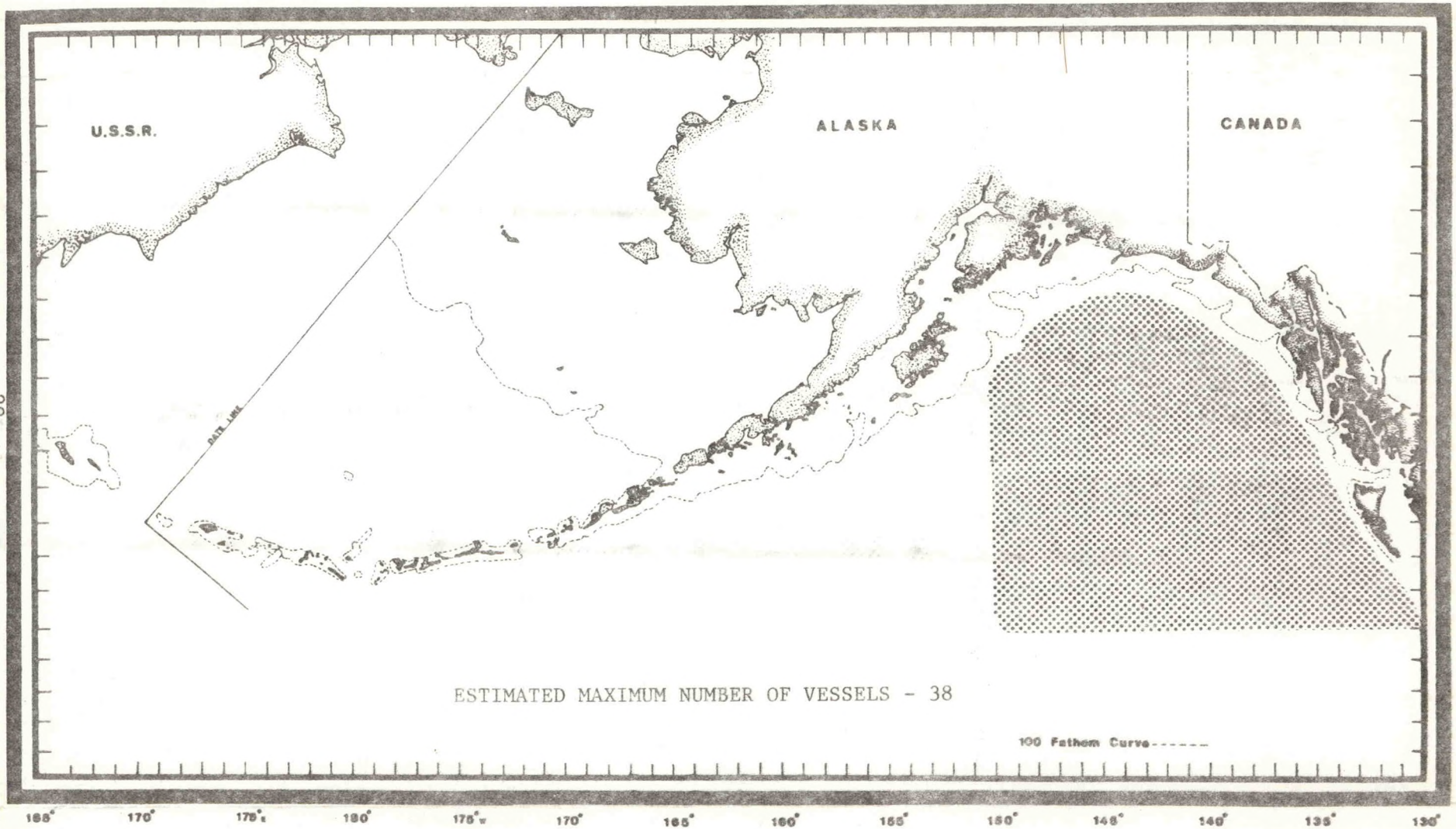


Whaling

The Soviet North Pacific Whaling expedition in 1974 (Fig. 7), as in past years, remained well off-shore. For the first time since 1969 they did take a few whales in the Alaska area. Two Soviet whaling fleets operated in the North Pacific, totaling two factory ships and 36 whale killers. The total North Pacific kill was 4,834 whales consisting of 3,963 sperm whales, 654 Brydes whales, 173 fin whales, 42 sei whales and 2 other whales that were not identified.

One factory ship and 14 whale killers operated in the eastern and central Gulf of Alaska in August and September. The Soviets killed only 152 (3 percent) of their total North Pacific whale kill in the Alaska area in 1974.

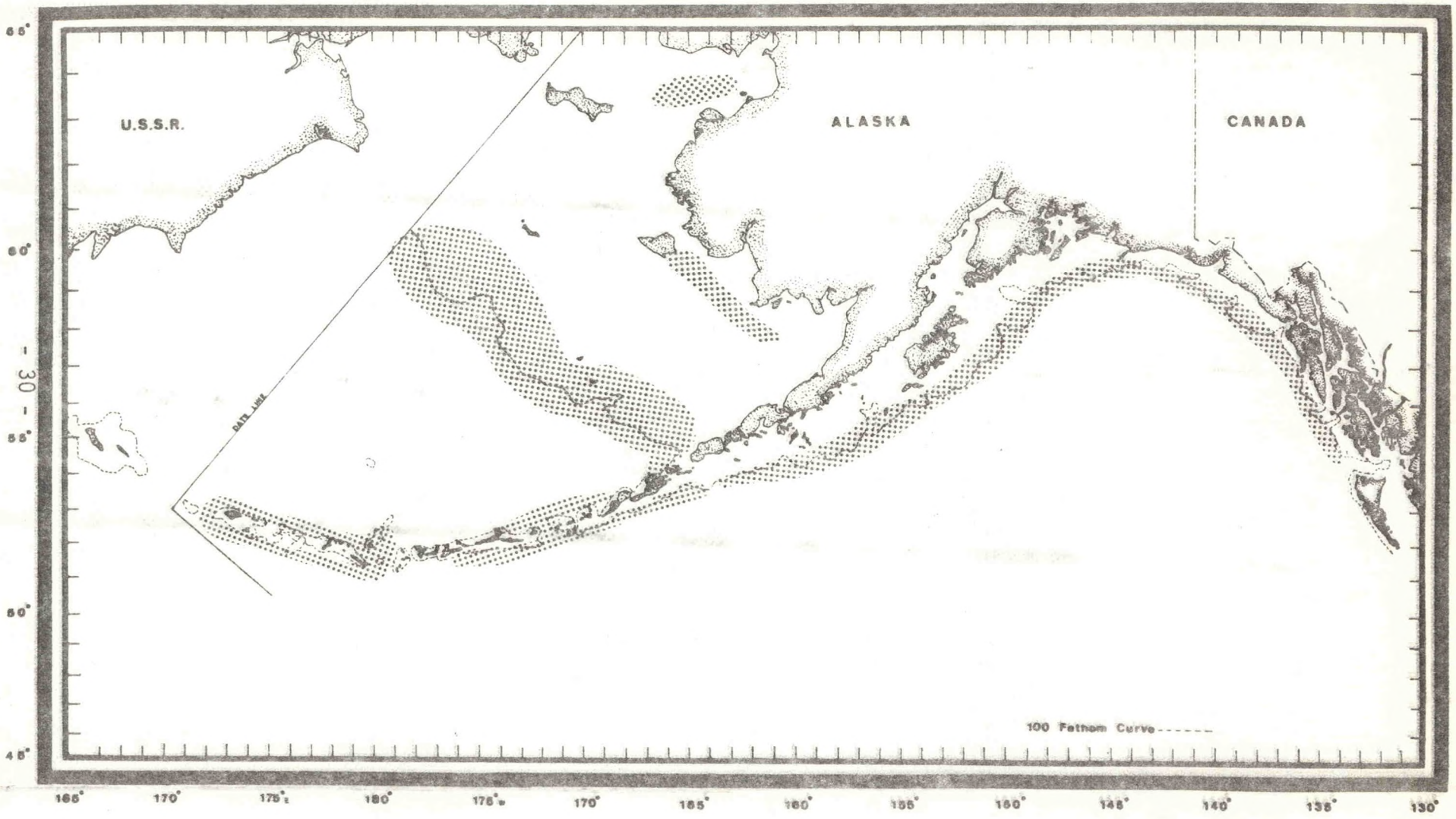
FIGURE 7.--SOVIET WHALING AREA, 1974



JAPANESE FISHING OPERATIONS

Japan continued intensive fisheries off Alaska in 1974 (Fig. 8) taking 1,714,814 metric tons of fish, shellfish and whales, a decrease of 93,598 metric tons from 1973. A total of 777 different Japanese ships engaged in the fisheries off Alaska in 1974 as compared to 714 in 1973. The 767 Japanese ships included 75 support ships, 20 factory ships, 659 fishing vessels, 8 patrol ships and 5 research ships. Identity by type of vessel is shown in the Appendix. The maximum number of ships present simultaneously was 541 in 1974 as compared to 575 in 1973 (Appendix Table 4). As in the past, peak fishing efforts occurred in the summer months with fisheries at their lowest level in the winter months, following the previous patterns. 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 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 1974 groundfish catch totaled 1,574,00 metric tons of which 86.6 percent was Alaska pollock. The Japanese herring fishery included a winter trawl expedition north and west of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea and a spring gillnet fishery along the coast of western Alaska. The Japanese reported a total catch of 3,555 metric tons for both fisheries, up from 2,000 metric tons in 1973. The Bering Sea crab fishery, again conducted by two crab factory fleets, reportedly fell below their allowed quota by 224,000 king crabs and by 14,000 tanner crabs. Six vessels in the tanner crab fishery west of 175° west longitude in the Bering Sea took 5,000,000 tanner crab.

FIGURE 8.--JAPANESE FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, 1974.



The Japanese high sea salmon fishery in the North Pacific and Bering Sea in 1974 continued with the usual 10 factory ship fleets, which included 332 gillnetters. The largest number of fleets in the Alaska area was seven in early-June. 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 36 percent, down 11 percent from 1973, of the 107,000 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 and in the Bering Sea. Twenty-two ships were involved in the fishery. The catch is estimated at 23,000 metric tons, down by 2,000 metric tons from 1973. The Japanese showed a renewed interest in the sea snail fishery in the central Bering Sea. A total of 5 pot fishing vessels accompanied a factory ship fished in the Alaska area in 1974, and had a reported total take of 3,574 metric tons of edible meat. The Japanese North Pacific whaling fleets again remained well off shore with only 253 whales reported taken from the Alaskan area. The overall kill in the North Pacific decreased from 3,770 whales in 1973 to 3,730 in 1974.

Groundfish Trawl Fishery

The Japanese trawl fishery for groundfish (Figs. 9 and 10) continued to be the largest and most productive fishery (foreign or domestic) in the Alaska area. The Japanese Government imposed a catch quota of 1.3 million metric tons of pollock upon the factory ship fleets in 1974, a reduction of 200,000 metric tons from the 1973 catch quota. In 1974, 86.6 percent of the total catch was Alaska pollock. Total groundfish production in 1974 for the eastern Bering Sea and Aleutians by factory ships and independent trawlers was reported by the Japanese Government to be 1,574,000 metric tons, a decrease of 85,540 metric tons from 1973.

This fishery employs two basic operating methods: (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 1974 involved 6 factory ships with a total of 111 accompanying trawlers and about 45 independent stern trawlers--about the same as in 1973.

Factory Ship Fleet Operations

Factory ship operations in the Bering Sea in 1974 were conducted for flounder on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea and for pollock in the eastern and central Bering Sea. A Japanese Government imposed catch quota for pollock of 1.3 million metric tons applied only to the factory ship fleets in 1974. Alaska pollock was the target species for six of the fleets while two, using a total of 13 trawlers, fished for flounder.

FIGURE 9.--JAPANESE GROUNDFISH TRAWL FISHING AREAS, 1974 - FACTORY SHIPS.

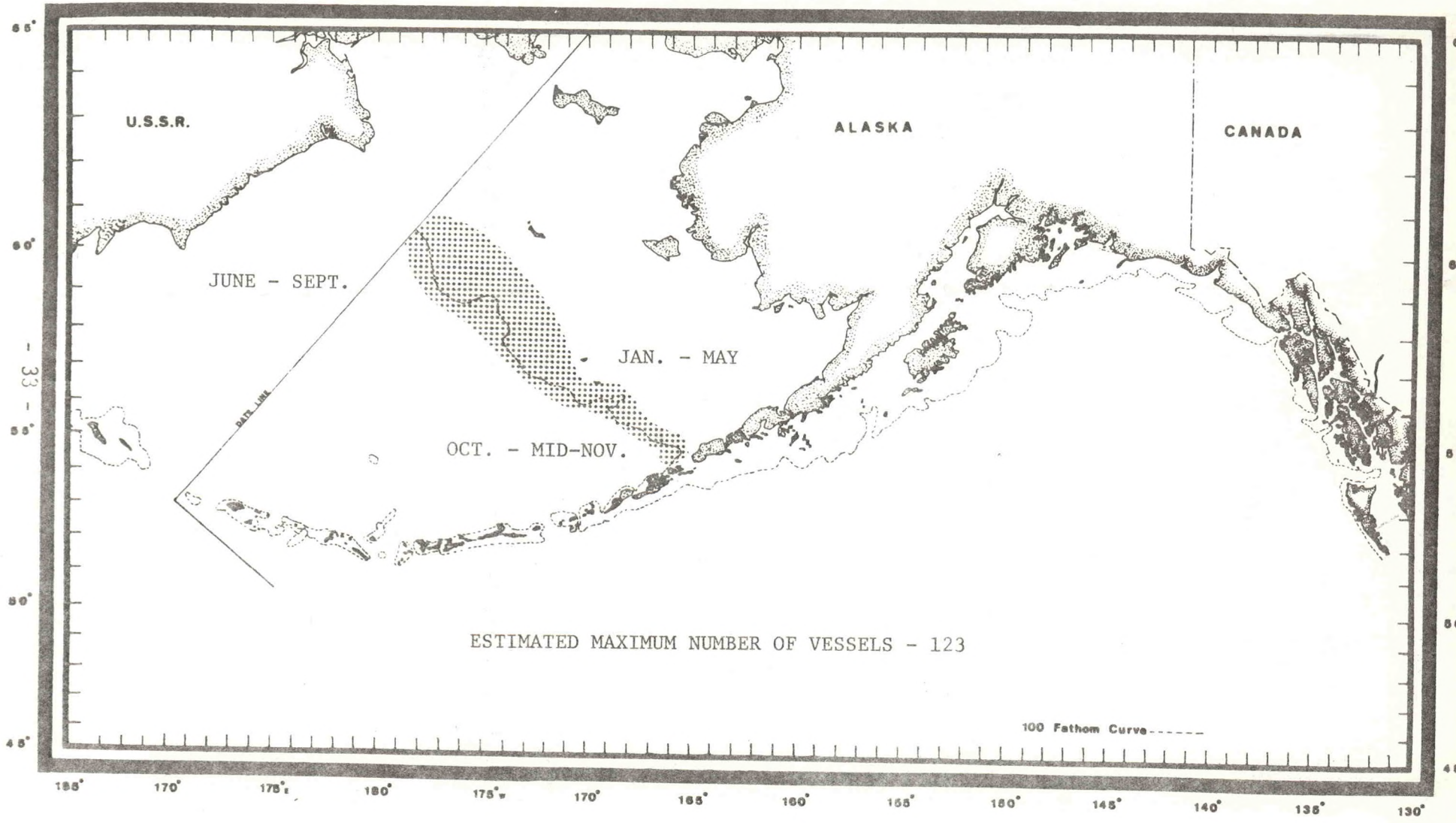
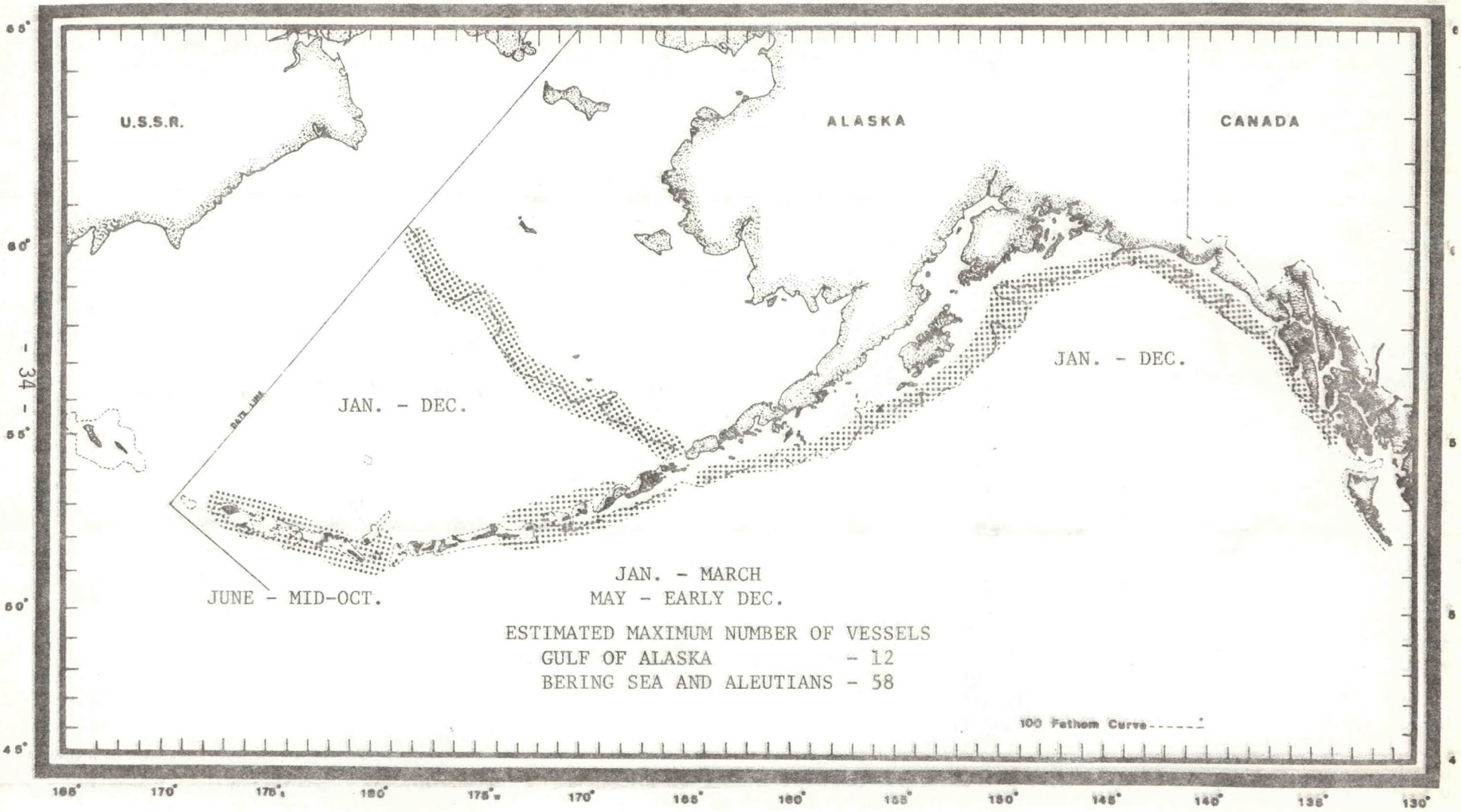


FIGURE 10.--JAPANESE GROUNDFISH TRAWL FISHING AREAS, 1974 - INDEPENDENT TRAWLERS.



