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INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

ANNUAL MEETING  
March 23-24, 1965  
Hotel Maria Isabel, Mexico City

A G E N D A

*9:00*

(1) Opening of meeting by Chairman ✓

(2) Consideration and adoption of Agenda

*a review of 64*

*11:00*

(3) Discussion of current program of research

*Break 15  
20-30 min.*

(4) Recent history of yellowfin and skipjack fishery B. P. #1

*Kash*

(5) Condition of yellowfin stocks 1964 and ~~recommendations for~~ 1965 B. P. #2

*me*

(6) Research program and budget 1965/66 B. P. #3

*Kash*

(7) Research program and budget for 1966/67 B. P. #4

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(8) Proportion of contributions by Member Governments B. P. #5

(9) Approval of Commission's Annual Report for 1964

*me*

(10) Election of officers

(11) Place and date of next meeting

*San Jose  
C. Lopez*

*MAR 24 APR 15*

(12) Other business

- ① Session w/ South Pacific Comm.
- ② letter from TAO
- ③ Fisheries Statistics
- ④ look's fishermen's trip to Santa Ana
- ⑤ financial contribution in early
- ⑥ his name buddy

*NY*

DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATIONS  
INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION  
c/o SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY  
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA, 92037

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Mexico City, Mexico  
March 23-24, 1965

*JMK 8/4/65*  
*JMK*

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The seventeenth regular annual meeting for the year 1965 of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission convened at 10:05 A.M., March 23, 1965 in the Salon Terraza, Hotel Maria Isabel, Mexico City, Mexico.

The following persons attended the sessions:

Representatives of Member Governments:

Costa Rica:

José L. Cardona-Cooper, Commissioner  
Fernando Flores B., Commissioner  
Milton H. López G., Commissioner  
Victor Nigro, Commissioner

Ecuador:

Vicente Tamariz Palacios, Commissioner  
Atahualpa Chavez Gonzales, Ministerial Counselor of Embassy  
in Mexico

Mexico:

Mauro Cárdenas Figueroa, Commissioner  
Héctor Chapa-Saldaña, Commissioner  
Rodolfo Ramírez Granados, Commissioner  
María Emilia Téllez B., Commissioner

Panama:

Carlos A. López-Guevara, Commissioner  
Camilo Quintero, Commissioner

United States:

J. L. McHugh, Commissioner  
John G. Driscoll, Jr., Commissioner  
Robert L. Jones, Commissioner

Advisors of Member Countries:

Costa Rica:

Dr. Raúl H. Canessa Murillo, Sec. Cámara de Pescadores  
Fernando Palau C., Cía. Enlatadora Nacional, S.A.  
José Antonio Hutt, Commercial Counselor of Embassy in Mexico

Mexico:

Lic. Jorge Echaniz, Director General of Fisheries  
Mario Vallejo Hinojosa, Dir. Gen. of Internat. Organizations  
of the Ministry of Foreign Relations

Panama:

Sergio Carvajal, Representative, Koppers Interamericana  
Robert Furukawa

United States:

Charles R. Carry, Tuna Research Foundation, Terminal Is., Calif.  
Lester Balinger, Cannery Workers & Fishermen's Union AFL-CIO  
San Diego, Calif.  
John Calise, Seine and Line Union, San Pedro, Calif.  
Clifton D. Day, California Packing Co., San Francisco, Calif.  
August Felando, American Tunaboat Assoc., San Diego, Calif.  
Anthony Nizetich, Star-Kist Foods, Terminal Island, Calif.  
John J. Royal, ILWU, Fishermen's Union, San Pedro, Calif.  
George Steele, Van Camp Seafood Co., Port of Long Beach, Calif.

Members of the Commission staff:

Dr. J. L. Kask, Director of Investigations  
James Joseph, Scientist  
Antonio Landa, Scientist  
Susan M. Egan, Conference Secretary

Observers from Member Countries:

Mexico:

Manuel Flores Villegas, Director, Estación de Biología  
Pesquera, El Sauzal, B.C.  
Lic. Hugo Loredó, President, Asoc. Nacional Técnica Pesqueros  
René Márquez M., Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Bioló-  
gico Pesqueras  
Abel Mendoza Núñez, " " " " "  
Biól. Leopoldo Navarro Galindo, Banco Nacional de Fomento Co-  
operativo, S.A. de C.V.  
Ing. Luis Pérez Reyes, Banco Nacional de México  
Martín Ortiz Quintallina, I.N.I.B.P., Estación de Biología  
Pesquera, Ensenada, B.C.  
Lic. Adolfo López Ryder, Banco Nacional de Comercio Ext., S.A.

United States:

Richard Croker, U.S. Embassy (Mexico)  
William C. Herrington, Department of State, Washington, D.C.  
Fred E. Taylor, Department of State, Washington, D.C.  
William M. Terry, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.  
Donald R. Johnson, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Calif.  
Philip M. Roedel, Department of Fish and Game, State of Calif.

Official Observers from Other Countries:

Canada:

Kenneth C. Lucas, Asst. Dir., Pacific Area, Dept. of Fisheries

Chile:

Enrique Cobo del Campo, Chilean Embassy in Mexico  
Aníbal Palma Fourcade, Ministry of Foreign Relations

Colombia:

Alvaro Pérez Luengas, Ministry of Agriculture

El Salvador:

Carlos Alberto Fuentes, Chief, Fisheries Section, Ministry of  
Economy, Embassy in Mexico

Guatemala:

Juan C. Delpree, Embassy of Guatemala in Mexico

Honduras:

Manuel Gamero Durón, Embassy of Honduras in Mexico

Japan:

Tadashi Ohtaka, Embassy of Japan in Mexico  
Dr. Aiji Takashiba, Director, Nankai Regional Fisheries Re-  
search Laboratory, Kochi  
Shojiro Shimura, Federation of Japan Tuna Fishermen's Co-  
operative Associations  
Michisuke Tateyama, Embassy of Japan in Mexico

Nicaragua:

Dr. Edgar Escobar Fornos, Ministerial Counselor, Chargé  
d'Affairs, Embassy of Nicaragua, Mex.

