太平洋戦争以前および終戦直後の日本のまぐろ漁業データの探索

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Search for the Japanese tuna fishing data before and just after World War II

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Abstract Existing Japanese tuna fishery data before and just after the World War II was investigated and summarized in this paper. As the reliable statistics and fishing data before the war. "Annual statistics of Ministry of agriculture and forestry" and the data of longline and pole and line operations made by prefectural research vessels were recognized to be available.

In the former Japanese official statistics, fishing vessel statistics—categorized by fishing gear and annual catch statistics for tunas and relevant fish groups had been compiled since 1905 and 1894 (1922 for billfishes), respectively. The annual catch of skipjack tuna was 30,000 - 50,000 MT before 1914 when coastal fisheries were main, increased to 60,000 - 80,000 in 1915 - 1935, and up to more than 100,000 MT in 1936 - 1940 because of the development of offshore pole and line fishery. Total catch of tunas, which was less than 20,000 MT before 1918, had increased steeply according as the development of the offshore longline and driftnet fisheries derived from the motorization of the fishing vessel and it exceeded 60,000 MT in 1929.

The fishing data of the prefectural research vessels was recorded for 10 years from 1933 to 1942, and total number of available longline and pole and line operations were 5,302 and 3.315, respectively. Main fishing ground of their longline operation from 1934 to 1937 was distributed at north-western Pacific Ocean north of 20°N targeting albacore. After 1938, their fishing ground had extended and shifted toward tropical region of western Pacific from 20°N to the equator targeting mainly yellowfin tuna. The fishing operation data recorded indicates that the night-setting longline operation, which is used to catch swordfish or sharks effectively, was already common before the war. Usefulness of these fishery data for the stock assessment is not clear and would be different for each species. It ought to be cleared through the analyses comparing pre- and post-war data.

Just after the finish of the war, the fishing data of commercial longline and pole and line fisheries were started to be collected by transcribing logbooks at the major landing port. However, the data from 1946 to 1951 has been remained as the hand writing data sheet to be compiled.

Key Word: pre-war. Japanese tuna fisheries, statistics, research vessel, fishing data

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1. はじめに

インド洋のIOTC(インド洋まぐろ委員会)、大西洋のICCAT(大西洋まぐろ類保存委員会)、東部太平洋のIATTC(全米熱帯まぐろ委員会)、北太平洋のISC(北太平洋まぐろ類暫定科学者委員会)、中西部太平洋のSCTB(まぐろ・かじき常設委員会)等の国際漁業管理および資源評価機関のもと、各関係諸国の研究者が参集し、まぐろ類、かつお、かじき類などの資源評価が年々行われている。解析の手法は様々であるが、対象資源の資源量(豊度)変化を簡便に観察する方法として、標準化した CPUE(単位努力量あたりの漁獲量)、特にはえ縄の CPUE がよく用いられる。

日本のはえ縄漁業は世界に先駆けて1952年から遠洋域に進出し、1960年代前半にはすべての大洋の主だった漁場ですでに操業を行っていた(上村、1966)ことに加え、そのデータの信頼性の高さから、その操業・漁獲データはそれら資源評価にとって欠くべからざるものとなっている。後述するように、戦後の漁業水域の制限(マッカーサー・ライン)が1952年に撤廃された後に日本の遠洋まぐろ漁業が本格的に始まったため、1952年以降の漁獲データが編纂され、資源解析にも用いられているわけであるが、それ以前、特に太平洋戦争以前にかつお・まぐろ漁業が無かったわけではない。

2003年5月にイギリスの Nature 誌に掲載された Myers and Worm (2003) は、戦後に遠洋漁業が始まった後、外洋性大型魚類の処女資源は急激に減少したとする説をそれらの CPUE (単位努力量あたりの漁獲量)の変化から主張したものであり、日本をはじめ世界の資源研究者の間に物議を醸した。多くのまぐろ漁業の主漁場では、太平洋戦争以前にも戦後には遠く及ばないものの、すでにかなりの漁獲があった。それらをなるべく過去に遡って解析し、処女資源からの資源状態の変動を正確に把握する必要性が認識され始めたものの、少なくとも資源解析に用いるデータセットには戦前および戦後直後のデータとしては存在しない。

そのような背景のもと、ハワイ大学が中心となっている PFRP (Pelagic Fisheries Research Program:外洋漁業調査計画)のワークショップの開催が予定されており、そのテーマが「Data Rescue:過去のデータの掘り起こし」であり、日本の戦前のかつお・まぐろ漁業データの現状について日本の研究者に紹介してほしい、とのリクエストが寄せられた。ちょうどそのリクエストを受けとる直前に、大正7年くらいから発

行されている「海洋調査要報」という定期(半年に1冊)刊行物に昭和7年頃から太平洋戦争開始まで、各道府県(当時、東京都は東京府であった)の水産試験場調査船の操業ごとの漁獲データが収集されていることを知り、データとしての利用可能性を検討し始めていた。そこで、利用しうる戦前および終戦直後のデータをさらに探索・整理した上で、このワークショップに出席した。本報告は、2003年12月9日~11日にハワイ大学構内で開催されたPFRPワークショップにおける著者の発表内容を本誌用にまとめたものである。

なお、本文に登場するかつお・まぐろ漁業に関する 歴史的背景の記述の多くは、「かつお・まぐろ総覧」(かつお・まぐろ総覧編纂委員会編、1963) および「焼津 水産史 上巻」(焼津水産史編纂委員会編、1981) から引用・参照した。また、本報で使用した統計資料に ついては Appendix Table 1に一覧とした。

2. 太平洋戦争以前のかつお・まぐろ類漁獲データ

1) 農林統計

通称「農林統計」とは、今日の農林水産省経済局統計情報部によって編纂されている日本の農業、林業、水産業等にかかわる公的な基本統計であり、その歴史は明治元年(1867年)にまで遡るが、水産業の漁獲物に関する統計が加わったのは若干遅れて明治27年(1894年)である。漁船数についてもサイズ別、船型別の統計が明治27年(1894年)から編纂されており、明治38年(1905年)からは漁業種類別漁船数が加わった。編纂された統計は基本的には該当年の翌年もしくは翌々年に農林水産省統計表として本にまとめられるが、この名前は時代によって農商務統計表(1884年~1923年)、農林省統計表(1924年~1941年)、農商省統計表(1942年~1943年)、農林省統計表(1944年~1977年)、農林水産省統計表(1978年~現在)と変化してきている。

各年の統計表には、該当年のたとえば県別、漁業種類別といった詳細な統計値と、比較のために前数年間の各年合計値が記載されているが、長年にわたる値を一覧するには多くの分厚い統計表をめくらねばならない。そこで、昭和7年から昭和30年の間に5種類の漁獲累年統計表が刊行されており、また、水産統計のみを扱った「海面漁業、養殖業生産年報」の昭和36、43~51年度版には大正元年から各最新統計年までの、そして昭和52~54、59~平成13年度版には昭和元年から各最新統計年まで更新した漁獲累年統計が「参考表」として掲載されている。しかし、累年統計表は毎年発

テされる統計表のように魚種別漁獲量が漁業種類別に こっておらず年計値であるというように、荒い分類で)集計値しか掲載されていないのが難点である。ここ ごは、なるべく累年ではなく各年の統計表を参照し、 主にかつお・まぐろ漁業にかかわる漁船数および水揚 点の統計を紹介する。また、漁船数および水揚量のい されにおいても、本文では全国の値を合計した年計値 ご用いるが、各年の統計表には県別の集計値も記載さ している。

また、太平洋戦争以前には、日本は占領国であり、 日本本土, いわゆる内地に対して, 露領, 関東州, 朝鮮, 言湾、南洋諸島などの外地があり、それら外地におけ う漁業情報は内地漁業とは区別されて当時の統計表に 己載されている。資源解析という意味合いにおいては、 これら外地における漁獲量をすべて含めた漁獲量を扱 うことが好ましいことは明らかである。しかし、これ ら外地の情報は露領を除き、農林省が関東庁、朝鮮総 膏府, 台湾総督府. 南洋庁に照合して得たものであり. 多くの場合、漁獲量は総数のみの数量、金額が記載さ 11. 魚種別内訳が不明であるため(漁獲量累年統計表, 1960). 本報では参照せず、内地の漁船および漁獲情 報のみを扱った。本報で沖合もしくは遠洋と記したの よ、それぞれの年代における統計表に、遠洋漁業の1 大正元年~大正6年), 遠洋漁業の1 (内地沖合) (大 正7年~昭和4年), および内地沖合遠洋漁業(昭和 5年~15年)と記載されたものであり、総トン数5ト ン以上の船舶およびその漁獲を意味する(漁獲量累年 元計表, 1960)。

なお、沖縄県の漁業情報(隻数や漁獲量)に関して

は、戦時中の昭和19年から記載がなく、戦後も本県が 占領下にあった期間(1972年に本土復帰)には本県の 情報は統計表に含まれていないため、本報の漁船数や 漁獲量に関して、これらの期間においては、沖縄県は 含まれていない。

漁船数

戦前の漁船統計としては、大別してサイズ別漁船数(明治27年以降)と沖合(遠洋)漁業の漁業種類別漁船数(明治38年以降)の情報があり、どちらも動力船か無動力船かの仕分けがされているが、漁業種類別のサイズ別漁船数については記載されていない。漁業種類別になっていない漁船サイズ別統計は、資料としては利用が限定されるため、ここでは沖合・遠洋漁業に関する漁業種類別漁船数のみについて扱う。この漁業種類別漁船数は、明治38年(1905年)以降から編纂されてはいるものの、現在とほぼ同様の漁業の分類形式が用いられるようになったのは大正4年(1915年)であるため、本稿ではそれ以降の情報を用いた。

Fig. 1に沖合 (遠洋) 漁業の漁船数の変化を無動力 (人力・帆走) および動力別に示した。大正 4 年 (1915年) の段階で、無動力と動力の隻数がすでにほぼ等しく合計で2,300隻ほどであるが、その後動力船が急増、無動力船が徐々に減少し、昭和 5 年 (1930年) には合計9,258隻のうちの8,660隻 (93%) が動力船となっている。近代の沖合および遠洋漁業の発達において、漁船の動力化が大きな役割を果たしていることを示すものである。かつお釣漁業においてエンジン付の漁船が誕生したのは明治39年の静岡県水産試験場の"富士丸"

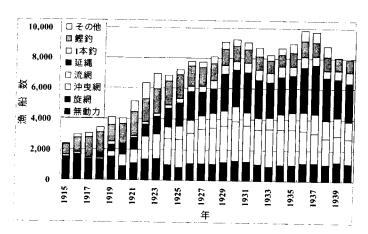


Fig. 1. 沖合漁業における無動力船および動力船(漁法別)の隻数の年変化 図中、鰹釣はいわゆる「かつお1本釣」を1本釣は「あじ・さば1本釣」を示すと思われる

Change in the number of non-motorized and motorized offshore fishing vessels. Motorized vessel was broken down into seven fisheries. Vessel categories from the bottom of the legend are non-motorized vessel, surrounding net, trawl net, drift net, longline, angling, pole and line, and others.