Products manufactured from the catches included oil, fish meal, surimi (a minced fish product used to make fish sausage and cake) and frozen fish for human consumption. The most important are surimi and fish meal.

The Bering Sea factory ship fishery for Alaska pollock during January, February and March was by one fleet with 10 trawlers northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. In early April the number of factory ship fleets increased to five with a total of 81 trawlers. All five fleets were centered north of the Fox Islands and Unimak Pass in the eastern Bering Sea. In mid-April one fleet departed the Alaska area, reducing the number of fleets to four. In May the fleets progressed northwest in the eastern Bering Sea towards the Pribilof Islands and about mid-May one of the factory ships was forced to return to Japan for repairs sustained in a collision with a trawler. Half of her accompanying trawlers fished for one of the other factory ships and half switched to the crab fishery in the eastern Bering Sea. In late May two more fleets arrived in the eastern Bering Sea, bringing the number fishing for Alaska pollock to five. The five factory ships were accompanied by a total of 102 trawlers. In early June the factory ship which had gone to Japan for repairs returned and was joined by her 18 trawlers. That brought the total number of factory ship fleets to six and the total number of trawlers to 111. In late July two of the fleets moved south of the Pribilof Islands but, about a week later, one returned to the central Bering Sea while the other remained north of Unimak Pass. In late September and early October the five fleets in the

central Bering Sea returned to Japan. The single fleet north of Unimak Pass returned to Japan in mid-November.

A winter fishery for flounder began in mid-October 1973 by a factory ship and eight accompanying trawlers on the Continental Shelf north of Unimak Island in the eastern Bering Sea, and continued in that fishery until late March 1974. About two weeks after that fleet departed another factory ship fleet with a total of five trawlers began fishing for flounder on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea and continued until early June. That expedition was an intensified effort for flounder in 1974 over 1973. The 1974-75 winter flounder fishery began in mid-October 1974 by the same fleet which had fished the previous winter.

Independent Trawler Operations

In 1974 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 Pacific Ocean perch remained the target species along the Aleutian Islands. Independent stern trawlers are equipped with processing facilities ranging from sharp freezers on the smaller trawlers to freezers, meal, oil, and surimi plants on the larger trawlers.

At the beginning of 1974, 12 stern trawlers were operating in the Bering Sea, increasing to 15 in February and remaining at that level through March. In April effort increased to 20 trawlers and remained at that level through June. The number of trawlers increased to 25 in July and rose sharply to 40 in August. Fishing remained at that level through

September and then began to decline. The number of trawlers dropped to 25 in October, 20 in November, and 15 in December.

Fishing by stern trawlers along the Aleutian Islands was more intensive in 1974 than in 1973. In 1974 fishing began earlier and the peak number of trawlers was more than double the peak in 1973. Pacific Ocean perch continued to comprise the major portion of the catch. Three trawlers fished in the Seguam-Amukta Pass area in the central Aleutians during the first three weeks of January. Fishing was then suspended until the last three weeks in March when up to five trawlers fished south of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians. There was no fishing during most of April until late in the month when two trawlers resumed operations south of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians. By mid-May they had moved west to the Seguam-Amukta Pass area. In late May the number of trawlers increased to 12 and the fishery shifted to the Rat Islands in the western Aleutians. In late June the number of trawlers increased to 18 and the fleet divided with 6 trawlers off the western Aleutians and 12 in the Seguam-Amukta Pass area. In early August the number of trawlers in the western Aleutians dropped to 3 and increased to 15 in the Seguam-Amukta Pass area. About mid-August the number of trawlers in the Aleutians began declining and by the month's end only one was fishing in the western Aleutians and nine in the Seguam-Amukta Pass area. The trawlers that had left the Aleutians moved to the Bering Sea. The number of trawlers dropped from 10 to 6 the first week of September and then increased to 12 by mid-month. The effort during the later half of September was equally divided with six trawlers fishing in the Sequam-Amukta Pass area and six off the Rat Islands. In October the

total number of trawlers dropped to 10, 5 along the central Aleutians, and 5 along the western Aleutians. In late October the number began to decline, dropping to two in November. Both trawlers fished in Seguam-Amukta Pass area through the first week of December when trawling along the Aleutians ended.

Gulf of Alaska Trawl Fishery

The Japanese trawl fishery in the Gulf of Alaska in 1974 (Fig. 10) continued as a year-round expedition by independent stern trawlers fishing along the Continental Shelf edge. The principal species taken was Pacific Ocean perch followed by sablefish and Alaska pollock. The primary product was frozen fish for human consumption. In addition to freezing facilities the larger trawlers have reduction plants and some have surimi (minced fish meat) plants. As in past years the major effort was in the eastern Gulf where 50 percent of the total occurred--30 percent off southeastern Alaska and 20 percent on the Yakutat grounds. Trawlers were present in the eastern Gulf throughout the year. The second largest effort, 22 percent, was on Albatross Bank in the central Gulf. The Middleton Island grounds in the central Gulf and the area between Chirikof Island and the Shumagin Islands in the western Gulf accounted for 11 percent and 9 percent of the effort respectively. About 8 percent of the effort was on Portlock Bank in the Central Gulf.

The trawlers in the Gulf of Alaska caught approximately 107,000 metric tons of groundfish in 1974, a decrease of 18,000 metric tons from 1973. Pacific Ocean perch, the major species taken, accounted for 36

percent of the catch. Alaska pollock and black cod accounted for most of the remainder. The larger trawlers produced fish meal and oil from unedible species and the waste of the edible fish.

During the first three months of 1974 the number of trawlers varied from 8 to 10. In early April they dropped to 6 but then began increasing and reached 12 by the month's end. In early May effort again decreased to about eight and remained at that level through early June. In mid-June the number of trawlers increased to 12 but immediately began declining again to 6 by the end of June. Fishing continued by 6 vessels until late September when the number increased to 10. The fishery remained at that level until late November when it dropped to eight vessels for the remainder of the year. The distribution of the effort in the Gulf in 1974 was similar to that of 1973. The total effort in 1974, however, was about three-quarters that of 1973.

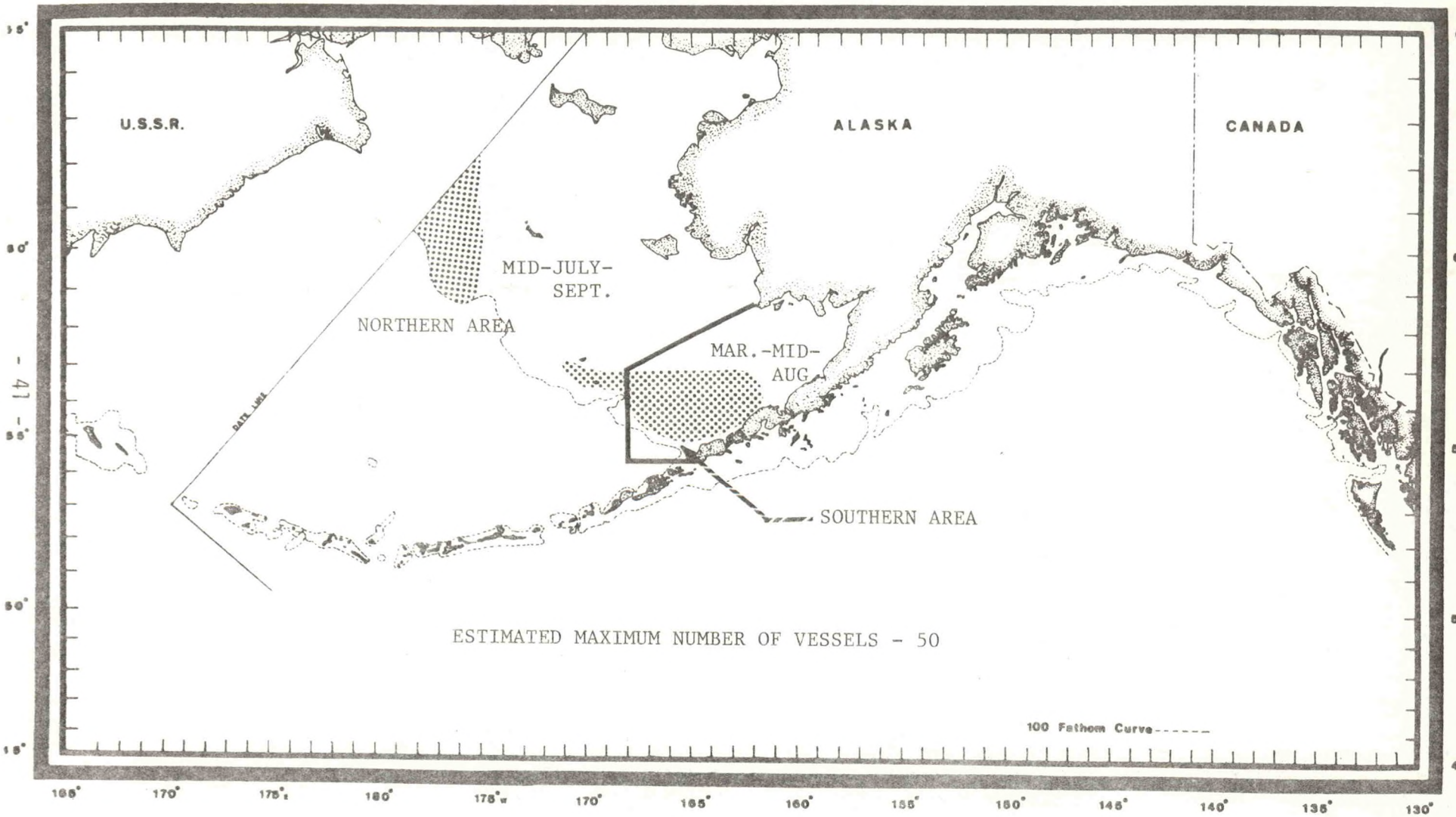
Crab Fishery

In 1974, as in past years, Japan again employed two factory ship fleets in the eastern Bering Sea crab fishery (Fig. 11). The two factory ships were accompanied by a total of 30 pot fishing vessels--14 with one fleet and 16 with the other, the same number of pot vessels as were employed in 1973.

The factory ship fishery on the Continental Shelf in the eastern Bering Sea in 1974 was the second year of fishing under the two-year U.S. - Japanese Crab Agreement. The agreement divided the Bering Sea into two areas-(Fig. 10)-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. A provision of the two-year agreement was that crab could be taken only by pots. The annual Japanese quota was set at 270,000 king crab and 6,000,000 tanner crab in the southern area and 430,000 king crab and 8,000,000 tanner crab in the northern area.

The fishery began on March 1 when the first fleet arrived in the southern area north of the Alaska Peninsula. The second fleet arrived in the same area on March 11th. Each fleet, soon after operations began, dispatched a few pot boats to near the Pribilof Islands in the northern area. From mid-May to mid-June nine trawlers from one of the Alaska pollock fleets in the eastern Bering Sea joined the crab fleets switching to pot gear until their fish factory ship returned from Japan where it had undergone repairs. In mid-June both of the crab fleets shifted to off the Pribilof Islands in the northern area. They had

FIGURE 11.--JAPANESE CRAB FISHING AREAS, 1974.



presumably achieved their southern area combined tanner crab quota of six million crab prior to moving to the northern area. The two fleets fished in the northern area from mid-June until mid-August. One fleet departed for Japan on August 14 and was followed five days later by the other fleet.

The following tabulation reflects the catch and quota of each species in numbers of crab for the southern and northern areas.

	Southern Area		Northern Area	
	Quota	Catch	Quota	Catch
King crab	270,000	245,000	430,000	231,000
Tanner crab	6,000,000	5,999,000	8,000,000	7,987,000

For several years the Japanese have been placing increased emphasis on freezing rather than canning their catches. In 1974 both factory ships reportedly processed their entire crab catch by freezing.

Again in 1974 the Japanese conducted a tanner crab fishery by independent pot vessels in the western Bering Sea off Cape Navarin. That fishery extended southeast of the International Date Line into the area commonly referred to as a central Bering Sea triangle area. Six independent pot vessels fished in the triangle area in 1974 and the total catch for the fishery was 5,000,000 tanner crab. Fishing in the triangle area in 1974 was first detected in mid-July and presumably lasted into October.

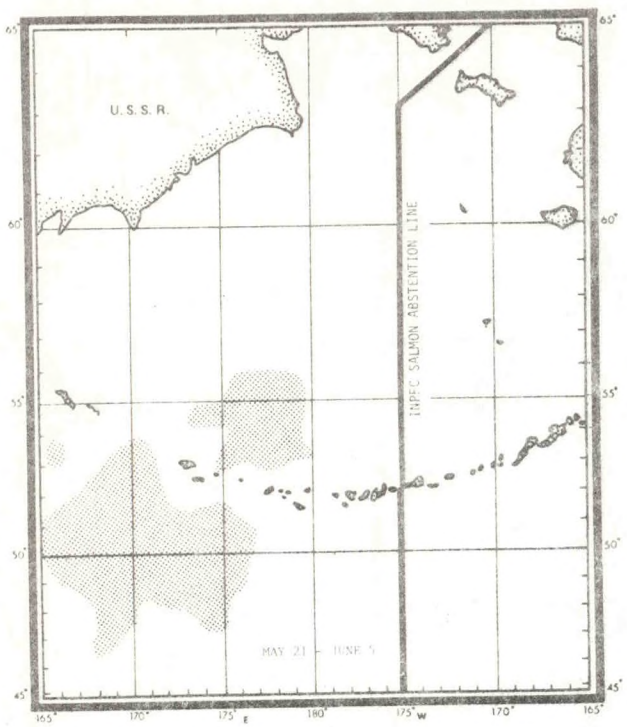
Salmon Fishery

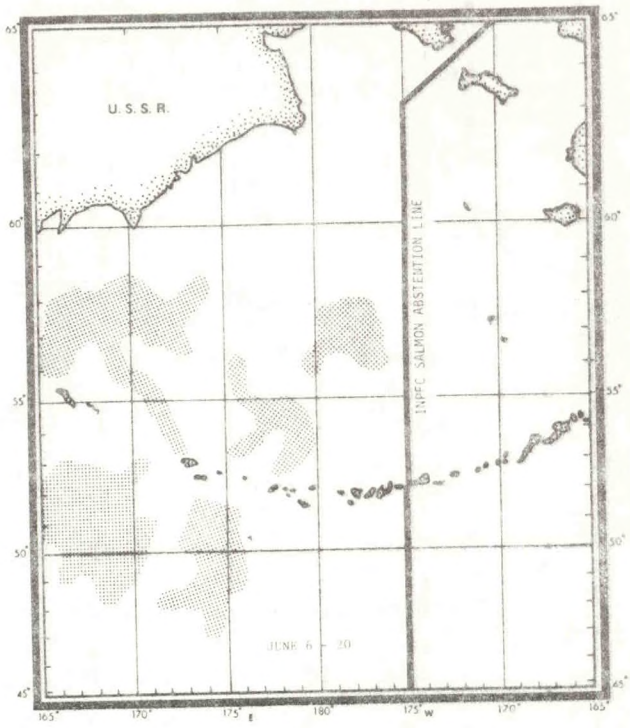
The Japanese salmon fishery in 1974 (Fig. 12), as in 1973, again employed 10 factory ships accompanied by a total of 332 gillnetters. Fishing began on May 21, 1974, one day later than in 1973, and ended on July 20, 1974, five days earlier than in 1973.

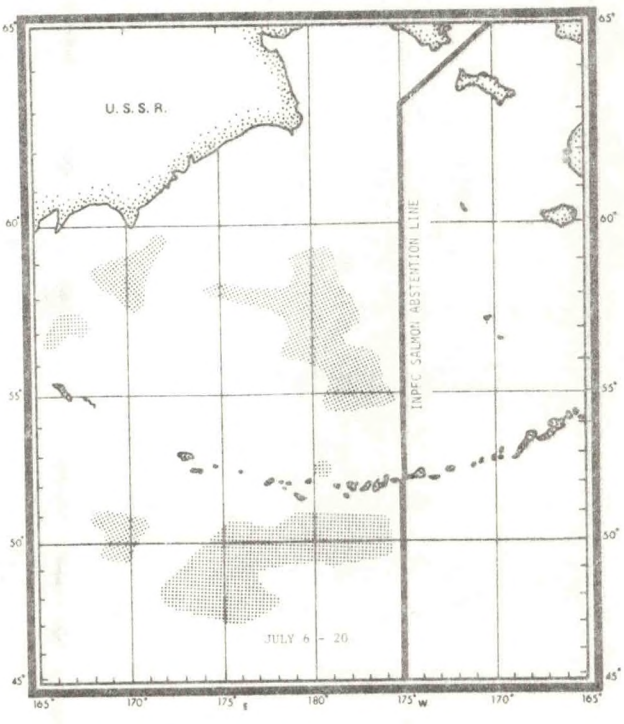
The Japanese salmon fishery in the north Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea is governed by two treaties: (1) International North Pacific Fisheries Convention (INPFC) between Japan, Canada, and the United States, which prohibits Japanese salmon fishing east of longitude 175°W, and (2) The Northwest Pacific 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 1974 quota for the factory ships was 33,702 metric tons. That was a decrease of 2,030 metric tons from the previous year.

As in past years, fishing was initially southwest of the western Aleutians in the north Pacific Ocean. Up to four fleets fished in the Alaska area in late May. By the first of June the fishery expanded into the Bering Sea with two fleets operating north of the western Aleutians. In early June the effort in the Bering Sea increased with up to seven fleets fishing in the Alaska area, some as far east as the 180th meridian. In mid-June the number of fleets in the Alaska area in the Bering Sea declined to one but up to five fleets fished south of the western Aleutian Islands. In late June up to seven fleets fished south of the Aleutian Islands and the fishing area was extended east to near the

FIGURE 12. --JAPANESE HIGH SEAS SALMON FISHING AREAS, 1974







abstention line. Two fleets continued fishing in the Alaska area in the Bering Sea in late June. In July the number of fleets in the Bering Sea increased, reaching five just prior to the ending of the fishery. Three to four fleets fished south of the Aleutian Islands in July. The fishery ended on July 20 when the last of the fleets achieved their quota.