Peru:

Dr. Hernán Ramírez Lituma, Embassy of Peru in Mexico  
Capt. Juan Manuel Castro, Instituto del Mar, Lima

Representatives from International Organizations

F A O

Dr. Carlos González Manero, Mexico  
Francois Bourgois, Dir., Instituto Nacional de Pesca, Ecuador  
Aníbal Orbes, Instituto Nacional de Pesca, Ecuador

UNESCO:

Dr. José A. Suárez-Caabro, Mexico

### Agenda Item (1) - Opening of meeting by Chairman

Dr. Mauro Cárdenas of Mexico, Chairman of the Commission, opened the meeting with an address of welcome to all countries, expressing his pleasure that the Commission was meeting in Mexico for the first time. The delegates of the Member Countries responded on behalf of each National Section, thanking the Government of Mexico for her hospitality and for making it possible for the Commission to convene in this beautiful city.

The Chairman then introduced the observers and industry advisors of the various countries and gave all a hearty welcome. (Some of the delegates arrived after the meeting was in session. In each case the Chairman would suspend the meeting to introduce the delegate).

The Subsecretary of Industry and Commerce, Sr. Plácido García R. also welcomed all those present in the name of the Government of Mexico, and expressed Mexico's sincere wish for collaboration in a program of conservation and rational exploitation of the tuna resources. He commented on the studies of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission on the basis of which recommendations for a catch-quota would be made. He expressed his and his country's best wishes for the success of the meeting and wished all present a pleasant stay in Mexico.

### Agenda Item (2) - Consideration and Adoption of Agenda

The Chairman requested comments on the proposed Agenda. No changes were suggested. The United States moved, seconded by Mexico and unanimously passed, that the proposed Agenda be adopted (See Appendix I).

### Agenda Item (3) - Discussion of Current Program of Research

The Chairman asked Dr. Kask, the Commission's Director of Investigations, to proceed with this subject. After some introductory remarks, Dr. Kask called on Mr. James Joseph to give a review of the research of the past year. Mr. Joseph then reviewed the highlights of research developments since the last Annual Meeting. He called particular attention to the fact that very little work at sea was accomplished during the year as resources for vessel charter were not at hand. However, very satisfactory progress was made in all lines of research which did not require expenditures for sea-going activities. To be able to get to sea in future years was necessary he stated as high-seas fisheries could not be effectively studied in the laboratory.

After Mr. Joseph concluded his review, Dr. Kask asked Mr. Antonio Landa, who is stationed permanently in Peru and who is in charge of organizing the collection of catch and landing statistics in Central and South America, to speak on recent developments in the tropical tuna fishery in Latin America.

Mr. Landa reviewed activities in Latin America during 1964, country by country. He pointed out that, although Latin American fisheries for tuna were developing, development was slow. Most of the vessels were small, without refrigeration and with short cruising range. This severely limited their effectiveness. The relatively few larger vessels that landed yellowfin in Latin American ports (for instance in Peru) were for

the most part foreign flag vessels. Some landings of yellowfin and skipjack are made in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. This wide geographic range to be covered for relatively small landings made current collection of catch, landing and logbook records rather difficult. However, with the very excellent cooperation he had received from fishing captains and from governments and industry officers, it has been possible to get complete and current statistics. The Commission plans to step up this activity in Latin America as the introduction of quota regulations becomes more of a reality. Mr. Landa and the Director of Investigations will be looking into this aspect of the Commission's activities during their planned trip to all Latin American countries that fish for tropical tunas in the eastern Pacific during May of this year.

At this point the Chairman declared a 10-minute recess.

Agenda Item (4) - Recent History of Yellowfin and Skipjack Fishery  
(Background Paper No.1)

The Chairman asked the Director of Investigations to review this subject. Dr. Kask summarized the recent history of the yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye fishery of the eastern Pacific and the changes these fisheries were undergoing. The subject was fully covered, he stated, in Background Paper No.1, which was in everyone's possession. Some of the points highlighted were the following:

Dr. Kask pointed out that fishermen from the United States were still the major fishing force in the area taking an average (last 4 years) of about 82 per cent of all the yellowfin caught in the eastern Pacific. Peru was second with about 10 per cent and Japan third with about 4 per cent. The remaining four per cent were divided among Ecuador, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica and Colombia. (See Appendix II, table and graph).

The fleet number has been reduced by about 1/3 during the last decade but the average size of vessel has increased so that the total tonnage has remained nearly constant. Vessel power, speed, cruising range, and efficiency have increased. Ten years ago 1/3 of the vessels were small purse-seiners and 2/3 were large baitboats. Today this proportion is reversed, 1/3 small baitboats and 2/3 are large, efficient purse-seiners. With the yellowfin fully exploited and, at times over-exploited, and skipjack availability uncertain, some of the larger vessels move to the Atlantic Ocean for part of the year looking for better fishing and a few have gone west in recent months as far as the Marquesas Islands (with little success so far) in search for new sources of tuna. This relieves some of the pressure on the yellowfin but not enough.

The fishermen of North, Central and South America still fish principally for 2 species, yellowfin and skipjack. In 1956 Japan-based long-liners started fishing in the eastern Pacific. They fish principally for a third species, the bigeye tuna. Incidental to their catch of bigeye (and billfishes) they take from 5 to 35 per cent large deep-swimming yellowfin according to their location of fishing. The eastern Pacific tuna fishery now is a 3-species fishery, yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye. This has important consequences on the amount of harvest from the area as well as on conservation measures for yellowfin.

The overall picture is one of continuing change. Traditional fishing countries are becoming more efficient, new countries are entering the fishery with consequent heavier pressure on known reserves and a keen search for new stocks.

At this point an announcement was made on behalf of the Mexican Government by Chairman Cárdenas, that a reception was being held in honor of visiting delegates and their wives that evening at 8:00 P.M. at the Club Universitario. All official attendees were cordially invited.

An announcement was also made on behalf of the delegation of the USA, that a reception in honor of the delegations to the IATTC Conference and the Inter-Governmental Meeting was scheduled for 7:00 P.M., March 24 at the residence of the Ambassador of the United States of America. All delegates and wives were invited.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting for lunch at 12:40 P.M.

