

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Fifteenth

Quito, Ecuador

16 - 18 May, 1962

The fifteenth meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, being the regular annual meeting for the year 1962, convened at 10:00 a.m., 16 May 1962, in the general meeting room of CIESPAL (Centro Internacional de Estudios Superiores de Periodismo de America Latina), Universidad Central, Quito, Ecuador.

The following persons attended the sessions:

Representatives of Member Governments:

Costa Rica: Ing. Luis Egúez, Consul of Costa Rica in Ecuador

Ecuador: Sr. Pedro José Arteta, Coordinador General del Ministerio de Fomento (Commissioner)
Dr. Eduardo Burneo Ojeda, Asesor Jurídico de la Armada (Commissioner)
Dr. Enrique Ponce y Carbo, Asesor Técnico Jurídico del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Commissioner)
Lic. César L. Raza, Subdirector de Pesca y Caza del Ministerio de Fomento (Commissioner)
Dr. Ernesto Valdivieso Chiriboga, Director del Departamento de Comercio Exterior del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Alternate)

Panama: Mr. Juan L. de Obarrio, Chairman of the Commission
Dr. Carlos A. Lopez-Guevara, Commissioner

United States: Mr. Robert L. Jones, Commissioner
Dr. J. Laurence McHugh, Chief, Division of Biological Research, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (Commissioner)

Members of the Scientific Staff of the Commission:

Dr. Milner B. Schaefer - Director of Investigations
Dr. Malvern Gilmartin - Senior Scientist
Mr. Roger K. Kearns - Junior Scientist

Official Observers from other Governments:

Chile: Sr. Sergio Huneeus, Ambassador
Sr. Ramón Sotomayor D., Consul General of Chile in Guayaquil, Ecuador

El Salvador: Sr. Francisco Arguello, Subsecretario de Economía

Guatemala: Sr. Roberto Lorenzana, Representative of the Embassy of Guatemala in Ecuador

Japan: Dr. Takumi Hosaki, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Peru
Dr. Hiroshi Nakamura, Director of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory
Mr. Tatsuhiko Tamura, Chief of the Guidance Section of the Federation of Japan Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations
Mr. Ken Usui, Commercial Attaché of the Embassy of Japan in Ecuador
Mr. Takeo Yamamoto, Director of the Federation of Japan Tuna Fishermen's Cooperative Associations

Mexico: Sr. Héctor Chapa Saldaña, Jefe del Departamento de Estudios Biológicas de la Dirección General de Pesca e Industrias Conexas de la Secretaría de Industrias y Comercio
Ing. Francisco Javier Romo Castro, Director de la Cámara Nacional de Industrias Pesqueras

Nicaragua: Sr. Luis Mena Solórzano, Ambassador

Peru: Dr. Enrique del Solar, Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería del Perú

Official Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Dr. Harold Loesch - Instituto Nacional de Pesca del Ecuador
Dr. Gunnar Saetersdal - Instituto de Investigación de los Recursos Marinos del Perú

Others:

Dr. Gertrud Ruess - FAO Mission, Quito, Ecuador
Sr. Adolfo Alvarez V., Press Attaché, Ecuador
Lic. Carlos E. Aranha O., Press Attaché, Ecuador
Sr. Segundo J. Camino P., Observer, Ecuador
Sr. Gonzalo Guzmán Ortega, Advisor for the Banco Central of Ecuador
Lt. Jacinto Paret P., Advisor for the Ministry of Defense, Ecuador
Sr. Raúl Sevilla, Secretary, Ecuador
Sr. Fausto Silva Montenegro, Press Attaché, Ecuador
Sr. Vincente Tamariz Palacios, Advisor for the National Tuna Industry, Ecuador
Sr. Lorenzo Tous Febres Cordero, Advisor for the National Tuna Industry, Ecuador
Sr. Manuel Segovia V., Advisor, Ecuador

Sr. Camilo Quintero, Advisor, Panama

Mr. Charles R. Carry, Southern California Fish Cannery Association, U.S.A.
(Advisor)

Mr. John Calise, Seine and Line Fishermen's Union, U.S.A., (Advisor)

Mr. William C. Herrington, Special Assistant for Fisheries, Department of State
U.S.A.