By weight the catch consisted of 40 percent chum salmon, 20 percent red salmon, 20 percent silver salmon, 10 percent pink salmon, and 10 percent king salmon. Again in 1974 the high seas fleets took red salmon destined for Bristol Bay. The catch of fish of North American origin was calculated at 675,000 matures and 996,000 immatures of all species. Of these totals, 251,000 were mature red salmon and 708,000 were immature red salmon.

On July 10, 21 Japanese landbased (Zone B) salmon gillnetters were sighted operating 260 miles inside Zone A. The 21 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. This incident was reported to the Department of State which in turn brought it to the attention of the Japanese Government.

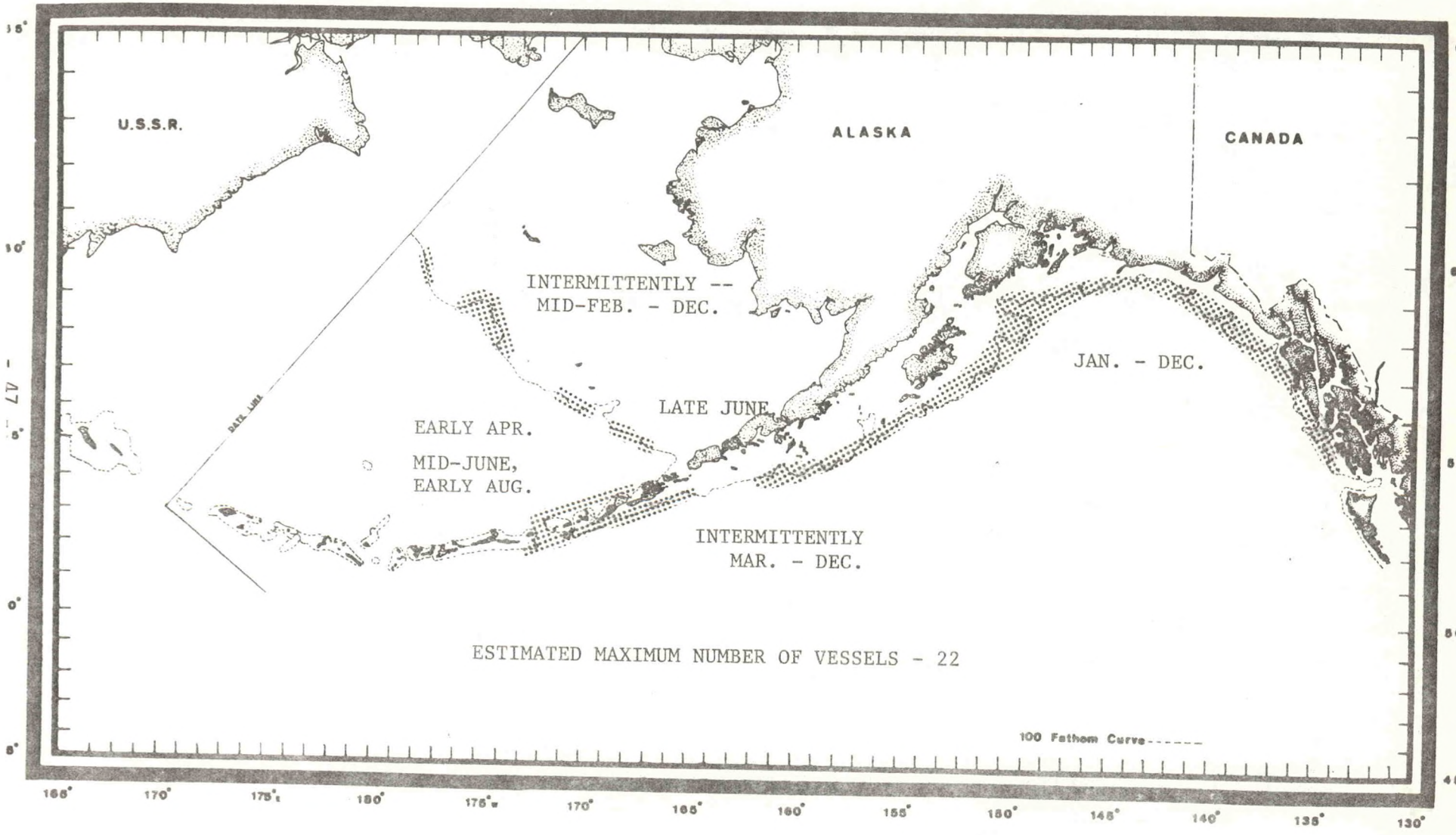
Longline Fishery

The Japanese longline fishery for sablefish (Fig. 13) off Alaska in 1974 continued as a year-round operation by independent vessels. As in past years, the fishery was centered in the Gulf of Alaska with longliners occasionally fishing for sablefish 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.

All 22 longliners licensed to fish in the Gulf of Alaska by the Japanese Government and the Japanese Longline Association were positively identified in 1974. Six of the longliners made 4 expeditions in the Gulf, 12 made 3 expeditions, 3 made 2 expeditions and 1 made 1 expedition in 1974. Fishing in the Gulf of Alaska was continuous in 1974 with seven to ten ships generally present. The peak effort occurred in August when 12 vessels were on the grounds. The periods of noticeable increase were in January, August through October, and December. The total longline effort in the Gulf of Alaska in 1974 increased 17 percent over 1973. The Japanese 1974 longline catch in the Gulf was approximately 23,000 metric tons.

The primary fishing area in the Gulf of Alaska was again off southeastern Alaska where 46 percent of the effort occurred and longliners were present throughout the year. The second largest effort, 17 percent, occurred on the Yakutat grounds where longliners were generally present

FIGURE 13.--JAPANESE LONGLINE FISHING AREAS, 1974.



throughout the year except in June when there was no activity. Ranging just behind the Yakutat grounds was the Albatross Bank area where 12 percent of the effort occurred. The other areas of longlining in the Gulf were near Middleton Island (11 percent), and in the western Gulf of Alaska (primarily off Chirikof Island) with 7 percent of the effort and off Portlock Bank in the central Gulf, also with 7 percent of the effort.

Japanese longlining along the Aleutian Islands occurred intermittently throughout 1974. The principal fishing areas were off the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians and in the Seguam-Amukta Passes area in the central Aleutians.

Longlining for black cod off the Continental Shelf edge in the eastern and central Bering Sea was conducted by one vessel from mid-February to late March, one in early April, one in mid-May, one in late June, one in late August, one in November, and two ships in December.

Herring Fishery

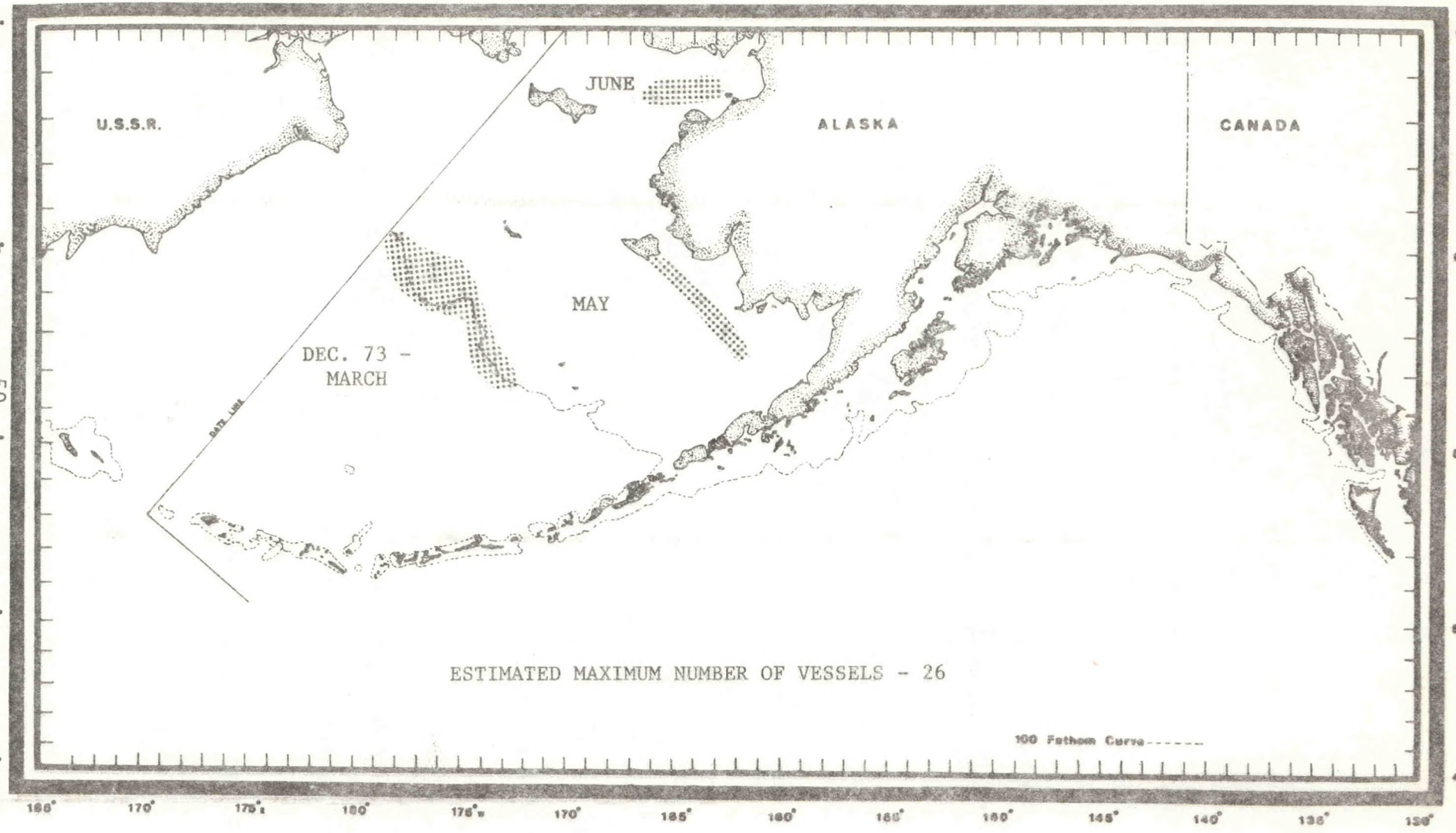
The Japanese herring fishery off Alaska (Fig. 14) in 1974 again included a winter trawl expedition north and west of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea and a spring gillnet expedition along the coast of western Alaska. The Japanese Government set a quota of 49,000 metric tons for the trawl fishery and 4,600 metric tons for the gillnet fishery. As in 1973, both expeditions again experienced extremely poor fishing.

The winter trawl fishery in the central Bering Sea is north and west of the Pribilof Islands, the same area in which the Soviets fish for herring. The 1974 expedition began in mid-November 1973 with four stern trawlers. The effort did not increase until mid-January when the number of trawlers rose to 12. The fishery remained at that level until late March and then ended. The 1974 fishery was about 12 weeks longer than the 1973 fishery and peaked at 12 stern trawlers supported by 2 refrigerated transports. The Japanese Government reported that the 1974 winter trawl catch was 219 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 spring gillnet fishery was begun in early May by five gillnetters off Cape Newenham on the northwest edge of Bristol Bay. The number of vessels increased to eight in mid-May and the fishery shifted to off Kuskokwim Bay. The fleet continued moving north in the latter part of May to south of Nunivak Island and then increased to 11 vessels and

FIGURE I4.--JAPANESE HERRING FISHING AREAS, I974.



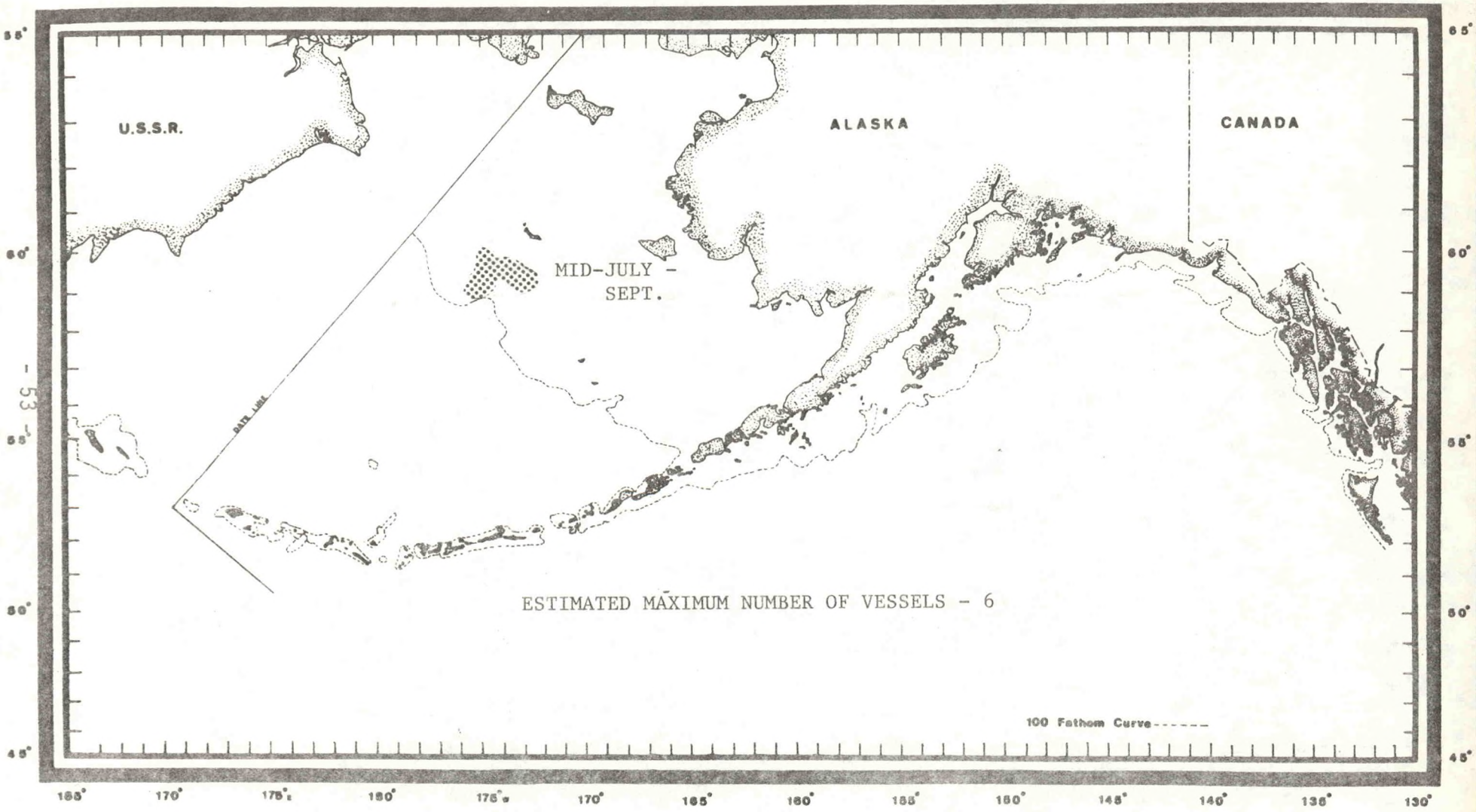
moved into Norton Sound in late May. In early June the number of gillnetters declined to eight and the fishery ended. The 1974 expedition lasted about the same length of time as the 1973 expedition and peaked at 11 gillnetters and 1 patrol ship, about 4 gillnetters less than the 1973 expedition. According to the Japanese Government, the 1974 gillnet fishery catch was 3,336 metric tons.

The total herring catch by the Japanese in 1974 totaled 3,555 metric tons as compared to the 1973 herring catch which totaled approximately 2,000 metric tons.

Snail Fishery

In recent years the Japanese have engaged in a limited snail fishery in the central Bering Sea (Fig. 15). Fishing has in the past been by independently operating vessels using small conical pots fished on a longline very similar to those used for tanner crab. In spite of poor catches in past years, the Japanese in 1974 again showed an interest in this fishery. At least three vessels are known to have begun fishing in mid-July northwest of the Pribilof Islands in the central Bering Sea. By mid-August the fishery had increased to five pot fishing vessels accompanying a factory ship. That fleet continued operation until late September. The employment of a factory ship in this fishery was a new development, as in previous years the pot fishing vessels processed their own catches. According to Japanese officials, a total of 3,574 metric tons of recovered edible meat (about 13,237 metric tons of live snails) were taken during 1974.