The Chairman reconvened the meeting at 3:00 P.M. He stated that he would introduce Agenda Item (5) next, but following that he would jump to Agenda Items (8) and (9) as he had been asked by the U.S. delegation to postpone consideration of Agenda Items (6) and (7), both of which dealt with the budget and program, until the Commission could meet in executive session to give special consideration to these items.

Agenda Item (5) - Condition of yellowfin stocks 1964 and Recommendations for 1965 (Background Paper No.2)

The Chairman opened this item for the consideration of the meeting. He stated that in many ways this item was the most important on the Agenda, at least for tuna fishermen and the tuna industry whose livelihood were being affected and who were well represented at the meeting as advisors to National Sections. He proposed to have this subject fully discussed by the staff at this time, but because of its importance he would not ask for a Commission decision or recommendation until the next day. This would afford all participants ample time to consider this important matter and to bring their views to the attention of Commissioners. With this introduction, the Chairman asked Dr. Kask, the Commission's Director of Investigations, to enlarge on the subject.

Dr. Kask stated that Background Paper No.2, which all official attendees had had in their possession for several weeks, dealt fairly thoroughly with this subject. It showed the course of the yellowfin fishery for the last several years, and how the efficient tuna fleet had overfished or harvested more than the estimated maximum sustainable yield (91.5 thousand short tons) in 1960 and 1961, thus cutting heavily into the principal or stock reserves. In 1962, although the fishing effort remained high, the catch was predictably much reduced, but even at the new low level the fishery still took more than the calculated equilibrium yield for that year. In 1963, for almost accidental reasons, the temporary demand for tuna and the effort to catch them was much reduced. This helped build back the stocks substantially. In 1964 good fishing at the beginning of the year resulting from restored stocks and other favorable conditions again allowed the efficient fleet to overfish, leaving the yellowfin stocks once more at about the same level as they were in 1962 when conservation measures were first recommended by the Commission.

Dr. Kask then stated that Mr. James Joseph, with the help of his scientific associates, had carefully considered and approached the calculations of the maximum sustainable yield and the present equilibrium yield or the present condition of the yellowfin stocks from several different directions always with the same results. He also stated that Mr. Joseph was prepared to explain the theory behind the calculation of maximum sustainable yield and equilibrium yields at various stock levels as well as to review the contents of Background Paper No.2 in detail.

At this point, Mr. Joseph reviewed in some detail and with the help of graphs and slides how the catch-per-effort was used as an index of stock abundance and how the present stock size was arrived at. He stated that the equilibrium catch or the size of catch at which the present stock size would not be further reduced was very near 86,000 short tons. If stocks were to be restored toward their maximum sustainable yield, then a catch of something smaller than 86,000 short tons would have to be adopted. The following table was submitted for Commission consideration:

<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Tons restored</u>	<u>Approximate number of years to reach optimum level</u>
1	86,000	none	Never
2	82,600	3,400	5
3	81,800	4,200	4
4	80,300	5,700	3
5	77,500	8,500	2
6	69,000	17,000	1

At this point the Chairman closed discussion on Agenda Item (5) and stated that he would re-open the subject for full discussion on the following day.

The Chairman called for a 10-minute recess. The meeting was called to order again at 4:50 P.M.

Agenda Item (8) - Proportion of Contributions by Member Governments  
(Background Paper No.5)

Following his previous announcement, the Chairman opened this item for discussion ahead of items (6) and (7), which were to be given special consideration in executive session of the Commission. He asked Dr. Kask to review this item.

Dr. Kask stated that the subject was fully covered in Background Paper No.5, which every Commissioner had in his possession. He pointed out that the proportion of contributions of Member Governments was established in Art.1(3) of the Convention. As "utilization" by countries could only be established for the year just past, proportions for the 1966/67 budget had to be established on 1964 utilization. The same criterion and time-lag had of necessity been used in the past.

After very short further discussion, it was moved by Costa Rica, seconded by Ecuador and unanimously agreed to by voice vote that the proportions of contributions by Member Countries as presented in Background Paper No.5 and applying to the 1966/67 budget (Appendix III) be adopted.



Agenda Item (9) - Approval of Commission's Annual Report for 1964

Dr. Kask said that copies of the Annual Report for 1964 had been distributed to the Commissioners two months prior to the meeting for their consideration. The United States moved, seconded by Costa Rica and unanimously passed that the Annual Report for 1964 be approved for publication.

The Chairman at this point decided to carry Agenda Items (10), (11) and (12) over until the next day. The Chairman adjourned the open meeting of the Commission at 5:10 P.M. until 9:30 A.M. on the following day, and requested that Commissioners remain for an Executive Session to consider Agenda Items (6) and (7) which dealt with budget and program. No staff members were present at this meeting. The Conference Secretary and Director of Investigations were advised that the Commission at its executive session decided to (1) Confirm and fix the Director's salary at its present level subject to annual review by the Commission and (2) support the program and budget for revised 1965/66 and 1966/67 as submitted, taking into account the Commission's action on point number 1.

March 24, 1965

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 9:55 A.M.

Agenda Item (6) - Research Program and Budget for 1965/66 (Background Paper No.3)

The Chairman opened Agenda Item (6) for discussion and asked Dr. Kask to comment on the item if he so desired.

Dr. Kask said that in most years there is little relation between the program and budget adopted and recommended to Member Governments by the Commission and the program and budget that is finally arrived at after various departmental, budgetary and congressional committees have modified it. The Commission staff have had to revise budgets and programs (always downward) as many as 3 and even 4 times a year. It is always well along in the fiscal year (last year in December) before the final budget is known. As the U.S. is by far the largest contributor, the final size of the total budget is usually established by the size of the authorized U.S. contribution. Other countries cannot be billed until the authorized U.S. contribution is known and when this is late, then all contributions are late and the program for the year cannot be firmly established until the year is well along. These uncertainties and this kind of timetable do not lend themselves to fully efficient operation.