Mr. Marvin J. Hoffenberg, Representative of the U.S. Embassy in Ecuador

Mr. Donald R. Johnson, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of Interior,
U.S.A.

Mr. Milton J. Lindner, Regional Representative for Fisheries, Latin America,
Department of State, U.S.A. (stationed in Mexico, D.F.).

Mr. Donald P. Loker, Starkist, Inc., U.S.A. (Advisor)

Mr. Anthony Nizetich, Fishermen's Cooperative Association, U.S.A. (Advisor)

Mr. John J. Royal, Fishermen's Union, U.S.A. (Advisor)

Mr. William M. Terry, Special Assistant for Fisheries, Department of Interior,
U.S.A.

Inauguration

Dr. Teodoro Alvarado Olea, Minister of Fomento, gave an address of welcome on behalf of the President of the Republic of Ecuador, noting the importance of international cooperation in the development of the tuna fisheries of Ecuador and of other nations of the Americas, and the importance of the scientific and technical role of the Commission.

Dr. J.L. McHugh responded on behalf of the U.S. delegation, expressing pleasure at being able to meet in Ecuador, and saluting cordially the Government and people of Ecuador.

Chairman Juan de Obarrio of Panama noted the importance of having Ecuador as a member of the Commission, and the pleasure of all members at meeting in Quito. He introduced the Commissioners from Ecuador individually. He also introduced the Commissioners from the other nations. He welcomed the observers from the non-member countries.

Following this, the working sessions were commenced.

Approval of Agenda

The Director of Investigations had prepared, and circulated in advance, a suggested agenda, together with explanations and background information.

The Chairman observed that it might be more convenient to consider the items on the agenda in a somewhat different order than that in which they appeared in the suggested agenda, that is to consider the original topics (4) and (5) after original topic (8). This was unanimously approved, the order of the agenda topics consequently being:

1. Opening of the meeting and approval of the Agenda.
2. Discussion of the current research program and results, and of the condition of the fishery and the fish stocks.
3. Approval for publication of the Annual Report for 1961.
4. Program of investigations for fiscal year 1962-1963.
5. Research program and budget for fiscal year 1963-1964.
6. Proportions of contributions from Member Governments for fiscal year 1963-1964.
7. Final recommendations for regulation of the fishery for yellowfin tuna during calendar year 1962.
8. Recommendation as to appropriate regulatory area for yellowfin tuna.
9. United States' designation of the IATTC as an International Organization.
10. Election of Officers for the next year.
11. Location and date of next annual meeting.

Discussion of the current research program and results, and of the condition of the fishery and the fish stocks

The Director of Investigations reviewed the research that had been conducted by the staff during the past year, illustrating some of the more important results with charts and graphs. The recent studies of the staff reaffirm that the yellowfin tuna fishery has now passed the point of maximum sustainable yield, whereas that for skipjack can be further increased. Additional important information has been obtained about the life history, biology, ecology, population structure, migrations and dynamics of the yellowfin and skipjack tunas, and on the physical, chemical and bio-

logical oceanography of the Eastern Pacific, which affects the distribution and abundance of the tunas and other fishes. Good progress has been made on studies of clupeoid and engraulid fishes in the Gulf of Panama, Gulf of Guayaquil, and elsewhere; these species are used as tuna bait and also support other fisheries. There has been started a new project to study the oceanography of the Gulf of Guayaquil and adjacent offshore areas, and to investigate the "baitfish" in this region. It was indicated that Dr. Gilmartin, who is in charge of these investigations in Ecuador, would discuss them in more detail.

It then being 12:30 p.m., the Chairman stated that the session would adjourn until 3:30 p.m., and that discussion of the current research would be resumed at that time.

The meeting reconvened at the same place at 3:30 p.m., at which time the Chairman invited questions on the research results from the Commissioners and the audience. Several questions were answered respecting the population structure and migrations of yellowfin and skipjack tuna, and the current condition of their stocks.

Dr. Gilmartin presented a review of the research plan for the Gulf of Guayaquil and adjacent sea areas, and some of the preliminary results. This research is being conducted in close cooperation with the National Fisheries Institute of Ecuador.

It was indicated by Dr. Schaefer that all of the material presented is reported in some detail in the Annual Report for 1961.

