NOAA NEWS

VOLUME 4 NUMBER 15 AUGUST 10, 1979

8/10

Monitor Gets Scientific Examination

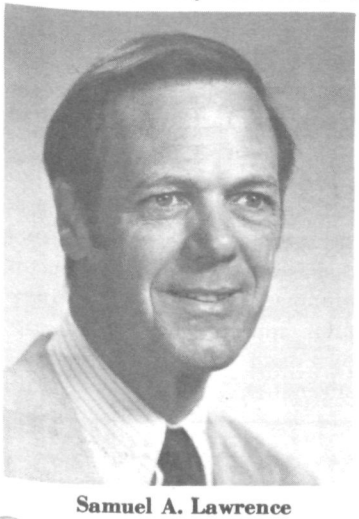
A month-long scientific expedition to the Civil War ironclad Monitor – "the most important underwater archaeological event of this century" – began this month, Richard A. Frank, NOAA Administrator has announced.

More than 30 divers, scientists and technicians are participating in the expedition, taking place in the waters of the Atlantic off Cape Hatteras, N.C. The Monitor's officers' quarters will be excavated, the ship photographed and videotaped from every angle, and the strength of the wreck will be determined. The exploration is part of a research program run by NOAA, which is the Federal

(Continued on p. 2)

Lawrence Is ADMIN Head

Samuel A. Lawrence, until recently Vice President for Financial and Planning Services at Cornell University and for two



Samuel A. Lawrence

years Executive Director of the Stratton Commission, has been named NOAA's Assistant Administrator for Administration.

(Continued on p. 2)

NOAA gives scientific support during oil spill

National Strike Team Mobilizes

Oil from the Campeche spill had begun to stain Mexican beaches only about 60 miles south of Brownsville, Tex., according to NOAA and Coast Guard oceanographers, as NOAA News went to press.

Because of the proximity of the beached oil to the U.S. coastline, Coast Guard Captain Roger Madson, on-scene coordinator of the spill response effort in Corpus Christi ordered the National Strike Force to mobilize on August 1. His order set in motion machinery that brought additional containment and spill-control gear into the area. The initial focus of the Strike Force effort was around Brownsville.

The flight that detected the beached oil was the third along the shoreline of northern Mexico, and was flown with that government's cooperation. Oceanographers aboard the NOAA photographic aircraft mapping the spill saw oil along beaches beginning at 25 degrees, six minutes, north latitude. This was some 50 miles farther north than the northernmost oil observed by the continuing series of reconnaissance flights.

According to Coast Guard oceanographer Richard Hayes, "We began to see some tar on the beach along the high tide line, forming a swath five to ten feet wide. The appearance of the tar indicated it had not been there very long."

Oil from the Campeche Well blowout had reached Mexican beaches 60 miles south (arrow) of Brownsville, Texas, as sighted by NOAA and Coast Guard oceanographers on July 31 flight in NOAA aircraft. The Ixtoc I well blew out June 3, and has been spilling oil into the Gulf of Mexico ever since.

NOAA oceanographer Robert Pavia said they saw streamers of tar balls extending a mile or so offshore, along with streamers of black oil, and an unidentified reddish-brown fluid in the surf.

Since the northern boundary of drifting oil detected from aerial surveys thus far had been a few patches some 100 miles southeast of Brownsville, oceanographers on the scene speculate that the oil may be coming ashore in patches, widely separated in time. There is also the possibility that some of the oil has become heavier than water and is drifting a few feet below the surface. Either condition might explain, the scientists believe, the sudden discovery of beached oil so far north of the oil detected at sea by aerial reconnaissance.

According to the oceanographers, oil was seen along the beaches for ten miles south of the initial contact; and as far as they could see to the south. However, the NOAA photographic flight had to turn seaward at 25 degrees north latitude, and they were unable to determine the real extent of the beached oil. The airplane left Mexican airspace before resuming its southward track.

