

## Arctic Marine Research Contracts Awarded

Four supplemental research contracts totalling \$1,400,264 have been awarded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to continue studies under the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program (OCSEAP). The comprehensive studies are being conducted by NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories (ERL) for the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). They provide environmental data to help managers predict the probable ecological impacts of oil and gas development on Alaska's outer continental shelf. Contract recipients were the University of Alaska, Oregon State University, the Interior Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Western Washington State College. The supplemental contracts bring total funding for those studies to \$4,524,319.

The University of Alaska's supplemental contract of \$844,119 will help determine the probable ecological im-

pacts of gas and oil exploration and development activities on Alaska's outer continental shelf. Under terms of the contract, staff members with the University's Geophysical Institute in Fairbanks, Alaska, will monitor all scientific research work performed by universities and government agencies in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas—two of the nine designated petroleum lease areas within Alaska's outer continental shelf area.

These investigations, approximately 60 separate research projects, include baseline studies of the number and kinds of fish, marine mammals, and birds, and smaller organisms which occupy the two Arctic coastal areas prior to oil and gas exploration and development. The research also provides a description of the physical, chemical, geological, and biological factors which influence the coastal environment and marine life in the regions. With the supplemental funds, a total of \$1,734,775 has been awarded to the

University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute for this work.

Oregon State University in Corvallis received \$46,645 in supplemental contract funds to continue research to assess major populations of abundant seafloor species and where they congregate along the bottom of the western Beaufort Sea. The research will take place between 5 and 100 m (16 and 328 feet) depth across the continental shelf adjacent to the Alaska shoreline.

Results of the study will include 200 pairs of underwater photographs illustrating bottom conditions and dominant visible life forms along the specific region of the Arctic sea floor. The research will also yield 115 samples of marine life, collected by the scientists, which will remain in Oregon State's Benthic Invertebrate Reference Museum, and a narrative report of conclusions relating to environments and seafloor organisms sensitive to oil-related activities. Oregon State University had previously received \$547,906 from NOAA.

Studies of the seasonal migrations of marine birds, porpoises, and whales

## Barrett Named SWFC Director

Izadore Barrett, former Acting Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service's Southwest Fisheries Center, La Jolla, Calif., has been named Director of that facility, NMFS Director Robert W. Schoning has announced. As director of the Southwest Fisheries Center, one of four major Centers in the Service, Barrett's responsibility includes NMFS laboratories at La Jolla and Tiburon, Calif.; Honolulu, Hawaii; and the Pacific Environmental Group, Monterey, Calif. Barrett replaces Brian J. Rothschild who is now the NMFS Director of the Office of Policy Development and Long Range Planning in Washington, D.C.

"Barrett," Schoning said, "is regarded highly as a scientist and administrator and is well qualified to supervise current research on tuna/porpoise, and the economic and biolog-

ical studies supporting the Pacific and Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Councils in their allocation of fishery resources.

"There is increasing importance placed on research and scientific information with the new thrust of extended



Barrett

jurisdiction, and it is particularly important to have an experienced, competent scientist to lead the group of trained professionals at the Center."

For the past year, Barrett has been the Acting Center Director. Previously he had been the Deputy Director for 4

years, and assistant Director of the Center's predecessor facility, the Fishery Oceanography Center at La Jolla, for 2 years.

After 11 years as a scientist with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission in La Jolla, Barrett was the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Advisor for Fisheries to the government of Chile from 1969 to 1970, and Chief Fishery Biologist for the FAO in Santiago, Chile, from 1967 to 1969.

Barrett, who began his new assignment 23 May, was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he received a B.A. from the University of British Columbia. He has pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Toronto, and at the University of Washington.

The new Center Director serves on many scientific committees, is a member of a number of professional and scientific organizations, and the author of more than 25 published papers.

along Alaska's coastlines will be continued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under its \$453,800 supplemental contract. As part of the continuing research, Fish and Wildlife Service scientists are compiling detailed descriptions and maps of all known seabird colonies along Alaska's coastal region. The research is a critical part of the OCSEAP marine bird studies since petroleum development on the shelf is likely to have a more pronounced effect on individual bird colonies rather than on the general seabird population.