の建造にさかのぼる。大正12年(1923年)には、かつお釣動力船は約1,600隻に達するが、その後、昭和6年(1931年)の900隻にまで減少しほぼ安定する。一方、はえ縄漁業の場合も、明治40年頃から動力化が始まったものの、本格的に広まったのは大正に入ってからのようである。大正末期にはほぼり割が動力船となり、その隻数は昭和4年(1929年)には2,000隻を超えている。まぐろ類の漁獲を主とするはえ縄漁業の場合、その漁場は一般にかつお釣漁場よりも沖合であり、いわば動力化によりはえ縄漁業が急速に発達したのであろう。また、かつお釣漁船が大正末期以降、むしろ減少しているのは、一部のかつお釣船がはえ縄漁業に転向したのではないかと推察されるが確証はない。

漁獲量 (水揚量)

かつお・まぐろ漁業にかかわる漁獲物として、ここ

ではかつお類、まぐろ類、かじき類、さめ類を扱うが、 戦前の統計表では,各グループは残念ながら魚種別 の統計にはなっていない (魚種別の統計は1951年から 作成されている)。かつお類にはカツオ (Katsuwonus pelamis) の他に、少なくともヒラソウダ (Auxis thazard) とマルソウダ (Auxis rochei) が含まれてお り、さらにスマ (Eutynnus affinis) やハガツオ (Sarda orientalis) が含まれている可能性がある。かつお類 に関しては、年次によってはそうだがつお類が別集 計された年次もあるが,ここでは統一して,そうだが つお類を含んだ値を示す。また,当時の漁場が赤道以 北の中西部太平洋にほぼ限定されることから考えて. まぐろ類にはクロマグロ(Thunnus thynnus,大西洋 クロマグロは含まれていない). ビンナガ (Thunnus メバチ (Thunnus obesus). キハダ alalunga),

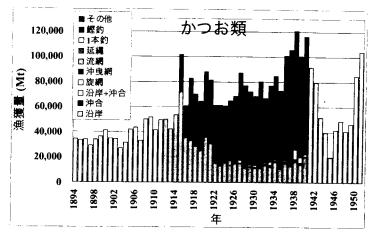


Fig. 2. かつお類の漁業種類別漁獲量の年変化1894~1951年1924~1940年の沖合漁業についてのみ、漁法別に示した

Annual catch of skipjack tuna (including frigate and bullet tunas) from 1894 to 1951. Catch of offshore fishery from 1924 to 1940 was broken down into seven sorts of fisheries. Categories of the fishery from the bottom to the top are coastal, offshore, coastal+offshore, surrounding net, trawl net, drift net, longline, angling, pole and line, and other. The same fishery categorization and marks are used in Figs. 4, 6 and 8.

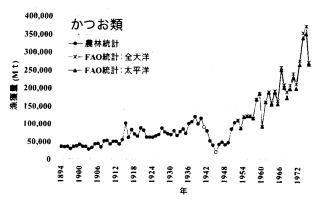


Fig. 3. 1894~1951年(農林統計)および1952~1975年(FAO 統計)における日本のかつお類の漁獲量変化 2つの白丸は開戦と終戦年を表す

Annual catch of skipjack tuna from 1984 to 1975. Two open circles indicate start and end year of World War II. FAO statistics was used from 1951-1975 for the catch of all oceans (star) and for that of all Pacific (triangle).

Thunnus albacares) が、かじき類には、メカジキ Xiphias gladius)、マカジキ(Tetrapturus audax)、クロカジキ(Makaira mazara)、シロカジキ(Makaira indica)、バショウカジキ(Istiophorus platypterus) およびフウライカジキ(Tetrapturus angustirostris) が含まれると推察される。さめ類に関しては、沖含・遠洋漁業での漁獲種としては、ヨシキリザメ Prionace glauca)、クロトガリザメ(Carcharhinus idleiformis)、ヨゴレ(Carcharhinus longimanus)、アオザメ(Isurus oxyrinchus)、ネズミザメ(Lamna litropis)、おながざめ類などが大部分を占めると思われるが、沿岸漁業ではホシザメ(Mustelus manazo) シアブラツノザメ(Squalus acanthias)をはじめとする小型の沿岸種が多く含まれるものと考えられる。 Fig. 2、Fig. 4、Fig. 6および Fig. 8にかつお類、まぐ

ろ類. かじき類およびさめ類の漁獲量変化を1894年~1951年について示した。1894年~1911年および戦中戦後の1941年~1951年は漁業種類別の漁獲量は不明であるが. 1912年~1923年は沿岸漁業と沖合漁業別に、1924年~1940年は沖合漁業をさらに漁業種類別に分割した漁獲量が記録されている。1894年~1911年に関しては漁業種類に関する情報はないが. 大半は沿岸漁業による漁獲であろうと推察される。また. 戦前のそれら無種グループにおける漁獲量が. 1952年以降急速に発達した遠洋漁業によりもたらされた漁獲量に比べて. どの程度の水準であったのかを把握するために. 1952年以降の各グループの全大洋および太平洋における我が国の漁獲量の年変化をFAO統計から参照し. それ以前の漁獲量とともにグラフで示した (Fig. 3. Fig. 5. Fig. 7. Fig. 9)。FAO統計に関しては. 以下

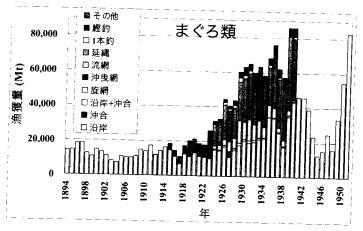
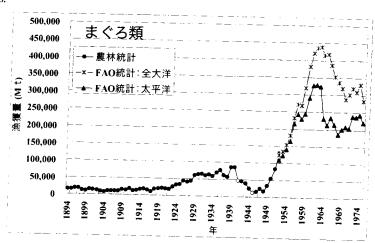


Fig. 4. まぐろ類の漁業種類別漁獲量の年変化1894~1951年 日24~1940年の沖合漁業についてのみ、漁法別に示した

Catch in weight of tunas from 1894 to 1951. Catch of offshore fishery from 1924 to 1940 was broken down into even sorts of fisheries.



「ig. 5. 1894~1951年(農林統計)および1952~1975年(FAO 統計)における日本のまぐろ類の漁獲量変化 2つの白丸は開戦と終戦年を表す

Catch in weight of tunas from 1984 to 1975. Two open circles indicate starting and finishing year of World War II. FAO statistics was used from 1951-1975 for the catch of all oceans (star) and for that of all Pacific (triangle).

に示した FAO のホームページからダウンロードした 統計値を用いた。

http://www.fao.org/fi/statist/FISOFT/FISHPL US.asp#Features

Ftp.fao.org/fi/stat/windows/fishplus/capdet.zip (1.6 Mb)

かつお類 (Fig. 2): 1914年以前には、沿岸漁業を主体としたかつお類の漁獲量は3万~5万トンであったが、その後の沖合漁業の発達により、1915年~1935年には6万~8万トン、1936~1940年では10万トン以上へと増加している。沖合漁業において、本種のほぼすべてはかつお釣漁業によって漁獲されていることがわかる。終戦の1945年にはかつお類の漁獲は2万トンにまで落ち込むが、その後急激に増加し、1970年代前半には、太平洋における漁獲は30万トン前後に達した(Fig. 3)。

まぐろ類 (Fig. 4): 1918年頃までは沿岸漁業による漁獲が主体であり、総漁獲量も2万トンを超えることはなかったが、沖合漁業の発達に伴い漁獲は急増し、1929年には6万トンを超えている。沖合漁業の中では、1920年代後半~1930年代前半に流し網が比較的多く(最大で約20%)の漁獲をあげているが、基本的には、はえ縄による漁獲が大部分を占めている。戦中戦後にかけて (Fig. 5)、その漁獲量は1万トン台にまで落ち込むが、1960年代前半には、太平洋の漁獲だけでも30万トンに達するほど急激に増加している。

かじき類 (Fig. 6):かじき類の統計は他のかつお、まぐろおよびさめ類に比べて貧弱であり、統計表にはじめて登場するのも大正11年 (1922年)である。遅くとも1920年代前半には沖合のはえ縄漁業により、かじき類の漁獲量もかなり増加していたものと思われるが、1940年までは沿岸漁業の漁獲量 (漁業種類別には

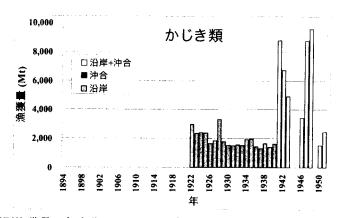


Fig. 6. かじき類の漁業種類別漁獲量の年変化 1922~1951年 1921年以前の漁獲量は記載されておらず、1922~1940年は沿岸漁業の漁獲のみが記載されている

Annual catch of billfishes from 1922 to 1951. The catch of billfishes was not recorded before 1921, and that of only coastal fishery was recorded from 1922 to 1940.

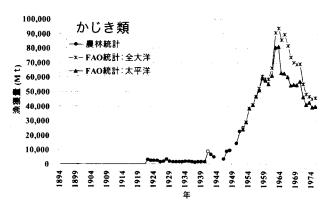


Fig. 7. 1922~1951年(農林統計,1944, 45, 49年はデータ無し)および1952~1975年(FAO 統計)における日本のかじき類の漁獲量変化

2つの白丸は開戦と終戦年を表す

Catch in weight of billfishes from 1922 to 1975. Two open circles indicate starting and finishing year of World War II. FAO statistics was used from 1951-1975 for the catch of all oceans (star) and for that of all Pacific (triangle)

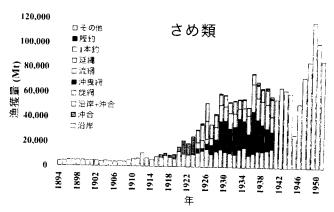


Fig. 8. さめ類の漁業種類別漁獲量の年変化 1894~1951年 1924~1940年の沖合漁業についてのみ、漁業種類別に示した

Annual catch of sharks from 1894 to 1951. Catch of offshore fishery from 1924 to 1940 was broken down into seven sorts of fisheries.

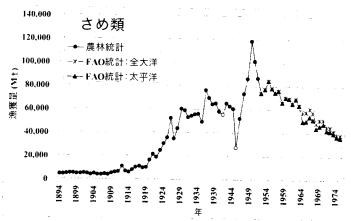


Fig. 9. 1894~1951年(農林統計)および1952~1975年(FAO 統計)における日本のさめ類の漁獲量変化 2つの白丸は開戦と終戦年を表す

Catch in weight of sharks from 1984 to 1975. Two open circles indicate starting and finishing year of World War I. FAO statistics was used from 1951-1975 for the catch of all oceans (star) and for that of all Pacific (triangle).