FIGURE 15.--JAPANESE SEA SNAIL FISHING AREA, 1974

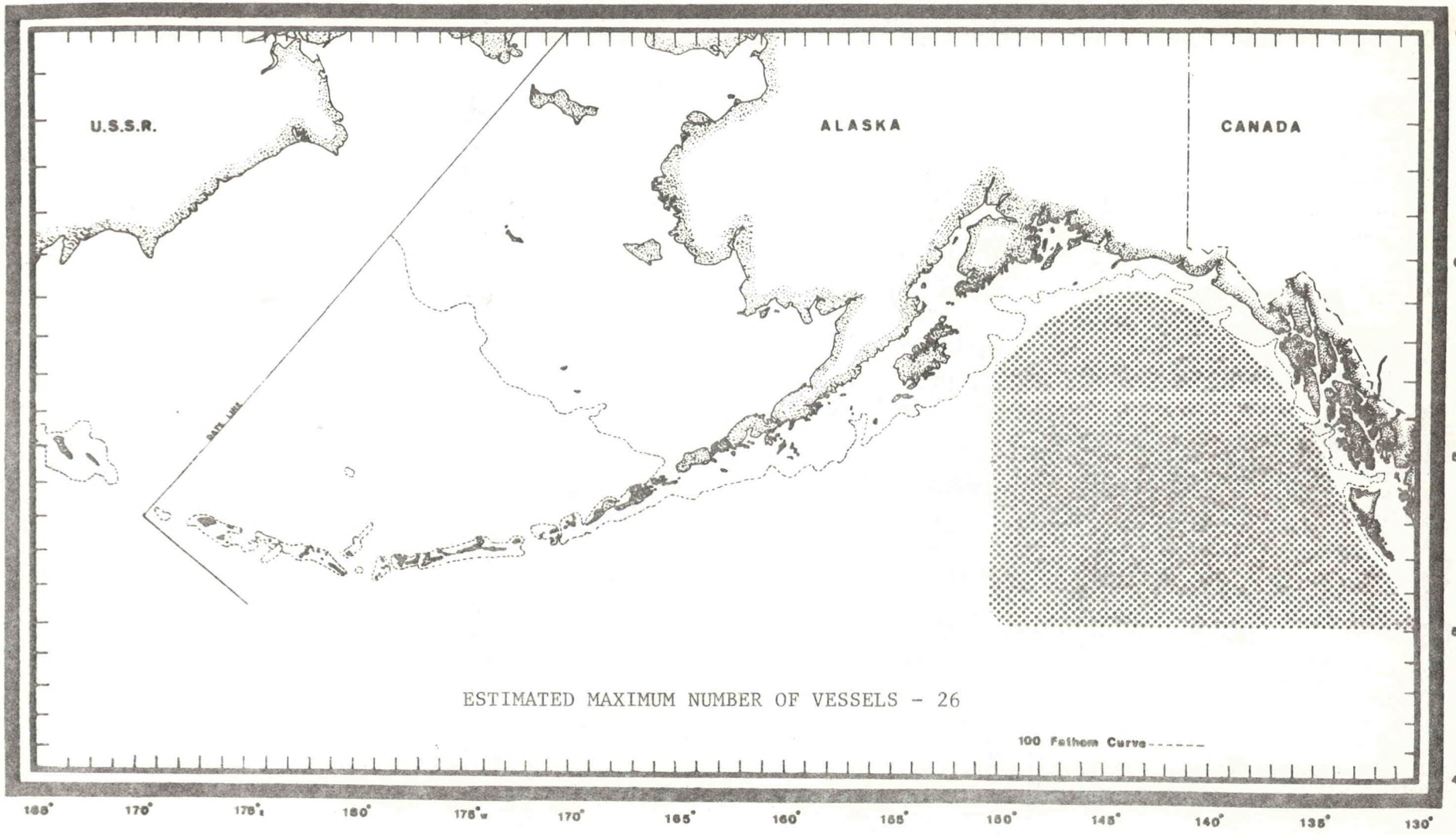


Whaling

The 1974 Japanese North Pacific whaling expedition (Fig. 16) involved three factory ship fleets, the same number as in the preceding 12 years. Two of the factory ships each were accompanied by eight whale killer vessels and the other by seven. 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 3,730 whales in 1974 as compared to 3,770 whales in 1973. Forty-eight percent of the whales killed were sperm whales and thirty-two percent were sei whales. The remainder of the kill was fourteen percent Bryde whales and six percent fin whales. Only 253 whales, or about six percent of the total 1974 kill, were taken in the Alaska area. Complete statistics on the Japanese North Pacific whale kill are given in Appendix Table 14.

The International Whaling Commission, 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 quota for the North Pacific Ocean was set at 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.

FIGURE I6.--JAPANESE WHALING AREA, I974



SOUTH KOREAN FISHING OPERATIONS

South Korean operations off Alaska in 1974 (Fig. 17) more than doubled in the number of vessels with a resultant fivefold increase in catches as compared to 1975. The Koreans attempted to initiate a crab fishery in the Bering Sea by sending two vessels to the area, however, they did not fish. A total of six independently operating stern trawlers, two factory ships, accompanied by 22 pair trawlers, one stern trawler, and eight longliners operated off Alaska in 1974. This was a 23 vessel increase from the previous year. It is estimated that the 1974 catch totaled 39,000 to 40,000 metric tons, in contrast to the estimated 7,737 metric tons for 1973.

Groundfish Trawl Fishery

Trawling in the Gulf of Alaska begun in early July by an independent stern trawler fishing along the edge of Albatross Bank south of Kodiak Island. By late July the number of trawlers in the Gulf of Alaska had increased to three which were scattered along Albatross and Portlock Banks. In early August trawling in the Gulf ended when the three trawlers shifted to the Bering Sea.

Trawling along the Aleutian Islands Chain began with one trawler in late June fishing south of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians. One to two trawlers fished in that area in July. In early August the trawlers shifted to the Bering Sea. Fishing was resumed in late August by three trawlers south of the Fox Islands. In early September, however

those vessels departed the Alaskan area bringing to an end the Aleutian trawl fishery.

South Korean trawling for groundfish in the Bering Sea was initially by a large Danish seine type trawler which operated in the eastern Bering Sea north of the eastern Aleutians the later half of April and the first few days in May. Alaska pollock was presumably the target species. In late May two independent stern trawlers and a factory ship accompanied by a total of 19 trawlers began fishing for Alaska pollock along the Continental Shelf edge west of the Pribilof Islands. In mid-June a factory ship accompanied by four trawlers which had previously been fishing for herring in the northern Bering Sea, also began fishing for Alaska pollock west of the Pribilof Islands. In late June one of the independent stern trawlers shifted to south of the eastern Aleutian Islands. The remaining stern trawler and the factory ship accompanied by 19 trawlers continued fishing for Alaska pollock along the Continental Shelf edge moving northwest of the Pribilof Islands far into the central Bering Sea. The factory ship accompanied by four trawlers departed the Bering Sea at the end of July and the factory ship accompanied by 19 trawlers departed in late September. In early August four stern trawlers which had been fishing in the Gulf of Alaska and south of eastern Aleutian Islands shifted to just north of the Unimak Pass in the eastern Bering Sea. The vessels remained in that area catching primarily Alaska pollock until late August and then shifted to south of the Aleutian Islands. Fishing by the single trawler in the central Bering Sea continued through late September and then that vessel departed the

Alaskan area. In mid-November an independent stern trawler resumed fishing in the central Bering Sea and continued operations the rest of the year.

Longline Fishery

South Korea, like Japan, conducts a longline fishery for sablefish centered in the Gulf of Alaska. The South Korean vessels, like most of the Japanese, remain on the grounds until achieving maximum cargos and then return to their home ports. Processing aboard the South Korean longliners is identical to Japanese methods -- the fish are headed and gutted by hand and frozen in blocks.

Long-lining in 1974 was begun by two vessels off the coast of southeastern Alaska in late February. In early April the number of longliners increased to three and the fishing area was expanded to off the Yakutat grounds in the eastern Gulf. The number of longliners in the Gulf dropped to two in May and to one in early June and fishing remained in the eastern Gulf. In late June the number of longliners increased to two with the arrival of a vessel between the Shumagin Islands and Chirikof Island in the western Gulf. In July the number of longliners increased to five and the fishery became centered in the central Gulf between Middleton Island and Chirikof Island. In August the fleet decreased to two vessels located in the central Gulf. In mid-September a third longliner arrived and began fishing south of the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians. In early October the two longliners departed the Gulf of Alaska and in late October fishing along the Aleutians ended.

Long-lining in the Gulf was resumed in November by a single vessel in the western Gulf. In early December fishing shifted to off southeastern Alaska and increased to two ships. The number of longliners in that area increased to three in mid-December and then dropped to one in late December. It is estimated the South Korean longline catch off Alaska totaled between 1,500 and 2,000 metric tons in 1974.

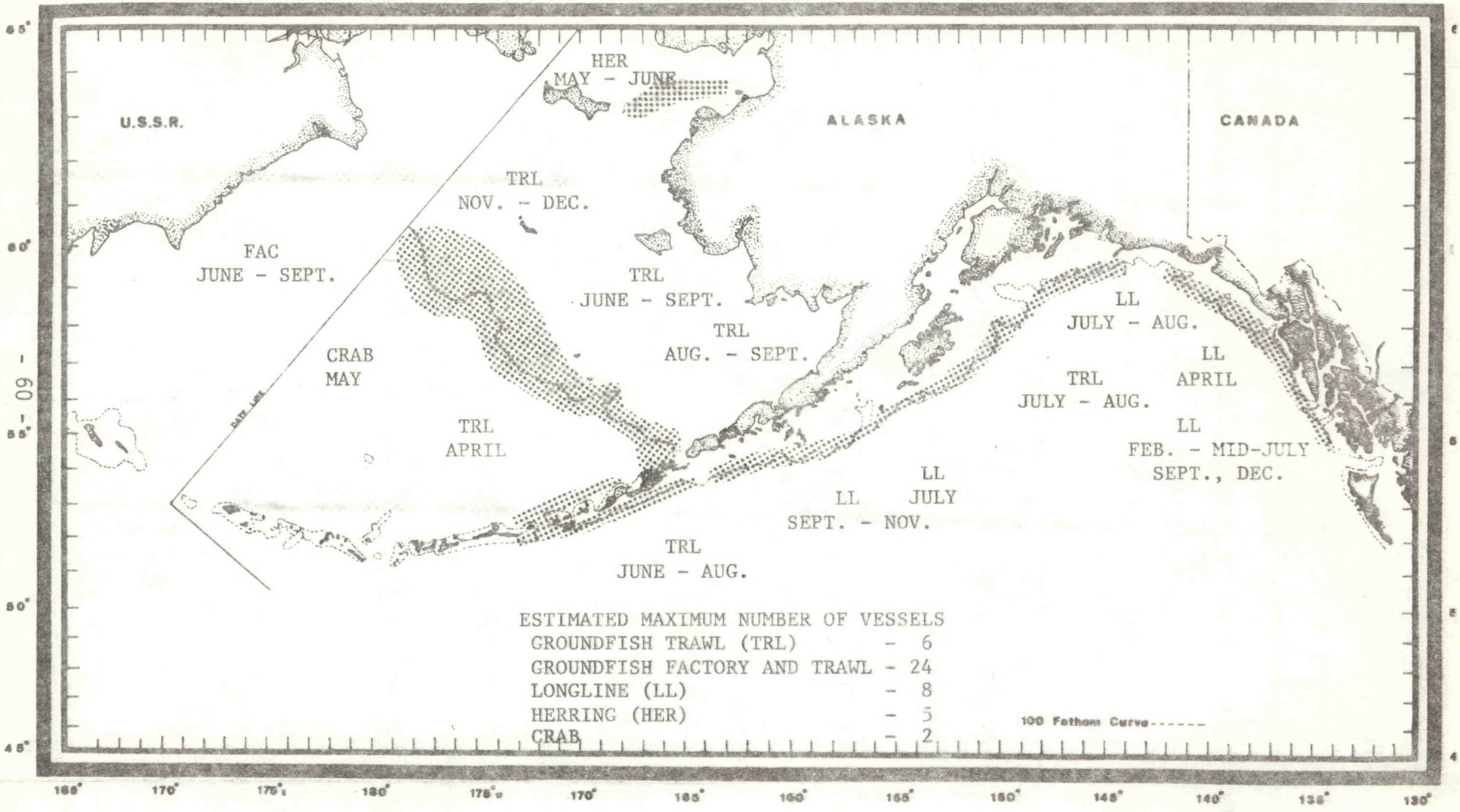
Herring Fishery

The South Koreans conducted a trawl fishery for herring along the Alaska Bering Sea coast from early May to early June. The fishery was conducted by a factory ship and four accompanying pair trawlers. Fishing was initially off Kuskokwim Bay and then progressed northward into Norton Sound. It is estimated that the fleet caught approximately 200 metric tons in its one month of operation.

Crab Fishery

In early May two tanner crab pot fishing vessels appeared in the central Bering Sea west of the Pribilof Islands. U.S. officials boarded one of the vessels and issued warning against taking creatures of the Continental Shelf. Shortly after the boarding, the two vessels departed the Alaska area, apparently without ever fishing.

FIGURE 17.--SOUTH KOREAN FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, 1974.

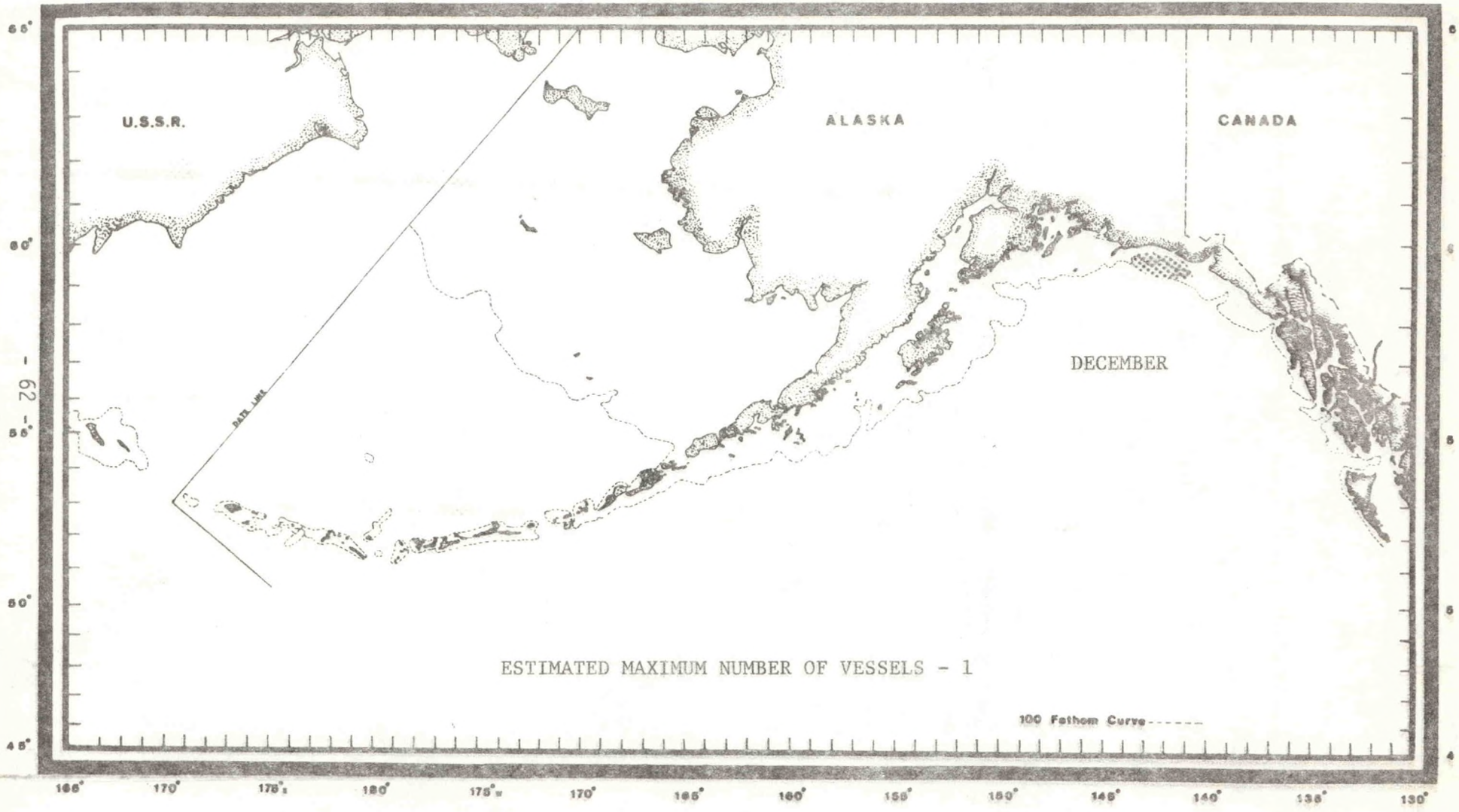


POLISH FISHING OPERATIONS

Poland entered the fisheries off Alaska in late December 1974 (Fig. 18) with a single independent stern trawler pursuing groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska. It fished mainly in the eastern Gulf of Alaska between Kayak Island and Yakutat. The stern trawler was joined by another in mid-January 1975, when they both shifted to Albatross Bank south of Kodiak Island. The first stern trawler was replaced by a third stern trawler in late January. The second and third stern trawlers remained on Albatross Bank until late February 1975 when the fishery ended.

The trawlers targeted on Pacific cod but also took a variety of other groundfish species. It is estimated that the Polish catch off Alaska totaled 3,500 to 4,000 metric tons.

FIGURE I8.--POLISH FISHING AREAS OFF ALASKA, I974.



FOREIGN INTERFERENCE WITH U.S. FISHERIES

Six instances of U.S. gear losses, totaling 46 crab pots, allegedly caused by foreign fishing vessels (Appendix Table 11) were reported to NMFS in 1974. All were reported by U.S. crab fishermen and occurred in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska.

One loss, involving one crab pot, was allegedly caused by a Japanese vessel in the Gulf of Alaska. Five losses, totaling 45 crab pots, believed caused by Soviet vessels occurred in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. In one of these incidents, the exact amount of gear loss was unknown.

Losses in the Bering Sea were outside the Unimak sanctuary.

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APPENDIX

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List of Tables

TABLE 1. --ESTIMATED COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOVIET FISHING FLEETS BY MONTH, 1974

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.	1	3	17	1	22	4	18	41	7	70	—	—	8	1	9	101
FEB.	2	4	35	4	45	4	20	51	4	79	—	—	6	1	7	131
MAR.	1	8	32	4	45	4	19	41	6	70	—	2	19	3	24	139
APR.	1	—	8	1	10	5	17	50	7	79	—	—	5	2	7	96
MAY	—	—	5	1	6	3	14	42	5	64	—	—	—	—	—	70
JUNE	—	3	1	—	4	1	6	13	1	21	—	2	5	2	9	34
JULY	—	2	1	—	3	1	5	15	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	25
AUG.	—	1	1	—	2	1	4	10	1	16	—	—	8	—	8	26
SEPT.	—	2	1	—	3	1	4	8	1	14	—	1	8	—	9	26
OCT.	—	13	1	1	15	—	21	6	1	28	—	1	8	5	14	57
NOV.	—	5	—	3	8	4	30	22	10	66	—	—	8	5	13	87
DEC.	—	4	—	2	6	4	13	26	5	48	—	—	10	1	11	65

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, 1974

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	TOTAL	
JAN.	8	9	1	18	2	20	19	—	5	46	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	66
FEB.	10	10	3	23	2	27	19	—	6	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
MAR.	8	8	1	17	4	28	43	—	8	83	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	104
APR.	8	10	2	20	8	20	112	—	9	149	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	173
MAY	9	6	1	16	10	20	131	66	11	238	4	4	—	—	133	5	146	400
JUNE	9	6	3	18	10	20	152	66	13	261	7	13	2	—	232	8	262	541
JULY	6	7	3	16	13	23	150	165	16	337	3	18	2	—	99	5	127	480
AUG.	6	11	1	18	9	33	136	—	11	189	—	13	2	—	—	4	19	226
SEPT.	7	11	1	19	7	40	122	—	10	179	—	11	1	—	—	2	14	212
OCT.	10	10	1	21	3	28	22	—	6	59	—	8	—	—	—	2	10	90
NOV.	9	8	2	19	2	21	14	—	4	41	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	64
DEC.	8	10	1	19	1	16	9	—	3	29	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	51

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, 1965-74

MONTH	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
JAN.	163	151	160	109	120	156	188	142	84	101
FEB.	181	204	170	116	160	198	196	180	115	131
MAR.	194	246	180	110	163	178	179	143	117	139
APR.	205	165	130	82	94	108	165	126	117	96
MAY.	212	154	90	34	51	61	86	87	63	70
JUNE.	216	102	80	28	22	19	23	28	35	34
JULY.	182	30	75	23	15	14	18	30	22	25
AUG.	178	44	60	27	13	12	24	29	27	26
SEPT.	169	36	40	33	17	17	27	26	30	26
OCT.	128	20	25	29	12	17	34	20	32	57
NOV.	105	23	20	33	22	31	41	30	41	87
DEC.	121	75	60	72	99	119	93	53	79	65

TABLE 4. --ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JAPANESE VESSELS BY MONTH, 1965-74

MONTH	1965[1/]	1966[1/]	1967[1/]	1968[1/]	1969[2/]	1970[2/]	1971[2/]	1972[2/]	1973[2/]	1974[2/]
JAN.	8	19	20	52	38	43	60	86	53	66
FEB.	17	27	30	56	34	50	51	84	51	77
MAR.	29	52	65	94	116	165	185	176	179	104
APR.	49	67	100	135	128	196	181	170	185	173
MAY.	130	124	155	159	250	408	286	348	340	400
JUNE.	149	203	180	153	471	547	390	441	553	541
JULY.	145	208	200	166	301	304	531	445	575	480
AUG.	151	206	165	176	189	234	213	233	210	226
SEPT.	106	81	130	171	159	198	211	162	150	212
OCT.	22	17	25	50	44	51	73	57	55	90
NOV.	7	12	10	37	43	48	83	56	48	64
DEC.	12	18	35	40	35	65	83	49	59	51

1/ Excluding salmon fleets.

