

excepted) within their economic zones; but, to the extent that their catch will fall short of the highest sustainable yield, other nations must be allowed to take the surplus.

● Fishery regulations promulgated by coastal nations for their economic zones could be challenged by other nations and made subject to compulsory dispute settlement or arbitration.

According to Ambassador Stevenson, an international consensus has developed in support of coastal nations' claiming a 12-mile territorial sea and broad economic jurisdiction beyond 12 miles. The newly modified U.S. position reflects that consensus but is still far from the position of those developing nations which, by extending their territorial sea from 50 to 200 miles offshore, have asserted not a limited or conditional economic claim to the waters in question but rather a claim of full national sovereignty. In their numerous seizures of American tuna boats in recent years, Ecuador and Peru have alleged that, by fishing within 200 miles of their coasts, those vessels were intruders—in the same sense that a Russian trawler that violates the U.S. 3-mile territorial limit is regarded by Americans as an intruder.

Obviously, much hard negotiating lies ahead at Caracas not only on fishery questions but on the whole range of issues with which the Law of the Sea conference is concerned, including the important question of international management of the deep seabed. The most that is expected of the Caracas meeting is that it will advance negotiations enough for them to be successfully completed at a follow-up conference next year in Vienna. The United States has proposed that any fishery regime accepted as part of a Law of the Sea agreement be implemented immediately, without waiting several years for formal ratification by the signatory nations.

U.S. fishing interests along the Atlantic Coast and in the Northwest are convinced that the Law of the Sea conference will not bring them timely relief from foreign fishing pressures. These interests, together with some environmental groups and sportsmen's organizations, are demanding early passage of S. 1988, a bill introduced last year by Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.).

This measure would extend the contiguous fisheries zone of the United

States from its present outer limit of 12 miles to 200 miles, far enough out to take in most of the U.S. continental shelf waters inhabited by commercially important species of bottom fish. As in the U.S. proposal at Caracas, U.S. jurisdiction over anadromous fish would be coterminous with the range of the species, however.

The proposed act would cease to be in effect as soon as a Law of the Sea treaty went into force, and its sponsors have emphasized its interim character. Nevertheless, officials of the Department of State have said that the bill is seriously prejudicial to the U.S. negotiating position and that, if enacted, it could destroy the Law of the Sea conference. This objection to the bill seems much more substantial than the one raised by the American tuna interests who fish off Latin America and Africa and by the U.S. shrimpers who fish off Mexico and Brazil. These distant-waters fishing interests probably will have to cope with increasing jurisdictional claims and regulation by the developing nations whatever Congress or the Law of the Sea conference may do.

If the 200-mile-limit bill begins moving toward congressional passage, it will not be before the end of the Caracas meeting, and then perhaps only if little progress has been made toward a Law of the Sea agreement. The bill may or may not be reported soon by the Senate Commerce Committee, which Magnuson chairs, but, in the event that it is, it will then go to the Committee on Foreign Relations for up to 60 days. In the House of Representatives, John Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of the fisheries and wildlife subcommittee, will await the outcome of the Caracas conference before taking any major actions.

Clearly, there is no easy escape for the United States from the fisheries management dilemma. If the course of international negotiations is patiently pursued, additional fish stocks may be lost before any workable international agreements are reached. If, on the other hand, unilateral action is taken to ban or limit foreign fishing in offshore waters, the establishment of fishery regimes that do not depend on gunboat diplomacy for their enforcement could be made more difficult still.

Perhaps the best thing Congress can do is to bide its time for now, but be ready to act if the Caracas and Vienna conferences fail to produce an agreement. In such an eventuality, Congress

would seem justified in enacting an amended version of S. 1988 that would include management provisions applying to American as well as foreign fishermen. Although American fishing interests have contended that the 200-mile-limit proposal and the management issue should be kept separate, the combining of the two might be more consistent with the aims of emergency interim legislation aimed at conserving international fishery resources.

—LUTHER J. CARTER

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## APPOINTMENTS

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. . . **Joseph L. Wolfson**, acting dean of arts and sciences, Saskatchewan, to dean of science, Carleton University. . . . **Paul H. Silverman**, acting vice president for research, University of New Mexico, to vice president for research and graduate affairs at the university. . . . **John F. McCarthy, Jr.**, professor of aeronautics and astronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to director, Center for Space Research, MIT. . . . **Marvin Goldman**, acting director, Radiobiology Laboratory, University of California, Davis, to director of the laboratory. . . . **Michael J. Harrison**, professor of physics, Michigan State University, to dean, Lyman Briggs College at the university. . . . **George W. Wheeler**, chief, advanced research and development branch, high energy physics program, Division of Physical Research, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, to dean of science, Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York. . . . **Richard Berendzen**, associate professor of astronomy, Boston University, to dean, College of Arts and Sciences, American University. . . . **Philip Nanzetta**, associate professor of mathematics, St. Mary's College of Maryland, to dean, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Stockton State College. . . . **May Brodbeck**, dean, Graduate School, University of Minnesota, to vice president for academic affairs, University of Iowa. . . . **Merwyn A. Landay**, chairman, periodontology department, Temple University, to dean, School of Dentistry, University of Louisville. . . . **John R. Beljan**, associate dean for medical education, University of California, Davis, to dean, School of Medicine, Wright State University. . . . **Raymond J. Steimel**, professor of psychology, Catholic University, to dean, School of Education at the university.