It is possible to submit the present first revision of program and budget for 1965/66 for the Commission's consideration and approval. The sum used is based on advice received on the amount recently requested by the President for the U.S. contribution. This budget still has to run the gauntlet of the Congressional Committee before the final amount is known. Only then can other Member Governments be advised of what their contributions for this year will be. Only then can the final program be formulated, tailored to the amount allowed. There will be no further opportunity, so far as this budget and program are concerned, to submit changes to the Commission for consideration and approval, so the Commission will have to rely, as formerly, on the staff to do the best

they can with what resources are finally available. Dr. Kask said that since he did have the opportunity at this time to submit this first revision of the 1965/66 program and budget for the Commission's consideration, he recommended that it be approved with the full knowledge that it may have to undergo further revision and further modifications.

After a short consideration of the Director's statement, it was moved by the United States (subject to U.S. reservations made at the executive session recorded above), seconded by Mexico and unanimously approved by voice vote that the revised program and budget for 1965/66, as reviewed in Background Paper No.3, be approved (See Appendix No. IV).

Ecuador stated that her delegation was of the opinion that more emphasis should be placed on skipjack research, and her approval of the budget was conditioned on this being undertaken. Commenting on this, the Director stated that some skipjack research was included in the program as passed, but how much would be left for high-seas skipjack studies when the final budget and resulting program was established, was of course uncertain.

Agenda Item (7) - Research Program and Budget for 1966/67 (Background Paper No.4)

On opening Agenda Item (7) for discussion; the Chairman asked the Director of Investigations, Dr. Kask, if he would want to comment on the budget and program recommended.

Dr. Kask stated that <sup>the</sup> program and required budget to carry it out were detailed in Background Paper No.4, which had been in the hands of the Commissioners for several weeks. He pointed out that this was the fourth year that the Commission had asked for funds to carry out sea investigations beyond the present fishery. These investigations included refining our knowledge of the structure of yellowfin stocks (serology and tagging), especially in the western part of our proposed regulatory area, and for conducting high-seas studies on the distribution, ecology and stock structure of skipjack. So far this support has not been forthcoming. This year's program again reflected this increasingly critical need. Time and competent staff, as well as money, are required successfully to carry out these investigations. They cannot be effectively carried out under emergency conditions. This program and budget constitutes an attempt to compensate in part for the delay in getting these researches underway. Almost the whole increase is for sea-time beyond our present fishing area. There are required some 180 days charter for a versatile fishing boat, manned by the best possible fishing crew and equipped with all known methods of fish finding and fish catching for tagging and serological studies as far west as the Marquesas Islands and in equatorial waters between the Marquesas and the mainland. And there are required 70 days of charter of a smaller boat for tagging and ecological studies off the coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. Almost all the increase over last year's budget is for sea-time.

The program answers the question of the delegate from Ecuador in which he stated that more attention should be given to skipjack research. This program sets out to study, among other things, the migratory habits of the skipjack, and to elucidate facts concerning the relationship of skipjack in the American west coast fishery with those to the eastward.

After a short discussion it was moved by Costa Rica, seconded by Mexico and unanimously passed by voice vote (with the afore-mentioned reservations by the U.S. referring to the outcome of the executive session by the US) that the program and budget in the amount of \$823,403 for Fiscal Year 1966/67 (see Appendix V) as recommended by the Director of Investigations and as detailed in Background Paper No.4 be approved and recommended to Member Governments for appropriate action and support.

Agenda Item (5) continued - Condition of yellowfin stock 1964 and recommendations for 1965 (Background Paper No.2)

At this point the Chairman re-opened Agenda Item (5) for further discussion and gave the floor to Dr. Rodolfo Ramírez of Mexico who read the following statement:

"In my capacity as Secretary of Agreements of the Mexican Delegation, I have the honor of presenting for consideration to the representatives of the Member Governments of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, a proposition to satisfy Item (5) of the Agenda regarding recommendations for 1965.

Taking into consideration the deliberations during the preparatory meeting, but above everything based on the excellent contributions of the scientific knowledge on the population of yellowfin tuna and evolution of the fishery,

Considering also that we all agree on the inflexible decision to maintain the tuna resources at an adequate level of abundance to show our determination to achieve this:

We propose:

1. That a quota of 81,800 short tons be adopted as a formula which solves the different viewpoints expressed, since the recuperation of tuna is fast and, in this instance, the restoration would be achieved in 4 years, with a satisfactory margin of tolerance and certainty.
2. That, at the adoption of an agreed-upon quota, the member countries, aware of the validity of the data supplied by the scientific personnel, be the first to dedicate themselves to its implementation and to enforce it by evolving formulas which make effective the recommendations arrived at on the basis of the excellent research accomplished.

Mexico reiterates her decision to continue working toward the adherence of other sister countries to the precepts of the IATTC, as the most effective means to achieve the conservation of the tuna resources and their rational exploitation for the benefit of all."

The delegate from Costa Rica stated that the Mexican proposal really consisted of two parts, i.e. the adoption of a specific catch quota of 81,800 short tons and how this quota should be enforced. In view of this, Costa Rica moved, seconded by Mexico and unanimously passed that a quota of 81,800 short tons be adopted, this being the first part of the Mexican proposal.

Concerning the second part of the Mexican proposal, the United States stated that it was important not only to arrive at a reasonable quota but also that provision be made for effective enforcement. The U.S. then asked the Chairman if Dr. Kask might read the draft resolution prepared by the IATTC staff which incorporated the recommended quota. The Chairman instructed Dr. Kask to read the draft resolution item by item (see Appendix VI). After the reading was completed, it was felt by the Mexican delegate that the resolution might be strengthened by adding a seventh point to it, requiring members as well as non-members to support the implementation of regulations. The U.S. then stated that it was realized that matters pertaining to this question would be discussed at the Inter-Governmental meeting immediately following, and that it might therefore be practical to defer action on how the quota should be enforced until after the conclusion of said meeting. This would afford an opportunity of making use of the developments at that meeting and some of the wording developed there might be incorporated into the resolution. This suggestion was accepted unanimously and the Chairman agreed to reconvene the Commission meeting to consider this item after the Inter-Governmental meeting was over. At this point the Chairman declared a 10-minute recess. The meeting was again called to order at 11:45 A.M.

Statements by delegates from FAO and UNESCO, indicating their pleasure and desire for further cooperation, were made.