2/ Including salmon fleets.

TABLE 5. --SUMMARY OF U.S. VESSEL FISHERIES PATROL, 1974

U.S. PATROL VESSELS			NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS OF FOREIGN VESSELS				
NAME	DAYS PATROLLED	MILES PATROLLED	JAPANESE	SOVIET	SOUTH KOREAN	CANADIAN	TOTAL SIGHTINGS
MUNRO	83	14,700	113	54	8	2	177
MIDGETT	85	20,715	260	131	7	3	401
MELLON	41	8,321	157	121	44	--	322
JARVIS	39	4,913	33	52	2	--	87
BOUTWELL	31	7,233	40	30	--	--	70
RUSH	48	18,749	107	76	12	26	221
STORIS	106	19,636	220	286	5	--	511
CONFIDENCE	80	15,286	77	119	8	4	208
CLOVER	10	1,507	6	--	--	1	7
TOTALS	523	111,060	1,013	869	86	36	2,004

TABLE 6. --SUMMARY OF U.S. AERIAL FISHERIES PATROLS, 1974

	NUMBER OF PATROLS	HOURS FLOWN	MILES PATROLLED	NUMBER OF FOREIGN SHIPS SIGHTED					TOTAL SIGHTINGS
				Japanese	Soviet	South Korean	Canadian	Polish	
Kodiak Air Station	251	1,670	337,452	2,011	1,424	124	19	1	3,579
Annette Air Station	196	518	47,505	417	3	58	28	--	506
Ship Based Helicopters	191	341	27,280	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
TOTALS	638	2,529	412,237	2,428	1,427	182	47	1	4,085

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

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974

CANADIAN

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Canadian Longliner Silver Horde	Ketchikan	9/16	
JAPANESE			
Japanese Stern Trawler Akebono Maru No. 11	Aleutian Islands 52-19N 174-39W	8/21	
Japanese Stern Trawler Akebono Maru No. 17	Gulf of Alaska 59-10N 141-33W	6/19	
Japanese Stern Trawler Akebono Maru No. 50	Gulf of Alaska 56-07N 153-56W	1/31	
Japanese Stern Trawler Akebono Maru No. 50	Gulf of Alaska 54-17N 160-26W	4/11	
Japanese Stern Trawler Akebono Maru No. 72	Bering Sea 55-30N 168-18W	12/10	
Japanese Gill-netter Anyo Maru No. 21	Eastern Bering Sea 63-39N 163-37W	6/4	
Japanese Longliner Anyo Maru No. 21	Sitka	8/1	
Japanese Longliner Anyo Maru No. 21	Gulf of Alaska 55-10N 134-27W	8/9	
Japanese Longliner Anyo Maru No. 21	Gulf of Alaska 57-06N 135-56W	9/21	
Japanese Longliner Choyo Maru No. 81	Gulf of Alaska 55-46N 154-51W	6/2	
Japanese Longliner Choyo Maru No. 81	Gulf of Alaska 59-08N 141-38W	6/19	
Japanese Gill-Netter Daikichi Maru No. 27	Central Bering Sea 55-31N 175-01W	7/1	INPFC violation

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Gill-netter Dairyu Maru No. 8	Central Bering Sea 55-45N 175-03W	7/1	INPFC violation
Japanese Gill-netter Dakichi Maru No. 18	Aleutian Islands 50-50N 175-23W	6/27	
Japanese Longliner Ebisu Maru No. 88	Aleutian Islands 53-37N 168-03W	3/19	Seized for violation of U.S. Territorial Waters
Japanese Stern Trawler Eikyu Maru No. 11	Central Bering Sea 54-21N 166-30W	9/3	
Japanese Longliner Eikyu Maru No. 82	Gulf of Alaska 53-57N 163-08W	6/3	
Japanese Stern Trawler Fuji Maru	Gulf of Alaska 55-59N 135-08W	8/8	
Japanese Stern Trawler Fukuho Maru No. 18	Aleutian Islands 52-10N 179-52W	9/9	
Japanese Stern Trawler Fukuyoshi Maru No. 38	Gulf of Alaska 59-30N 144-17W	5/14	
Japanese Stern Trawler Fukuyoshi Maru No. 38	Gulf of Alaska 58-08N 138-33W	5/25	
Japanese Longliner Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75	Sitka	3/11	
Japanese Longliner Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75	Gulf of Alaska 57-30N 144-17W	5/16	
Japanese Longliner Fukuyoshi Maru No. 75	Gulf of Alaska 57-48N 137-05W	5/24	
Japanese Factory Ship Gyokuei Maru	Central Bering Sea 57-00N 173-12W	5/14	
Japanese Stern Trawler Haruna Maru	Central Bering Sea 55-48N 168-41W	3/12	

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Stern Trawler Haruna Maru	Central Bering Sea 58-46N 177-36W	4/2	
Japanese Longliner Hatsue Maru No. 38	Gulf of Alaska 57-45N 136-55W	1/24	
Japanese Longliner Hatsue Maru No. 38	Aleutian Islands 52-10N 175-43W	9/8	
Japanese Cargo Ship Hokodate Maru No. 1	Aleutian Islands 52-09N 173-20W	8/22	
Japanese Factory Ship Hoyo Maru	Central Bering Sea 59-33N 173-32W	8/23	
Japanese Stern Trawler Ishikari Maru	Aleutian Islands 52-29N 170-14W	7/24	
Japanese Stern Trawler Ishikari Maru	Gulf of Alaska 54-54N 133-29W	10/20	
Japanese Factory Ship Jinyo Maru	Central Bering Sea 56-11N 176-39W	6/9	
Japanese Stern Trawler Jukyu Maru No. 18	Aleutian Islands 52-08N 177-45E	9/11	
Japanese Cargo Ship Kaki Maru No. 3	Aleutian Islands 53-54N 166-31W	6/28	
Japanese Factory Ship Kashima Maru	Central Bering Sea 56-12N 167-30W	2/8	
Japanese Factory Ship Kashima Maru	Bering Sea 56-55N 167-48W	12/5	
Japanese Factory Ship Keiko Maru	Eastern Bering Sea 55-40N 164-30W	6/5	
Japanese Factory Ship Keiko Maru	Central Bering Sea 56-42N 168-29W	8/14	

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Crab Ship Kibi Maru No. 8	Central Bering Sea 56-11N 170-39W	6/11	
Japanese Longliner Kiyo Maru No. 55	Gulf of Alaska 57-13N 136-17W	7/2	
Japanese Patrol Ship Konan Maru No. 20	Eastern Bering Sea 63-41N 163-29W	6/6	
Japanese Stern Trawler Koshin Maru No. 11	Gulf of Alaska 58-58N 147-46W	7/6	
Japanese Stern Trawler Koshin Maru No. 11	Gulf of Alaska 59-15N 146-50W	9/5	
Japanese Factory Ship Koyo Maru	Eastern Bering Sea 55-13N 164-40W	3/11	
Japanese Stern Trawler Koyo Maru No. 2	Gulf of Alaska 55-12N 138-18W	8/9	
Japanese Gill-netter Koyo Maru No. 11	Central Bering Sea 55-35N 175-03W	7/1	INPFC violation
Japanese Stern Trawler Kyowa Maru No. 11	Gulf of Alaska 58-55N 148-00W	7/6	
Japanese Longliner Kyowa Maru No. 15	Aleutian Islands 52-17N 173-02W	10/4	
Japanese Gill-netter Matsue Maru No. 88	Eastern Bering Sea 63-52N 162-16W	6/2	
Japanese Longliner Matsuei Maru No. 72	Central Bering Sea 59-16N 178-17W	2/19	
Japanese Factory Ship Mineshima Maru	Central Bering Sea 54-47N 166-14W	4/17	
Japanese Crab Ship Mito Maru No. 52	Central Bering Sea 58-30N 175-23W	8/17	
Japanese Stern Trawler Niitake Maru	Gulf of Alaska 55-58N 135-16W	7/11	

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Factory Ship Nisshin Maru No. 2	Central Bering Sea 60-06 177-45W	8/19	
Japanese Research Ship Oshoro Maru	Aleutian Islands 53-54N 166-31W	6/28	
Japanese Crab Ship Otobe Maru	Eastern Bering Sea 55-01N 165-17W	3/11	
Japanese Longliner Ryuho Maru No. 17	Gulf of Alaska 56-03N 135-32W	8/8	
Japanese Longliner Ryusho Maru No. 5	Sitka	4/15	
Japanese Longliner Ryusho Maru No. 7	Gulf of Alaska 56-57N 135-38W	4/4	
Japanese Stern Trawler Ryuyo Maru	Gulf of Alaska 56-00N 154-47W	11/4	Violation of US-JA Bilateral Agreement
Japanese Stern Trawler Ryuyo Maru No. 2	Central Bering Sea 54-41N 166-16W	8/16	
Japanese Factory Ship Shikishima Maru	Central Bering Sea 54-48N 166-15W	4/5	
Japanese Longliner Shinko Maru No. 3	Yakutat	9/28	
Japanese Longliner Shinko Maru No. 3	Gulf of Alaska 54-21N 160-03W	10/28	
Japanese Stern Trawler Shinsei Maru No. 7	Gulf of Alaska 59-15N 146-40W	6/18	
Japanese Stern Trawler Shinsei Maru No. 7	Gulf of Alaska 55-57N 153-54W	7/29	
Japanese Longliner Shintoku Maru No. 25	Gulf of Alaska 55-30N 155-30W	10/3	

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Stern Trawler Shotoku Maru No. 35	Aleutian Islands 52-32N 172-38W	9/6	
Japanese Factory Ship Soyo Maru	Central Bering Sea 54-56N 166-37W	4/6	
Japanese Factory Ship Soyo Maru	Central Bering Sea 56-42N 168-29W	8/16	
Japanese Longliner Sumiyoshi Maru No. 53	Gulf of Alaska 58-04N 138-37W	2/17	
Japanese Longliner Taisan Maru No. 1	Gulf of Alaska 58-06N 138-48W	4/19	
Japanese Longliner Taisan Maru No. 1	Central Bering Sea 56-36N 167-40W	6/11	
Japanese Longliner Taisan Maru No. 1	Aleutian Islands 52-27N 172-16W	7/24	
Japanese Longliner Taisan Maru No. 1	Aleutian Islands 53-39N 167-36W	8/17	
Japanese Longliner Taisan Maru No. 1	Aleutian Islands 53-46N 167-23W	8/20	
Japanese Stern Trawler Teisho Maru No. 18	Central Bering Sea 55-13N 168-07W	8/13	
Japanese Crab Ship Tenryu Maru	Central Bering Sea 56-52N 170-13W	3/13	
Japanese Stern Trawler Tenyo Maru	Central Bering Sea 55-52N 166-50W	7/31	
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 25	Gulf of Alaska 59-33N 143-43W	1/25	
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 25	Gulf of Alaska 54-31N 159-00W	3/27	

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

JAPANESE (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 25	Gulf of Alaska 58-16N 139-11W	4/19	
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 25	Gulf of Alaska 58-49N 140-58W	5/15	
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 25	Gulf of Alaska 55-55N 135-10W	5/23	
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 25	Sitka	8/14	
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 25	Gulf of Alaska 59-30N 145-48W	9/5	
Japanese Longliner Tenyo Maru No. 37	Sitka	9/7	
Japanese Longliner Tenyu Maru No. 37	Gulf of Alaska 55-37N 135-23W	9/23	
Japanese Stern Trawler Tomi Maru No. 85	Gulf of Alaska 57-48N 149-34W	6/17	
Japanese Gill-netter Tune Maru No. 31	Eastern Bering Sea 63-45N 163-37W	6/4	
Japanese Cargo Ship Yuyo Maru	Central Bering Sea 54-41N 166-16W	8/16	
SOUTH KOREAN			
South Korean Longliner Dong Won No. 31	Gulf of Alaska 56-19N 152-43W	9/13	
South Korean Longliner Dong Won No. 91	Gulf of Alaska 56-14N 135-35W	4/3	
South Korean Longliner Dong Won No. 91	Gulf of Alaska 56-29N 135-45W	4/24	

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

SOUTH KOREAN (cont'd)

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
South Korean Stern Trawler Gae Yang Ho	Aleutian Islands 53-43N 164-28W	8/26	
South Korean Stern Trawler Hwa Rang	Gulf of Alaska 55-57N 154-51W	7/12	
South Korean Ship Kum Yong No. 12	Central Bering Sea 57-40N 173-06W	5/10	
South Korean Trawler Kum Yong No. 55	Eastern Bering Sea 63-54N 162-33W	6/2	
South Korean Factory Ship Kum Yong No. 501	Eastern Bering Sea 63-50N 162-34W	6/2	
South Korean Longliner Kwang Myong No. 20	Gulf of Alaska 59-05N 141-38W	4/17	
South Korean Longliner Kwang Myong No. 20	Gulf of Alaska 54-13N 161-08W	8/2	
South Korean Longliner Kwang Myong No. 21	Gulf of Alaska 59-07N 141-40W	4/17	
South Korean Longliner Kwang Myong No. 21	Gulf of Alaska 56-13N 135-33W	5/23	
South Korean Longliner Kwang Myong No. 21	Aleutian Islands 51-50N 174-10W	9/16	
South Korean Longliner OdaeYang No. 212	Sitka	9/13	
South Korean Factory Ship Yu Sin	Central Bering Sea 56-08N 170-50W	6/10	
South Korean Factory Ship Yu Sin	Central Bering Sea 59-25N 177-50W	8/18	
South Korean Cargo Ship Yu Sin No. 2	Central Bering Sea 58-50N 173-56W	7/19	

TABLE 7. --BOARDINGS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS, 1974 (CONT'D)

SOVIET

Ship	Location	Date	Remarks
Soviet Trawler SRTM 8-456	Gulf of Alaska 55-50N 157-39W	2/5	Seized for violation of U.S. CFZ
Soviet Trawler SRTM Lunniy	Gulf of Alaska 57-18N 152-23W	2/6	

TABLE 8. --VIOLATIONS OF U.S. TERRITORIAL WATERS, 1974

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
March 19	Japanese	Longliner Ebisu Maru No. 88	2.2 miles off Umnak Island, eastern Aleutians. 53-35.5N 167-56.5W	Coast Guard Cutter MIDGETT with NMFS Agent found longliner gear operated by subject vessel in position shown. Vessel seized. Master fined $10,000. Settlement of $290,000 reached in civil suit against the vessel.
August 30	Canadian	Troller CYNTHIA	2 miles southwest of Percy Island and 13 miles north of U.S. - Canadian boundary, 54-54N 131-37W.	Alaska Department of Public Safety seized subject vessel fishing in position shown. Master plead guilty in Alaska state court in Ketchikan on September 4 and fined $1,000 and forfeited catch.

TABLE 9. --VIOLATIONS OF U.S. CONTIGUOUS FISHERY ZONE, 1974

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Location	Remarks
February 5	Soviet	Trawler SRTM 8456	9.5 miles off Lighthouse Rocks, Gulf of Alaska. 55-50.5N 157-40.5W	Helicopter with NMFS Agent from Coast Guard Cutter sighted subject vessel fishing in position shown. Vessel seized. Master fined $10,000. Settlement of $240,000 reached in civil suit against the vessel.
February 6	Soviet	Passenger ship Grigory Ordzhonikidze and trawler SRTM Lunnyi	3.7 miles off Ugak Island, Kodiak Island. 57-18.7N 152-23.1W	U.S. fishing vessel reported subject vessels transferring personnel in position shown. Coast Guard helicopter with NMFS Agent dispatched and observed two persons and three cartons moved between vessels. Vessels fled. Subsequent message from Soviets claimed entered sheltered waters only for transfer of ill crewman. Coast Guard Cutter pursued and boarded the trawler. Boarding produced no evidence to conclusively prove violation or to disprove Soviet claim of medical assistance transfer. Vessels released.
July 20	Japanese	Stern trawler (possibly Ryuyo Maru No. 2)	10 miles northwest of Cape Sarichef, Unimak Island. Near 54-33N 165-08W	Alaska State Troopers in chartered aircraft reported subject vessel fishing in location shown. Subsequent patrols by Coast Guard Cutter and aircraft with NMFS Agents found no violations.

TALBE 10. --VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1974

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Violation	Agreement	Remarks
January 29	Japanese	Stern trawler Daishin Maru No. 23	Trawling in Kodiak fixed gear area No. 2 56-05N 153-47W	U.S.-Japan Bilateral Agreement	Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agent sighted subject vessel fishing in position shown. Vessel advised of violation and departed area. Following day, Coast Guard Cutter with NMFS Agent further cautioned vessel.
June 14	Japanese	Gillnetter Myojin Maru No. 1	Fishing salmon in abstention area 49-36N 174-52W	INPFC	Coast Guard aircraft with NMFS Agents sighted subject vessel fishing in position shown. Vessel ignored instructions to stop and fled across abstention line. Case referred to Japanese authorities in accordance with agreement.
June 26	Japanese	Unidentified gillnetter	Fishing salmon in abstention area 51-25N 175-19W	INPFC	Coast Guard Cutter with NMFS Agent sighted subject vessel fishing in position shown. Cutter was on critical medical assistance mission and unable to investigate further or to attemp detention of vessel.
July 1	Japanese	Gillnetters Dairyu Maru No. 8 Koyo Maru No. 11 Daikichi Maru No. 27	Fishing salmon in abstention area 55-20.2N 174-55.0W 55-38.0N 174-55.8W 55-37.8N 174-45.2W	INPFC	Coast Guard Cutter with NMFS Agent sighted subject vessels in positions shown. All vessels detained and subsequently released to custody of Japanese authorities in accordance with agreement.