よっていない) しか掲載されておらず、1941年以降に は沿岸漁業と沖合漁業の合計漁獲量(最大9,000トン まど) が示されているが、1944年、1945年および1949 手の漁獲量は不明である。戦後、かじき類の漁獲量は 急増し、1962年および1963年には太平洋だけでも8万 トンに達するが、その後減少に転じ、1975年には約4 万トンになっている(Fig. 7)。

さめ類 (Fig. 8):今でこそ、さめ類は練り製品の材料以外では人気の食用魚とはいい難いが、戦前、冷凍・冷蔵設備が十分ではなかった時代には食料用として、テよりも身近な魚であったと思われるし、鱶鰭 (フカニレ) は、当時から中国向けの重要な輸出品であった標本、1984)。そのためか、さめ類の漁獲統計はかじき類とは異なり、かつお類やまぐろ類と同じほどの詳固さで収集されていたものと思われる。その漁獲量は日治40年(1908年)頃までは4,000トン前後であったりが、その後の沖合漁業の発達により昭和4年(1929

年)にはほぼ6万トンに達している。沖合漁業におけ る漁業別漁獲量を見ると、さめ類は主にはえ縄、流し 網および沖曳網で漁獲されており、昭和4年(1929年) からおよそ10年間は沖曳網での漁獲が最も多かったこ とがわかる。沖曳網は一種の底曳網であるから、主に 小型のさめ類の漁獲をねらったものではないかと推察 される。他の魚種と同様に、終戦の1945年には、その 漁獲量は27,000トンにまで落ち込むが、戦後急速に増 加し、1949年には約12万トンに達する (Fig. 9) しか し、その後、さめ類の漁獲は減少を続け、1975年には 昭和初期レベルの4万トンほどになる。この1950年頃 からの漁獲の減少は、沖合漁業、特に北日本でのさめ 類の漁獲を目的としたはえ縄漁が衰退したことと(樽 本、1984)、はえ縄が遠洋へと進出するに伴い、漁獲 された外洋性のさめ類(主にヨシキリザメ)が、漁獲 物として船内に取り込まれることが少なくなったこと に起因すると推察される。太平洋以外の大洋(インド

洋と大西洋)にはえ縄漁業が進出した1950年代前半から、主漁獲対象であるまぐろ類に関しては全漁獲と太平洋内の漁獲量の差が広がっているのに対し、さめ類では両者にほとんど差が生じていないことからも、遠洋はえ縄漁業においてさめ類が船内に取り込まれなくなってきたことが裏付けられる。

2) 水産試験場調査船による操業情報 記載されている内容と問題点

先述のように、水産試験場調査船による竿釣りおよ びはえ縄の各操業のデータ、すなわち操業日、位置、 表面水温、努力量、餌、漁獲量などの情報が昭和8年 から昭和17年にわたって海洋調査要報第52報から71報 に収録されている。この海洋調査要報は、大正7年か ら昭和26年までの間、戦前は水産講習所、次いで水産 試験場がそして戦後の第73報からは東海区水産研究所 によって半年に1冊発行され、その名前のとおり、主 に海洋観測調査の結果がまとめられた書物である。一 般に、漁業管理委員会等で用いられる漁獲統計は、先 述の農林統計に代表される水揚統計と漁獲成績報告 書などから編纂される漁獲の時期,位置,漁獲量が特 定される漁獲量・努力量データに分けられるが、この 水産試験場調査船の漁獲試験情報は著者が知る限り最 も古い、系統だった漁獲量・努力量データである。た だし、努力量や漁獲位置などの必須情報で未記入も少 なくなく (Table1), 各船の航海ごとに記録されてい る内容、特に漁獲物に関する記述の様式が必ずしも統 一されていない。加えて、その航海で漁獲があった種 類しか漁獲結果の表の冒頭に名前が記されていないた め,特に主要対象魚種以外では漁獲されなかったのか, 漁獲されても記録がとられなかったのかが不明瞭であ

Table 1. 海洋調査要報に掲載されている水産試験場調査船のはえ縄操業記録における鉢数と鈎数の記入率 Perecentage of the longline operation in which the number of baskets (left) and hooks (ritght) used were recorded

年	鉢数記入%	鈎数記入%
1934	78.5	9.4
1935	89.1	44.7
1936	89.9	65.1
1937	92.8	68.5
1938	97.3	65.1
1939	92.7	71.9
1940	95.3	59.7
1941	90.0	75.2
1942	100.0	97.6

る。また、漁獲生物名に関しては、まぐろ、かじき、 さめ、と種別になっていなかったり、具体的にクロマ グロ、マカジキ、ヨシキリザメのように標準和名で書 かれていたり、さらには両者が混在すらしている。そ こで、なるべく記載に忠実に入力したファイルをまず 作成し、次いで、操業位置、同航海の他の操業での記 述.同年前後もしくは前後年の同船の記述内容を参照 して、記入されていないはえ縄努力量 (鉢数、鈎数) に関しては推定し、「まぐろ」のように一般名で書か れた漁獲生物名に関しては推定できる場合には魚種名 (標準和名) に変更した。竿釣において努力量は針数 で記されており、未記入も多いが、現時点で未記入部 分の推定作業は行っていない。操業地点については. 地名もしくは地名+方向+距離 (例えば、潮岬 SE200 浬) で書かれていることも多く. 地名の位置が特定で きる場合には緯度・経度に直したが、「○○根」など のように位置の特定が困難な場合、および位置に記載 が無く、前後の日にも操業が無い場合にはデータとし ての使用を断念した。最終的に利用し得た操業数はは え縄で5.302操業(年間およそ16~25隻、400~1.000 操業), 竿釣で3.315操業(年間およそ7~18隻, 200 ~700操業) であった (Table 2)。漁獲量は、はえ縄、 竿釣ともに尾数で記載されており、漁獲重量および魚 体サイズは不明である。記載によっては漁獲物の大き さについて大、中、小などと付記してあるものもある が、その基準が不明であるため参照しなかった。

はえ縄操業

努力量および魚種別漁獲量の分布

はえ縄操業の操業数の分布を Fig. 10に示した。

1934年から1937年頃までは操業は主に日本近海、北緯20度以北の北西太平洋および南シナ海に分布しており、西部太平洋熱帯域では操業は行われていなかったが、1938年以降、西部太平洋の北緯20度から赤道付近に操業が広がり始め、1940年以降では東経155度以東の北西太平洋における操業は姿を消し、主漁場は北緯10度から赤道付近までの西部太平洋(ヤップ、パラオ周辺とミクロネシア周辺)に移行している。まぐろ類の漁獲尾数の分布を見ると(Fig. 11)、1937年までは北西太平洋におけるビンナガが主漁獲対象魚種であったが、その後、西部太平洋熱帯域に漁場が移るにしたがって、キハダが主対象になっていったことが伺える。このことは、調査船操業の漁獲物における種組成にもよく現れており、1939年以降ビンナガの比率が減少し、代わってキハグの比率が増加している(Fig. 12)。

「かつお・まぐろ総覧」によれば、昭和13年(1938

Table 2. 海洋調査要報に掲載されている水産試験場調査船のはえ縄および竿釣操業における隻数と操業数(利用可能と認められるデータのみ)

The number of vessels and operations recorded for longline (left) and pole and line (right) fishing of prefectural research vessels.

	はえ糸	电		勺
年	隻数	操業数	隻数	操業数
1934	16	339	13	341
1935	26	660	18	592
1936	24	783	17	647
1937	25	928	17	697
1938	23	637	11	246
1939	21	644	11	383
1940	19	573	6	214
1941	18	491	7	195
1942	7	247	0	0
合計	fall a	5,302	Telefit.	3,315

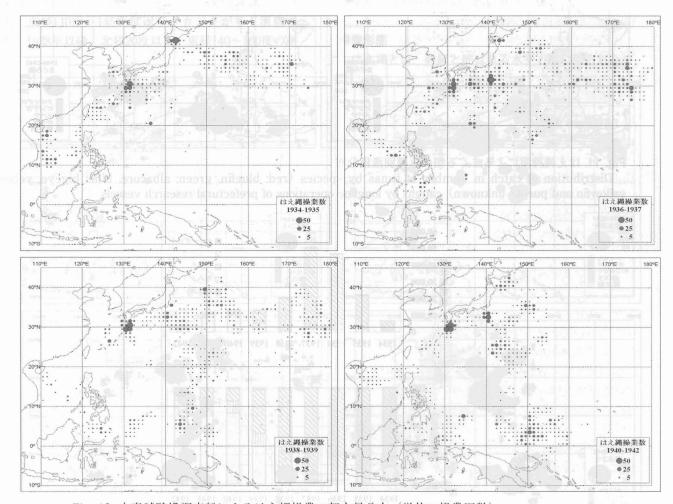


Fig. 10. 水産試験場調査船によるはえ縄操業の努力量分布(単位:操業回数) Distribution of the number of longline operations conducted by prefectural research vessels

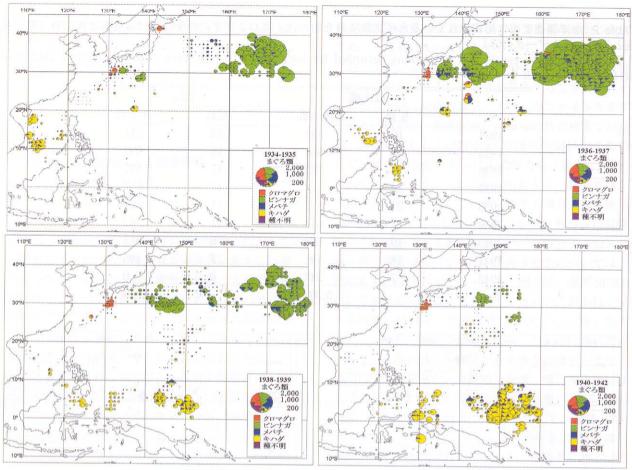


Fig. 11. はえ縄操業によるまぐろ類の魚種別漁獲分布

Distribution of catch in number of tunas by species (red: bluefin, green: albacore, blue: bigeye, yellow: yellowfin and purple: unknown) caught by longline operations of prefectural research vessels

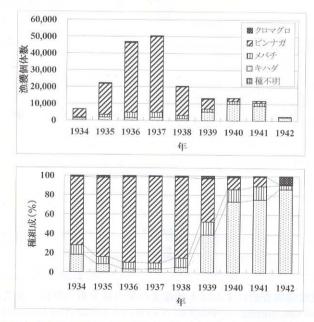


Fig. 12. はえ縄操業で漁獲されたまぐろ類における漁獲個体数(上図)と魚種比率(下図)の変化 Annual change of catch in number (upper figure) and species composition (lower figure) of tuna species (from the top of the legend, bluefin, albacore, bigeye, yellowfin and unknown) caught by the longline operation of prefectural research vessels.

年)、1~2隻の一般はえ縄漁船が南方に進出して、非常に良い漁獲(おそらくはキハダ主体)を得、翌14年には76隻のはえ縄漁船が北緯20度以南に出漁したとされている。昭和13年頃まで好調だったビンナガ缶詰の対米輸出が両国の関係悪化のために困難となり、もはやビンナガ漁場に固執する必要がなくなったことがこの南方への漁場移動を促したようである。したがって、試験船の操業分布は比較的迅速に一般船の漁場の動きを追随しているものと思われる。他のまぐろ類の漁獲分布についても触れておくと、クロマグロの漁獲がすべての年を通して九州南方沿岸で認められ、メバチに関しては漁獲量および漁獲に占める割合は低いものの、ほぼ全操業海域で漁獲が認められる。

Fig. 13にかじき類の魚種別漁獲量分布を示した。 漁獲量分布の特徴として、三陸沖の北緯35度~42度、 東経145度~155度および伊豆諸島近海の北緯30度~35 度、東経140度~145度付近でメカジキが多く漁獲され、1938年以降、北緯20度以南、東経140~160度の南 方の海域でクロカジキが主に漁獲されていることが伺える。その種組成を見ても(Fig. 14),漁場の南下とともに1939年頃からクロカジキの比率が増加していることがわかる。マカジキに関しては、主に北緯20度~40度の間で漁獲され、北緯30度以北ではメカジキとともに、30度以南ではクロカジキとともに漁獲されている。

Fig. 15にさめ類の魚種別漁獲量分布を示した。東経 140度~150度の北緯40度付近でネズミザメが、また北 緯30度~42度のメカジキが多獲されている海域でヨシキリザメが多く漁獲されていることがわかる。しかしながら、図中に黄色で示したとおり、さめ類に関しては種名が記載されていないことが多いため、特に東経 150度以東および北緯30度以南の種組成については不明確であり、同様に、種組成の年変化についても明瞭な傾向は認められない(Fig. 16)。

操業形態

はえ縄とは、幹縄と呼ばれる水平方向に張られたロ

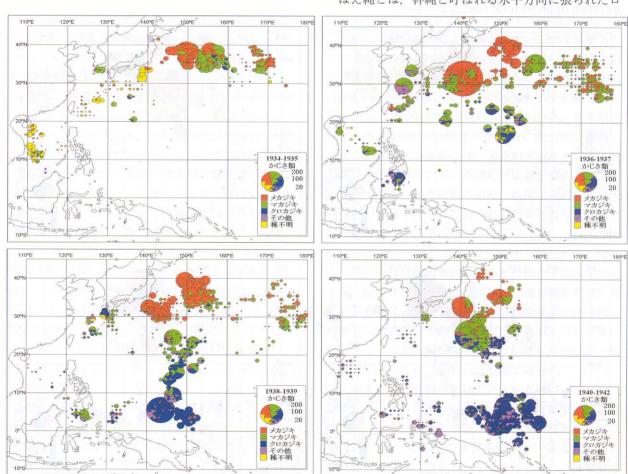


Fig. 13. はえ縄操業によるかじき類の魚種別漁獲分布

Distribution of catch in number of billfishes by species (red: swordfish, green: striped marlin, blue: blue marlin, pink: other marlin and yellow: unknown) caught by longline operations of prefectural research vessels

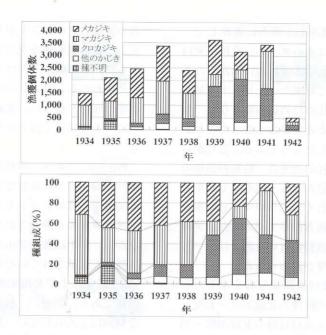


Fig. 14. はえ縄操業で漁獲されたかじき類における漁獲個体数(上図)と魚種比率(下図)の変化 Annual change of catch in number (upper figure) and species composition (lower figure) of billfish species (from the top of the legend, swordfish, striped marlin, blue marlin, other marlins and unknown) caught by the longline operation of prefectural research vessels.