In related work, scientists are making special surveys of marine bird habitats in the Gulf of Alaska, the Chukchi Sea, and the southern and northern Bering Sea. The northern Bering Sea between Cape Newenham and the Bering Strait is of special significance because four National Wildlife Refuges border the coastline there.

Prince William Sound is the site of a separate research project. From this study a comprehensive tabulation of seasonal populations and habitats of porpoises and whales making their annual migrations between tropical waters and the Arctic foraging regions will be compiled. Results of the study will include maps illustrating survey routes and seasonal population distribution patterns of the humpback, fin, minke, and killer whales, and the dall and harbor porpoises. Previous research has shown that porpoises detect new activity in an area and if the disturbance (such as petroleum development activity) persists, the animals may abandon the region. With the supplement funds, a total of \$1,795,964 has been awarded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for research studies during the past 2 years.

Western Washington State College in Bellingham, Wash., has received supplemental contract funds of \$55,700 to continue research on plant and animal life along Alaska's Arctic coastline. The principal purpose is to portray the habitats and ecological relationships of plants and animals which live along the shorelines of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas.

To carry out the research, Carter

Broad and his co-workers at Western Washington State College are sampling key sites from Point Barrow east to the Canadian border and southwest to Kotzebue and Cape Prince of Wales as part of research begun in the summer of 1975. Results of the research will include comprehensive maps showing the types of bird, mammal, fish, and plant life which inhabit the shorelines of these portions of the Arctic Ocean and estimates of predominant marine life populations there.

Data from the extensive study will also help NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories determine background levels of petroleum found in marine plant and animal life along the specific shorelines as well as the recovery rates of Arctic shoreline communities after disruptions from chemical and mechanical disturbances. The research should also supply answers concerning the community structure and reproductive activities of marine life inhabiting the shoreline and to what extent migrant or casual visitor species feed in the shallow-water and beach communities. Western Washington State College previously received \$343,329 from NOAA.

### **Fin Erosion Disease in Flounder, Sole Studied**

California scientists are trying to learn whether sole and flounder are the hapless victims of municipal waste discharges into west coast and northeast U.S. waters under a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The \$39,200 award was made to the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project Authority in El Segundo by the Commerce Department agency's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo. The principal effort is to determine whether fin erosion disease among starry flounder and Dover sole along the west coast and winter flounder on the east coast may have a common cause related to the discharge of toxic wastes from three municipal regions.

To find the answers, the California

fish biologists will measure levels of selected trace contaminants in diseased fish from the Duwamish River Estuary in Seattle's harbor, the Palos Verdes coastal shelf near Los Angeles, and the Sandy Hook-Raritan Bay area of the New Jersey-New York harbor.

If the trace contaminant levels in the fish are significantly high, the researchers will compare them with the levels found in bottom sediments in each of the three municipal regions to determine whether contaminant levels in the fish and in each of the three areas are comparable.

The California team also will compare trace contaminants in the tissues of diseased fish from the polluted areas with apparently unaffected fish from the same areas, and unaffected fish from control sites—relatively unpolluted waters within the same general regions. The control sites are off Dana Point in southern California, the Nisqually River estuary in Washington State's Puget Sound, and off Great Bay, N.J. Joel O'Connor, an oceanographer with NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis New York Bight project office at Stony Brook, N.Y., will be monitoring the research.

### **Funds Awarded to Study East Coast Fish Kill**

Grants totaling more than \$220,000 have been awarded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), for university research into the role of the tiny drifting marine plants called phytoplankton during the fish kill off New Jersey's coast last fall. The grants went to New York's Columbia University, New Jersey's Rutgers University, and Maine's Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Science from the Commerce Department agency's Environmental Research Laboratories of Boulder, Colo.

Rutgers' Center for Coastal and Environmental Studies Marine Sciences Division in New Brunswick received \$85,000, Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, \$70,436, and Bigelow Laboratory at West Boothbay Harbor, Me., \$65,730. In a cooperative research effort with NOAA's Marine

Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) New York Bight Project, the grant recipients will assist in the study of the marine conditions which led to the fish and shellfish kill, and lowered oxygen levels in water layers near the ocean floor. Results of the research will provide MESA scientists a better understanding of the marine processes and inhabitants most influential to the crucial oxygen levels.