About 120 miles south of the U.S. border, the observers saw a streamer of "mousse" (an oil and water emulsion that resembles the chocolate dessert) some 12 miles long and 100 to 200 yards wide, along with numerous

(Continued on p. 2)

Bronze Medals Awarded

Bronze Medals, awarded by the Department of Commerce for extremely competent performance of official duties in the Department over a long period of time, were presented to the following four NOAA employees during January-June 1979:

N. Patrick Laird, ERL (posthumously)
Robert L. Charnell, ERL (posthumously)
Henry A. Meunier, NWS
Verna G. Mize, NOAA Corps

In The Next Issue:

– F.E.W. conference in Seattle, over 2000 women attend.

NOAA Checks Over Monitor

(From p. 1)

agency that oversees the sanctuary.

A major tool for accomplishing the scientific research work is the submersible Johnson-Sea-Link, provided and operated by Harbor Branch Foundation, Inc., of Fort Pierce, Fla. The submersible will dive to the 210-foot depth where the Monitor lies upside down in the sand, and diver-scientists will leave the sub and swim to the hulk to accomplish their work.

Archaeological work at the site is under the direction of North Carolina's Department of Cultural Resources. Using an induction dredge that sucks up sand and debris, diver-scientists are carefully checking a small area (5' x 5') that was originally the Monitor's officers' quarters. They expect articles of clothing, weapons, and other pieces of equipment might be uncovered. Everything will be catalogued, photographed, and packed in special wet storage containers.

Recovered items will be taken to North Carolina's preservation laboratory at the Fort Fisher Historic Site near Kure Beach, N.C. There they will undergo a lengthy process of cleaning and chemical stabilization to assure their eventual preservation.

Where excavations expose deck beams and decking, small samples of the structural wood will be taken for analysis and testing. Samples will also be taken from the bottom of the armor belt where deterioration of the iron permits. This would provide the first evidence of the present condition of the materials in the hull.

Each sample will be replaced with non-corrosive neutral material, such as wood or plastic, to prevent any additional damage to the vessel.

Special equipment designed for the mission by the State of North Carolina will be used to drive plastic pipes vertically into the ocean bottom along the north side of the wreck. These will be used as a reference grid system to plot future work on the ironclad.

This is the first full-scale scientific examination of the Monitor, which was finally located in 1973, 112 years after she sank in a storm off Cape Hatteras, N.C.

NOAA designated the Monitor site a marine sanctuary in 1975 because of its great historical significance to the American people and to protect the vessel from harm by souvenir hunters.

Since that time, NOAA, together with Harbor Branch and the State of North Carolina, has mounted expeditions to photograph the wreck and prepare for this year's major exploration. Proposals have also been made that the wreck be raised and put on display, but to do so would require the preliminary studies that are now being undertaken.

"Even if it turns out that the ship can be raised," Frank said, "there still remain questions about whether there exists any sure method of preserving the wreck once it is exposed to the atmosphere."

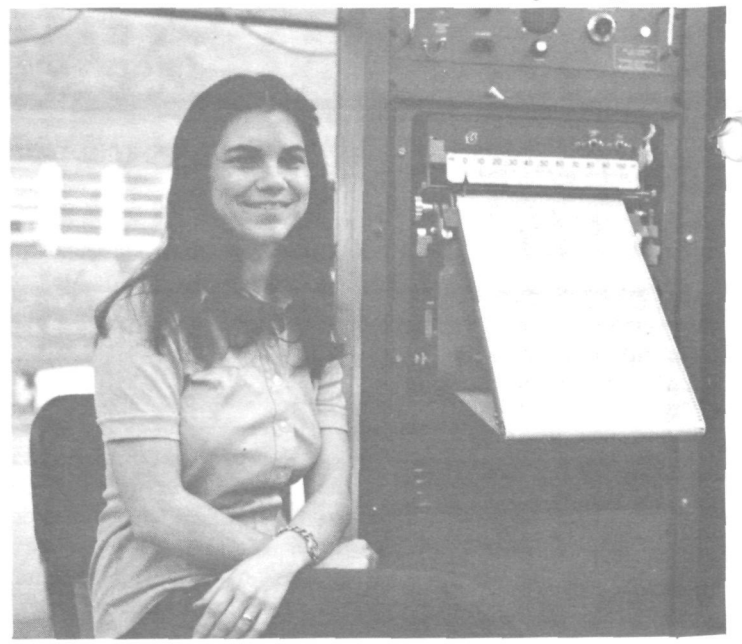
"A part of our American heritage lies in the Atlantic off Cape Hatteras," Frank added. "By the end of August, that heritage will be strengthened and the Monitor itself brought closer to all Americans than it has been since the Civil War."