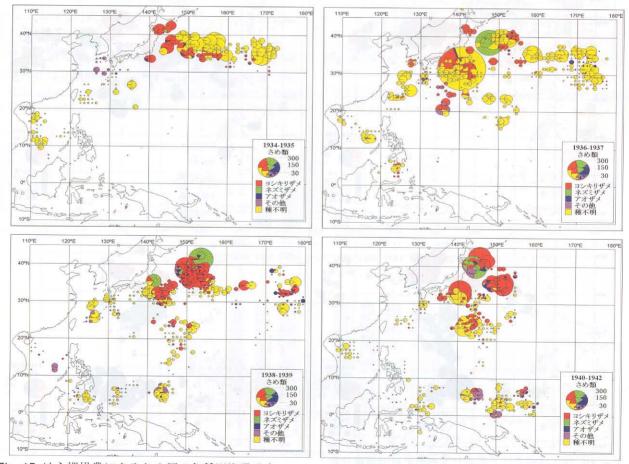


Fig. 15. はえ縄操業によるさめ類の魚種別漁獲分布

Distribution of catch in number of sharks by species (red: blue shark, green: salmon shark, blue: mako shark, pink: other sharks and yellow: unknown) caught by longline operations of prefectural research vessels

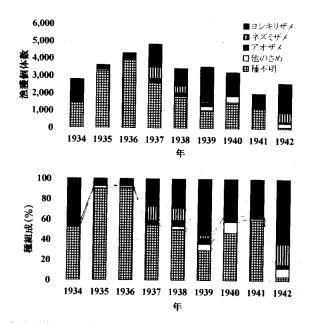


Fig. 16. はえ縄操業で漁獲されたさめ類における漁獲個体数(上図)と魚種比率(下図)の変化 Annual change of catch in number (upper figure) and species composition (lower figure) of where

Annual change of catch in number (upper figure) and species composition (lower figure) of shark species (from the top of the legend, blue shark, salmon shark, make shark, other sharks and unknown) caught by the longline operation of prefectural research vessels.

ープを浮玉から伸びた受縄によって懸垂し,その幹縄 から枝縄と呼ばれる先に釣鈎の着いた細い縄、もしく はテグスを多数吊り下げて魚を釣る漁法である。浮玉 から次の浮玉までの間を通常、1鉢という単位で呼び、 1 鉢あたりの枝縄数すなわち鈎数によって「何本付け - 1鉢あたり6鈎であれば6本付け)」、というように 長される。 1 鉢あたりに用いられる枝縄数(鈎数)や 技縄、受縄の長さ、間隔などによって、漁具の設置水 深が変わるため、それらの漁具構成は対象魚種や海域 によって異なるし、さらに年代によっても変化が認め られる。現在、近海・遠洋はえ縄操業で用いられてい る1鉢あたりの鈎数を対象魚種別に見ると、クロマグ 口とミナミマグロで8本前後,ビンナガでおよそ16本, メバチで15~20本、メカジキとさめ類で3~4本ほど である。この1鉢あたりの鈎数は1970年代半ばに大き な変化を示し, それ以前は 6 本以下が主流であったが. 特に熱帯域のメバチ漁場において,遊泳深度のより深 いメバチを効率よく漁獲するために10本付け以上のい わゆる"深縄"が用いられるようになった (Suzuki (t al., 1977).

戦前のはえ縄操業の方法について具体的に総説された資料は無いので、記載された調査船の操業データから、当時の操業形態について紹介する。もちろん、調査沿の操業がある程度、一般操業船の操業形態を反映しているであろう、という仮定が前提である。また、ここで紹介する操業情報については、未記入部分を補完した操業データは用いず、操業情報(鈎数、鉢数、操業

時刻など)が記載されていたデータのみを使用した。

Fig. 17に試験船のはえ縄調査において、1操業あた りに使われた鈎数の分布を示す。 1 操業で使われた鈎 数の範囲はおよそ100~2,000本であり、全体の約60% は600本以下である。現在,近海・遠洋はえ縄漁船で 使われる鈎数が1,700~3,000本、メカジキ・さめ類漁 場であれば3,000~4,000本であるのに比べれば極めて 少ない。海洋調査要報には、調査船データが記載され た全ての年ではないが、"委嘱船漁況調査報告"として、 かつお釣およびはえ縄船の漁獲,水揚げ金額,操業方 法などが航海単位でまとめられて紹介されている。そ れによれば、1操業で用いられる鈎数は、沿岸で300 ~1,500, 沖合・遠洋で1,000~2,000と見られる。使用 される鈎数は漁船の大きさにかなり依存するはずであ るが、漁船サイズ別の情報は無い。調査船の場合、現 在の調査船でも同様であるが、一般操業船とほぼ同レ ベルでの操業を行う船もあれば,調査が主で努力量自 体がかなり少ない船もあり,その鈎数から当時の一般 漁船の努力量を推し量るのは困難であろう。

1鉢あたりの釣鈎数を見ると、6本付けが圧倒的に多く全体の36%を占め、次いで2本付け16%、11本付け10%、4本および8本付けが約8%の順となっている(Fig. 18)。その分布を見ると、1~4本付け(大部分が2本付け)の多くが九州南方のクロマグロ漁を中心とした沿岸操業で多く用いられ、5~7本付け(多くが6本付け)が東経160度以西の本州沖合および南緯10度以南の南方漁場で、11本付け以上がビンナガの

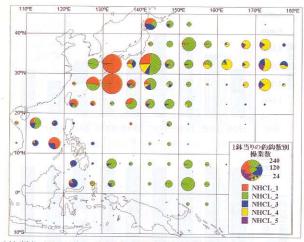


Fig. 17. 1 鉢あたりの枝縄数 (鈎数) 別に示したはえ縄操業数の分布 NHCL1: 1~4本付け、NHCL2: 5~7本付け、NHCL3: 8~10本付け、NHCL4: 11~16本付け、NHCL5: 17 本付け以上、

Distribution of the number of longline operation by the number of hooks between floats. NHCL1: 1-4, NHCL2: 5-7, NHCL3: 8-10, NHCL4: 11-16 and NHCL5: 17- hooks between floats.

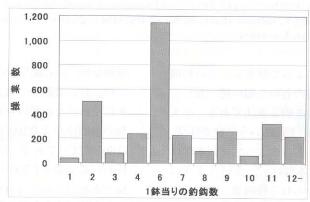


Fig. 18. 各 1 鉢あたりの釣鈎数で行われたはえ縄操業数 The number of longline operation by the number of hooks between float

主漁場である東経160度以東の北太平洋で用いられている。

今日のはえ縄操業は操業時間帯によって昼縄と夜縄に大別することができる。それぞれの典型的な操業時間帯をあげると、昼縄では午前2時~3時頃に投縄を開始し、午後2時~3時頃から10時間かけて揚縄を行い、夜縄では午後2時頃から投縄を行い、夜中の午前1時頃からやはり10時間ほどかけて揚縄を行う。いずれの操業においても、昼間もしくは夜間内だけで操業が完結するわけではなく、どちらの時間帯に長くに漁具の浸漬時間を設定するかの違いである。夜縄はメカジキおよびさめ類を狙った操業で用いられ、その短い枝縄と受け縄および少ない一鉢あたりの鈎数(3、4本付け)と合わせて、夜間に表層(40~70m)での漁獲を目的とし、昼縄は昼間により深い水深帯(70~300m)の漁獲を目的とすると言えよう。戦前の調査船における投縄開始時刻と揚縄開始時刻をプロットし

てみると (Fig. 19), 投縄開始が午前2時から10時, 揚縄開始が午前10時から翌日の午前4時の範囲の操業 と、投縄開始が午後3時から午前0時、揚縄開始が午 前4時から午後2時の範囲の操業に大別されることが わかる。前者が昼縄操業に、後者が夜縄操業に相当す ると思われるが、それぞれの時間帯の幅はかなり大き い。上記の投縄開始時間をもとに、昼縄、夜縄、その 他の操業に分類し、その分布を見ると (Fig. 20)、夜 縄の分布は、メカジキが多く漁獲されていた海域(三 陸沖と伊豆諸島近海, Fig. 13) にほぼ一致することが わかる。この海域はさめ類の好漁場でもあるため、メ カジキもしくはさめ類のどちらを主対象とした操業か はわからないが、少なくとも当時からそれらの魚種は 夜に多く漁獲されることが知られており、夜縄操業が 一般的に行われていたことが示唆される。ただし、そ れら3種類(昼縄、夜縄、その他)に分けられた各操 業で1鉢あたりの鈎数を観察すると (Fig. 21), 夜縄

操業では7本付け以上の頻度は低いものの、他の操業と同じく、6本付けが最も多く用いられており、特にメカジキが、より浅い層で(夜間に)漁獲されるという認識はあまり無かったのでないかと推察される。たごし、漁具の構成、たとえば枝縄や受け縄の長さなどが夜縄と昼縄で異なっていた可能性もあるので断定はごきない。

竿釣操業

はえ縄操業の場合とは異なり、竿釣では操業分布に 年変化は認められず、いずれの年においても操業は日 本周辺に限られている(Fig. 22)。Fig. 23にカツオの 漁獲尾数の分布を示したが、本種が主漁獲対象である ため、その分布は操業分布とほぼ等しくなる。カツオ およびまぐろ類の漁獲数およびその種組成を見ても、 漁獲の95%以上はカツオであり、まぐろ類の漁獲は取

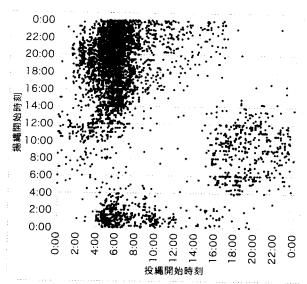


Fig. 19. 調査船のはえ縄操業における投縄開始および揚縄開始時刻の関係 Relationship of the start time of setting(X-axis)and hauling(Y-axis)longline gear

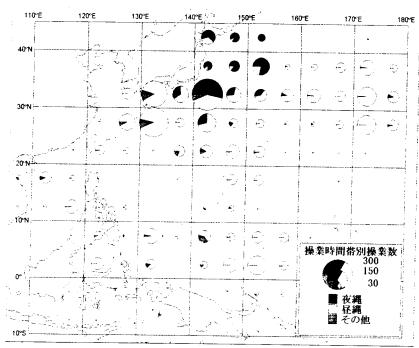


Fig. 20. 操業時間帯別操業数の分布

京縄:投縄開始時刻15:00~01:00,昼縄:01:00~11:00,その他11:00~15:00

Distribution of night setting (time of start setting gear: 15:00-01:00), day time setting (01:00-11:00) and other (11:00-15:00) longline operations.