## International Fisheries Data Provided by ASFIS

The increasing importance of marine and freshwater resources to the economic growth of nations has led to an ever-increasing flood of published information in the pertinent sciences, according to Joseph F. Caponio, Director of the Environmental Science Information Center (ESIC), a branch of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Environmental Data Service (EDS). As the literature expands, says Caponio, so do the problems of the scientists, technologists, and administrators, whose responsibility it is not only to keep abreast of developments in the field but also to sift through larger and larger quantities of published data in search of complete and reliable information on specific items of study.

By the early 1970's, many countries and institutions had come to realize that no single government or private institution has the personnel or funds to examine all aspects of the global marine and freshwater environments. Only an integrated system of information exchange, coordinated by an international body, can successfully carry out this enormous task.

It was in response to this need for international collaborative effort that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) began, in 1973, serious talks and official actions to create an international computer-oriented information system. The Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) became a reality in September 1975, when the First

Session of the Joint FAO/IOC Panel of Experts on ASFIS was held to formulate policy and guidance for development of ASFIS products and services.

Today, ASFIS centers in Canada, France, West Germany, United Kingdom, United States and USSR cooperate with the two parent bodies by scanning, selecting, indexing, and abstracting literature originating in their respective countries or published in their languages, says Caponio. The literature they put into the system comes from 4,500 serial journal titles, reports, books, monographs, pamphlets, and information from seminars, workshops, and conferences all over the world.

The ASFIS coordinating center in FAO is responsible for collecting, organizing, and processing bibliographic data and abstracts received from the centers, and for making the total data base available to the scientific community. Products and services currently being offered by ASFIS include the five items below.

1) *Marine Science Contents Tables* is a monthly pamphlet that reproduces the tables of contents of the world's leading marine science journals and gives details of future marine science meetings. Over 3,000 copies of this pamphlet are circulated each month. (Free.)

2) *Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts* is a monthly journal, including an annual cumulative index. (\$250 per year.) Monthly issues contain about 1,200 abstracts arranged for direct and cross reference. Journal issues also contain book notices; notices of the availability of translations; and monthly geographic, taxonomic, and author indexes. The annual index is divided into three parts—subject, taxonomic, and geographic—and fully cross-referenced. The literature scanned in ASFA includes journals, reports, unpublished documents, books, monographs, and translations, from over 20 countries. An ASFA abstract appears in 20 weeks or less after original publication of an article.

3) ASFA Related Tape Services. Since 1 January 1975, ASFA indexes have been generated from computer input prepared at the FAO Coordinating

Center. An experimental semiannual index for the first half of 1975 was produced in Germany for the FAO and is available in the United States through EDS efforts. Users of the Dialog online information retrieval service operated by the Lockheed Corporation in Palo Alto, Calif. can access ASFA as "File 44." Others who wish searches of ASFA may arrange for them through any EDS Center that services OASIS (Oceanic and Atmospheric Scientific Information System) requests.

Tapes of bibliographic and indexing data for the 1976 and 1977 ASFA input will be available late this year. Starting in January 1978, the entire ASFA data base (bibliographic captions, abstracts, and index entries) will be available in tape format.

4) *ASFIS World List of Periodicals in Marine and Freshwater Science*. (Free.) The Fisheries Department of the FAO compiles a listing of bibliographic details of serial publications. A preliminary edition in 1976 listed 1,200 key titles, including for each one the abbreviated title as used in ASFA, text, and language of summaries. A new list of 600 titles will be added this year, and regular updates will be prepared.

5) *ASFIS Register of Experts and Institutions*. (Free.) Inquiries to individuals in 100 countries have culminated in a directory of 700 institutions and 12,000 experts in specific fields of aquatic science. The Register is to be published this year.

Products listed above as "Free" may be ordered from the Research Information Unit, Fishery Resources and Environment Division, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. *Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts*, with its associated index, may be ordered from Information Retrieval, Inc., 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

Individuals wishing additional information about ASFIS products and services may call or write to the ASFIS center for the United States: Joseph F. Caponio, Director, Environmental Science Information Center (D8), Environmental Data Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W.,

Washington DC 20235 (telephone, 301-443-8287, ask for James Stear).