#### Agenda Item (10) - Election of Officers

The Chairman in opening this item for consideration said that the time had come for the election of new Commission officers for the next year. He stated that it was the rule and custom to rotate the offices of Chairman and Secretary among member countries. On this basis, it was Costa Rica's turn for Chairman and Mexico's turn for Secretary.

It was promptly moved by the delegate from Ecuador and seconded by the delegate from Mexico that Lic. José Luis Cardona-Cooper be elected Chairman for the next year. This was unanimously and enthusiastically agreed to.

Lic. Cardona-Cooper stated that although he knew it was Costa Rica's turn, he was still surprised and deeply moved that the motion was made by Ecuador. He accepted this distinction in the name of his country. He thanked Dr. Cárdenas for his fine Chairmanship and the Mexican Government for her kindnesses and hospitality.

The Chairman next called for nomination for the office of Secretary.

The delegate of the United States expressed his pleasure in nominating Dr. Rodolfo Ramírez Granados of Mexico for this office. This nomination was seconded by the delegate from Costa Rica and unanimously and enthusiastically approved.

Dr. Ramírez expressed his thanks for the honor bestowed upon his country.

#### AGENDA ITEM (11) - Place and Date of Next Meeting

The Chairman asked Dr. Kask to speak on this item.

Dr. Kask stated that there were obvious advantages in having the meeting in the country of the Chairman as was the case this year in Mexico. With the Commission this had not always been possible, however. It was his hope he said that this would again prove possible next year as it was Costa Rica's turn to host the meeting and the Costa Rican delegate, Lic. Cardona-Cooper, had just been elected Chairman.

Lic. Cardona-Cooper replied that, subject to the approval of his government, he felt sure that the Costa Rican delegation would be happy to welcome the Commission to his country next year.

Regarding the date of the next meeting, Dr. Kask stated that it should be held in March or April for budgetary as well as other reasons, one of which was that an earlier date would not allow time for year-end calculations as to tuna stock conditions and the preparation of recommendations, whereas a later date would not allow time to notify countries and implement regulations if such were required. Dr. Kask further said that he had been warned not to recommend dates that conflicted with the Easter season which came in early April in 1966 and also that there was scheduled a tuna meeting in Japan in March of 1966 to which a number of people who normally attend the Tuna Commission meetings would be obliged to go. With all of these considerations in mind, Dr. Kask suggested April 19 and 20, 1966 as suitable dates for the Commission meetings. This would leave April 21 and 22 (Thursday and Friday) for Inter-Governmental meetings if these are again held.

Pending Costa Rican Government approval of the place of meeting, it was moved by the delegate of Mexico and seconded by the delegate of Costa Rica that the next Annual Meeting of the Commission be held in San José, Costa Rica on April <sup>19</sup>~~20~~ and <sup>20</sup>~~21~~, 1966.

#### Agenda Item (12) - Other Business

The Chairman asked if there were any other matters of business that delegates wished to bring up under this item. There being none, the Chairman said that Dr. Kask, the Director of Investigations, wished to comment on a few matters pertinent to the Commission.

Dr. Kask's first comment was on the timing of contributions by Member Countries. He pointed out that the Commission's fiscal year ran from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the next. Staff salaries and other expenses had to be paid every month of the year. The present fiscal year had only 3 months to run, yet only two governments had paid their contributions. Late payments have many disadvantages. Money cannot be expended until it is in hand, even if you are reasonably certain you are going to get it. If you do not receive it well before the end of the fiscal year, programs must be changed, curtailed and even cut out at short notice. If, on the other hand, you receive contributions just before the end of the year and have to carry it over into the next, government auditors think you do not run your business very well or worse yet they think that, with the money carried over, you are getting more money than you need, which of course with this Commission has rarely been the case. The point, stated the Director, I am trying to make of course is, if at all possible, I would ask that Commissioners use whatever influence they have with their finance officers to get contributions paid as early as possible after I have been able to notify them of the amounts.

Dr. Kask continued. Another point I would like to bring to your attention is the matter of Commissioner workers and their personal equipment and scientific materials being granted special immigration and customs privileges while conducting Commission work in Member Countries. Most Member Countries (and non-members for that matter) have made special provision to admit Commission workers and their personal and scientific equipment freely in and out of the country while engaged in the conduct of Commission business and researches. We have run into trouble in one or two instances, however, and this has hindered and delayed our work. It is my hope that some permanent provision can be made by Member Governments to allow free passage in and out of authorized people and materials. Some Member Countries have already made such provisions. I plan to enlist the help of all Commissioners at an early date to see if we can get similar provisions from all Member Governments.

Dr. Kask continued. Another matter that has come up several times in the course of these meetings has been Commission contacts and liaison at the scientific level with Member and non-Member Governments fishing in our area. The Commission staff has put a lot of thought and effort into this aspect of our work and I can assure you good relations and a free exchange of information exists with scientists of Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, the United States and Japan. All countries give us statistics freely and Japan has made special efforts to obtain accurate and timely records. We have exchanges of scientific personnel with all Institutes, some extend for matters of months and years. We have had two senior scientists from Japan spend a year or more with us, working together on scientific matters of common concern and we have had our staff members on Japanese research ships for months at a time in areas where we could not get with our own resources. We have had major research projects lasting from one to several years in Ecuador, Panama and in Costa Rica. We have started a joint oceanographic project with Colombia and we are cooperating with Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia in monitoring the El Niño phenomena which is of such importance to these countries. We have had letters from the Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission and from the Director-General of FAO soliciting even greater collaboration at the scientific level than we have had before. These, with other matters too numerous to mention, I think serve as a pretty good record of liaison and collaboration.

And finally, continued the Director, I would like to thank the present Chairman for his leadership during the year, my first full year as Director, and the Government and people of Mexico for their many courtesies during these meetings. I am looking forward to working next year with Chairman Cardona-Cooper. This will not be our first time for working together in the interests of this Commission, as I have had the privilege of working with him and his Costa Rican colleagues in the interests of this Commission even before there was a Commission, or rather in work that led to the formation of this Commission.