Approval for publication of the Annual Report for 1961

A draft of the Annual Report for the year 1961 had been distributed to all members of the Commission in advance of the meeting, and had been reviewed by them.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved that: The Annual Report of the Commission for the year 1961 is approved for publication.

Program of investigations for fiscal year 1962-1963

The following outline of the proposed research program had been circulated in advance of the meeting:

1. Collection, compilation and analysis of catch statistics, logbook data, and related information
 - a. Continuing routine collection and compilation of current data on catch and fishing effort, with the time-lags now in effect.
 - b. Calculation of statistical indices of tuna abundance, with continuing attention to comparability of indices based on different types of gear.
 - c. Continuing research to monitor the effects of fishing on the stocks, and the effect of changes in the abundance and distribution of the fish stocks on the operating patterns of the fishing fleets.
 - d. Research in theoretical population dynamics, by the use of mathematical models, to describe and predict effects of fishing on stock and yield.

2. Investigations of life history, biology, population structure, and vital statistics of yellowfin and skipjack tunas
- a. Studies of population structure and migrations.
 - (1) Tagging - Continuation of tagging from commercial vessels at about the current scale. Augmentation of tagging from chartered vessels to liberate larger numbers of tagged fish in areas of inadequate information, such as the Galapagos Islands. Continued analysis of tag-recovery data to measure migrations, diffusion, growth, mortality rates and catchability coefficients.
 - (2) Conducting of genetic research by blood-typing on as broad a basis as practicable; attempting to obtain samples from areas to the westward of the region of the American fishery.
 - (3) Continuation of analysis of size-frequency data and their correlation with tagging and other information to infer population structure.
 - b. Sampling for size composition on a continuing basis in California, Costa Rica, Peru and elsewhere as possible; routine processing by digital computer.
 - c. Continuation of research on vital statistics (age, growth, mortality and year-class strength) from size-composition data in conjunction with data on catch and effort. While continuing studies of yellowfin tuna, increased effort to be devoted to study of skipjack.
 - d. Continued development and application of mathematical models based on vital statistics, to compare with the results from models based on catch and effort data alone, to improve our understanding of the dynamics of tuna populations and as a basis of monitoring the effects of fishing (and fishing regulations) on the stocks.
 - e. Studies of spawning and early life history.
 - (1) Collection of additional data on tuna fecundity, incidental to other work.
 - (2) Continuation of collection and study of larvae and juveniles, incidental to other research, and through the courtesy of cooperating laboratories.
 - f. Composition and behavior of tuna schools.
 - (1) Collection and analysis of information on results of individual purse-seine sets.
 - (2) Collection and analysis of information on size composition of individual tuna schools (in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Fisheries).
3. Oceanography and tuna ecology
- a. Continued analysis of accumulated oceanographic and meteorological data to elucidate seasonal and annual variations in physical, chemical and biological factors, and to understand both large and small-scale oceanic processes, and their relation to the tunas.

- b. Continuation of the study of the physical, chemical, and biological oceanography of the Gulf of Guayaquil and the adjacent oceanic region, in cooperation with the Fisheries Institute of Ecuador and the Institute of Marine Resources Research of Peru.
- c. Continuation of study of indicator organisms (chaetognaths) based on material already collected.
- d. Continued cooperation and assistance to other agencies studying fishery oceanography in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

4. Research on baitfishes

- a. Studies in the Gulf of Nicoya - continuation of present monitoring program, based on shoreside observations and materials from commercial fishermen. Study of accumulated collections.
- b. Studies in the Gulf of Panama.
 - (1) Continued collection of recoveries of tagged anchovetas, from 1960-1961 experiments, at reduction plants and analysis of resulting data.
 - (2) Collection and analysis of size-frequency samples of commercial catches of anchovetas.
 - (3) Completion of reports on past investigations.
- c. Studies in Ecuador (in cooperation with the Fisheries Institute of Ecuador)
 - (1) Collection, by sampling from our research vessel and by sampling commercial catches, of anchovetas, thread herring and other clupeoid and engraulid fishes in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Limited sampling as facilities permit of other localities.
 - (2) Studies of the physical, chemical, and biological oceanography (see details given above).
 - (3) Analysis of samples and data with respect to taxonomy, life history, and ecology of clupeoid and engraulid fishes.
- d. Routine compilation and analysis of statistical data on baitfish catches, and analysis of other accumulated data, at headquarters laboratory.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Dr. Schaefer commented on the proposed program. He noted that it was predicated on a budget of \$384,193, which is considerably less than that which had been recommended by the Commission (\$535,680), due to the fact that it appears that the United States will be willing to contribute only \$374,700 for fiscal year 1962-1963.