TABLE 10. --VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1974 (CONT'D)

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Violation	Agreement	Remarks
July 16	United States	Halibut longliner Nanuk	Possession of undersize halibut and fishing without IPHC license	IPHC	NMFS Agent detected violation while vessel was unloading catch in Homer, Alaska. Settlement of $500.00 was paid to U. S. Government
August 13	United States	Crab vessel Quixotic	Possession of undersize halibut taken with prohibited gear	IPHC	NMFS Agent detected violation while vessel was unloading catch in Homer, Alaska. Catch forfeited to U. S. Government.
August 13	United States	Crab vessel Yahtse	Possession of undersize halibut taken with prohibited gear	IPHC	NMFS Agent detected violation while vessel was unloading catch in Homer, Alaska. Catch forfeited to U. S. Government.
August 21	United States	Salmon gillnetter Hasta	Possession of halibut without IPHC license and prohibited gear aboard vessel	IPHC	NMFS Agent detected violation while vessel was unloading fishing gear in Seward, Alaska. A settlement of $151.40 was paid to the U. S. Government.
September 5	United States	Halibut longliner Harder	Possession of undersize halibut	IPHC	NMFS Agent detected violation while vessel was unloading catch at Petersburg, Alaska. Settlement of $250.00 was paid to U. S. Government.

TABLE 10. --VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS, 1974 (CONT'D)

Date	Nationality	Vessel	Violation	Agreement	Remarks
ctober 11	United States	Halibut longliner Grant	Fishing halibut in closed season	IPHC	Joint Coast Guard-NMFS patrol apprehended subject vessel fishing in IPHC area during closed season. Master and crew fined total of $1,700.00 and forfeitured 12,748 lbs. of halibut, worth $7,755.09.
ovember 4	Japanese	Stern trawler Ryuyo Maru	Trawling in Kodiak fixed gear area No. 2 56-00N 154-46W	U.S.-Japan Bilateral Agreement	Coast Guard Cutter with NMFS Agent aboard sighted subject vessel fishing in position shown. Vessel was boarded and master advised of violation.

TABLE 11. --DAMAGE TO U.S. FISHING GEAR BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSEL, 1974

Date	Reported by	Alleged Offenders	Location	Losses and Remarks
January 14	Cougar	Unidentified (Believed Soviet)	Gulf of Alaska Kodiak Island 57-09N 152-52.7W	Reported three vessels ran through gear. Amount of loss unkown. 14 Soviet vessels located near gear.
May 25	Shellfish	Unknown (Believed Soviet)	Bering Sea Unalaska Island Makushin Bay near 53-50N 167-10W	Lost 18 crab pots.
July 7	Virgina Santos	Japanese trawler Ohtori Maru	Gulf of Alaska Kodiak Island 56-05N 154-47W	One pot lost.
Nov 9	Tuxedni	5 unidentified Soviet trawlers and one unidentified Japanese trawler.	Umnak Pass	Three pots lost. Alleged offenders reportedly in immediate area where gear losses occurred.
Nov 9	American Viking	5 unidentified Soviet trawlers and one unidentified Japanese trawler.	Umnak Pass	Three pots lost. Alleged offenders reportedly in immediate area where gear losses occurred.
Nov 9	Viking	5 unidentified Soviet trawlers and one unidentified Japanese trawler.	Umnak Pass	Two pots lost. Alleged offenders reportedly in immediate area where gear losses occurred.

TABLE 12. --EASTERN BERING SEA CRAB FISHERIES STATISTICS, 1964-74

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	--- [3/]	---	13,942,990
1974	2	--	30[4/]	476,000	--- [3/]	---	13,986,000

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 13. -- U.S.S.R. NORTH PACIFIC WHALE PRODUCTION, 1959-74 (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	---	19,888
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
1974	2	36	---	173	---	42	3,963	656 6/	4,834
Total From 1959			539	11,175	4,385	9,291	86,563	2,054	114,007

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.
6/ 654 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 14. -- JAPANESE NORTH PACIFIC WHALE PRODUCTION, 1959-74 (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
1974	3	23	---	216	---	1,189	1,803	522[4/]	3,730
Total from 1959			406	14,282	76	28,060	37,244	670	80,738

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 1974

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
FACTORY SHIPS		
Fish Factory Ships		
Lamut Class - GRT-4,982, Length-362', Beam-53'		
Lamut		TP 0960
Professor Baranov Class - GRT-13,571-14,340, Length-538', Beam-70'		
Marshal Sokolovskiy		PP 0007
Orochon		TP 0020
Severnyy Polyus		TP 0008
Sovetskoye Primurye		PP 0008
Sovetskoye Zapolyarye		SP 0014
Spassk Class - GRT-18,000, Length-572', Beam-79'		
Severodonetsk		MP 0870
Shalva Nadibaidze	3867	
Slavyansk		
Spassk	3856	
Sulak		PP 3868
Severodvinsk Class - GRT-10,036, Length-510', Beam-66'		
Sovetskaya Kamchatka		
Sovetskaya Sibir		

FACTORY SHIPS (cont'd)	NUMBER	HULL NO.
Zakharov Class - GRT-12,675, Length-532', Beam-66'		
Aleksandr Kosarev		PZ 2715
Andrey Zakharov		PZ 2705
Ieronim Uborevich		PZ 2717
Vasily Chernyshyev		
Pioniersk Class - GRT-14,340, Length-542', Beam-69'		
Viktor Kingisepp		
Sevryba		
BASE SHIPS		
Kamenets Podolsk		
Pyatidesyatiletiye		PZH 2860
Yan Anvelt		
WHALE FACTORY		
Dalniy Vostok		
Slava		
PROCESSING REFRIGERATED SHIPS		
Aktyubinsk Class - GRT-5,217, Length-424', Beam-55'		
Ivan Stepanov		PT 3467
Kramatorsk		
Vasiliy Chevnishev		
Volochayevsk		
Yaroslavl		
Bratsk Class - GRT-2,288, Length-270', Beam-43'		
Kizi No. 27	PR 8004	PR 3004
Khabarov Class - GRT-650, Length-152', Beam-27'		
Elizovo		PP 0924
Tilichiki		
Sobolevo		TT 0925
Priboy Class - GRT-9,660, Length-497', Beam-67'		
Altaiskie Gory	3088	PT 3088
Kamchatskie Gory	3085	PT 3085
Ostrov Karaginskiy	3116	
Ostrov Lisyanskogo		PT 3114
Ostrov Schmidta		PT 3112
Ostrov Shokalskogo		PT 3109
Ostrov Ushakova		PT 3111
Sakhalinskie Gory	TR 3086	PT 3086
Sayanskie Gory	3087	PT 3087

PROCESSING REFRIGERATED SHIPS (cont'd)	NUMBER	HULL NO.
Sevastopol Class - GRT-5,527, Length-387', Beam-55'		
Arsenyev No. 22		PR 3532
Churkin		PR 3534
Egersheld		PR 3533
Volchansk		PR 3583
Zabaykale	0589	
Sibir Class - GRT-6,133, Length-429', Beam-55'		
Arkhip Kuindzhi	TR 0007	PT 3007
Granitnyy		PT 3047
Ivan Kramskoy		PT 3009
Khudozhnik Deyneka		PT 3038
Khudozhnik S Gerasimov		PP 3022
Khudozhnik Vrubel		PT 3025
Marshal Malinovskiy		PT 3036
Sibir		PT 3001
Viktor Vasnetsov		
Zolotoi Rog		PT 3018
Tavriya Class - GRT-3,230-3,556, Length-326', Beam-46'		
Andrey Evdanov No. 24	RR 0025	
Ishim	RR 0042	
Kosmonavt	RR	PR 3059
Molodezhnyy	RR 0057	
Yana Class - GRT-3,782, Length-365', Beam-48'		
Kuloy		PT 3515
Miscellaneous Class		
Amur		
Karskoye More	TR 3117	PT 3117
Olyutorka		
Rehitsa		
Solonechnyy Luch		
CARGO SHIPS		
Donbass Class - GRT-3,858, Length-355', Beam-48'		
Arkhangelsk		PKH 0060
Primorsk		PKH 0004
Pyatras Tsvirka	0037	
Yan Anvelt		
Miscellaneous Class		
Anadyr		
Kholod		
Okhotsh		
50 Let SSR		

PASSENGER SHIPS	NUMBER	HULL NO.
Mikhalail Uritskiy Class - GRT-4,720-4,871, Length-401', Beam-53'		
Grigoriy Ordzhonikidze		
Uritskiy		
Turkmeniya		
Miscellaneous Class		
Nikolaevsk	0112	
Petropavlovsk		
Mariya Ulyanova		
FUEL AND WATER CARRIERS		
Pevek Class - GRT-3,330, Length-345', Beam-48'		
Abagur		
Evensk		
Miscellaneous Class		
Aleysk		
Egoryevsk		
Komsomolets Ukrain		
Sungari	0197	
TANKERS		
Abagur		
Ambarchik		
Biryusa		
Chennovo		
Kandagach		
Molodechno		
Narymneft		TN 0434
Omsk		PI 0075
Sakhalinneft		
Sibirneft		
Suigutneft		
Tyuman Neft		PN 0159
Ukhta		
Volfram		
Yugansk		
TUGS		
Besstrashniy		PCH 0265
Bolid		SCH 0020
Briz		
Bulat		SCH 0021
Dozornyy		
Ispolnitelnyi		PCH 0246
Reshitelnyy		PCH 0263
Steregushii		

STERN TRAWLERS

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
BMRT Mayakovskiy Class - GRT-3,170, Length-278', Beam-46'		
Adimi	BMRT 0486	PB 0986
Aleksandr Kraev	BMRT 0439	PB 0939
Aleksandr Maksutov	BMRT 0475	TB 0975
Aleksei Makhalin	BMRT 0456	TB 0956
Arkovo	BMRT 0362	SB 0861
Askold	BMRT 0367	PB 0867
Baikal	BMRT 0335	PB 0835
Barabash	BMRT 0347	SB 0847
Barabinsk	BMRT 0336	PB 0836
Basargin	BMRT 0343	PB 0843
Belkino	BMRT	PB 0857
Bikin	BMRT 0342	PB 0842
Boris Gorinskii	BMRT 0450	TB 0950
Danko	BMRT 0461	PB 0961
Diomid	BMRT 0372	SB 0872
Ekvator	BMRT 0482	PB 4982
Fyodor Kraynev	BMRT 0449	SB 0949
Galifan Batarshin	BMRT 0454	PB 0954
Ikhtiolog	BMRT 0279	TB 1279
Illarion Ryabikov	BMRT 0470	TB 0970
Ivan Chernopyatko	BMRT 0445	PB 0945
Ivan Panov	BMRT 0423	SB 0923
Ivan Sereda	BMRT 0479	TB 0979
Kalar	BMRT	TB 0268
Kalitva		TB 0269
Kamchatskaya Pravda	BMRT 0485	TB 0985
Kanguaz	BMRT 0359	PB 0858
Karagat	BMRT	KHB 0320
Katangli	BMRT 0491	SB 0991
Kazakhstan	BMRT 0387	PB 0887
Kazatin	BMRT 0291	TB 0291
Khayryuzovo	BMRT 0266	TB 0266
Khingan	BMRT 0354	TB 0853
Kizir	BMRT	TB 0322
Kolyvan	BMRT 0288	TB 0288
Kommunist	BMRT 0476	PB 0976
Kommunist Ukrainy	BMRT 0492	PB 1992
Kontayka	BMRT	
Korenga	BMRT 0914	SB 0321
Kuba	BMRT 0385	TB 0885
Kulunda	BMRT 0293	TB 0293
Kushka	BMRT 0292	TB 0292
Leninets	BMRT 0494	TB 1994
Lermontov	BMRT	
Lesogorsk	BMRT 0483	SB 0983

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)

BMRT Mayakovskiy Class (cont'd)

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
Linard Laytsen	BMRT	
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
Mgachi	BMRT 0370	SB 0870
Mys Bobrova	BMRT	KHB 0331
Mys Baranova	BMRT 0530	PB 0350
Mys Elagina	BMRT 0336	
Mys Ermak	BMRT	KHB 0272
Mys Gamova	BMRT 0340	PB 0340
Mys Orekhova	BMRT	TB 0357
Mys Osipova	BMRT 0343	
Mys Voronina	BMRT 0373	0373
Mys Yudina	BMRT	SB 0358
Mys Prokof Eva	BMRT 0375	SB 0375
Nikolai Ostrovski	BMRT 0371	TB 0871
Novaya Era	BMRT 0466	SB 0966
Novvy Mir	BMRT	PB 1360
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
Perm	BMRT 0287	TB 0287
Petr Ovchinnikov	BMRT 0448	TB 0948
Pogranichnik Strelnikov	BMRT	PB 0287
Poyma	BMRT 0986	PB 0986
Posyet	BMRT 0356	PB 0854
Priamure	BMRT 0951	
Priozersk	BMRT 0952	TB 0952
Revolyutsioner	BMRT 0468	PB 0968
Sakhalin	BMRT 0383	SB 0883
Samara	BMRT 0289	SB 0289
Samarga	BMRT 0357	PB 0856
Seroglazka	BMRT 0435	TB 1935
Sibiryak	BMRT 0458	PB 0958
Sovgavan	BMRT 0484	PB 0984
Sovietskie Profsoyuz	BMRT 0231	TB 0281
Soyuz 4 *Chetrye*	BMRT 0283	TB 0283

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)

	NUMBER	HULL 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	KHB 0318
Trudovye Rezervy	BMRT 0440	TB 0940
Turkul	BMRT	SB 0319
Tumnet	BMRT	
Tymlat	BMRT	KHB 0267
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
Vulkan	BMRT 0270	KHB 0270
XV Sezd Profsoyuzov	BMRT	TB 0327
Yubilei Oktyabrya	BMRT 0464	PB 0964
Yunost	BMRT 0462	TB 0962
Zarubino	BMRT 0499	TB 0999
50 Let Vlksm	BMRT 0497	PB 0997
RTM Atlantik Class - GRT-2,657, Length-270', Beam-45'		
Agatovyy	RTM	PV 0238
Akmolinsk	RTM	PV 0180
Astronom	RTM 7109	
Aviator	RTM 7118	PV 7118
Druzhva	RTM	PV 4197
Izumrudnyy	RTM	PV 7240
Kvadrant	RTM	PV 0126
Meteorit	RTM 7152	PV 0152
Pisatel	RTM	
Skalistyi	RTM	PV 0222
Ugolnyy	RTM	PV 0205
Yuzhnomorsk	RTM	PB 0159

STERN TRAWLERS (cont'd)	NUMBER	HULL NO.
RTM Tropikl Class - GRT-2,435, Length-262', Beam-43'		
Uzhnomorsk	RTM	
Zhemchuzhnyy	RTM	PV 7239
Skryplev Class - GRT-4,699, Length-337', Beam-53'		
Davydov		PA 2795
Pelengator	PRT 0821	PA 0821
Skryplev	PR 2793	PA 0793
SRTM Zeleznyi Potok Class - GRT-775, Length-180', Beam-33'		
Guberovo	SRTM	PI 0060
Kraskino	SRTM	PI 0061
Lider	SRTM 1296	PI 0014
Moreplavatel	SRTM 1298	PI 0016
Optomist	SRTM 1297	PI 0020
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'		
Amurskiy Partizan	SRTM	PI 0049
Apparatchik	SRTM	PI 2099
Argali	SRTM 8450	TI 0145
Arlyuk	SRTM	PI 4850
Armaturshchik	SRTM 8456	PI 2076
Arsk	SRTM	PI 4224
Artyk	SRTM 0849	
Avtogenshchik	SRTM	PI 2098
Blagoveshchensk	SRTM 0656	PI 1052
Bratstvo	SRTM 1300	PI 0002
Brigadir	SRTM	PI 2100
Bylina	SRTM 8485	PI 2090
Chelikhgra	SRTM 8436	PI 0036
Chelkar	SRTM	TI 0164
Cherakassy	SRTM	SI 0141
Cherdyn	SRTM 1054	PI 1054
Cheremkhovo	SRTM	TI 0163
Chigrin	SRTM	TI 0162
Chulym	SRTM	SI 0124
Daliya	SRTM	
Delfin	SRTM 0822	
Dmitry Levin	SRTM 8608	SI 0109
Doblest	SRTM 1302	PI 0006
Dubno	SRTM	PI 1057

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
Dubrava *Poisk*	SRTM 8486	TI 0148
Dzhigit	SRTM	PI 1048
Evekun	SRTM 1315	TI 0142
Garpuner	SRTM 1307	SI 0106
Gayvoron	SRTM	TI 1625
General Lvov	SRTM	SI 0105
Gerakl	SRTM 0106	
Geograf	SRTM	TI 0141
Gornovoy	SRTM	PI 0005
Gorodok	SRTM	TI 0226
Irkutsk	SRTM 4201	
Iskra	SRTM 8462	PI 2080
Kashira	SRTM	PI 1056
Kedrovka	SRTM 0004	TI 0146
Karat	SRTM 8437	SI 0128
Karatau	SRTM	SI 0218
Khabarovsk	SRTM	PI 0048
Khabarovskii Komsomolets	SRTM	SI 1133
Kislovodsk	SRTM	TI 0219
Kitoboy	SRTM	SI 0101
Komandor	SRTM	SI 0340
Kombainer	SRTM	TI 0153
Korifey	SRTM 8475	
Kosmicheskii	SRTM 8474	PI 4011
Kosmodrom	SRTM 8468	
Krylaty	SRTM 1304	PI 0013
Leninskoye	SRTM	SI 0136
Lunniy	SRTM 8469	PI 1049
Markhovo	SRTM	SI 0137
Machinist	SRTM 1318	SI 0112
Marlin	SRTM	
Matros	SRTM 1287	PI 0015
Mayak	SRTM	
Mayskoe	SRTM	PI 4220
Mekhanik	SRTM 1016	TI 0152
Merlang	SRTM 8496	
Muzhestvo	SRTM	PI 0018
Nakhodka	SRTM 8422	
Olenyok	SRTM	PI 2096
Olga	SRTM	PI 0019
Opolot Mira	SRTM 1306	SI 0114
Orel	SRTM	TI 0138
Oriana	SRTM 8459	PI 4044
Ossorka	SRTM	PI 2095
Ovruch	SRTM	TI 0628
Pauzhetka	SRTM 8487	TI 0149
Pavel Butov	SRTM	SI 0115