At this point the Chairman, Dr. Cárdenas, thanked Dr. Kask and assured him and his staff that they had the confidence and the gratitude of the Commission for their good work.

The Chairman also stated that Lic. Jorge Echaniz, Director General of Fisheries for Mexico would head the Mexican delegation at the Inter-

Governmental meeting which would convene at 9:00 A.M. in the same room the next day. He said that Mexico considered it practical to hold a short meeting of Inter-Governmental representatives this afternoon to consider an appropriate agenda for the next meeting. This was agreed to.

With that the Chairman adjourned the meeting of the Commission at 1:00 P.M. and asked that the meeting reconvene to consider and dispose of Agenda Item (5) which was to be left open until after the Inter-Governmental meeting.

March 26, 1965

The Inter-Governmental meeting having adjourned, the Chairman reconvened the Commission meeting at 3:45 P.M. He stated that a point 7 had been prepared by Mexico and agreed to by the Inter-Governmental meeting for addition to the draft resolution that was prepared by the Commission staff. The Chairman asked that Dr. Kask read point 7 as submitted to him. The text of this was read by Dr. Kask (see paragraph 7 Appendix VII). On reading, the Chairman asked if there were any questions. As there were none, he asked if the whole resolution could be accepted as amended. The whole resolution as amended (see Appendix VII) was unanimously accepted.

At this point the delegate from Costa Rica asked for the floor and stated that he had contacted his Government and because next year (1966) was an election year in his country, it was the view of his Government that Costa Rica should not act as host for the next meeting. He hoped that the position of host could be exchanged with the country next in line for the meeting. After some confusion on the part of the Director as to which country's turn came next, it was established that it would be Ecuador's turn to act as host in 1967. As the delegation from Ecuador could not commit themselves for the 1966 meeting without consulting their Government, the Chairman asked the Director to make appropriate arrangements for the next meeting by mail or personal contact and then notify all Commissioners.

The Director undertook to do this, stating that he thought Guayaquil would be a very appropriate and lovely place to hold the next meeting if agreeable to the Government of Ecuador. The dates of April 20 and 21 adopted by the Commission could remain firm. The Director hoped that the place of meeting could be confirmed during his and Mr. Landa's proposed visit to South and Central America in May.

There being no further business, the Chairman again thanked the delegations, all staff and the able simultaneous interpretation team for their cooperation and for their interest and good work.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

La Jolla, California  
April 9, 1965

APPENDIX I

INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

A N N U A L M E E T I N G  
March 23-24, 1965  
Hotel Maria Isabel, Mexico City

A G E N D A A S A D O P T E D

- (1) Opening of the meeting by Chairman
- (2) Consideration and adoption of Agenda
- (3) Discussion of current program of research
- (4) Recent history of yellowfin and skipjack fishery B.P. No. 1
- (5) Condition of yellowfin stocks 1964 and recommendation for 1965 B.P. No. 2
- (6) Research program and budget 1965/66 B.P. No. 3
- (7) Research program and budget 1966/67 B.P. No. 4
- (8) Proportion of contributions by Member Governments B.P. No. 5
- (9) Approval of Commission's Annual Report for 1964
- (10) Election of officers
- (11) Place and date of next meeting
- (12) Other business