Oil Spill *(From p. 1)*

pancakes of oil and drifting tar balls.

Among NOAA employees cooperating with the Coast Guard in Texas are John Robinson of the Hazardous Material Response Team which provides scientific support to gather information on existing shoreline conditions against which any impact could be evaluated, and to suggest containment and clean-up options to the Coast Guard based on the physical and biological vulnerability of various sections of the coast; Dr. Jerry Galt, Debra Payton, and Gary Torgrimson, all of the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory; Karen Gleason of the Office of Marine Polution Assessment; and Drs. Ford A. Cross and Donald Hoss of the National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory in Beaufort, N.C.

Woman On the Way Up



Leslie M. Moore, NWS Headquarters, recently completed the Upper Air Observers' class in Kansas City, Mo. Beginning as a clerk typist in the Data Systems Division in 1975, she has taken advantage of promotion and training opportunities in the agency. Last November she was selected for an Upward Mobility Position as a general supply clerk. With her latest training in hand she will be able to give supply support to the Data Systems Division's Upper Air Program.

ADMIN's Lawrence *(From p. 1)*

The Stratton Commission, officially known as the President's Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, was instrumental in developing recommendations which resulted in the creation of NOAA in 1970. Lawrence served as Executive Director of the Commission from 1967 to 1969.

A native of Providence, R.I., Lawrence held a series of senior administrative posts at Cornell. He joined the university in 1970, after a one-year assignment with Aluminum of Canada during which he conducted a special survey of the international ocean freight industry.

From 1954 to 1967, Lawrence was a senior examiner and an assistant division chief with the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, and prior to that was with Van Norman Machine Tool Co., in Springfield, Mass., and the New York Citizens Budget Commission.

He received his B.A. in sociology from Harvard University, and his M.A. in public administration and Ph.D. in political science from The American University. He also attended Brookings Institution under a Federal Executive Fellowship in 1963 on leave from the Bureau of the Budget. There he conducted a survey of the economics and politics of American merchant shipping. His award-winning book, "United States Marine Shipping Policies and Politics," published by the Brookings Institution, resulted from this survey.

He also has written "International Sea Transport," a book on international political and legal issues relating to merchant shipping, and has held professorial appointments at Georgetown and George Washington universities.

TAX NOTE

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the State of Ohio may notice a minor change in their state tax for salary checks dated on or after August 8.

Employees learned about the education opportunities available to them through continuing education programs in the Washington D.C. area during a recent education fair sponsored by the NOAA chapter of the Commerce Committee for Women (NCW).

Oil Refineries In L.A. May Contribute To Rain

Oil refineries in smog-ridden Los Angeles may increase the tendency of polluted clouds to produce rain, say scientists Drs. Earl W. Barrett, Farn Parungo, and Rudolf F. Pueschel, all of NOAA's Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory in Boulder, Colo. They described the EPA-funded study in separate papers at a recent meeting of the American Geophysical Union in Washington, D.C.

Materials released into the air by the refineries are believed to change the character of smog-polluted clouds, restoring their ability to produce rain, research indicates.

In a recent EPA-funded study of clouds sampled in smogless areas near Los Angeles, in smog-polluted areas over the city, and in the plume of effluents released by near-by oil refineries, the NOAA researchers found differences that "can be attributed directly to the effects of particles picked up by the clouds from refinery effluent."

The scientists reported that samples taken in unpolluted clouds contained relatively large cloud droplets. These clouds, if deep enough, would tend to produce rain by a coalescence process much earlier than would a cloud containing small droplets.

Samples from smog-polluted areas contained an excess of small droplets, leading the researchers to conclude that the urban smog inhibits the production of rain by the coalescence process.

