

the data presented in this study, as national averages for the same product; and determine whether there is room for improvement for their performance and services.

USSR, Polish Fishery Volumes Available

A limited number of the following Russian and Polish publications translated and printed for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Special Foreign Currency Program (financed with Public Law 480 funds) are available for free distribution from the Translation Program, Office of International Fisheries, F43, NMFS, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235. Please request by translation (TT) number. Translation numbers, titles, and authors include:

TT 69-59016, **Soviet-Cuban Fishery Research**, Bogdanov, A. S. (editor); TT 70-50028, **Exploratory Fishing and Scouting** by Yudovich, Yu. B., and A. A. Baral; TT 70-50065, **Vision and Near Orientation of Fish**, by Protasov, V.R.; TT 70-54020, **Pinnipeds of the North Pacific**, Arsen'ev, V. A., and K. I. Panin (editors); TT 70-55114, **Crayfish**, by Kossakowski, Jozef; TT 70-55115, **Manual for Crayfish Catchers**, by Paladino, Jerzy.

Marine Insurance Guidelines Noted

A revised edition of a marine insurance guide is now available from the University of Rhode Island Sea Grant program. Author Samuel Snow, of the Medway Marine Corp., said in the introduction that the **Commercial Marine Insurance Guide** is designed to help steer commercial boat owners and marine businessmen through the complex field of marine insurance. Mr. Snow was assisted by Norman F. Wahl, of the American Universal Insurance Co.

The guide tells about the scope of available marine insurance coverage both to persons buying it and to insurance agents and brokers who may be less familiar with the subject. It can also serve as a checklist of insurable hazards that are common to boat dealers, boat service agencies, marine

supply dealers, dry dock and boat repair firms, and others.

Commercial Marine Insurance Guide, Publication P11, is available at no cost. Requests should be mailed to NEMRIP, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay Campus, Narragansett, RI 02882.

ECONOMICS OF USSR FISHERIES PRINTED

Economics of the Soviet fishing industry, by N. P. Sysoev, "Pishchevaya Promyshlennost" Publishers, Moscow, 1970. This is the 1970 edition of the standard Soviet textbook on socialist fisheries economics. It covers a broad range of topics, including basic history of the fishing industry of the U.S.S.R., the role of the fishing industry in the Soviet economy, the general structure of economy, and Soviet planning, management, and economic principles. Sysoev is primarily concerned with the technical, material, and theoretical bases of the fishing industry, rather than with actual fleet size and management or fishing strategy. Although the text contains data (the latest being for 1968-1969) on catch, CPUE (per

vessel and per crew member), plant production capacity, number of vessels and their capacity, it tells little about actual deployment and strategy of the fishing fleets.

There are, however, excellent and detailed discussions of prime cost and price formation, both essential to understanding Soviet supply and demand conditions for fishery products. Discussions of capital investment, fixed assets, and circulating capital within the fishing industry provide a solid theoretical base for understanding trends in the development of Soviet fisheries. The translation, 386 p., was produced by the Israel Program for Scientific Translations (IPST) for the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Special Foreign Science Information Program (financed with Public Law 480 funds). It is available in paper copy for \$8.25 (microfiche \$1.45) from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22151. Cite accession number TT 72-50086 when ordering. A limited number of free copies is available from the NOAA Translation Program, Office of International Fisheries, F4, NMFS, NOAA, Washington, DC 20235.

In Brief

Research, Appointments, Milestones

. . . .Formal establishment of the **Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory** last summer brought all NOAA Great Lakes researchers under one roof at the Ann Arbor, Mich. facility, the Commerce Department reports. Scientists there represent the National Ocean Survey's Lake Survey Center and the International Field Year for the Great Lakes (IFYGL)

. . . .To determine the ratio of sport and commercial marine fish catches, **Texas is expanding its salt water creel survey** from Aransas Bay to the Galveston, San Antonio-Espiritu Santo, and Upper Laguna Madre Bay systems, reports the Parks and Wildlife Department. The April Aransas Bay survey showed about 265 sport fishermen per day landing on average of 329 pounds

of fish. Boat fishermen took some 10 pounds per person while lighted pier and wade fishermen averaged about 1 pound each

. . . .**A record 121,579 tons of raw anchovies** were landed for commercial reduction during California's 1973-74 season, Department of Fish and Game figures reveal. Last year 75,039 tons of anchovies were landed there

. . . .**A cooperative state-local coastal area management program** is called for by North Carolina's Coastal Area Management Act of 1974, according to **The Marine Newsletter**. Planning initiatives rest locally while the state has mainly a supportive, standard-setting and review role—unless local

governments do not exercise their planning initiative

. . . . **Oregon's low 1974 Dungeness crab harvest** is believed mostly due to heavy February rains—4 years ago—according to an Oregon State University Sea Grant researcher. Crab larvae, at their earliest stage that month, are particularly vulnerable to low salinities of sea water which could result from heavy coastal rains. Other factors are involved but none seem to affect Dungeness crab populations as much as the amount of precipitation during the early larval period, the scientist noted