In order somewhat to augment work at sea on the biology, migration and population structure of the tunas, which are most important and critical problems, the proposed program envisages continued curtailment of research on bait species, and further limitation of work at sea on physical, chemical and biological oceanography. The program is believed to be inadequate, but the best that can be done with the funds available.

The Director of Investigations also noted that this program makes no provision for the collection of catch-statistical data on the very current basis desirable for assisting the Member Governments in effective regulation of the yellowfin tuna fishery. The Commission had agreed to do this, at its meeting on 14 September 1961, provided that funds were supplied for the purpose, but such funds have not yet been included in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1962-1963. It is hoped that supplementary appropriations may be forthcoming to make this possible. The present collection of catch-statistics is quite adequate for the Commission's research tasks, and the staff has recently inaugurated a system of gathering up-to-date information for estimating roughly the current total catch. These rough estimates, however, are probably too crude to satisfy the needs for regulatory actions.

Following these explanations, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously approved that: The Commission approves and adopts the research program for the fiscal year 1962-1963 presented by the Director of Investigations.

Research program and budget for fiscal year 1963-1964

The Director of Investigations had prepared and circulated in advance of the meeting recommendations for the research program and the corresponding budget for the fiscal year commencing 1 July 1963.

At the request of the Chairman, the Director of Investigations briefly reviewed the recommendations. The recommended program includes a considerable expansion of research on the tunas, and on their oceanic environment, including costly work at sea, both within and beyond the present range of the fisheries. This is deemed to be essential for properly determining the offshore limits of the yellowfin tuna population with which the Commission is concerned, for elucidating the nature of possible sub-divisions of the yellowfin tuna population, and for studying in more detail than in the past the resources of skipjack. The latter will become increasingly important, because, full utilization of yellowfin tuna having been attained, the growing fishery will depend increasingly on skipjack. Research has demonstrated that the skipjack population with which the Commission is concerned extends much farther to the westward than the yellowfin.

The recommended research program will require \$579,835 for its proper execution. In addition, there will be required \$45,000 for the rapid and timely collection and compilation of catch and effort statistics required for regulating the fishery. The total recommended budget for fiscal year 1963-1964 is \$624,835.

After some further discussion of the program and budget, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted that: The program recommended by the Director of Investigations for the fiscal year 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964 is recommended to the Member Governments, and there is recommended to be appropriated a budget of \$624,835 for its execution.

In voting in favor of this resolution, the delegation of Ecuador stated that the Government of Ecuador, while approving the program and the amount of the budget, reserves its position as to the amount of its contribution.

Proportion of contributions from Member Governments for fiscal year 1963-1964

Utilization of tropical tunas from the Eastern Pacific Ocean by the member nations during the most recent calendar year (1961) was:

United States of America	344,669,000 pounds
Ecuador	16,005,000 pounds
Costa Rica	997,000 pounds
Panama	none

Consequently, the proportion of contributions should be:

United States of America	100.000
Ecuador	4.644
Costa Rica	0.289
Panama	Minimum contribution of \$500

With a total budget of \$624,835, the assessments of each Member Government would, then, be:

United States of America	\$594,985
Ecuador	27,633
Costa Rica	1,717
Panama	500
Total	<u>\$624,835</u>

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Schaefer presented these data, together with comparative figures for the prior fiscal year.

Dr. Ponce y Carbo of Ecuador asked for clarification of the basis of determining the proportion of contributions. The Chairman indicated that this is pursuant to Article I, Section 3 of the Convention, which provides that "Joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the High Contracting Parties through contributions in the form and proportion recommended by the Commission and approved by the High Contracting Parties. The proportion of joint expenses to be paid by each High Contracting Party shall be related to the proportion of the total catch from the fisheries covered by this Convention utilized by that High Contracting Party". Dr. Schaefer indicated that at the annual meeting in 1953 the Commission had adopted the recommendation that each High Contracting Party contribute to the expenses of the Commission in the proportion in which the tunas from the Eastern Tropical Pacific are utilized within their respective countries, regardless of the source of the fish, with a minimum annual payment of \$500. Therefore, the proportion of contributions was calculated on the basis of the quantity of tropical tunas from the Eastern Pacific that had been canned, or consumed fresh, within each country. Frozen tuna landed in one country but shipped to a second country for canning was charged to the second country in calculating the "utilization".