But samples of clouds from the third area, where oil refineries were releasing effluents into the polluted air, showed that some constituent of the effluent caused an increase in large droplets, which served as effective condensation nuclei and offset the urban pollution.

ERL Honors Employees At Its Recent Awards Ceremony

Environmental Research Laboratories staff members who have authored outstanding research papers, or who exemplify certain supervisory and employee qualities were recently honored by the laboratories at their annual awards presentation ceremony in Boulder, Colorado.

Among the nine ERL scientists who received outstanding paper awards were: Edmund (Ted) Brown and Dr. Freeman F. Hall of the Wave Propagation Laboratory; Dr. Jerome Weinstock of the Aeronomy Laboratory; Drs. Peter M. Kuhn and Fernando Caracena of the Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory of Boulder; Dr. Samuel G. H. Philander of the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, N. J., Dr. Stanley L. Rosenthal of the National Hurricane and Experimental Meteorology Laboratory in Coral Gables, Florida, and Rodger A. Brown and Donald W. Burgess of the National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Oklahoma. The last paper was also co-authored by Leslie R. Lemon, formerly of NSSL, who is now with the National Weather Service.

The scientific papers were recognized for their originality, scientific or applied importance, writing quality, and relevance to NOAA missions. Single authors received cash awards of $700, and multiple authors, $350 each.

Edgar A. Hubin, Director of the Boulder Laboratories' personnel office received the Outstanding Supervisor award and $500. Gary R. Heckman, Director of the Space Environment Services Center and a supervisory space scientist in the Space Environment Laboratory, was named ERL's Outstanding EEO Supervisor of the Year. Heckman was cited for his skill in coordinating the work of Civil Service Employees, NOAA Corps officers, and U.S. Air Force personnel, and for his active support of EEO. Heckman's award was $350.

In addition, the EEO office made two Outstanding Employee Awards to Dr. Frank Gonzales and Allan Smith of the Personnel Office of ERL. Gonzales has served as Hispanic employment program coordinator at the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle for the past two years. Working with the ERL/Boulder special program coordinator, Gonzales established a Federal junior fellowship program as a means of increasing minority participation in science and engineering at PMEL. As a result 10 junior fellows were hired, including four Asian, three Hispanic, one Filipino, one Black, and one Caucasian. Five of the total were women.

Allan Smith, the second EEO Outstanding Employee, is the ERL personnel officer in Miami, Fla. He was cited for his role in a broad variety of EEO-related activities emphasizing the importance of recruiting minorities and women into both the scientific and administrative fields by utilizing the junior fellowship, handicapped, veterans, and cooperative programs.

A unit citation was also awarded to the Boundary Layer Dynamics Group within ERL's Weather Modification program office including Dr. Bradford Bean, Raymond McGavin, Richard Gilmer, Kurtis Hanson, Ray Hartmann, Thomas Repoff, Roger Reinking, and Delores Baker for their work in making ocean temperature measurements via aircraft in the South Pacific.

Federal Agent Jessie Whitehurst (r.), NMFS, and Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs Enforcement Officer Otto Tranberg inspect newly erected posters issued by the NMFS Law Enforcement Office in St. Thomas. Enforcement personnel from both agencies are currently involved in joint patrols to insure the protection of nesting sites throughout the islands. The posters are in English and Spanish.

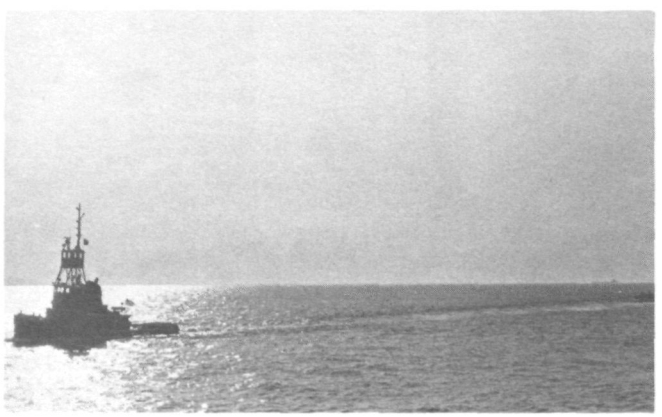
Aboard the Kelez in the New York Bight

The NOAA Ship Kelez, commanded by Lt.Cdr. Clarence W. Tignor, was recently involved in monitoring the dispersion of dredge material dumped by barge in the New York Bight.