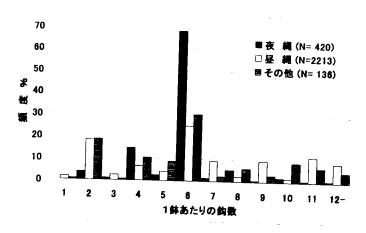


Fig. 21. 夜縄、昼縄およびその他の操業において用いられた1鉢あたりの釣鈎数の頻度% Frequency (%) of the number of hooks between floats used for night setting, day time setting and other longline operations.

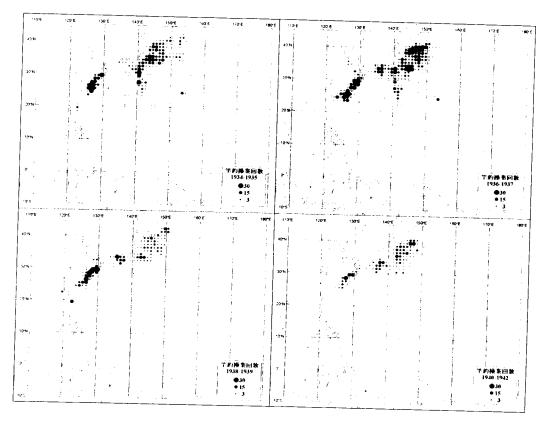


Fig. 22. 水産試験場調査船による竿釣操業の努力量分布(単位:操業回数) Distribution of the number of pole and line operations conducted by prefectural research vessels

るに足らない(Fig. 24)。一般かつお釣漁業は昭和10年(1935年)には南洋諸島にまで漁場を拡大し(「かつお・まぐろ総覧」)、パラオ、サイパン、トラック、ポナペ等を漁獲および加工の基地として操業を行い、昭和12年には3万4千トンの漁獲をあげていた(「南洋群島要覧」、「焼津水産史上巻」、「南興水産の歴史」)が、調査船の竿釣り操業はこれを追随していない。第一次世界大戦以後、日本領土となっていた南洋諸島に

おける水産業の振興はむしろ国策であったと思われるが、かつお漁業の主力は依然として日本近海にあり、あえて調査船が南方まで調査に出かけ、鮮度の落ちたカツオを本土に持ち帰る必然性がなかったのではないかと推察される。かつお竿釣り漁業の場合、その操業は昼間に限られるし、比較するべき漁具の情報もないので、ここでは解析は行わない。

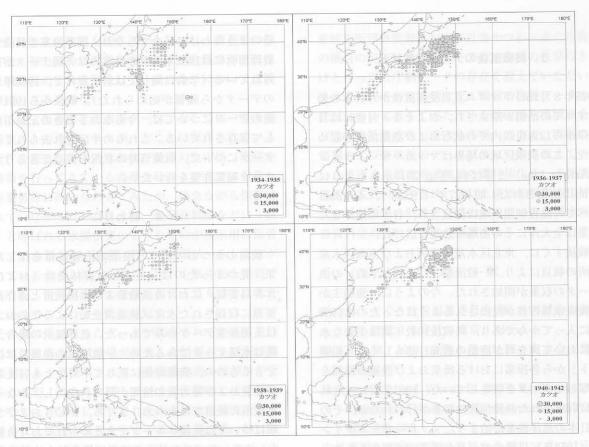


Fig. 23. 竿釣操業によるカツオ(Katsuwonus pelamis)の漁獲分布 Distribution of catch in number of skipjack tuna(Katsuwonus pelamis)caught by pole and line operations of prefectural research vessels

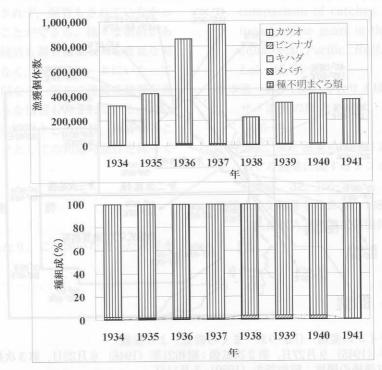


Fig. 24. 竿釣操業で漁獲されたかつお・まぐろ類における漁獲個体数(上図)と魚種比率(下図)の変化 Annual change of catch in number (upper) and species composition (lower figure) of skipjack and other tunas (from the top of the legend, skipjack, albacore, yellowfin, bigeye and unknown) caught by the pole and line operations of prefectural research vessels.

3. 終戦直後のデータ収集状況

1945年8月15日ポッダム宣言受諾直後から日本の船舶はすべての活動が禁止され、およそ1ヵ月後には日本沿岸から12海里以内での航行および漁業活動が認められた。この制限区域の境界はマッカーサー・ライン(McArthur Line)と呼ばれ、Fig. 25に示したように段階的に拡張された。昭和27年(1952年)、4月25日にすべての漁獲制限区域は開放され、日本の遠洋まぐろ漁業は全大洋にその漁場を急速に広げた。

終戦後すぐに、東北区水産研究所および南海区水産研究所の職員により、一般漁船(はえ縄と竿釣)の漁獲データの収集が開始された。今のように、漁船主から漁獲成績報告書が提出されるようになったのは1960年代に入ってからであり、終戦後10数年間は主要な水揚港において調査員が漁船の航海日誌もしくは「船頭ノート」から各操業における操業および漁獲の情報を書き写してデータを収集していた。1963年頃に、それまでに収集された漁獲情報の編纂が行われたが、その際、日本の遠洋漁業が始まったマッカーサー・ライン撤廃(1952年)以降のデータが優先的に編集された。

そのようなわけで、今でもなお、国際漁業委員会での資源解析には1952年以降の日本のはえ縄データが用いられている(竿釣に関しては若干遅れて、1968年以降のデータから編纂が始められた)。戦後から1951年以前のデータについては、今もなお手書きの記録用紙として保存されている。これらの半ば忘れ去られてきたデータについて、収集当時の状況を確認できるうちにデータ編纂作業を行いたい。

4. 終わりに

戦前のかつお・まぐろ漁業の漁獲情報を探した結果、見つかったのは、上述した農林統計(および南洋群島要覧)における漁船および水揚統計と海洋調査要報に収録された水産試験場調査船による竿釣およびはえ縄操業データのみであった。農林統計の場合、漁獲は水揚データであるため、一般漁船の漁獲量は把握できるものの、資源評価に際して不可欠とも言える漁獲位置および努力量の情報が得られないし、少なくとも戦前の統計ではかつお、まぐろ、かじきおよび必類については魚種グループでまとめられており魚種別(メバチ、キハダなど)の情報は得られない。一方、

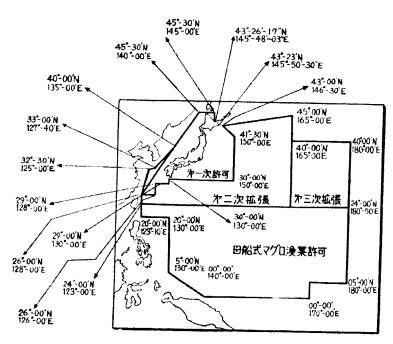


Fig. 25. マッカーサーラインの変遷 (「かつお・まぐろ総覧」より転載)

第 1 次拡張:昭和20年(1945) 9 月27日,第 2 次拡張:昭和21年(1946) 6 月22日,第 3 次拡張:昭和24年(1949) 9 月19日,母船式マグロ漁場の開放:昭和25年(1950) 5 月11日

Stepwise extension of the restricted Japanese fishing areas outlined by the MacArthur Line. 1st: 27th September 1945, 2nd: 22nd June 1946, 3rd: 19th September 1949, and the release of tropical fishing ground for the mother-ship longline fishery: 11th May 1950.

調金船データは年数も10年ほどと短いし、調査船の操業方法、努力量の地理的分布、および釣獲率がどれほど 般漁船のそれを反映しているのか、については疑問金残らざるを得ない。

そこで、魚種ごとの水揚データ、もしくは一般漁船の湿業ごとの漁獲データが、どこかに保存されている可能性を探るべく、清水および焼津の魚市場、戦前から湿業を行ってきている漁業会社およびすでに退職した漁業者等に問い合わせてみたが、残念ながら保存はされていなかった。たとえば、漁業資料館などに「浜帳」と呼ばれる水揚伝票のようなものが展示用に保管されているし、古い漁家に昔の「船頭ノート」などが眠っているかもしれないが、いずれも断片的な情報であろうし、資源解析での使用に耐えうるものとは考えがたい。

その他に系統だったデータが保存されている可能性 としては、各水産試験場が収集した情報および海洋調 古要報にも一部使用されている漁業無線の情報等が考 えられるが、これらに関してはまだ直接的には確認し ていない。1953年に発行された南海区水産研究所報告 第1号に、既往の資料からまぐろはえ縄漁業、特に戦 前の漁場および漁況についてまとめられているが(中 村、1953)、そこで使われているデータも10数年間の 調査船のデータのみであることからも、一般漁船の操 業情報が、いかに収集されず、保管もされていなかっ たのかをうかがい知ることができる。様々な制約があ るとはいっても、農林統計も調査船データも貴重な資 料であることは間違いなく、調査船データにいたって は、各層水温や操業時間など、現在の漁獲成績報告書 こも含まれていないような情報も含まれている。今後. これらのデータを戦後のデータとの比較、解析するこ とによって、そのデータとしての利用可能性を探って いきたい。

謝辞

本稿をまとめるにあたり、ご校閲いただいた遠洋水

産研究所浮魚資源部および近海かつお・まぐろ資源部の職員の方々に深謝する。また、今回の仕事のきっかけとなった公庁船データの存在を教えていただいた中央水産研究所の渡邊朝生氏、戦前の漁獲データの保存状況について教えていただいた焼津漁業協同組合および株式会社清水魚(清水魚市場)の方々、戦前の漁業情報および終戦後のデータ収集について教えていただいた遠洋水産研究所元職員の藁科侑生氏、本間操氏、塩浜利夫氏、田中有氏、元はえ縄漁船船頭の川村春夫氏、統計資料の収集にご協力いただいた農林水産省図書資料室の方々に心から感謝する。

汝 就

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Appendix Table 1. 本報で参照した統計資料の一覧 List of statistical bulletins cited in this paper

名称	出版年	統計年	編者
南洋群島要覧	1932~1943	昭和6年~昭和17年	南洋庁
農林省累年統計表	1955	明治1年~昭和28年	農林省農林経済局統計調査部
漁獲量累年統計表	1960	大正元年~昭和33年	農林省統計調査部
第1次農林省統計表	1926	大正13年	農林大臣官房統計課
~	~	~	
第18次農林省統計表	1942	昭和16年	農林大臣官房統計課
第1次農商省統計表	1943	昭和17年	農商大臣官房統計課
第2次農商省統計表	1944	昭和18年	農商大臣官房統計課
第11次農商務統計表	1896	明治27年	農商務大臣官房統計課
~	~	~	
第40次農商務統計表	1925	大正12年	農商務大臣官房統計課
海洋調査要報52報	1934	昭和8年1~6月	水産試験場
~	~	~	
海洋調査要報71報	1943	昭和17年7~12月	水産試験場