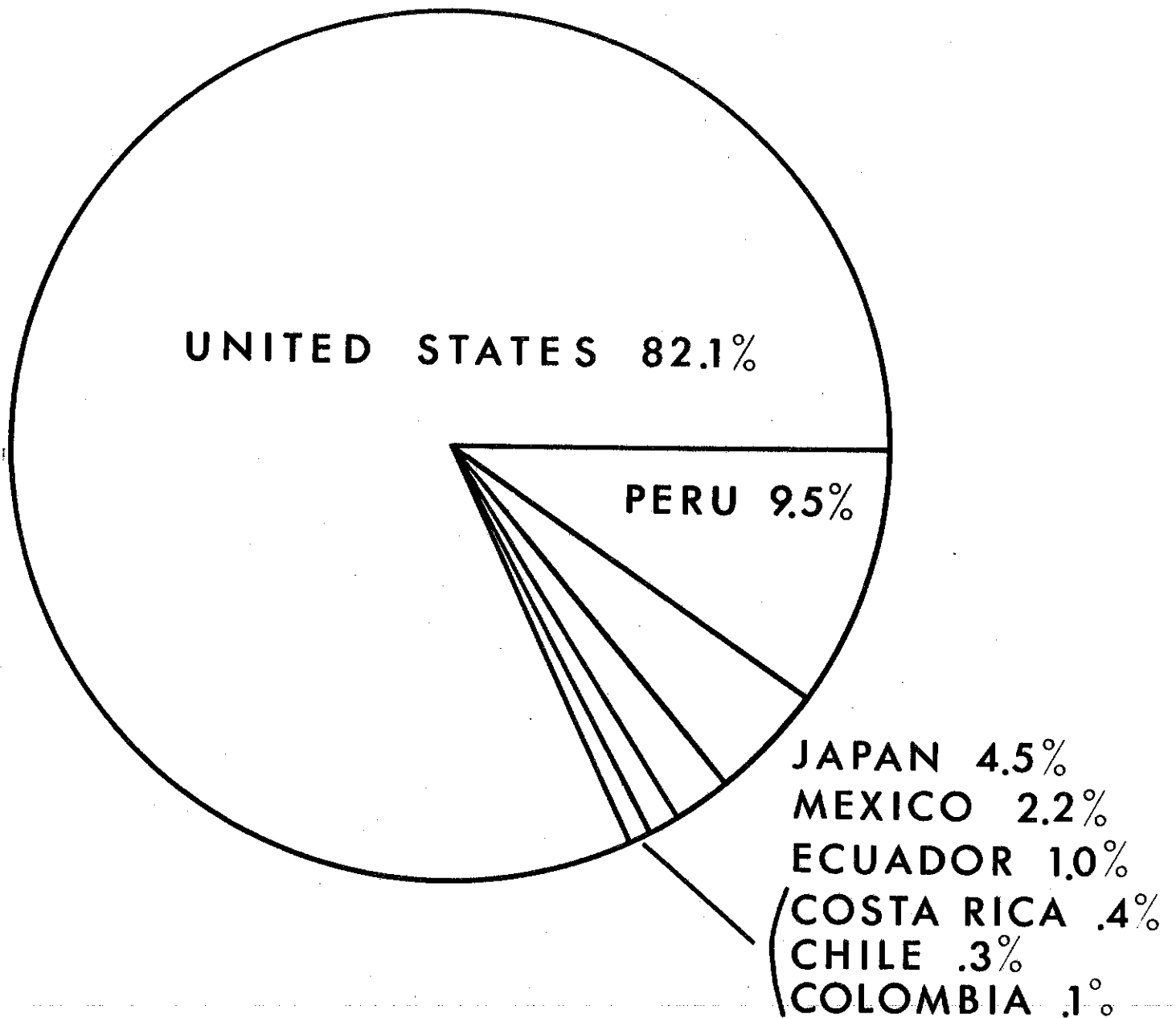


Landings of yellowfin (in short tons) captured in the eastern tropical Pacific, by months and by countries; average for years 1961-1964<sup>1</sup>  
 Desembarques de atún aleta amarilla (en toneladas cortas) capturado en el Pacífico Oriental Tropical, por meses y por países; promedio para los años 1961-1964<sup>1</sup>

Month	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Japan <sup>2</sup>	Mexico	Peru	U.S.A.	Total
Jan.	32.3	27.9	-	51.3	70.5	94.2	666.2	6567.5	7509.9
Feb.	100.5	5.7	43.0	40.8	419.1	113.1	730.3	6639.1	8091.6
Mar.	62.0	14.0	48.3	36.4	86.8	220.6	1807.7	11181.8	13457.6
April	7.7	8.3	75.2	17.5	315.4	179.0	801.1	10534.7	11938.9
May	44.1	14.9	6.1	53.9	120.8	143.8	698.8	10567.4	11649.8
June	1.2	5.1	47.3	159.4	177.0	220.4	354.6	7288.8	8253.8
July	0.8	8.0	18.9	235.3	407.8	226.0	576.7	5591.5	7065.0
August	14.8	4.4	7.5	136.6	380.2	235.8	523.2	3989.6	5292.1
Sept.	3.4	6.3	35.1	93.8	453.2	126.4	755.7	2801.8	4275.7
Oct.	0.5	10.6	30.4	60.1	332.7	108.6	630.0	2951.2	4124.1
Nov.	0.8	10.4	21.7	71.2	379.0	117.4	734.1	3252.4	4587.0
Dec.	8.6	17.0	-	19.0	963.6	154.0	686.8	5758.7	7607.7
Average landings per year	282.6 <sup>3</sup>	132.6	333.5	975.3	4127.5 <sup>3</sup>	2050.7 <sup>3</sup>	8965.3	77124.5	93992.0 <sup>3</sup>
Desembarques promedio por año									

- (1) 1964 Preliminary - Preliminar  
 (2) Monthly landings average of August 1962-October 1964  
 Promedio de desembarques mensuales desde agosto de 1962 a octubre de 1964  
 (3) Includes yellowfin landed but month of landing could not be determined  
 Incluye el atún aleta amarilla desembarcado pero no se pudo determinar en que mes

**YELLOWFIN CATCH  
EASTERN PACIFIC  
93,992 SHORT TONS\***



\* average for 4 years, 1961-64

APPENDIX III (Background Paper No. 5)

PROPORTIONS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS ADOPTED BY MEMBER GOVERNMENTS  
FISCAL YEAR 1966/67

The Tuna Convention provides (Article I-3): "Each High Contracting Party shall determine and pay the expenses incurred by its section. 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 the Convention utilized by that High Contracting Party." Since the word "utilized" was not defined by the Convention, the Commission, for the sake of a modus operandi, defined it in 1952 as "the tuna (yellowfin and skipjack) consumed fresh or substantially processed in a country." The latter is considered to include canning, regardless of the ultimate destination of the canned product.

On this basis, as formerly, we have calculated the proportion of contributions of each High Contracting Party for fiscal year 1966/67. The calculations are based on utilization of tropical tunas in the year 1964. It is not possible to calculate contributions for a given fiscal year on the basis of tuna utilized in that same year because financial regulations of the Commission require that the Director of Investigations submit at each regular annual meeting of the Commission, budget estimates for the two following years. For example, at the annual meeting to be held in March 1965, the Director will present budget estimates for Fiscal Year 1965/66 and 1966/67. The former will be simply an up-dated (and revised, usually downward) version of the budget presented and approved at the 1964 Annual Meeting, but the latter (being presented for the first time) will require approval not only of the budget estimates but also the contributions of the member countries for that fiscal year (FY 1966/67). The most recent figures on tuna utilization which will be available at the time of the 1965 Annual Meeting, of course, will be those for the calendar year 1964, which are as follows:

United States of America	291,531,000	pounds
Ecuador	17,103,000	"
Mexico	5,884,000	"
Costa Rica	2,157,000	"
Panama	none	

In accordance with the above, the funds for joint expenses of the Commission should be in the following proportions (expressed as the ratio of the contribution to that of the U.S.A.):

United States of America	100.000
Ecuador	5.867
Mexico	2.018
Costa Rica	0.740
Panama-Minimum contribution of	\$ 500

With a budget of \$823,403, the contributions of each government would be as follows:

United States of America	\$757,563
Ecuador	44,446
Mexico	15,288
Costa Rica	5,606
Panama	500
TOTAL	<u>\$823,403</u>

RESOLUTION

APPENDIX VI

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

Having reviewed its previous findings and recommendations respecting the need to curtail the catch and effort for yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, in order to restore the population of that species to a level where maximum sustainable catches may be again obtained,

Having considered the additional statistics of catch and effort, and other information; for the year 1964,

Observing that the studies of its scientific staff indicate that the yellowfin population remains substantially below the level of abundance corresponding to maximum sustainable yield; that the best estimate of the sustainable yield to be expected during 1965 is that it will not exceed 86,000 short tons; and that there is need to make a substantial restoration to the stock, which will require a catch-limit well below the sustainable yield to be expected during 1965,

Recommends to the High Contracting Parties that they take joint action to:

1) Establish a catch-limit (quota) on the total catch of yellowfin tuna by fishermen of all nations of 81,800 short tons during calendar year 1965, from the area previously defined in the Resolution adopted by the Commission on 17 May 1962.