Before departure from Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, N.Y., a discussion of the five-day investigation is held dockside by: (l. to r.) Lt.Cdr. Ronald L. Sellers, NOS Ocean Dumping; Dr. John Proni, AOML Ocean Acoustics Group; Charles Lauter, AOML electronics technician; and Dr. Raj Mukherji, U. of Rhode Island.

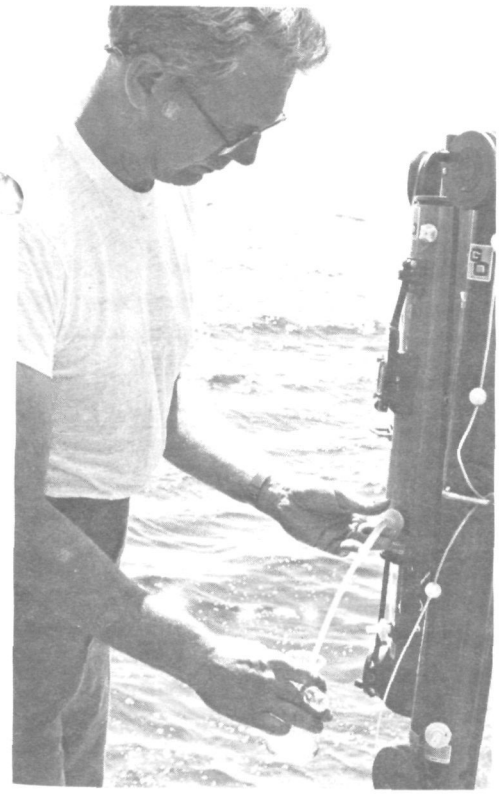
To accomplish the objectives of the project, Tignor maintains the Kelez's position as close to the dump as possible, maneuvering the ship through the axis of the plume, then a reverse and, at the area of maximum plume density, the Kelez was stopped on station.

Catherine E. Warsh, NOS Ocean Dumping, who previously had been an observer on the tug, smiles as the tug and barge appear on the horizon after a two-hour delay.



Heading towards the dredge spoil dumpsite located about six miles outside the entrance of New York Harbor, the tug dumps 4,000 cubic yards of material on a daily bais.

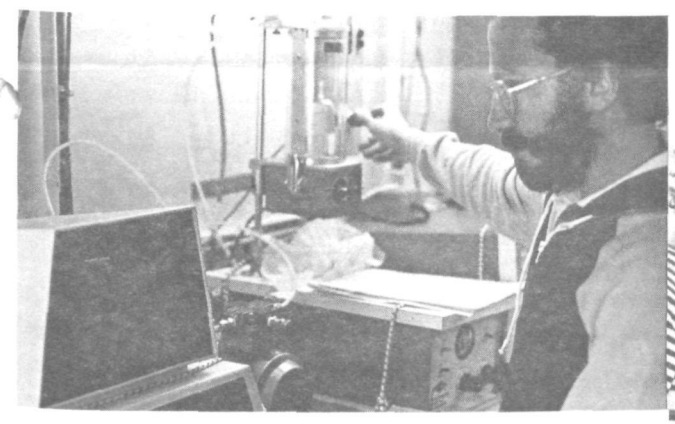
J. Z. Bell (l.) of MESA is assisted by Chris Lyons, U. of Rhode Island, in preparing the water sampling equipment.



Dr. Richard Zuelke, U. of Rhode Island, draws oxygen samples from one of the water bottles while . . .

AOML scientists position the acoustic fish for tracking the dredge material and . . .

Leon Bodzin, AOML, stands ready to activate the XBT Launch to measure water temperature.



Steve Perrone, U. of Rhode Island, performs chemical analysis on dredge material.

Success is obvious as (l. to r.) Proni, Dr. John Tsai of AOML, Sellers and Mukherji discuss their accomplishments aboard the Kelez.