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~	~	~	
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海洋調查要報52報	1934	昭和8年1~6月	水産試験場
~	~	~	•
海洋調査要報71報	1943	昭和17年7~12月	水産試験場

水研センター研報、第13号、35-77、平成16年 Bull, Fish, Res. Agen. No. 13, 35-77, 2004

博士号論文

Studies on molecular me

Abstract Deep-sea fish distrib depths encounter pressures t pressures by deep-sea fish is proteins. However, structural have not been well elucidated underlying adaptation of deep fish for this study, the author fish Coryphaenoides using the genes. The trees showed nev groups, abyssal and non-abyss ing the mutation rate of mitoc abyssal Coryphaenoides was c suggests that hydraulic press marine environment. Second. as a model protein to elucidat sures, from two abyssal Coryt the author identified three an distinguished these abyssal a nally, the author examined by makes possible for a -actin of found that the substitutions o and Ca2+ from being influence results in a much smaller char substitution of V54A or L67P tion and has a role in maintain gether, these results indicate can adaptively alter the pressi

Key Words: deep-sea fish, hig genetic tree

Contents

Introduction

²⁰⁰⁴年 8月 6 日受理 (Received on August 6, 2004 ・中央水産研究所 〒236-8648 神奈川県横浜市全跡 (Marine Productivity Division National Research I 注:東京大学都在学位論文(掲載に際し投稿要領に)

The search for Japanese tuna-fishery data from before and just after the Pacific War

太平洋戦争以前および終戦直後の日本のまぐろ漁業データの探索

(Taiheiyou sensou izen oyobi shuusen chokugo no nihon no maguro gyogyou deeta no tansaku)

Hiroaki Okamoto

National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries 5-7-1, Shimizu-Orido, Shizuoka 424-8633, Japan okamoto@affrc.go.jp

Original citation: Okamoto, H. 2004. Search for the Japanese tuna fishing data before and just after World War II. Bull. Fish. Res. Agen.

13:15-34 [in Japanese, with an English abstract]

Translated from Japanese by John R. Bower (Hokkaido University) for the Pelagic Fisheries Research Program, Joint Institute for Marine & Atmospheric Research, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1000 Pope Road, MSB 312, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, July 2005.

1. Introduction

In international fishery-management and resource-evaluation organizations such as the IOTC (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission) in the Indian Ocean, ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) in the Atlantic Ocean, IATTC (Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission) in the eastern Pacific Ocean, ISC (Interim Scientific Committee for Tunas in the North Pacific) in the North Pacific Ocean, and the SCTB (Standing Committee on Tuna and Billfish) in the central western North Pacific, researchers from member nations meet and conduct annual resource evaluations of tunas, billfishes and other fish groups. There are various analysis techniques, but standardized CPUE (catch per unit effort), especially longline CPUE, is often used as a convenient method to observe changes in stock size (abundance) of the target resources.

The Japanese longline fishery took the lead in the world and advanced into pelagic areas from 1952, and during the first half of the 1960's, operations were carried out on the main fishing grounds in all oceans (Kamimura, 1966). The fishery covered a large area, and the reliability of the data collected in the fishery are high, so Japanese longline fishing data have played an important role in resource assessment. The pelagic tuna fisheries of Japan began largely after postwar fishery-zone restrictions (*i.e.*, the MacArthur line) were abolished in 1952, so catch data after 1952 have been compiled and used for resource analyses. But this does not mean that there were no tuna fisheries before this time.

Myers and Worm (2003) caused controversy among fishery-resource researchers in Japan and throughout the world when they theorized, based on changes in CPUE, that the biomass of large pelagic fishes decreased abruptly after the growth of pelagic fisheries following World War II. Catch amounts on the main fishing grounds of many tuna fisheries before the war, though smaller than those after the war, were still considerable. To accurately understand how current resource conditions vary from unexploited conditions, catch data must be traced as far back in time as possible, but there are no data sets from before and just after the war that can be used for resource analyses.

The Pelagic Fisheries Research Program (PFRP) convened a workshop at the University of Hawaii during 9-11 December 2003 on the topic of "Data Rescue", and Japanese researchers were requested to present the current state of tuna-fishery data in Japan from before the war. Just before I received this request, I became aware of catch data collected by research vessels from prefectural fisheries experimental stations [henceforth "prefectural research vessels"] from about 1932 to the start of the Pacific War that were published in the semiannual periodical "Data Record of Oceanographic Observations", which began publication around 1918, and began to examine the usability of these data. After searching for and arranging usable data from before and just after the war, I attended the PFRP workshop. The present report summarizes the content of my presentation at this workshop.

Many of the descriptions of the historical background of the tuna fisheries that appear in this report come from the "Skipjack and tuna overview" (The Skipjack and Tuna Overview Editing Committee (Ed.), 1963) and "The Yaizu marine fishery history - Volume 1" (The Yaizu Marine Fishery History Editing Committee (Ed.), 1981). Statistical data used in this paper are listed in the Appendix Table 1.

2. Tuna catch data from before the Pacific War

1) "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" 2

The "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" contains Japan's official statistics related to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries compiled by today's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Minister's Secretariat, Statistics Department. It dates back to 1867, but fish-catch statistics were not included until 1894. Statistics on the number of fishing vessels for different sized vessels and different vessel types were recorded from 1894, and the number of vessels for different

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¹ Japan is divided into 47 prefectures, which are administrative districts about the area of a county in the United States.

² Japanese name: "Nourin toukei".

types of fisheries was added from 1905. The data for each year were summarized in statistical tables 1-2 years after the data were collected, and the name of these tables has changed over time as follows: the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce Statistical Table (1884-1923), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Statistical Table (1924-41, 1944-77), Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce Statistical Table (1942-3), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Statistical Table (1978-present).

In the tables, detailed statistics are recorded for each prefecture and different fishery types for each year, and the annual totals for several previous years are also shown for comparison, but to look through data collected over a long period requires going through many bulky statistical tables. For this reason, five kinds of annual total statistical tables were published during 1932-55, and updated annual total catch statistics were reported in the "Reference Table" of the 1961 and 1968-76 editions of the "Annual Report of Catch Statistics on Fishery and Aquaculture" that handled only marine-product statistics from 1912 to the most recent year, and in the 1977-1979 and 1984-2001 editions from 1926 to the most recent year. However, in the present report, I refer to the statistical table in each year as much as possible because in the "Annual Report of Catch Statistics on Fishery and Aquaculture", the catch for each fish species was not separated into separate fishery types and only the annual total value is listed. I present fishing-vessel number and fish-landing statistics concerned mainly with tuna fisheries. Total values for each prefecture are also described in each year's statistical table, but in the present report, I used the total annual national values of fishing-vessel numbers and landings.

Before the Pacific War, Japan occupied overseas areas in Russia, Guandong Territory³, Korea, Taiwan, and the South Sea Islands, and the fishery information described in the statistical tables at that time distinguished between catch data from the Japanese mainland (Japan proper) and those from the occupied territories. For resource

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³ Guandong (Kwantung) Territory was located on the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula in southern Manchuria.

analysis, it is clearly desirable to include catch data from the overseas territories, however in many cases, the information recorded in the occupied territories (excluding Russia) by the Guandong Government, Government-General of Korea, Government-General of Taiwan, and the South Seas Agency include only the total catch amount and total money amount, and the breakdown according to species is uncertain (Annual Fishery Catch Statistical Table, 1960). In this paper, I discuss fishing-vessel and fish-catch information from only the Japanese mainland. "Offshore" or "pelagic" catches in this report refer to catches made by vessels over 5 gross tons in the Pelagic Fishery 1 (1912-1917), Pelagic Fishery 1 (Mainland offshore) (1918-1929), and Mainland Offshore Pelagic Fishery (1930-1940) categories in the statistical tables (Annual Fishery Catch Statistical Table, 1960).

Since there is no information on vessel number or catch amount from Okinawa Prefecture from 1944, and information from this prefecture is not included in statistical tables during the post-war occupation (which ended in 1972), data from this prefecture are not included in the vessel-number and catch data in this paper.

Fishing-vessel number

Information is available on the number of different size classes of vessels from 1894 and the number of vessels in different types of pelagic fisheries from 1905.

Vessels were classified as motorized or non-motorized, but the number of vessels of each size class for each fishery type was not recorded. Because vessel size-class data in which the fishery type is not known is of limited use, here, the vessel number according to the fishery type in the offshore and pelagic fisheries is described.

Although data on the vessel number according to the fishery type were compiled beginning in 1905, the fishery classification type used from 1915 is nearly the same as the one now used, so information after 1915 was used in this report.

Figure 1 shows the changes in the number of motorized and non-motorized (*i.e.*, human-powered and sailing) vessels in the offshore (pelagic) fisheries. In 1915, there were 2,300 vessels, and the numbers of motorized and non-motorized vessels were about equal, but after that, the number of motorized vessels increased rapidly, and

the number of non-motorized vessels gradually decreased. In 1930, there were 9,258 vessels, of which 8,660 (93%) were motorized. This motorization of vessels was seen to play a large role in the development of the modern offshore and pelagic fisheries. In the skipjack angling fishery, the creation of the first vessel with an engine can be traced back to the construction of the Fuji Maru for the Shizuoka Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station in 1906. The number of motorized vessels in the skipjack angling fishery reached about 1,600 in 1923, but decreased to 900 in 1931, and then remained fairly stable. In the longline fishery, motorization of vessels began around 1907 and increased quickly after the start of the Taisho period⁴. Near the end of this period, about 90% of the vessels were motorized, and the number of vessels in 1929 exceeded 2,000. The fishing grounds in the longline fishery for tunas generally occurred offshore of the skipjack angling grounds, and the motorization of vessels caused the longline fishery to develop rapidly. It is guessed that the decrease in number of skipjack angling vessels that occurred at the end of the Taisho period resulted when some of these vessels were converted to longline vessels, but there is no conclusive evidence to support this conjecture.

Catch (landing) amounts

Catch data were not collected for individual species until 1951, so in this report, catches related to the tuna fisheries were classified into the following groups: Skipjacks, Tunas, Billfishes and Sharks. The Skipjacks include the skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis), frigate tuna (Auxis thazard) and bullet tuna (Auxis rochei), and might also include the kawakawa (Eutynnus affinis) and striped bonito (Sarda orientalis). Individual species in this group were totaled separately in some statistical tables before 1951, but in the present report, the catches in this group are combined, and the total values for the group are shown. Because the fishing grounds in those days were mainly limited to the central western Pacific Ocean north of the equator, the Tunas are thought to include the northern bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus (does not

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⁴ Taisho period = 1912-1926

include Atlantic bluefin tuna)), albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), and the Billfishes are thought to include the swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*), Indo-Pacific blue marlin (*Makaira mazara*), black marlin (*Makaira indica*), Indo-Pacific sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*), and shortbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus angustirostris*). Sharks caught in the offshore and pelagic fisheries included mainly the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*), and thresher sharks (Family Alopidae), and those caught in the coastal fishery are thought to include mainly small coastal species such as the starspotted smooth-hound (*Mustelus manazo*) and the piked dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

Figures 2, 4, 6 and 8 show the changes in catches of the Skipjacks, Tunas, Billfishes and Sharks during 1894-1951. During 1894-1911 and 1941-51, the catch data for each fishery type are uncertain, but during 1912-23, coastal-fishery data are separated from offshore-fishery data, and during 1924-40, the offshore-fishery catch data were recorded for each fishery type. In 1894-1911, there is no information on the fishery type, but it is guessed that most catches occurred in the coastal fishery. To compare catches before the war with those in the pelagic fisheries that developed rapidly after 1952, I examined annual variations in catches of each group in all oceans and in the Pacific Ocean after 1952 using statistics published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (Figs. 3, 5, 7, and 9). For this analysis, I used the following statistics downloaded from the FAO home page:

http://www.fao.org/fi/statist/FISOFT/FISHPLUS.asp#Features Ftp.fao.org/fi/stat/windows/fishplus/capdet.zip (1.6 Mb)

Skipjacks (Fig. 2): Before 1914, annual catches of this group, which occurred mainly in the coastal fishery, were 30,000-50,000 tons, but after the development of an offshore fishery, catch amounts increased to 60,000-80,000 tons in 1915-1935 and reached over 100,000 tons in 1936-1940. In the offshore fishery, almost all of the

catches were made in the skipjack angling fishery. Catches of this group fell to 20,000 tons in 1945 at the end of the war, but then rapidly increased, and catch amounts in the Pacific Ocean reached around 300,000 tons during the first half of the 1970's (Fig. 3).