2) Reserve a portion of this yellowfin tuna quota for allowance for incidental catches when fishing for other tuna species, such as skipjack and bigeye tuna, after the closure of the unrestricted fishing for yellowfin tuna. The amount of this portion should be determined by the scientific staff of the Commission at such time in 1965 when the catch of yellowfin approaches the recommended quota for that year.

3) Open the fishery for yellowfin tuna on 1 January 1965; during the open season vessels should be permitted to depart from port with permission to fish for any tuna species, including yellowfin, without restriction on the quantity of any species, until the return of the vessel to port.

4) Close the fishery for yellowfin tuna during 1965 at such date as the quantity of tunas already landed plus the expected catch of yellowfin tuna by vessels which are at sea with permits to fish without restriction reaches 81,800 short tons, less the portion reserved for incidental catches in Item 2 above.

5) Permit vessels after the date of closure of the fishery for yellowfin tuna to leave port with permission to fish only for other species of tuna than yellowfin tuna; but any vessel operating under such permission should be allowed to land not more than 15 per cent by weight of yellowfin tuna among its catch of other tuna species on any voyage. This limitation should apply to each and every trip on which the vessels depart with permission to fish only for other species of tuna than yellowfin tuna, even though the vessel does not return to port from such a trip until after the end of the calendar year 1965.

APPENDIX VI (No. 2)

6) Take such action as may be necessary to obtain the cooperation of those Governments whose vessels operate in the fishery, but which are not parties to the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, in effecting these conservation measures.

Mexico City  
March 24, 1965

RESOLUTION

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

Having reviewed its previous findings and recommendations respecting the need to curtail the catch and effort for yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, in order to restore the population of that species to a level where maximum sustainable catches may be again obtained,

Having considered the additional statistics of catch and effort, and other information, for the year 1964,

Observing that the studies of its scientific staff indicate that the yellowfin population remains substantially below the level of abundance corresponding to maximum sustainable yield; that the best estimate of the sustainable yield to be expected during 1965 is that it will not exceed 86,000 short tons; and that there is need to make a substantial restoration to the stock, which will require a catch-limit well below the sustainable yield to be expected during 1965,

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- 2) Reserve a portion of this yellowfin tuna quota for allowance for incidental catches when fishing for other tuna species, such as skipjack and bigeye tuna, after the closure of the unrestricted fishing for yellowfin tuna. The amount of this portion should be determined by the scientific staff of the Commission at such time in 1965 when the catch of yellowfin approaches the recommended quota for that year.
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APPENDIX VII (No. 2)

6) Take such action as may be necessary to obtain the cooperation of those Governments whose vessels operate in the fishery, but which are not parties to the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, in effecting these conservation measures.

7) To its Member Governments that they seriously consider the possibility of applying, in accordance with their own legal provisions, the measures of conservation which have been proposed by the Director of Investigations of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, approved during the 17th meeting of said Commission, to the effect that in the commercial exploitation of yellowfin tuna we do not lose sight of the necessity of conservation of this species, above all other considerations.

Mexico City  
March 26, 1965

APPENDIX IV  
APPENDICE IV

TABLE 1, f  
TABLA 1, f  
Estimates, by projects and budget objec  
Estimación de los proyectos y de los obj

PROJECTS - PROYECTOS

Objects - Objetivos	A	B	C	D
01 - Personal Services (net salaries) Personal (salarios netos)	65,336	-	51,254	90,
02 - Travel & Subsistence Viajes y viáticos	2,500	-	1,000	4,
03 - Transportation of Things Transporte de cosas	100	-	50	1,
04 - Communications Comunicaciones	750	-	500	
05 - Rents & Utilities Alquileres y utilidades	200	-	1,500	-
06 - Printing & Binding Imprenta y encuadernación	11,000	-	300	
07 - Contractual Services Servicios por contrato Vessel charter Alquiler de barcos	1,600	750	3,500	3,
08 - Supplies & Materials Provisiones y materiales	-	-	-	12,
09 - Equipment - Equipo	2,000	-	200	5,
13 - Awards - Premios	1,000	-	1,000	4,
15 - Contributions to Soc. Sec.	1,280	-	1,200	2,
17 - Contributions to Pension Plan Contribución al Plan de Retiro	2,229	-	2,437	3,
19 - Contribution to Medical Ins. Contribución al Seguro de Salud	675	-	585	
TOTALS	88,670	750	63,526	127,

\* Special payment to purchase past service credits for pens:  
Pago especial para poder acreditar servicios pasados corr



TABLE 1, Estimates, by Projects and Budget Object  
TABLA 1, Estimación de los proyectos y de los obj

Objects - Objetivos	A	B	C	D
01 - Personal Services (net salaries) Personal (salarios netos)	\$83,940	-	72,257	101,688
02 - Travel & Subsistence Viajes y viáticos	3,500	-	2,200	6,000
03 - Transportation of Things Transporte de cosas	200	-	500	1,100
04 - Communications Comunicaciones	3,800	-	450	350
05 - Rents and Utilities Alquileres y utilidades	-	-	1,600	-
06 - Printing and Binding Imprenta y encuadernación	12,000	-	425	125
07 - Contractual Services Servicios por contrato	4,200	750	3,500	2,500
Vessel charter Alquiler de barcos	-	-	-	81,000
08 - Supplies and Materials Provisiones y materiales	2,600	-	200	2,000
09 - Equipment Equipo	2,500	-	500	2,400
13 - Rewards - Premios	-	-	-	-
15 - Contributions to Soc. Sec. Contribuciones al Seg. Soc.	1,683	-	1,436	2,195
17 - Contributions to Pension Plan Contribuciones al plan de retiro	3,023	-	3,128	3,966
19 - Contributions to Medical Ins. Contribuciones al seguro de salud	820	-	699	1,131
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$118,266</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>86,895</b>	<b>204,453</b>

\* Special payment to purchase past service credits for pens  
\* Pago especial para poder acreditar servicios pasados corre