In response to further questions, Dr. Schaefer indicated that the data on amounts of tuna utilized had been obtained by the staff directly from the records of companies in the industry. He also pointed out that, since the Commission makes its recommendations on the program and budget over a year in advance of the fiscal year in question, it is necessary to use the data for the most recent past calendar year in determining the proportion of contributions. Thus, the statistics for the calendar year 1959 had been used to determine the proportion of contributions for fiscal year 1961-1962, and the statistics for the calendar year 1960 to determine the proportion of contributions for fiscal year 1962-1963. The statistics for the calendar year 1961 are now being used to determine the proportion of contributions for fiscal year 1963-1964. Since there had been a considerable increase in tuna canned in Ecuador during 1961, over the previous year, there is an increase in the proportion of her contribution for fiscal year 1963-1964 over that for fiscal year 1962-1963 or fiscal year 1961-1962.

The Chairman decided to postpone further consideration of this item until the next day.

Final recommendations for regulation of the fishery for yellowfin tuna during calendar year 1962

The Chairman indicated that the Director of Investigations should present the material respecting this item at this time, but that any questions and discussion might be postponed until the next day.

The Director of Investigations had, prior to the meeting, circulated, as an attachment to the Notes on the Agenda, a resumé of the most recent information on the condition of the yellowfin stocks, derived from the analysis of catch and effort statistics, and the recommendations of the scientific staff based thereon. There had also been prepared a draft resolution for the Commission's consideration. The Director of Investigations reviewed the findings of the scientific staff, illustrating them with charts and graphs, and explained the modifications of the Commission's recommendations of 14 September 1961 which the staff believed to be appropriate in view of the most recent data and analyses.

It then being 6:20 p.m., the meeting was recessed until the following morning.

The meeting reconvened at the same location at 10:20 a.m. on 17 May 1962.

Proportion of contributions from Member Governments for fiscal year 1963-1964

The Chairman returned to this item carried over from the previous day, asking whether there were further questions or discussion.

Dr. Ponce y Carbo of Ecuador asked whether the United States' delegation would state its position in regard to the proposed budget and proportion of contributions.

Dr. McHugh of the United States replied that the U.S. delegation had approved the recommendation of the budget proposed by the Director of Investigations, and would approve the proportion of contributions which had been proposed. Final decision, however, on the amount of funds appropriated by the United States for joint expenses of the Commission must depend on the action of the Congress of the United States.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Schaefer explained that the Commission is now considering only the proportion of contributions. For each \$100 contributed by the United States, Ecuador would be expected to contribute \$4.644, Costa Rica, \$0.289, Panama, having no "utilization" of tuna, would pay the fixed minimum of \$500. Should the United States contribute the \$594,985 recommended, Ecuador should contribute \$27,633 and Costa Rica \$1,717. Should the United States contribute some lesser amount, the contributions of the other countries would be scaled down proportionately.

Dr. Ponce y Carbo said that his delegation was in full accord with the position of the United States, and that they were now prepared to approve the proportion of contributions recommended. He reiterated, however, that his understanding is that the Commission can only recommend to the respective Governments the appropriation of the funds, and that each nation has to approve the budget.