Tunas (Fig. 4): Through about 1918, this group was caught in a coastal fishery, and total annual catches did not exceed 20,000 tons, but they increased rapidly with the development of an offshore fishery and exceeded 60,000 tons in 1929. In the offshore fishery during the second half of the 1920's and the first half of the 1930s, most of the catches were made using longlines, and less than 20% was made using driftnets. During and after the war, annual catches fell to on the order of 10,000 tons, but in the first half of the 1960's, catches in the Pacific Ocean rapidly increased to 300,000 tons (Fig. 5).

Billfishes (Fig. 6): Billfish statistics are scantier than those for the Skipjacks, Tunas and Sharks, and they first appeared in the statistical tables in 1922. Catches are thought to have increased considerably in the offshore longline fishery in the first half in 1920's, however through 1940, catch data from only the coastal fishery were reported (there are no data for different fishery types), and after 1941, the combined catches in the coastal and offshore fisheries are shown (the maximum was about 9,000 tons). Catch amounts in 1944, 1945 and 1949 are uncertain. After the war, annual catches of this group increased rapidly, and in 1962 and 1963, catches in the Pacific Ocean reached 80,000 tons, but afterwards, they began to decrease, and in 1975, the catch was about 40,000 tons (Fig. 7).

Sharks (Fig. 8): Currently, it would be hard to call sharks a popular food fish, except for their use in fish-paste products (*i.e.*, fish cakes), but before the war, when freezing and cold-storage facilities were not common in ordinary life, sharks seem to have been a more familiar food fish than they are now, and at that time, shark fin was an important export to China (Tarumoto, 1984). As a result, the catch statistics for this group seem to have been collected in similar detail to those collected for the Skipjacks

and Tunas. Until about 1908, annual catches were about around 4,000 tons, but after the development of an offshore fishery, the catch reached roughly 60,000 tons in 1929. In the offshore fishery, sharks were caught mainly using longlines, driftnets and offshore trawls, and for about 10 years from 1929, most of the catches were made using offshore trawls. Since offshore trawls are a kind of bottom trawl, it is guessed that these operations were targeting small sharks. In 1945, the catch fell to 27,000 tons, but then rapidly increased and reached about 120,000 tons in 1949 (Fig. 9). Catches then began to decrease and in 1975 reached about 40,000 tons, which is similar to catch amounts in the early Showa period⁵. The decrease in catches from about 1950 is thought to have originated from a decline in longline catches in the offshore fishery (especially off northern Japan) (Tarumoto, 1984) and a decrease in the retention of pelagic species (esp. the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)) accompanying the expansion of the longline fishing grounds to distant waters. In the Tunas, a large difference was observed between catches in all oceans and catches in the Pacific Ocean from the first half in 1950's when the longline fishery advanced beyond the Pacific Ocean (i.e., into the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean), but almost no difference occurred between these two catches in the Sharks, which confirms that few Sharks were retained in the distant-water longline fishery.

2) Operation information from prefectural research vessels

Described content and problem

As mentioned above, data from pole-and-line and longline fishing conducted by prefectural research vessels (*e.g.*, number of operation days, location, sea surface temperature, effort quantity, bait, and catch amount) were recorded in the "Data Record of Oceanographic Observations" (#52-71) during 1933-42. During 1918-51, this bulletin was published semiannually by the College of Fishery ("Suisan Koshujo") and fishery experimental stations (laboratories) before the war, and by the Tokai

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⁵ Showa period = 1926-1989

Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory after the war from issue #73, and, as its name suggests, this publication summarized the results of oceanographic observations and investigations. Generally, catch statistics used by fishery management committees are divided into offloading statistics represented in the above-mentioned "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" and into catch amount and effort data from catch-result reports in which the catch time, location, and amount are specified. This experimental catch information from the prefectural research vessels is the oldest systemized catch and effort quantity data, as far as I know. But, essential data such as catch position and effort quantity were often not recorded (Table 1), and the data recorded for each vessel, especially the description forms used to record the catches, were not always standardized. Only the main target species caught during the cruises were listed at the top of the catch-results table, so it is not clear if non-target species were caught or if the catches were not recorded. In addition, the fish names were not classified into "tunas", "billfishes" and "sharks"; rather, they were written using the Japanese standard names (e.g., bluefin tuna, striped marlin, blue shark), and furthermore, group names and species names were sometimes mixed. First, a file was made by inputting the records as faithfully as possible, and next, the operation position, descriptions of other nearby operations and the description content of the same vessel from the previous or following year were referred to estimate unrecorded longline effort quantities (basket number, hook number). Fish names written using general names such as "tuna" were changed to species name (standard Japanese name) when they could be estimated. The effort quantity for pole-and-line fishing was described as the number of hooks; there were many unfilled entries, and at this stage, I did not make estimates for the unfilled entries. Many of the operation sites were recorded as just the site name or as the site name, direction and distance (e.g., Cape Shiono, SE, 200 nautical miles). When the position of the place name could be specifically identified, I determined its latitude and longitude, but in cases when it was difficult to determine the position or when there was no position entry, if there was no operation on the previous or following day, that datum was abandoned. Data from 5,302 longline operations (about 16-25 vessels per year and 400-1,000 operations per year) and 3,315

pole-and-line operations (about 7-18 vessels per year and 200-700 operations per year) were recorded (Table 2). Catch amounts in both the longline and pole-and-line fishery were recorded as the numbers of fish caught, but the catch weights and fish sizes are not known. Additional notes on catch amounts such as "large", "medium" and "small" sometimes appeared in the records, but since the standards used are uncertain, these notes were ignored.

Longline operations

Distribution of effort quantity and catch of each species

Figure 10 shows the distribution of longline operations. From 1934 to about 1937, they were conducted mainly near Japan, in the Northwest Pacific north of 20°N and in the South China Sea, but not in the tropical western Pacific. But after 1938, operations began to expand in the western Pacific between 20°N and the equator, and after 1940, operations stopped in the Northwest Pacific east of 155°E, and the main fishing grounds shifted to the western Pacific between the equator and 10°N near Yap, Palau, and Micronesia. The catch distribution of Tunas (Fig. 11) shows that through 1937, the main target species was albacore in the Northwest Pacific, but after that, the fishing grounds moved to the tropical western Pacific, and yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) became the target species. This change is also clearly seen in the species composition of the prefectural research vessel operations (Fig. 12), which shows that after 1939, the ratio of albacore decreased and the ratio of yellowfin tuna increased. According to the "Skipjack and tuna overview" in 1938, 1-2 longline fishing vessels advanced to the south and reported very good catches (probably of mainly yellowfin tuna), and in the following year (1939), 76 longline vessels fished in the area south of 20°N. Around 1938, the exportation of canned albacore to the United States became difficult due to deteriorating relations between the U.S. and Japan. As a result, fishers no longer felt tied to the albacore fishing grounds, which appears to have stimulated the fishing ground shift to the south. Accordingly, the operation areas of the prefectural research vessels seem to have quickly followed the movement of the fishing grounds. As for the other tuna species, in all years, bluefin tuna was caught off the south coast

of Kyushu Island, and bigeye tuna was caught in almost all operation areas, although the catch and proportion it composed of the total catch were low.

Figure 13 shows the catch distribution of billfishes by species. The striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*) was caught mainly near 35-42°N, 145-155°E off Sanriku⁶ and 30-35°N, 140-145°E near the Izu Islands⁷, and after 1938, the Indo-Pacific blue marlin (*Makaira mazara*) was caught mainly south of 20°N and at 140-160°E. The change in species composition over time shows that the ratio of Indo-Pacific blue marlin increased with the southward movement of fishing ground from about 1939 (Fig. 14). The striped marlin was caught mainly at 20-40°N; north of 30°N, it was caught together with swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), and south of 30°N, it was caught together with Indo-Pacific blue marlin.

Figure 15 shows the catch distribution of sharks by species. The salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*) was caught mainly near 40°N, 140-150°E, and the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) was caught mainly near 30-42°N, 140-150°E (where the swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) was also abundant). However, since species names of the sharks were often not recorded (unidentified sharks are shown in yellow in Fig. 15), the species composition is not clear, especially east of 150°E and south of 30°N, and no clear annual variation in the species composition can be seen (Fig. 16).

Operation form

Longline fishing gear comprises float lines that connect floats to a horizontal rope called a "main line" from which hang a large number of ropes called "branch lines" with hooks attached to their ends. The interval between floats is called a "basket", and the number of branch lines (*i.e.*, the hook number) per basket is referred to in Japanese as "nan-b/pon zuke" (e.g., "6-pon zuke" if there are 6 hooks per basket). Since the water depth of the fishing gear changes according to the number of branch

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⁶ Sanriku covers the coastal area of northeast Honshu Island.

⁷ The Izu Islands occur southeast of the Izu Peninsula on Honshu Island.

⁸ Japanese name: "hachi"

lines, the lengths of the branch line and the float line, and the interval space per basket, the fishing gear composition differed depending on the target species and the fishing area. In addition, the gear configuration changed over time. The numbers of hooks per basket currently used in nearshore and offshore longline operations are around 8 for northern bluefin tuna and southern bluefin tuna, about 16 for albacore, 15-20 for bigeye tuna and about 3-4 or swordfish and sharks. The number of hooks per basket showed a large change in the mid-1970's; before then, most operations used fewer than 6 hooks per basket, but on the bigeye tuna fishing grounds in the tropics, a so-called "deep longline" with more than 10 attached hooks was also used to efficiently catch bigeye tuna, which has a deeper swimming depth (Suzuki *et al.*, 1977).

There is no literature that concretely reviews the longline methods used before the war, so the fishing operations in those days are introduced here using operation data from the prefectural research vessels. This assumes, of course, that the research-vessel operations reflected to some extent those of the fishing vessels. In the operation information introduced here, only the operation data that were originally recorded (hook number, basket number, operation time, etc.) were used.

Figure 17 shows the distribution of longline investigations conducted by research vessels based on the number of hooks used per operation. The range of hook numbers used per operation was roughly 100-2,000, and in about 60% of the operations, fewer than 600 were used. The number of hooks currently used in nearshore and offshore waters by longline vessels is 1,700-3,000, which is less than the 3,000-4,000 hooks used on the swordfish- and shark-fishing grounds. In "Data Record of Oceanographic Observations", not all years of research vessel data are described, but in the "Fishing Report of Commissioned Vessel Research", the commercial skipjack pole-and-line and longline catches, the unloading amount of money, and operation method, etc., are summarized. The hook number used per longline operation was 300-1,500 in inshore waters and 1,000-2,000 in offshore waters and the open sea. The number of hooks used will depend considerably on the size of the vessel, but there is no information for separate size classes of the vessels. For the research vessels, similar to current research vessels, there are some vessels that carry out operations at about the

same level as commercial fishing vessels, but there are others with considerably small effort quantity, so it is difficult to guess the effort quantity of the general fishing vessels in those days based on the hook number of the research vessels.