. . . . **The Great Lakes will get some 22.1 million hatchery-reared fish** this year, slightly less than the record 23 million planted in 1973, notes *The Great Lakes News Letter*. Lake trout (5.8 million) and chinook salmon (7.1 million) plants set new records. Other species released include rainbow trout, steelhead, brown trout, coho salmon, splake, brook trout, and Atlantic salmon. More emphasis is also being placed on Detroit and Chicago metropolitan area fishing improvement

. . . . **The Fifth Annual International Diving Symposium**, co-sponsored by the Marine Technology Society and the Association of Diving Contractors, is scheduled for 21-22 January 1975 in Morgan City, La. Technical presentations will touch on diving training, operations, and procedures; insurance; emergency treatment; deep diving technology, equipment, and gases; federal and state safety standards; and others. Information is available from L. Wilson Trahin, P.O. Box 709, Morgan City, LA 70380

. . . . **While Kodiak Island's Tanner crab catch** has grown to 30 million pounds in 8 years, Alaska Department of Fish and Game biologists expect the sustainable yield to level off at that point according to *Alaska Seas and Coasts*. About 100,000 pounds of Tanner crabs were taken in the Kodiak area in 1967 and by 1969 the harvest hit 6.8 million pounds. Westward expansion of this fishery in Chignik, the South Peninsula, along the Aleutian

Chain, and in the Bering Sea is now expected

. . . . **New abalone iron regulations** to protect the undersize mollusks from cuts from sharp, narrow tools have been adopted by the California Department of Fish and Game, reports the *Marine Advisory Programs Newsletter*. Abalone can only be taken by hand or with irons less than 36 inches long, less than 3/4-inch wide, less than 1/16-inch thick, and, if curved, the radius must be 18 inches or more. Edges must be smooth and rounded

. . . . **Nominated to be Federal Co-chairman of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission will be R. Jackson Hawke, Jr.**, Raleigh, N.C., according to *The Marine Newsletter*. He succeeds G. Fred Steele, Jr., who held the post since 1969. The Commission plans and stimulates regional economic growth in a 159-county area along coastal North and South Carolina and Georgia

. . . . **A 71½-pound amberjack is Texas' newest marine sport fishing record**, according to the State Fish Records Committee of the Parks and Wildlife Department. Taken from a party boat 52 miles south of Freeport by C. V. Fitzpatrick, the trophy was 56 inches long with a 33 5/8-inch girth

. . . . **"Law of the Sea: Caracas and Beyond"** is the theme for the Law of the Sea Institute's Ninth Annual Conference, 6-9 January 1975 in Miami, Fla. More information is available from the Institute at the University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881

. . . . **Admiral Owen Wesley Siler, 52**, is the 15th Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard. He relieved retiring Admiral Chester R. Bender, Commandant for the past 4 years. As commander of the Second Coast Guard District in St. Louis, Mo., Siler directed most of the Coast Guard's operations on U.S. inland waterways

. . . . **The North Carolina Marine Science Council's new chairman** is Dr. Ralph Brauer, who succeeded

Addison Hewlett, notes *The Marine Newsletter*. Brauer is Director of the Institute of Marine Biomedical Research at the University of North Carolina, Wilmington. The Council, established in 1968, advises the State Legislature on marine affairs

. . . . **A search for a lasting crab marking system** has led Oregon State University Sea Grant scientists to laser beams and subzero copper "branding irons," reports the U.S. Department of Commerce. Both methods, apparently harmless and tested on Dungeness crabs, appear to alter pigmentation cells under the crab's outer shell, producing a mark that will last through a molting cycle. More data on side-effects, mark retention, and gear portability are sought

. . . . **Scientists with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography** have confirmed that **cold, dense Antarctic Bottom Water flows northward into the deep Pacific Ocean** beneath a 4-million-square-mile sloping surface, or "benthic front," similar to a weather front. The "front" exists south of the Equator and in the northern hemisphere, report investigators with the 10-month Pacific GEOSECS (Geochemical Ocean Sections Study) Expedition

. . . . **A Virgin Islands aquaculture study** which has shown twice the normal growth rate in some mollusks will be continued under a \$300,000 Sea Grant to Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geophysical Observatory, the U.S. Department of Commerce reports. The experimental "farm" pumps cold, clean, high-nutrient, deep-ocean water from 870 meters into shore ponds where it is "seeded" with several species of phytoplankton. Later it is removed to feed oysters, clams, and scallops

. . . . **A sport shrimper survey** authorized by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, when added to commercial harvest data, should help tell how, when, and where shrimp are harvested in that state. Data are expected on the total catch from each bay system and will cover the most valuable areas