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
Perm	SRTM	TI 0221
Plankton	SRTM 0825	PI 2094
Pogranichnik Abbasov	SRTM 8418	PI 2062
Pogranichnik Biloushnikov	SRTM	PI 0955
Pogranichnik Buinevich	SRTM 8401	PI 2052
Pogranichnik Denisenko	SRTM 8413	PI 2059
Pogranichnik Dergach	SRTM 8414	TI 0137
Pogranichnik Ermolyuk	SRTM 8410	TI 0135
Pogranichnik Gayunov	SRTM 8406	PI 2056
Pogranichnik Gladyshev	SRTM 8407	PI 2057
Pogranichnik Golovin	SRTM 8404	PI 2054
Pogranichnik Korzhukov	SRTM 8409	SI 2091
Pogranichnik Kovalev	SRTM 8416	PI 2061
Pogranichnik Mankovskii	SRTM 8403	PI 2053
Pogranichnik Vetrich	SRTM 8412	SI 0116
Pogranichnik Yurin	SRTM	PI 2058
Pogranichnik Zmeev	SRTM 8411	TI 0136
Radekhov	SRTM	PI 1229
Rakheta	SRTM 8447	
Radzin	SRTM	TI 1232
Raksha	SRTM	PI 1235
Ramzay	SRTM	PI 1236
Ranhevo	SRTM	
Ratkovo	SRTM	PI 1258
Ravenstvo	SRTM 1279	PI 0023
Raychikhinsk	SRTM	PI 0208
Raygorod	SRTM	TI 0233
Rodnoe	SRTM	
Razdan	SRTM	PI 1232
Razino	SRTM	KHI 1341
Razinosk	SRTM	
Sargassa	SRTM	PI 2336
Saury	SRTM 8458	
Schastye	SRTM 1277	PTI 1051
Shiveluch	SRTM 1291	TI 1157
Shkotovo	SRTM 8441	SI 0808
Shubertovo	SRTM 0002	TI 0158
Sikhoteh-Alin	SRTM	PI 0027
Skovorodino	SRTM	TSI 1638
Slava	SRTM	
Sofiysk	SRTM	TI 0139
Sudovoditel	SRTM 1316	TI 0140
Svetozar	SRTM 1269	SI 0120
Svoboda	SRTM	PI 0026
Svobodnyy	SRTM	PI 1050
Tamango	SRTM 8476	PI 4031
Tavrichanka	SRTM 8444	TI 0144
Tayvaza	SRTM 0003	TI 0159

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
Tikhirka	SRTM	SI 0123
Trud	SRTM 1274	PI 0032
Tunets	SRTM 8602	SI 0122
Uala	SRTM 1292	TI 1156
Uchenyi	SRTM 1032	
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
Vodolaz	SRTM	TI 1155
Volodya Dubinin	SRTM 8406	SI 0104
Vysotnik	SRTM	PI 0004
Vzryvnik	SRTM	PI 0003
Yakutsk	SRTM	PI 0051
Yaroslavskiy Komsomolets	SRTM 8489	PI 2091
Yubileyniy	SRTM 1288	TI 0151
Zarevo	SRTM 8466	TI 0147
Zavitinsk	SRTM	PI 4202
Zvezda Rybaka	SRTM 1286	
	SRTM	SI 0117
	SRTM	PI 4244
	SRTM	PI 2098
	SRTM 8432	
	SRTM 8434	PI 0035
	SRTM 8442	PI 0807
	SRTM 8452	PI 4041
	SRTM 8454	TI 0146
	SRTM 8455	
	SRTM 8458	PI 2078
	SRTM 8460	PI 2079
	SRTM 8482	PI 0046
	SRTM 8489	PI 0091
	SRTM 8490	SI 0020
	SRTM 8419	PI 2063
	SRTM 8415	PI 0960
	SRTM 8438	TI 0143
	SRTM 8457	PI 2077
	SRTM 8480	PI 0079
	SRTM 8430	PI 2071
	SRTM 8431	PI 0072
	SRTM 8420	PI 2064
	SRTM 8426	PI 0067
	SRTM 8423	PI 0066
	SRTM 8428	PI 2069
	SRTM 8408	PI 0108
	SRTM 8484	PI 0089
	SRTM 8439	PI 0091
	SRTM 8433	PI 2073

SIDE TRAWLERS (cont'd)

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
SRTM Mayak Class (cont'd)		
	SRTM 8440	SI 0129
	SRTM 8427	PI 2068
	SRTM 8483	SI 0131
	SRTM 8448	PI 0039
RT Pioner Class - GRT-684, Length-190', Beam-32'		
Adler	RT 0218	PG 4059
Dubossarry	RT	
Ogon	RT 0204	PG 4242
Seskar	RT 0219	PG 4260
SRTR Okean Class - GRT-505, Length-167', Beam 29'		
Andromeda	SRTR 9162	SI 0339
Kanopus	SRTR 9163	PI 0307
Komandor	SRTR 9043	
Ochakov	SRTR 9021	SI 0345
Olenek	SRTR 9005	
Olguya	SRTR 9089	SI 0341
Omega	SRTR 9022	SI 0342
SRT Medium Trawlers - GRT-265-335, Length-125', Beam-24'		
Adimi	SRT 4403	
Andriyan Nikolaev	SRT	TI 0398
Bizon	SRT	
Blagoveshchensk	SRT 0656	P 0656
Bugrino	SRT	
Donskonsk	SRT	PI 0957
Kakhovka	SRT	
Kambalnyy	SRT 4456	TI 0576
Kayum	SRT 4460	TI 0400
Kazbek	SRT 0209	TI 0406
Kekurniy	SRT 4537	TI 0580
Khovan	SRT	
Klin	SRT	TI 0401
Kondor	SRT 0332	
Korosten	SRT 4177	TI 0412
Kosmos	SRT 0212	TK 0212
Kostroma	SRT 0124	TI 0395
Krater	SRT	TI 0403
Krilon	SRT 0413	TI 0413
Krutoy	SRT 4393	TI 0572
Kuzachin	SRT 0208	TI 0405
Meduza	SRT	
Nikolai Vilkov	SRT 0122	T 0122
Ropsha	SRT 0700	
Valeriy Bykovskiy	SRT 4395	TI 0574

	NUMBER	HULL NO.
TUNA LONGLINERS		
Nereida		PI 2098
RESEARCH SHIPS		
Adler		
Okean		
Partizansk		
Seskar	RT 0219	
SEINERS		
Ola	RS	
Ostrovskiy	RS 0850	
PATROL SHIPS		
Druzhniy		PK 2048
Entuziast	V	PK 2031
Flotinspektsiya 1	SRTM	PI 4002
Flotinspektsiya 5	SRTM	PI 4206
Ivan Nosenko	V	VK 0466
Ryanyy	V	PK 2020
TYPE UNKNOWN		
MRTR Rif		

LIST OF

JAPANESE FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS

OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1974

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
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	
TRAWLERS		
Akashi Maru No. 16	YG1-232	
Akashi Maru No. 17	YG1-233	
Akashi Maru No. 18	YG1-239	
Akashi Maru No. 51	YG1-241	
Akashi Maru No. 52	YG1-242	
Akashi Maru No. 58	YG1-259	
Akashi Maru No. 59	YG1-260	
Akashi Maru No. 63	YG1-266	
Akashi Maru No. 65	YG1-267	
Akashi Maru No. 66	YG1-273	

TRAWLERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Akashi Maru No. 67	YG1-275	
Akashi Maru No. 68	YG1-280	
Akashi Maru No. 69	YG1-281	
Akashi Maru No. 71	YG1-289	
Akashi Maru No. 72	YG1-290	
Akashi Maru No. 73	YG1-299	
Akashi Maru No. 75	YG1-300	
Akashi Maru No. 76	YG1-305	
Akashi Maru No. 77	YG1-305	
Akatsuki Maru	HK2-11541	
Akiho Maru	NS1-430	
Aoba Maru	NS1-492	
Chikichi Maru No. 23		
Chitose Maru	HK2-11757	
Choei Maru No. 38	AM1-172	
Ebisu Maru No. 11	HK1-560	
Ebisu Maru No. 21	HK1-383	
Eiyo Maru	FO1-283	
Eiyo Maru	NS1-310	
Fukuyo Maru	FO1-279	
Fuyo Maru	NS1-547	
Hakurei Maru	NS1-534	
Heikyu Maru No. 25	HK1-453	
Hiyo Maru	NS1-232	
Hokkai Maru	NS1-435	
Hokko Maru No. 3	HK2-11802	
Hokko Maru No. 12	HK1-265	
Hokushin Maru	NS1-537	
Hokuto Maru	NS1-538	
Hoyo Maru	NS1-546	
Jinei Maru	HK2-11366	
Junyo Maru	FO1-257	
Kaiho Maru No. 8	HK2-11756	
Kaiko Maru No. 8	AM1-163	
Kaiun Maru No. 52	HK1-389	
Kaiun Maru No. 78	HK1-575	
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. 11	HK2-11482	
Katuki Maru	NS1-486	

TRAWLERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Kofuku Maru No. 38	HK2-11758	
Koyo Maru	FO1-278	
Koyo Maru	NS1-296	
Kureha Maru	FO1-294	
Kyuho 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	
Mizuho Maru	NS1-429	
Myoei Maru No. 8	HK2-11976	
Myoken Maru No. 1	HK2-11960	
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	FO1-293	
Oyo Maru	NS1-309	
Rakuyo Maru	FO1-261	
Ryuyo Maru	NS1-297	
Sankichi Maru No. 5	HK2-11470	
Seiho Maru No. 15	HK1-558	
Shoken Maru No. 8	HK2-11902	
Shosei Maru No. 15	HK1-452	
Shunyo Maru	FO1-260	
Shuyo Maru	FO1-284	
Soho Maru No. 68	AM1-150	
Tenyu Maru No. 11	HK2-11731	
Tenyu Maru No. 18	HK1-454	
Tokuyo Maru No. 31	FS2-2185	
Toyo Maru	HK2-11681	
Toyoshima Maru	FO1-297	
Tsushima Maru	NS1-420	
Wakaba Maru	NS1-493	
Washima Maru	FO1-296	
Wayo Maru	FO1-256	
Yashima Maru	NS1-419	
Yoshi Maru No. 35	FS2-2186	
Yuyo Maru	NS1-233	
Zenpo Maru No. 25	FS2-2246	

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
STERN TRAWLERS		
Akebono Maru No. 10		
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. 27	TK1-907	
Akebono Maru No. 28	TK1-916	
Akebono Maru No. 31	TK1-908	
Akebono Maru No. 32	TK1-917	
Akebono Maru No. 50	TK1-368	
Akebono Maru No. 51	TK1-399	
Akebono Maru No. 52	TK1-429	
Akebono Maru No. 72	TK1-496	
Anyo Maru No. 20	TK1-809	
Chidori Maru No. 67	MG1-646	
Chikubu Maru	TK1-796	
Choun Maru No. 10	MG1-511	
Choyo Maru No. 55	HK1-567	
Chuyo Maru No. 16	AM1-114	
Chuyo Maru No. 18	HK1-360	
Chuyo Maru No. 21	HK1-455	
Daian Maru No. 118	HK1-257	
Daiei Maru No. 8	IK1-53	
Dairin Maru	MG1-447	
Daishin Maru No. 12	TK1-466	
Daishin Maru No. 22	TK1-500	
Daishin Maru No. 23	TK1-555	
Daito Maru No. 68	HK1-178	
Daito Maru No. 70	HK1-238	
Eikyu Maru No. 2	HK1-513	
Eikyu Maru No. 11	HK1-495	
Eikyu Maru No. 12	HK1-547	
Eikyu Maru No. 25	MG1-421	
Eikyu Maru No. 35	MG1-751	
Eikyu Maru No. 81	HK1-281	
Eikyu Maru No. 86	HK1-476	
Fuji Maru	FO1-167	
Fuji Maru No. 1	IG1-238	
Fukuho Maru No. 18	FS1-235	
Fukui Maru No. 8	FK1-108	
Fukui Maru No. 10	FK1-110	
Fukushin Maru No. 5	FS1-233	

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
STERN TRAWLERS		
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 38	MG1-778	
Gyofuku Maru No. 15	FS1-177	
Haruna Maru	FO1-220	
Heian Maru No. 8	KT1-10	
Hoken Maru No. 18	HK1-202	
Hokko Maru No. 37	HK1-301	
Hokkou Maru No. 57	HK1-566	
Hokuto Maru No. 3	HK1-241	
Ishikari Maru	FO1-151	
Jikyu Maru No. 18	HK1-590	
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. 11	MG1-411	
Kashima Maru No. 15	MG1-526	
Kazu Maru No. 2	TK1-828	
Kichi Maru No. 55	FS1-225	
Kitakami Maru	FO1-132	
Kogyo Maru No. 108	HK1-251	
Kohoku Maru No. 11	HK1-443	
Kohoku Maru No. 12	HK1-481	
Kohoku Maru No. 15	HK1-492	
Kohoku Maru No. 16	HK1-576	
Kongo Maru	FO1-221	
Koshin Maru No. 11	MG1-668	
Kotobuki Maru No. 25	MG1-741	
Kotohisa Maru No. 15	HK1-562	
Koyo Maru No. 2	TK1-629	
Koyo Maru No. 3	TK1-829	
Koyo Maru No. 21	TK1-640	
Kumano Maru No. 15	FS1-15	
Kyowa Maru No. 11	FS1-206	
Kyowa Maru No. 15	FS1-10	
Kyuei Maru No. 1	AM1-203	
Mangyo Maru No. 31	HK1-571	
Manryo Maru No. 32	HK1-519	
Mitsu Maru No. 30	AM1-191	
Mutsu Maru No. 52	HK1-184	
Myoei Maru No. 38	AM1-192	
Narita Maru No. 35	AM1-220	
Niitaka Maru	FO1-168	
Nitto Maru No. 71	HK1-173	
Ohtori Maru	TK1-759	
Orient Maru No. 2	MG1-463	

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
STERN TRAWLERS		
Orient Maru No. 3	MG1-324	
Rikuzen Maru	TK1-755	
Ryuho Maru No. 15	MG1-495	
Ryuho Maru No. 21	MG1-328	
Ryuho Maru No. 31	MG1-713	
Ryuho Maru No. 32	MG1-420	
Ryuyo Maru	TK1-546	
Ryuyo Maru	TK1-548	
Ryuyo Maru No. 2	TK1-837	
Sachi Maru No. 22	MG1-462	
Seiju Maru No. 20	AM1-216	
Seiju Maru No. 55	AM1-93	
Shinei Maru No. 21	FS1-227	
Shinei Maru No. 53	MG1-520	
Shinnichi Maru No. 31	TK1-673	
Shinsei Maru No. 2	YG1-231	
Shinsei Maru No. 7	TK1-866	
Shofuku Maru No. 61	MG1-566	
Shoshin Maru No. 21	AM1-217	
Shoshin Maru No. 80	AM1-132	
Shotoku Maru No. 35	HK1-544	
Shunyo Maru No. 18	HK1-258	Herring Gillnet
Shizuoka Maru	TK1-814	
Soho Maru No. 83	AM1-127	
Soho Maru No. 85	AM1-128	
Syoei Maru No. 2	TK1-743	
Taihei Maru No. 11	MG1-577	
Taisei Maru No. 3	AM1-168	
Taisei Maru No. 16	AM1-211	
Taisei Maru No. 51	HK1-183	
Takachiho Maru	FO1-90	
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	
Tomi Maru	HK1-172	
Tomi Maru No. 52	HK1-572	
Tomi Maru No. 53	HK1-585	
Tomi Maru No. 58	HK1-305	
Tomi Maru No. 81	HK1-350	
Tomi Maru No. 82	HK1-432	
Tomi Maru No. 85	HK1-485	
Tora Maru No. 18	HK1-213	
Tsuda Maru	TK1-852	
Yahata Maru No. 21	AM1-100	

STERN TRAWLERS	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Yahata Maru No. 31	AM1-131	
Yahata Maru No. 56	HK1-546	
Yamasan Maru No. 81	HK1-486	
Yamasan Maru No. 85	HK1-488	
Yamato Maru	FO1-280	
Yashima Maru No. 3	EH1-306	
Yashima Maru No. 5	EH1-308	
Yashio Maru No. 11	AM1-141	
Yuryo Maru No. 8	AM1-147	
Zenpo Maru No. 21	HK1-179	
Zuiho Maru No. 8	TK1-609	
Zuiyo Maru	TK1-503	
Zuiyo Maru No. 2	TK1-568	
Zuiyo Maru No. 3	TK1-685	
	AM1-12	
	AM1-208	
	AM1-210	
	AM1-227	
	AT1-151	
	FS1-72	
	HK1-110	
	HK1-267	
	HK1-317	
	YG1-724	
	YG1-733	

FLEET CRAB POT FISHING VESSELS		
Anyo Maru	NS1-450	
Benton Maru No. 8	HK2-13627	
Fukuyo Maru No. 8	HK2-11974	
Fukuyo Maru No. 18	HK1-228	
Heiyo Maru	NS1-451	
Hokuyo Maru No. 36	HK2-10700	
Houn Maru No. 58	HK2-1927	
Houn Maru No. 88	HK2-13551	
Jinei Maru No. 10	HK2-9902	
Kaiun Maru No. 2	HK2-11517	
Kaiun Maru No. 25	HK2-11794	
Keiyo Maru No. 2	HK2-9446	
Keiyo Maru No. 7	HK2-11077	
Keiyo Maru No. 28	HK2-3751	
Kibi Maru No. 8	TK1-900	
Kikaku Maru No. 12	FS2-1944	
Kosho Maru	MG2-2003	
Koyo Maru No. 28	HK2-11971	
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	