Lt. Robert J. Pawlowski (l.) of the Kelez and Dr. Edward R. Meyer, NOS Ocean Dumping, agree that communications between the Kelez and the tug towing the dump vessel were instrumental in the success of the operation.

FY78 Co-op Ed Report Submitted

The FY 1978 (October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978) Cooperative Education Report was submitted through the Department of Commerce to the Office of Personnel Management on December 1, 1978. The report consisted of three parts – employment of graduate students (Part I), baccalaureate students (Part II) and associate degree students (Part III). The highlights of this report are:

Part I - Only one graduate student was hired into the Co-op Program. This student was a Native American attending the University of Washington in Seattle and majoring in chemistry/engineering. He was hired by the National Marine Fisheries Service - Northwest Region. Recently there has been more interest in the co-op program at the graduate level and this should be reflected in next year's report.

Part II - A total of 287 baccalaureate students were enrolled in the program with 121 of these students being first-time appointees. Forty-seven co-op students graduated during the fiscal year and twenty of these were given non-competitive career-conditional appointments in NOAA. Of the remaining graduates, one was hired through the competitive process; three students were employed by another Federal agency; four students were employed by a non-Federal employer and six students planned to go on to graduate school. Most co-ops gained employment in the scientific disciplines - meteorology, physical science, biology, computer science and engineering.

Part III - There were two associate degree students employed in the co-op program. One student graduated, but was not employed in NOAA. The National Weather Service now has a large-scale program to employ electronics technicians under the 2 year co-op program.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
WR-79-87	Meteorologist (Forecaster/ Focal Point Agriculture)	GS-12	NWS	Portland, Oreg.	7/30	8/13
CR-79-82(GL)	Supervisory Meteorologist (Meteorologist in Charge) or Supervisory Meteorological Technician (Official in Charge)	GS-11	NWS	Alliance, Neb.	7/30	8/13
NASO-79-C29 (AAB)	Wildlife Biologist (Management) or Fishery Biologist (Management)	GS-12	NMFS	Honolulu, Hawaii	7/30	8/13
NASO-79-C16 (AAB)	Supervisory Fishery Biologist (Research)	GS-14 (may be filled at next lower grade)	NMFS	San Diego, Calif.	7/30	8/13
HQS-79-102(AVP)	Secretary (Steno)	GS-5/6	ADMIN	Washington, D.C.	7/30	8/13
SR-79-50(GC)	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-12 (may be filled at a lower grade)	NWS	Memphis, Tenn.	8/1	8/15
NASO-79-37 (LMN)	Fishery Biologist (Management)	GS-13 + 25% Cost-of-Living Allowance	NMFS	Juneau and Anchorage, Alaska	8/1	8/15
WR-79-88(JB)	Meteorologist (Aviation Services)	GS-13	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	8/1	8/15
ER-79-45(SB)	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Atlantic City, N.J.	8/3	8/17
SER-79-21	Supervisory Fishery Biologist (Research) or Supervisory Operations Research Analyst	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	8/3	8/17
HQS-79-96(AM)	Budget Analyst	GS-13	HQS	Rockville, Md.	7/30	8/20
SR-79-51(GC)	Hydrologist	GS-13 (may be filled at a lower grade)	NWS	Birmingham, Ala.	8/6	8/20
SR-79-52(GC)	Meteorologist (Forecaster in Charge)	GS-13	NWS	Fort Worth, Tex.	8/7	8/21
NOS-79-59(DH)	Cartographer (Photogrammetry)	GS-14	NOS	Rockville, Md.	8/7	8/21
ER-79-49(SB)	Meteorological Technician (Weather Obs. Spec., Sirf. & Upper-Air)	GS-8 (may be filled at a lower grade)	NWS	Portland, Maine	8/7	8/21
ER-79-48(SB)	Electronics Technician (Area Electronics Supv.)	GS-12	NWS	Columbia, S.C.	8/7	8/21
ER-79-47(SB)	Senior Electronics Technician (AFOS)	GS-10 (promotion potential to GS-11)	NWS	Hartford, Conn.	8/7	8/21
ER-79-46(SB)	Electronics Technician	GS-10 (promotion potential to GS-11)	NWS	Providence, R.I.	8/7	8/21
NASO-79-36(BJG)	Supervisory Research Chemist	GS-15	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	8/1	8/22
ER-79-44(SB)	Supervisory Meteorologist (Chief, Scientific Services Division)	GS-15	NWS	Garden City, N.Y.	8/1	8/22
ERL-79-257(VP)	Supply Services Officer	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	8/1	8/22
HQS-79-99(RW)	Supervisory Operating Accountant	GS-12	HQS	Rockville, Md.	8/3	8/24
HQS-79-98(AM)	Budget Analyst	GS-11/12	HQS	Rockville, Md.	8/3	8/24
NMFS-79-75(LT)	Fishery Management Administrator	GS-15	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	8/3	8/24
EDIS-79-80(JT)	Computer Specialist	GS-12	EDIS	Washington, D.C.	8/6	8/27
NWS-79-78(LS)	Instrument Maker	WG-12 ($8.72-$10.17 per hour)	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8/7	8/28
ERL-79-223(CS)	Physical Scientist Ecologist Oceanographer	GS-14 GS-14 GS-14 (positions may be filled at the GS-13 level.)	ERL	Seattle, Wash.	7/11	9/1