Continuing development of ASFIS will be decided upon by the legislative bodies of the IOC and the FAO, following advice provided by the Joint Panel of Experts. Substantial financial support has been provided by the United Nations Environmental Programme so that the system can be expanded to cover larger language, disciplinary, and geographical areas. Necessary to such expansion, as recognized by the Joint Panel at its Second Session in October 1976, is the training of information specialists. As a first step, the FAO and IOC will hold a workshop in 1978 to instruct documentalists in ASFIS centers on the techniques needed for participation in the system. Both Mexico and Portugal have indicated their intention to begin participation within the next 2 years. The long range plan includes establishment of ASFIS centers and referral offices in most marine nations, so scientists everywhere will have a local point of contact for information and assistance.

## ***U.S. Fishery Market Forecasts Readied***

A revised 10-year forecast of U.S. supply and demand for fish will soon be made available by the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The forecast will update a prior forecast issued in 1975, and will be based on a model developed earlier by Synergy, Inc.<sup>1</sup>, a Washington-based consulting firm, under contract to the National Marine Fisheries Service, a NOAA agency. Synergy is under contract to participate in the current effort.

The Synergy model produces national market "baseline" forecasts of annual supplies, demand, and average prices for 11 fishery markets, such as, groundfish, shrimp, and salmon. A

"baseline" forecast assumes that existing trends and conditions—the "status-quo"—remain in effect. The model also can be used to predict the market impact of changes in fisheries supply and demand that may result from assumed biological changes in fisheries, political and other policy decisions, or turns in the general economy.

Part of the \$9,988 contract, awarded by NMFS to Synergy, will test the market impact of questions pertaining to the regulation of domestic and foreign fishing within the newly declared (1 March 1977) U.S. 200-mile fishing zone. Additionally, Synergy will expand the national model into a global forecasting model that will predict future world fish prices for selected market categories.

## ***Marine Pollutants Gauged Off New York, New Jersey***

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has awarded a \$58,900 research grant to the University of South Florida to make chemical studies of the trace-metal pollutants off the New York-New Jersey coast. The award was made to the Department of Marine Science in St. Petersburg by the Commerce Department agency's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo. The university study is a cooperative research effort with NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) New York Bight Project—an extensive environmental study to assess the impact of human activity on the region's marine environment. As part of INSTEP, the Inner Shelf Sediment Transport Experiment, the research will evaluate the types of sediments moving along Long Island near-shore areas by identifying their sources, pattern of movement, and some of the major reactions associated with them including transfer of pollutants to the area.

The Southern Florida researchers, directed by Peter Betzer, plan to collect bottom sediment samples and samples

of suspended particulate matter from turbid and relatively clear waters along the south shore of Long Island during different seasons of the year. By analyzing the chemical and mineralogic composition of these particulate and sediment samples, the university scientists can help geologists describe how geological, biological, and man-made solids are deposited, eroded, and transported. At the same time, the scientists will analyze such dumped materials as sewage sludge, dredge spoil, and waste acid to determine their trace-metal composition, and to evaluate their role as pollutants in the study area. Results of the research will be used by environmental engineers who are concerned with problems of water quality or municipal waste disposal or the placement of offshore nuclear power plants.

Donald Atwood, director of the Ocean Chemistry Laboratory at NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., is monitoring the research. The grant program of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories both complements and supplements research performed in the laboratories by awarding grants in the environmental sciences to nonprofit organizations or institutions of higher education whose primary purpose is scientific research.

## ***Fee Changes Proposed in Vessel Financing Program***

An increase in fees paid under the Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee program has been proposed by the Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service. The program provides Federal guarantees of obligations financing or refinancing up to 75 percent of the cost of building, reconstructing, or reconditioning U.S. fishing vessels. The rise in fees is proposed in amendments to regulations governing the program.

Since October 1976, the cost of administering this program, previously paid with funds annually appropriated

<sup>1</sup>Mention of commercial firms or trade names does not imply endorsement by the National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA.

by Congress, has been paid from the Federal Ship Financing Fund, now lacking enough revenue. Fees paid by those receiving guarantees are deposited in the Fund, which serves as a reserve for redeeming guaranteed obligations in default.

The amendments provide an increase in the Guarantee Fee (annual fee based on unpaid principal balance of guaranteed obligation) from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 percent. The Filing and Commitment Fee (a one-time fee based on initial principal amount of obligation to be guaran-

teed), previously  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent of the first \$100,000, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 percent of the next \$200,000, will be increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent of the first \$300,000 and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 percent of the remaining balance.