FLEET CRAB POT FISHING VESSELS	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Otobe Maru	HK2-11375	
Ryuo Maru No. 3	HK1-334	
Seiyo Maru	HK1-191	
Shinei Maru No. 28	HK2-11202	
Suwa Maru No. 31	HK1-390	
Tenryu Maru	FO1-1	
Tomi Maru No. 18	AM2-3000	
Zenei Maru No. 38	HK2-11946	
INDEPENDENT CRAB VESSELS		
Azuma Maru No. 31	KN1-408	
Daitoku Maru No. 5	TK1-864	
Fukukyu Maru No. 18	TK1-901	
Hakko Maru No. 27	MG1-277	
Hokusyo Maru No. 26	HK1-137	
Ito Maru No. 18	KA1-11	
Mito Maru No. 52	HK1-218	
Shoyu Maru No. 5	TK1-713	
Tenyo Maru No. 21	HK1-347	
SNAIL POT VESSELS		
Azuma Maru No. 18	EH1-204	
Daikichi Maru No. 22	MG2-2265	
Daikichi Maru No. 25	MG1-458	
Keiyo Maru No. 38	HK2-11667	
Mito Maru No. 38	HK1-153	
Narita Maru No. 32	FS2-2357	
Nitto Maru No. 21	YG1-207	
LONGLINERS		
Anyo Maru No. 21	TK1-891	herring gillnet
Choyo Maru No. 81	HK1-503	
Ebisu Maru No. 88	HK1-308	herring gillnet
Eikyu Maru No. 26	HK1-603	
Eikyu Maru No. 33	HK1-287	
Eikyu Maru No. 58	HK1-181	
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. 55	HK1-539	
Matsuei Maru No. 72	HK1-278	
Matsuei Maru No. 88	HK1-548	herring gillnet
Mito Maru No. 82	HK1-298	herring gillnet
Ryuho Maru No. 17	MG1-547	herring gillnet
Ryusho Maru No. 5	TK1-656	
Ryusho Maru No. 7	TK1-758	
Ryusho Maru No. 15	TK1-922	

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
LONGLINERS		
Ryusho Maru No. 18	TK1-925	
Shinko Maru No. 3	HK1-318	herring gillnet
Shintoku Maru No. 25	HK1-461	herring gillnet
Sumiyoshi Maru No. 33	HK1-287	
Sumiyoshi Maru No. 53	TK1-564	
Taisan Maru No. 1	TK1-825	
Tenyo Maru No. 25	MG1-502	herring gillnet
Tenyu Maru No. 37	MG1-473	herring gillnet
Tomi Maru No. 88	HK1-465	herring gillnet
Tune Maru No. 31	HK1-378	herring gillnet
SALMON GILL-NETTERS		
Chiyo Maru Fleet	TK1-232	
Yamasan Maru No. 88	HK2-13735	
Nitto Maru No. 3	HK2-13530	
Hokuyu Maru No. 23	HK2-13576	
Taisei Maru No. 3	HK2-13887	
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	HK2-13903	
Shosei Maru No. 12	HK2-11965	
Kaiyo Maru No. 30	AM2-3768	
Ryokai Maru No. 25	AM2-3806	
Kotobuki Maru No. 32	IT2-2848	
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. 28	FS2-28	
Kyotoku Maru No. 8	FS2-2206	
Kyoei Maru No. 18	IG2-1941	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Chiyo Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Yamasen Maru No. 51	IG2-2043	
Kyokko Maru No. 23	AM2-3277	
Kinei Maru No. 88	IT2-2928	
Shinsei Maru No. 3	MG2-3133	
Chokyu Maru No. 58	FS2-2332	
Jinyo Maru Fleet	TK1-293	
Shunyo Maru No. 36	HK2-13657	
Kinpo Maru No. 58	HK2-13951	
Sachi Maru No. 18	HK2-13555	
Koei Maru No. 2	HK2-11540	
Ishikari Maru No. 12	HK2-13684	
Kohoku Maru No. 51	HK2-13653	
Daikichi Maru No. 18	HK2-11981	
Tokichi Maru No. 38	HK2-13894	
Zenryu Maru No. 35	HK2-11918	
Choei Maru No. 11	HK2-13696	
Zuiho Maru No. 10	HK2-13501	
Heian Maru No. 21	HK2-11371	
Hoken Maru No. 28	HK2-13704	
Obayashi Maru No. 10	HK2-13940	
Obayashi Maru No. 8	HK2-13547	
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	HK2-13875	
Koyo Maru No. 35	HK2-13578	
Tsuneo Maru No. 53	HK2-13931	
Kinsho Maru No. 15	HK2-13577	
Mito Maru No. 2 GO	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	HK2-13813	
Noboribetsu Maru No. 2	HK2-13470	
Kinei Maru No. 53	HK2-13895	
Komai Maru No. 8	IG2-1763	
Isshin Maru No. 31	HK2-13884	
Eifuku Maru No. 11	MG2-3150	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Kizan Maru Fleet	TK1-432	
Daitoku Maru No. 38	MG2-3373	
Choko Maru No. 25	MG2-2943	
Chidori Maru No. 57	MG2-2895	
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. 23	MG2-3377	
Yakushi Maru No. 50	MG2-3258	
Daikichi Maru No. 28	MG2-3266	
Eikyu Maru No. 38	MG2-3360	
Koyo Maru No. 11	MG2-3063	
Kotobuki Maru No. 35	MG2-3253	
Hosho Maru No. 21	MG2-3382	
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	MG2-3298	
Koei Maru No. 51	MG2-3153	
Meisho Maru No. 31	MG2-3097	
Ryuho Maru No. 52	MG2-3352	
Sachi Maru No. 21	MG2-3300	
Yakushi Maru No. 11	AM2-3890	
Mutsu Maru No. 18	CB2-4060	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 31	MG2-2977	
Daikichi Maru No. 27	MG2-3240	
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	
Sango Maru No. 8	FS2-2286	
Kaiun Maru No. 38	FS2-2212	
Seiki Maru No. 5	FS2-6	
Koyo Maru No. 28	FS2-2096	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Kyokusei Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Eifuku Maru No. 51	FS2-1331	
Taiko Maru No. 28	FS2-2213	
Chokyu Maru No. 38	FS2-2201	
Koun Maru No. 35	FS2-2038	
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	
Takoshima Maru No. 62	IK2-3111	
Kyoei Maru No. 18	YM2-715	
Kinsei Maru No. 23	HK2-13601	
Kumano Maru No. 72	CB2-12980	
Shotoku Maru No. 5	HK2-13874	
Kogyo Maru No. 128	HK2-13736	
Yawata Maru No. 88	HK2-13915	
Kyosei Maru No. 55	HK2-12000	
Seitoku Maru No. 63	HK2-11770	
Kinsei Maru No. 83	HK2-13910	
Choyo Maru No. 85	HK2-13885	
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	HK2-13880	
Shoei Maru No. 51	HK2-13500	
Hokushin Maru No. 38	HK2-13508	
Chiyoki Maru No. 105	HK2-13890	
Oto Maru No. 18	HK2-13509	
Sachio Maru No. 25	HK2-13522	
Mangyo Maru No. 18	HK2-13953	
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	
Sanzen Maru No. 8	HK2-13503	
Tora Maru No. 22	HK2-13671	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Meisei Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Yahiko Maru No. 5	HK2-11903	
Ebisu Maru No. 5	HK2-13955	
Oohiko Maru No. 18	HK2-11883	
Fukujin Maru No. 11	HK2-13666	
Fukujin Maru No. 7	HK2-13888	
Seifuku Maru No. 21	IT2-2714	
Ebisu Maru No. 21	IT2-2669	
Taki Maru No. 26	IT2-2671	
Kuromori Maru No. 25	IT2-2753	
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	IT2-2970	
Konpira Maru No. 35	IT2-2933	
Takaya Maru No. 28	IT2-3015	
Shinnichi Maru No. 32	YM2-673	
Konsei Maru No. 21	NG2-1213	
Meiyo Maru Fleet	TK1-381	
Ryuho 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. 88	AM2-4198	
Hakucho Maru No. 21	AM2-3632	
Heiun Maru No. 23	IT2-3014	
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	
Choju Maru No. 15	MG2-2802	
Sakae Maru No. 3	MG2-3210	
Eifuku Maru No. 28	FS2-7	
Seiki Maru No. 2	FS2-25	
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. 118	IT2-3005	

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Meiyo Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Naka Maru No. 8	IT2-3303	
Taito Maru No. 28	HK2-13898	
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	
Hanasaki Maru No. 52	HK2-13600	
Miyajima Maru Fleet	TK1-137	
Jinei Maru No. 12	HK2-13935	
Nitto Maru No. 7	HK2-13843	
Katsura Maru No. 31	HK2-13916	
Kaiun Maru No. 75	HK2-13950	
Kofuku Maru No. 80	HK2-13886	
Hokugyo Maru No. 8	HK2-13900	
Nichiren Maru No. 7	HK2-13847	
Wako Maru	HK2-13798	
Ryoyo Maru No. 2	HK2-13703	
Tatsu Maru No. 18	IK2-2716	
Kifuku Maru No. 25	IT2-2664	
Yawata Maru No. 3	IT2-2938	
Kinsei Maru No. 53	IT2-2801	
Toyotomi Maru No. 53	IT2-3043	
Gyokichi Maru No. 8	MG2-3186	
Kojin Maru No. 17	MG2-3222	
Tenyu Maru No. 5	FS2-1875	
Koyo Maru No. 53	FS2-2145	
Fukuyoshi Maru No. 28	FS2-2334	
Yoshi Maru No. 32	FS2-2098	
Matsu Maru No. 35	FS2-2046	
Yoshi Maru No. 3	FS2-2196	
Gyofuku Maru No. 18	FS2-18	
Zensei Maru No. 21	IG2-2021	
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. 21	KA2-1178	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Nojima Maru Fleet	TK1-302	
Kaiun Maru No. 58	HK2-13901	
Nitto Maru No. 11	HK2-13924	
Hokko Maru No. 7	HK2-13918	
Shoun Maru No. 20	IT2-2735	
Minato Maru No. 8	MG2-3328	
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. 65	FS2-251	
Tatsumi Maru No. 22	FS2-2200	
Kaiyo Maru No. 18	FS2-234	
Koun Maru No. 28	FS2-2092	
Suwa Maru No. 21	FS2-123	
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. 38	FS2-2373	
Jinei Maru No. 18	IG2-1950	
Kiya Maru No. 18	IG2-2062	
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	TY2-920	
Taiei Maru No. 18	HK2-13752	
Ohtsu Maru Fleet	TK1-334	
Choei Maru No. 51	HK2-13621	
Choyo Maru No. 51	HK2-11662	
Keikyu Maru No. 61	HK2-11888	
Shoei Maru No. 23	HK2-13506	
Oto Maru No. 58	HK2-13675	
Mito Maru No. 85	HK2-13658	
Seiho Maru No. 12	HK2-13741	
Tokuei Maru No. 28	HK2-13769	
Benten Maru No. 28	HK2-11068	
Shunyo Maru No. 52	HK2-116751	

SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
Ohtsu Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Keiyo Maru No. 8	HK2-13877	
Benten Maru No. 31	HK2-11372	
Toka Maru No. 2	MG2-3176	
Tenyo Maru No. 21	MG2-2938	
Tenyu Maru No. 8	MG2-3326	
Obayashi Maru No. 25	MG2-3145	
Koei Maru No. 52	MG2-3286	
Gyoei Maru No. 51	MG2-3236	
Taito Maru No. 12	MG2-3143	
Fukucho Maru	MG2-3322	
Ryuho Maru No. 35	MG2-3041	
Sankichi Maru No. 38	FS2-2210	
Seiei Maru No. 28	FS2-2101	
Koyo Maru No. 38	FS2-2346	
Kaiun Maru No. 25	FS2-2108	
Kichi Maru No. 53	FS2-2333	
Eiyo Maru No. 35	FS2-2102	
Inaru Maru No. 23	FS2-2203	
Geinichi Maru No. 8	TY2-1092	
Wakashio Maru No. 52	HK2-13949	
Minato Maru No. 80	AM2-4294	
Kashima Maru No. 20	MG2-3047	
Kinyu Maru No. 12	MG2-3192	
Shinano Maru Fleet	TK1-518	
Kyoshin Maru	AM2-3900	
Taiho Maru No. 35	MG2-3243	
Kaiko Maru No. 18	AM2-4295	
Kiku Maru No. 38	AM2-4301	
Seiun Maru No. 18	AM2-3548	
Shoshin Maru No. 15	AM2-3540	
Yugyo Maru No. 38	AM2-4402	
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	FS2-27	
Yayoi Maru No. 31	FS2-2010	
Teiko Maru No. 28	FS2-1941	
Kaiyo Maru No. 38	FS2-1930	
Kiku Maru No. 11	FS2-1657	
Shoichi Maru No. 18	FS2-1932	
Taisei Maru No. 21	FS2-2019	
Tokuei Maru No. 32	FS2-32	

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
SALMON GILL-NETTERS (cont'd)		
Shinano Maru Fleet (cont'd)		
Hokushu Maru No. 25	FS2-2020	
Hokushu Maru No. 28	FS2-2128	
Kitcho Maru No. 31	FS2-2014	
Choei Maru No. 52	FS2-2376	
Taiyo Maru No. 21	FS2-2375	
Taijo Maru No. 31	FS2-2336	
Seikyo Maru No. 18	IG2-1908	
Mansei Maru No. 21	IG2-2019	
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. 36	CB2-6227	
Katsu Maru No. 3	CB2-3395	
Eiwa Maru No. 25	TY2-927	
RESEARCH VESSELS		
Habomai Maru No. 21	HK1-	
Oshoro Maru	HK1-100	
Shunyo Maru	GO1-768	
Shunyo Maru	SO1-765	
Wakatake Maru	HK1-400	
PATROL VESSELS		
Fukutoku Maru No. 7	FO1-337	
Fumi Maru No. 17	TK1-253	
Katu Maru No. 10	TK1-402	
Konan Maru No. 16	TK1-206	
Konan Maru No. 20	TK1-218	
Kyo Maru No. 18	TK1-239	
Seki Maru No. 17		
Toko Maru	TK1-141	
CARGO SHIPS - REFRIGERATED AND DRY HOLD		
Abugawa Maru	TK1-784	
Aden Maru	TK1-892	
Asagawa Maru		
Chiyoda Maru	TK1-366	
Chiyoda Maru No. 2	TK1-360	
Daiho Maru		
Dairyo Maru	TK1-895	
Daitoku Maru No. 15	TK1-856	
Ecuador Maru		
Eikei Maru	TK1-447	

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
CARGO SHIPS - REGRIGERATED & DRY HOLD (cont'd)		
Eio Maru	TK1-336	
Eishin Maru	TK1-400	
Eiyo Maru	IK1-65	
Fukuju Maru No. 57	SO1-769	
Fukuyo Maru	EH1-201	
Hakodate Maru No. 1	HK1-204	
Hakodate Maru No. 2	HK1-185	
Hakubasan Maru	TK1-884	
Hakuyo Maru	EH1-33	
Harukaze Maru	TK1-653	
Hayatsuki Maru	TK1-858	
Hiroshima Maru	KN1-478	
Hokko Maru	TK1-396	
Hoyo Maru	TK1-639	
Isokaze Maru	TK1-881	
Juyo Maru		
Kaiko Maru	TK1-872	
Kakogawa Maru	TK1-786	
Kazushima Maru	TK1-437	
Kashiwahana Maru	HS1-2	
Kiku Maru	TK1-703	
Kiyo Maru	EH1-32	
Koei Maru	TK1-764	
Koei Maru No. 22	IK1-35	
Kotoshiro Maru No. 8	IK1-26	
Koyo Maru	TK1-868	
Koyo Maru No. 23	IK1-32	
Matsukaze Maru	TK1-763	
Mishima Maru		
Musashino Maru	TK1-676	
Nanko Maru	TK1-385	
Narasaki Maru	OT1-8	
Nichijima Maru No. 5	TK1-765	
Nipponham Maru No. 1	HS1-1	
Ryoyo Maru	TK1-834	
Sachikaze Maru	TK1-695	
Satsu Maru No. 27		
Satsu Maru No. 36	TK1-389	
Seiko Maru	TK1-418	
Seishu Maru		

	REGISTRY NUMBER	REMARKS
CARGO SHIPS - REFRIGERATED & DRY HOLD		
Shinyo Maru	TK1-342	
Shuyo Maru	TK1-592	
Soyokaze Maru	TK1-831	
Suzukaze Maru	TK1-723	
Taiei Maru		
Taisei Maru		
Taisei Maru No. 16	ME1-361	
Taisei Maru No. 39	ME1-327	
Taisei Maru No. 52	ME1-537	
Taisen Maru No. 9	ME1-391	
Toko Maru	TK1-415	
Tosa Maru	TK1-414	
Wakashio Maru	TK1-366	
Yuyo Maru	TK1-388	
Maru No. 11	TK1-431	
	TK1-400	
TANKERS		
Chigusa Maru	TK1-896	
Kakuyu Maru	TK1-727	
Kanazuru		
Ryushin Maru		
Shunyo Maru		
Taisei Maru No. 57	ME1-560	
Tenryo Maru		
Toshiwa Maru	TK1-686	
Toten Maru		
Uko Maru		

LIST OF

SOUTH KOREAN FISHING AND SUPPORT VESSELS

OPERATING OFF ALASKA IN 1974

NAME	TYPE	HOMEPORT	REMARKS
Kum Yong No. 501	Factory Ship	Pusan	
Yu Sin	Factory Ship	Pusan	
Dong Bang No. 73	Cargo Ship		
O Dae Yang No. 105	Cargo Ship		
Yu Sin No. 2	Cargo Ship	Panama	
Cheog Yang Ho	Stern Trawler	Pusan	
Gae Yang Ho	Stern Trawler	Pusan	
Hanrasan No. 20	Stern Trawler	Pusan	
Hwa Rang	Stern Trawler	Pusan	
Kum Kang San	Stern Trawler	Pusan	
Kum Yong No. 12	Crab Pot Vessel	Pusan	
Kum Yong No. 15	Crab Pot Vessel		
Hae Yeon No. 51	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 52	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 55	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 56	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 57	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 58	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 61	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 62	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 65	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 66	Pair Trawler	Mok Po	
Hae Yeon No. 67	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 68	Pair Trawler	Mok Po	
Hae Yeon No. 71	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 72	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 75	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 76	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 77	Pair Trawler		
Hae Yeon No. 78	Pair Trawler		

NAME	TYPE	HOMEPORT	REMARKS
Kum Yong No. 51	Pair Trawler		
Kum Yong No. 52	Pair Trawler		
Kum Yong No. 53	Pair Trawler		
Kum Yong No. 55	Pair Trawler		
Gyung Jun	Danish Seiner	Pusan	
Dong Won No. 31	Longliner	Pusan	
Dong Won No. 90	Longliner		
Dong Won No. 91	Longliner	Pusan	
Dong Won No. 707	Longliner		
Dong Won No. 709	Longliner	Pusan	
Kwang Myong No. 20	Longliner	Panama	
Kwang Myong No. 21	Longliner	Panama	
Odaeyang No. 212	Longliner	Panama	

GENERAL CHART OF AREAS REFERRED TO IN TEXT