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

Lt.(jg) Virginia E. Newell, NOAA Corps officer, and Marilyn L. Schluter, NOS, make up the first all women airport surveying team. They recently left the Atlantic Marine Center for a six week surveying trip of airports in Washington State. They will gather information to be used in the compilation of Airport Obstruction Charts which are used by the Federal Aviation Administration for enhancing air safety.

Newell, who has been in NOAA Corps for four years, and Schluter have been with the Airport Obstruction Chart Program for almost two years.

Lt.Cdr. David W. Yeager recently became the first NOAA Corps officer to graduate from the Naval Postgraduate School's Master of Science Program in Oceanography (with Hydrography option), Monterey, Calif.

Yeager, who is currently assigned as Field Procedures Officer at NOAA's Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va., was awarded a Master of Science degree in oceanography (hydrography). Three additional NOAA Corps officers—Lt.Cdr. Alan Pickrell, Lt.Cdr. Kurt Schnebele, and Lt.Cdr. Dean Seidel— are expected to receive their degrees in September.

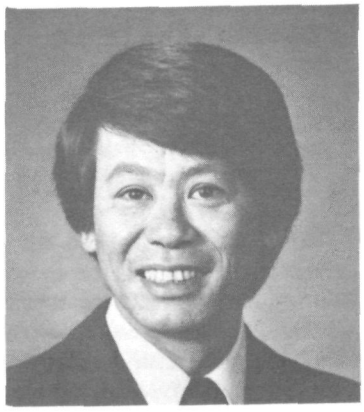
The two-year program was developed by NOAA, the Defense Mapping Agency's Hydrographic/Topographic Center, and the Naval Oceanographic Office. It fulfills the need for graduate education in the scientific principles of oceanography coupled with the practical engineering procedures of mapping, charting, and geodesy. In addition to the normal oceanography curriculum, the hydrography option includes course work in cartography, photogrammetry, geodesy, geophysics, and tides, as well as hydrographic measurements, operations and cruise.

James A. Vollkommer is the new Meteorologist in Charge at the Portland, Maine WSFO

James A. Vollkommer

where he was previously principal assistant. He earned his B.S. from St. John's University in New York City and his M.S. in meteorology from New York University. He served at J.F. Kennedy International Airport and at WSO Burlington, Vermont prior to his first assignment in Portland.

Alvin H. Gushikuma is the new Official in Charge of the NWS Office at Kahului, Maui,



Alvin H. Gushikuma

Hawaii. He began his weather career in 1966 at the NWS Forecast Office in Honolulu and has served two tours on Johnston Island and at Hilo. His most recent assignment was at Lihue, Kauai.

OBITUARIES

A. Joseph Wraight

Dr. A. Joseph Wraight, retired chief geographer for the National Ocean Survey, died July 5. He began his Federal career in 1940 at the Coast and Geodetic Survey which eventually became NOAA. He served on the Board on Geographic Names and was considered an authority on the history and nomenclature of geographical features along the coasts of the U.S. He retired from NOAA in 1973. He is survived by his wife, Esther, who resides in Annapolis, Md.