The number of hooks per basket most commonly used was 6 (used in 36% of the operations), followed by 2 (16%), 11 (10%), and 4 and 8 (both 8%) (Fig. 18). A total of 1-4 hooks (mostly 2) were often used in the coastal fishery for bluefin tuna off southern Kyushu, 5-7 (mostly 6) were used offshore of Honshu west of 160° E and at the southern fishing grounds south of 10° S, and >11 were used in the North Pacific on the main fishing ground for albacore east of 160° E.

Current longline operations can be roughly divided into day and night operations based on the operation time. Setting of the daytime longline begins around 2:00-3:00 a.m., and line retrieval begins from 2:00-3:00 p.m. and lasts for 10 hours. In the night operation, the line is set from around 2 p.m., and line retrieval begins from about 1:00 a.m. and lasts for 10 hours ("day" and "night" here refer to the main periods when the lines were immersed.). Night operations target the swordfish (X. gladius) and sharks using short branch lines and float lines, and a small number of hooks per basket (3-4). At night, the gear is used to target fishes in the surface layer (40-70 m), while daytime operations target fishes in deeper waters (70-300 m). For research vessels before the war, a plot of longline setting start time with the longline retrieval start time shows that operations can be roughly divided into two groups: one in which the beginning of setting ranged from 2:00 to 10:00 a.m. and the beginning of retrieval ranged from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 a.m. (of the following day), and another in which the beginning of the setting time ranged between 3:00 p.m. and midnight and the beginning of the retrieval time ranged between 4:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. (Fig. 19). The former seemed to correspond to day operations and the latter to night operations, but the width of each time zone is considerably large. Based on these start times, the operations were divided into three groups: "day", "night" and "other". Figure 20 shows that the distribution of "night" operations agrees roughly with the sea area where swordfish was mainly caught (off Sanriku and near the Izu Islands, Fig. 13). Since this area is also a favorable fishing ground for sharks, it is not clear if these operations

were targeting sharks or swordfish, but it is clear that those fish species were caught mainly at night, and it suggests that "night" operations were commonly carried out. As in the "day" and "other" operations, most "night" operations used 6 lines per basket (Fig. 21), and it is guessed that at that time, it was not yet recognized that swordfish could be effectively caught at shallow depths during the night. However, this assertion is not possible, because the composition of the fishing gear, such as the length of the branch line and the float line, might have differed between the "day" and "night" operations.

Pole-and-line fishing operations

Unlike the longline fishery, the pole-and-line fishery was limited to waters around Japan in all years, and the operation distribution showed no annual variation (Fig. 22). The catch distribution of skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) is shown in Fig. 23, and since this was the target species, the catch distribution is similar to the operation distribution. Skipjack tuna composed over 95% of all tunas caught, and few species from the Tuna group were caught (Fig. 24). The skipjack fishing grounds expanded to the South Sea Islands in 1935 ("Skipjack and tuna overview"), operations were carried out making Palau, Saipan, Truk and Ponape the fishing and processing base, and in 1937, 34,000 tons was caught ("Industrial Outline of Tropical Pacific Islands", "The Yaizu marine fishery history - Volume 1", "A footprint of the Nanko-Suisan Co., Ltd."), but the research vessel pole-and-line fishing operation did not follow this movement. There appears to have been a national policy to promote fisheries in the areas of the South Sea Islands that became Japanese territory after World War I, but most of the skipjack fishery remained located near Japan. Therefore, the research vessels did not go to the tropical fishing grounds to catch skipjack, which they could not bring back to Japan in fresh condition. Here, I did not analyze the skipjack pole-and-line fishing gear and fishing method because the fishery was limited to daytime operations, and there is no comparative information available on the fishing gear.

3. Data collection situation just after the end of the war

All activity by Japanese vessels was forbidden after Japan accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration on 15 August 1945, and after about one month, navigation and fishing were approved within 12 nautical miles from the Japan coast. The boundary of the restriction zone was called the MacArthur Line, and the area in which fishing was allowed gradually expanded (Fig. 25). All catch-restriction zones were abolished on 25 April 1952, and the Japanese pelagic tuna fishery rapidly spread to all oceans.

Immediately after the end of the war, staff members of the Tohoku National Fisheries Research Institute and the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory began collecting catch data from fishing (longline and pole-and-line) vessels. Like now, logbook (catch-result reports) were submitted from commercial tuna fisheries since the 1960s. During the 10-odd years after the war, the investigators collected data by copying operation and catch information for each operation from vessel logbooks or "fishing master's notes" at the main unloading harbor. Around 1963, catch information collected to that date was compiled, but at that time, data from Japanese pelagic fisheries following the abolition of the MacArthur Line in 1952 were given priority compilation. For this reason, even today, Japanese longline data from after 1952 are used in resource analysis by international fishery committees (in the pole-and-line fishery, these data were compiled from 1968). Data from the postwar period through 1951 remain preserved as handwritten records. In the future, I want to compile these data while it is still possible to contact the scientists who collected them.

4. Conclusion

The only catch data that I could find from the prewar Japanese tuna fisheries were the fishing-vessel and offloading statistics in the above-mentioned "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" (and the "Industrial Outline of Tropical Pacific Islands"), and pole-and line fishing and longline operation data from prefectural research vessels recorded in the "Data Record of Oceanographic Observations". In the "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and

Forestry", since the data were recorded at offloading, catch amounts made by the general fishing vessels are known, but catch position and effort information, which are essential for resource assessment, could not be obtained, and in the prewar statistics, catches of tunas, billfishes and sharks are arranged into fish groups, but information on individual species (*e.g.*, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna) was not obtained. In the meantime, research vessel data cover only a short period (about 10 years), and the question remains how much do the operation method, geographical distribution of effort, and fishing rate of the research vessels reflect those of the general fishing vessels.

Accordingly, the possibility of preserving offloading data for each species or catch data from general fishing vessels for each type of fishing operation should be investigated, and inquiries were made at fish markets in Shimizu and Yaizu cities, at fishing companies that operated before the war, and with retired fishermen, etc., but regrettably these data were not saved. Materials such as landing slips called "hama-chou" have been stored for exhibit in fishery-data libraries, etc. and old "fishing master's notes" may lie idle in the homes of old fishers, but they will also contain fragmental information, so it is difficult to consider them useful for resource analyses.

As to the possibility of preserving other systematic data, the information collected at each prefectural fisheries experimental station and information from fishery radio reports that appear in the "Data Record of Oceanographic Observations" were considered, but these data have yet to be directly confirmed. The tuna longline fishery, especially the fishing ground and fishing conditions before the war, is summarized from past material in the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory Report #1 in 1953 (Nakamura, 1953), but only 10-odd years of research-vessel data were included, which suggests that operation data from general fishing vessels were not collected or stored before the war. Even with the various constraints, there is no mistake that the "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" and the research vessel data are valuable data, and in the research vessel data, information that are not included in present catch-result reports, such as the operation time and

water temperature of each layer, are also included. In the future, I want to investigate the usability of these data by comparing and analyzing them with postwar data.

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Summary

Information on the tuna fisheries of Japan before and just after the Pacific War is arranged in this paper after a search was conducted to determine what scientific data have been saved. For systematic fishery data in the prewar time, data published in the "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" ["Nourin toukei"] by what is now known as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and longline and pole-and-line data from prefectural research vessels was determined to be usable information, and moreover, the scientific confidence in the data is deserved.

In the "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry", annual catch statistics according to the fish species have been compiled since 1894, and the annual number of vessels in each fishery type has been compiled from 1905. Catches of skipjack tuna were 30,000-50,000 tons before 1914 when the fishery occurred mainly in coastal waters, but after the development of the offshore fishery, the catches increased to 60,000-80,000 tons in 1915-1935, and over 100,000 tons in 1936-1940. Tunas were the target of a coastal fishery through around 1918, and total catches did not exceed 20,000 tons, but they increased rapidly with the development of offshore longline and driftnet fisheries due to the motorization of vessels and exceeded 60,000 tons in 1929.

A total of 5,302 longline operations and 3,315 pole-and-line operations conducted by prefectural research vessels during 1933-1942 were recorded, and the effort quantity and catch data of the tuna fisheries that specify operation day and position seems to be the oldest catch and effort information from Japanese tuna fisheries. In the longline fishery, from 1934 to about 1937, the main operations targeted albacore around Japan in the Northwest Pacific north of 20°N and operations were not carried out in the western tropical Pacific. After 1938, operation began to expand near the equator from 20°N in the western Pacific Ocean, and after 1940, operations disappeared in the Northwest Pacific east of 155°E, and the main fishing grounds shifted to the western Pacific Ocean between 10°N and near the equator (Yap, around Palau and around Micronesia), where operations targeting yellowfin tuna were carried out. Nighttime longline operations were conducted to catch swordfish and

sharks. Pole-and-line fishing operations that caught mainly skipjack tuna were carried out near Japan in all periods that data were recorded, and no expansion of the fishing grounds to the south like that seen in the longline fishery was recognized. The usefulness of this information for resources evaluation will differ among species, and it will be necessary in the future to compare these data with postwar data.

Data collection on the tuna fisheries started right after the end of the war by copying the logbooks of vessels entering port at the main landing harbors. However, since the compilation was started from operation data collected after the MacArthur Line was abolished in 1952, the data collected through 1951 remains preserved on handwritten paper, and compilation of these data is desired.

Appendix Table 1. List of statistical bulletins cited in this paper.

N	Publication	Statistical	T. 1'.
Name Industrial Outline of Tropical Pacific Islands	year 1932-43	<u>year</u> 1931-42	Editor The South Seas Agency
("Nanyou guntou youran")	1932-43	1931-42	("Nanyou-chou")
(Nanyou guntou youran)			(Nanyou-chou)
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,	1955	1868-1953	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Annual Statistical Table			Agriculture and Forestry Economic Affairs
("Nourinshou ruinen toukeihyou")			Bureau, Statistical Survey Department
			("Nourinshou nourinkeizaikyoku toukei chousabu")
Annual Fishery Catch Statistical Table	1960	1912-58	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
("Gyokakuryou ruinen toukeihyou")	1700	1712 30	Statistical Survey Department.
(Systamon toution) or)			("Nourinshou toukei chousabu")
			,
Statistical Report of the Ministry of Agriculture	1926-42	1924-41	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
and Forestry, Statistical Tables #1-18.			Minister's Secretariat, Statistics section.
("Nourinshou toukeihyou")			("Nourin daijin kanboutoukeika")
Statistical Report of the Ministry of Agriculture	1943-44	1942-43	Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce,
and Commerce, Statistical Tables #1-2			Minister's Secretariat, Statistics section
("Noushoushou toukeihyou")			("Noushou daijin kanboutoukeika")
Statistical Report of the Ministry of Agriculture	1896-1925	1894-1923	Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce
and Commerce, Statistical Tables #11-40	1090-1923	1094-1923	Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Minister's Secretariat, Statistics section.
("Noushoumu toukeihyou")			("Noushoumu daijin kanboutoukeika")
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Data Record of Oceanographic Observations (#52-71)	1934-1943	Jan-Jun 1933 –	Fisheries experimental stations
("Kaiyou chousa youhou")		Jul-Dec 1942	("Suisan shikenjou")