One-half of the total amount of the new filing and commitment fee would be due as a filing fee at the time of application and is non-refundable. The other one-half of the new total amount would be due as a commitment fee when the application is approved and the Secretary's Commitment is issued.

A filing fee is established for the first time regarding refinancings and assumptions of previously guaranteed obligations at  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 percent of the unpaid principal balance. This fee must accompany the application for refinancing or assumption and will be retained by the Secretary.

Comments should be submitted to Michael L. Grable, Chief, Financial Assistance Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, DC 20235. Telephone (202) 634-7496.

## Foreign Fishing Vessel Tally Below 1976 Level Off the U.S. Coastlines

The number of foreign fishing vessels sighted off the U.S. coasts in April rose slightly over the March number but remained 58 percent lower than the number sighted in April 1976, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service.

Preliminary reports from the Department of Commerce agency showed 235 foreign fishing and fishing support vessel sightings off U.S. coasts during April, compared to 560 vessel sightings in April 1976.

The Foreign vessels were sighted off the coasts of New England, Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, and in the Gulf of Mexico. The ships were from 4 nations, compared to 11 nations a year ago.

The decline in the number of foreign fishing vessels off U.S. shores is due to the implementation of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Since 1 March, foreign nations desiring to fish off U.S. coasts must obtain permits to fish for certain species. Restrictions under the Act include quotas on species and limitations on fishing in specified areas.

The April counts were made by representatives of the National Marine Fisheries Service and by personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard, conducting joint fisheries enforcement patrols from Coast Guard aircraft and cutters.

The largest number of foreign fishing vessels, 144, was from Japan which had 103 vessels fishing for pollock off Alaska and 41 vessels in the Gulf of Mexico fishing for bluefin tuna. The Soviet Union had 66 vessels, 34 off New England fishing for hake and 32 catching pollock in Alaskan waters. Canada had 23 salmon vessels off the Pacific Northwest, and South Korea had two vessels fishing for sablefish off Alaska.

Because tuna do not come under the 200-mile bill, permits were not required for Japan's 41 longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico.

## Drought Causes Saltier Water in Puget Sound

Puget Sound is saltier these days, and this winter's drought is the probable culprit, according to scientists with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The shortage of rainfall in the Pacific Northwest, according to Glenn Cannon of the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, has reduced the amount of fresh water flowing into the Sound to mix with the ocean's salty waters.

Cannon and Norman P. Laird of the NOAA Seattle Laboratory (one of the Commerce Department agency's Environmental Research Laboratories) discovered an increase in water density—mostly salinity—during an

oceanographic study of the Sound in March. The research was part of a larger study of Puget Sound being managed by NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) program. The results of measurements of salinity and temperature throughout the Sound have not all been analyzed fully yet, Cannon said, but so far they reveal higher-than-normal levels of salinity.

A similar increase in salinity was recorded in 1953. "We haven't made a systematic comparison of the weather conditions then and now," Cannon said, "but we have learned there also was a similar dry spell during the 1952-53 winter." He added that in that instance the waters returned to normal the following year.

The focus of the March voyage was the deep water of the Sound. Puget Sound, cut ages ago by glaciers, is actually a series of deep basins, separated from each other, and from the Pacific, by "sills" of shallower bottom. Lowering their instruments on a cable, Cannon and Laird made measurements at depths down to 1,000 feet (300 m).

The researchers also deployed current meters and other instruments at The Narrows near Tacoma, where the estuarine waters of the Sound flow over a sill into a secondary basin to the south. Tidal currents through The Narrows are extremely strong, according to Cannon, and they exert a sort of pumping action, drawing deeper water from the northern basin and contributing to renewal of the deep water in Puget

Sound. When these instruments are recovered, the researchers hope they will reveal something about the nature of this pumping mechanism.

Cannon was to repeat the salinity measurements in May and June to see if the increased salinity persisted. On those cruises, and on another in the fall, he also intends to study Admiralty Inlet, where ocean waters enter the Sound over another sill. Processes there determine when denser (either saltier or colder) water from the Pacific crosses the sill and enters the Sound.

### U.S. Fishery Import Detentions Set At \$15 Million in 1976

The United States detained fishery imports valued at more than \$15 million at U.S. ports of entry during 1976, according to the NMFS Office of International Fisheries. Fishery imports from 45 different countries were detained for reasons which included short weight, improper labeling, decomposition, the presence of filth, bacterial contamination, or other violations of U.S. laws and regulations.