The Chairman then put to a vote, which was unanimously favorable, the recommendation that: The contributions for the joint expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964 shall be in the following proportion:

<u>United States of America</u>	100.000
<u>Republic of Ecuador</u>	4.644
<u>Republic of Costa Rica</u>	0.289
<u>Republic of Panama - minimum contribution of \$500</u>	

Final recommendations for regulation of the fishery for yellowfin tuna during calendar year 1962

The Chairman asked Dr. Schaefer to indicate when the 78,000 ton share of the quota for the open season for yellowfin fishing would be probably filled. Dr. Schaefer replied that his best present estimate is that vessels should have to cease receiving yellowfin fishing permits some time in August. He explained that, since the large fishing vessels are several weeks at sea, this would be some time in advance of the actual date when all of the 78,000 tons would be caught. That is, when the amount of yellowfin tuna already landed, plus the amount caught and aboard ships at sea, plus the estimated amount of yellowfin yet to be caught by vessels at sea with permits to fish for yellowfin reaches 78,000 tons, no further permits should be issued for yellowfin fishing. This would, he believed, occur some time in August. Vessels sailing after that would receive permits to fish only for other species of tuna, but could land up to 15% of yellowfin on any trip. For this purpose the amount of 5,000 tons of yellowfin was to be reserved as the estimated amount that would be taken incidentally with other tuna species under the 15% allowance.

The Chairman then took up the draft resolution on this topic. He read all of the introductory paragraphs, preceding the specific recommendations, and asked for any comments. There being none, he asked for a vote of approval of this part of the resolution, which was unanimously affirmative. He then stated that the specific recommendations would be taken up section by section.

He read section (1) of the recommendations of the resolution:

"1) Establishment of a limit (quota) on the total catch of yellowfin tuna by fishermen of all nations of 83,000 tons during calendar year 1962". He asked for any comments.

Dr. McHugh of the United States suggested that the description of the proposed regulatory area, which had been included in a separate draft resolution, should be included in the recommendations at this point.

The Chairman then read the description of the proposed regulatory area (from Appendix II of the Notes on the Agenda), and asked Dr. Schaefer for further comments. Dr. Schaefer presented a chart showing the proposed boundary of the regulatory area, and also showing the geographical distribution of the yellowfin tuna fisheries in the entire Pacific Ocean. He explained that the boundary of the regulatory area had been drawn so as most probably to separate the population of yellowfin tuna of the Eastern Pacific from other, independent, populations to the westward. He noted that a somewhat simpler boundary had been used by the staff for compilation and analysis of catch statistics, but that this had been modified in the northern portion to make possible better enforcement of regulations, and in the southern portion (where there is now no yellowfin fishery) to conform better to the probable distribution of the yellowfin populations.

After some further discussion, the Chairman called for a vote on this section, including the description of the area within which the quota would be established. This was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then read section (2) of the recommendations, and asked for comments. There being none, he put this to a vote, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then read section (3) of the recommendations, and asked for comments. There being none, he put this to a vote, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then read section (4) of the recommendations, and asked for comments. Dr. Lopez-Guevara of Panama indicated that this article should be modified to provide for means whereby the Member Governments would be able to anticipate the date of closure of the yellowfin tuna fishery.

The Chairman called for a brief recess to permit this to be discussed informally. After the recess, Dr. Lopez-Guevara announced that he had now been informed that the staff of the Commission would keep track of the catches and the operations of the fishing fleets and would advise the Governments when the closure date had been reached, and that his delegation was therefore satisfied with this section as drafted.

The Chairman asked for a vote on this section, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then read section (5) of the recommendations, and asked for comments. There being none, he put this to a vote, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then read section (6) of the recommendations:

"6) Such action as may be necessary to induce Governments whose vessels operate in this fishery, but which are not parties to the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, to cooperate in effecting these conservation measures".

Dr. Ponce y Carbo of Ecuador pointed out that the word "induce" was unduly strong, especially among friendly nations, and suggested it be replaced by "invite". There followed a discussion of the language which would be most exact and appropriate. It was agreed that "invite" should be replaced by "obtain the cooperation of those" and that "to cooperate" in the latter part of the sentence should, in consequence, be removed.

This revised draft of section (6) was then put to a vote and it was unanimously approved.

The entire Resolution (which is attached hereto) was then put to a vote, and was unanimously approved.

Recommendation as to appropriate regulatory area for yellowfin tuna

The Chairman pointed out that this item on the agenda had already been disposed of, by incorporating the description of the area in the foregoing Resolution.