United States imports of edible fishery products totaled \$1.9 billion in 1976. While familiar major trading partners such as Canada, Japan, and

Mexico each provided fishery imports worth more than \$200 million to the United States, other countries in Asia, Europe, Latin America, and Oceania were also significant sources of fishery imports. Shipments from Asia, for example, were worth more than \$451 million.

Over two-thirds of all 1976 detentions were shipments originating in Asia (Table 1). Five nations accounted for 55 percent of all detentions (Table 2). Four of the five were developing countries in Asia. Fishery products from the Republic of China (Taiwan), India, Bangladesh, and Hong Kong worth a total of about \$7.2 million accounted for most of these detentions. These imports were detained for reasons including decomposition, salmonella contamination, inadequate labeling, presence of live insects, short weight, excessive mercury content, and failure of manufacturers of products with low acid contents to register processing procedures. Those fishery imports from the Federal Republic of Germany which were detained were all detained for inadequate labeling, not for sanitary violations.

While the value of fishery imports detained in 1976 was about \$15 million, this was less than 1 percent of the value of all U.S. edible fishery imports in that year (Table 3). Canada, Japan,

Mexico, and most other countries which were leading suppliers of U.S. edible fishery imports in 1976 had a very low percentage of their fishery products detained. Among the top 12 suppliers of U.S. fishery imports, only India, Panama, and the Republic of China had rates of detention higher than the 1976 world average.

A complete listing of U.S. detentions of fishery imports by country, company, quantity, value, and reason is available from NMFS Statistics and Market News Offices. Please request the list attached to IFR-77/77 "U.S. Detentions of edible fishery imports, 1976," enclosing a self-addressed mailing label.

Table 1.—Value (in US\$1,000) of U.S. detentions of edible fishery imports by region, 1976.

Region	Value
Asia	10,121.9
Latin America	
America	2,212.2
Canada	
Europe	2,014.7
Middle East	511.5
Africa	159.1
Oceania	31.0
Total	15,050.4

Source: "Commercial Import Detentions, 1976." Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 2.—Value (in US\$1,000) of U.S. detentions of edible fishery imports, by selected countries, 1976.

Country	Value
Rep. of China	2,858.0
India	1,711.0
Bangladesh	1,566.7
Fed. Rep. of Germany	1,071.8
Hong Kong	1,035.5
Other	6,807.4
Total	15,050.4

Source: "Commercial Import Detentions, 1976." Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 3.—Value (in US\$1,000) of U.S. detentions of edible fishery imports, by major trading country, and percentage detained in 1976.

Country	Value		Percent detained
	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Detentions <sup>2</sup>	
Canada	374,532.0	85.1	negl. <sup>3</sup>
Japan	212,426.0	873.7	0.4
Mexico	200,024.0	443.1	0.2
Norway	70,870.0	8.2	negl.
Denmark	60,250.0	1.8	negl.
India	57,046.0	1,711.0	3.0
Australia	56,172.0	25.0	negl.
South Africa	50,888.0	69.6	0.1
Korea, Republic of	50,823.0	138.1	0.3
Panama	48,158.0	491.9	1.0
China, Republic of	46,059.0	2,858.0	6.2
Brazil	42,715.0	131.5	0.3
Other	591,440.0	8,213.4	1.4
Total	1,861,403.0	15,050.4	0.8

<sup>1</sup>Source: Department of Commerce. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. National Marine Fisheries Service. "Fisheries of the United States, 1976."

<sup>2</sup>Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration. "Commercial Import Detentions, 1976."

<sup>3</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

### LOS Institute Moves

A \$22,500 Sea Grant has been made to the University of Hawaii for the establishment there of the Law of the Sea Institute, formerly at the University of Rhode Island. The funds from the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will be matched by \$17,111 in university funds.

The Institute, at the University of Rhode Island since 1966, is being relocated because of a shift in emphasis from international to

domestic issues involving the sea at the New England institution.

The Law of the Sea Institute conducts international meetings and conferences, publishes studies and monographs, and serves as a data bank and information center for those interested in legal and policy problems concerning the sea. The University of Hawaii was chosen as the new site following a review of several institutions which had volunteered to continue the operation of the Institute.