United States' designation of the IATTC as an international organization

A discussion of this item had been provided in the Notes on the Agenda, but the Chairman asked Dr. Schaefer to review the matter. He explained that this was, essentially, an administrative matter; that the United States was considering designating all of the fisheries commissions of which it is a member as "international organizations" under the terms of this particular legislation of the United States. This would be beneficial to the Commission in several ways, as had been explained in the

Notes on the Agenda. However, he believed it to be important that the exclusion of alien employees from the federal income tax, and from the Social Security system, be withheld, because such exclusions would create two classes of employees doing the same jobs in the United States, which would create great difficulties. He understood that the President of the United States could withhold these exemptions.

A draft resolution on this item, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting with the Notes on the Agenda, was read by the Chairman, and he then asked for discussion.

Dr. Lopez-Guevara of Panama said that his delegation agrees, and especially wishes to uphold the principle expressed here of equal pay for equal work, and the desirability of the benefits of social security for all employees.

Mr. Egúez of Costa Rica expressed his approval both of the Resolution and of the statement of the delegate of Panama.

Dr. Ponce y Carbo of Ecuador agreed with the Commissioner from Panama. He found, however, some difficulty with the terminology of the draft resolution, because the Commission was making a direct request to the Government of the United States in a matter relating entirely to the internal regime and laws of the United States. He believed it would be more appropriate to recommend to the United States Section of the Commission that it make the request to the United States.

The Chairman called a brief recess to permit the resolution to be redrafted.

Immediately following the recess, the Chairman read the following announcement:

"ANNOUNCEMENT

"There will be a meeting tomorrow, May 18, at 10:00 A.M. in this room of representatives of Government Members of the IATTC. The official observers from non-member governments accredited to this meeting of the Tuna Commission, are invited to attend the government meeting tomorrow.

"The purpose of the meeting is to discuss what joint action should be taken to effectuate the conservation recommendations of the Tuna Commission."

He then introduced and read the new draft of the Resolution respecting the designation of the IATTC, by the United States, as an international organization. This Resolution (attached hereto) was put to a vote and was unanimously adopted.

Election of officers for the next year

The Chairman stated that the positions of Chairman and Secretary of the Commission rotate among the different National Sections, and that it would be appropriate that, for the forthcoming year, the Chairman be a member of the United States Section and the Secretary be a member of the Ecuadorian Section.

Mr. Egúez of Costa Rica nominated Mr. Eugene D. Bennett as Chairman for the next year. This was seconded and unanimously approved.

Dr. McHugh of the United States expressed Mr. Bennett's regret for not being able to attend the meeting this year, and the appreciation of the U.S. delegation for his election.

It was agreed to postpone the election of the Secretary until the following morning.

Location and date of the next annual meeting

The Chairman suggested that, since Colombia is in the process of joining the Commission, it would be appropriate to hold the meeting there if her membership were completed, and if she desired to have the meeting held there. Otherwise, it would be appropriate to meet in the United States.

Dr. McHugh of the United States suggested that, if the meeting were held there, it should be at San Diego, California.

It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously approved that: Should Colombia complete her adherence to the Convention during this calendar year, the next annual meeting will be held at a suitable location in that country, if the Government of Colombia desires it; otherwise, it will be held in San Diego, California.

Lic. Raza of Ecuador suggested that the date of the next annual meeting should be about the end of June 1963. Dr. Schaefer reminded the Commission that next year the Commission will again be recommending tuna regulations for the year 1963, as well as dealing with the budget and other matters. In order to make recommendations on regulations as early in the year as possible, and yet after all of the previous year's data had been assembled and studied, a date in March would be perhaps most appropriate.

Dr. Ponce y Carbo of Ecuador suggested the second Tuesday in March. Dr. McHugh of the United States said that there were possible conflicts at that time of year with other meetings, but that the U.S. Section would agree to that as a tentative date.

It was then moved, seconded and unanimously approved that: The next annual meeting will convene on the second Tuesday in March 1963.

The meeting was then recessed at 12:30 p.m. until the following morning.

The meeting reconvened at the same place at 10:30 a.m.

Election of Secretary

The Chairman called for nominations for Secretary of the Commission for the following year.

Dr. Lopez-Guevara of Panama nominated Lic. Cesar Raza of Ecuador. This was seconded, and unanimously approved.

Lic. Raza made a brief speech of thanks, pledging his good will and hard work in this position.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation and thanks to all of the delegations, observers, and advisors, and to the interpreters and secretarial staff.

There being no further business before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a.m.