Richard Abram (r.), technical information specialist with the Oceanographic Services Branch, receives the 1979 EDIS Employee of the Year award from Dr. Tom Austin, Director (now retired).

George P. Cressman (center), NWS, was one of nine Distinguished Alumni honored recently at The Pennsylvania State University. He is shown with Penn State President , Dr. John W. Oswald (l.), and Board of Trustees President Quentin E. Wood of Oil City, Pa.

NMFS Agent Harold Eugene Witham (r.) received a public service commendation recently from Adm. J. B. Hayes, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, for his actions of November 1977 in helping save the crew of the survivors of the Coast Guard UTB 41332 which was capsized by a large wave on the Columbia River Bar.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FROM THE GALLEY

STRIPED BASS ITALIAN SPAGHETTI DINNER

- 2 pounds striped bass, snapper, grouper, or other thick fillets, fresh or frozen
- 1/4 cup cooking oil
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon oregano
- 1 clove garlic, sliced
- 1 jar (32 ounces) commercial spaghetti sauce
- 8 to 12 ounces spaghetti, uncooked
- 1/2 cup shredded or grated Parmesan cheese

Thaw fillets if frozen; cut into serving-size portions. Place fish in single layer in shallow baking dish. Combine oil, lemon juice, salt, oregano, and garlic. Pour sauce over fish. Cover and refrigerate about 1 hour, turning fish once. Remove fish, reserving sauce for basting. Place fish in well-greased, hinged wire-grills. Cook about 5 inches from moderately hot coals for 8 minutes. Baste with sauce. Turn and cook for 7 to 8 minutes longer or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. While fish is cooking, heat spaghetti sauce and cook spaghetti as directed on package. Serve spaghetti on individual plates, top with fish, and spoon sauce over fish and spaghetti. Sprinkle with cheese. Makes 6 servings.

NOAA NEWS

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NOAA News reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper or the Administration.

Norma V. Reyes, Editor
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

NMFS Publishes Grade Standards For Fish In U.S.

U.S. Grade Standards for Fish Fillets, Frozen Minced Fish Blocks, and Frozen Fried Scallops were published in the *Federal Register* June 6, 1979, (pp. 32385-93), Volume 44, No. 110, by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The effective date was July 23.

The U.S. Standards for Fish Fillets establish quality standards for grades of fish fillets made from all commercial species. This will allow consumers a wider selection of commercial species at the marketplace on the basis of Grade A, B, or C quality standards. It will also facilitate trade in fish fillets of all commercial species not just those currently covered by specific standards.

The U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Minced Fish Blocks are based upon recent recommendations and information submitted to the Department of Commerce. This rule will ensure users of the quality of minced fish blocks, thereby facilitating trade and expanding markets for products made from such blocks.

The U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Fried Scallops are amended to included breaded scallops and to reflect current industry practices.

Copies of these grade standards are available from:

National Seafood Quality and Inspection Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
3209 Frederic Street, P.O. Drawer 1207
Pascagoula, MI 39567

BEST FISH BUYS

According to the NMFS National Fishery Education Center in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be fresh cod fillets and canned tuna along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole spot and fresh hake fillets in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh grouper fillets and fresh mullet fillets in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; frozen cod fillets and breaded fish portions in the Midwest; canned tuna and fresh sole fillets in the Northwest; and fresh cod fillets and frozen Pacific red snapper fillets in the Southwest.

New Diving Unit Assigned To PMEL

NOAA has established a four-person diving unit at the agency's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle to deploy and service scientific research equipment used by the facility.

Lt. Gary Lagerloef, a NOAA Corps Officer, was appointed Unit Diving Officer by Dr. John Apel, director of the laboratory. Lagerloef and his three NOAA Corps diving colleagues are all college graduates who have been certified as qualified divers by NOAA. As part of his duties, Lagerloef will be responsible for assuring that any diving by PMEL personnel is conducted in accordance with current NOAA diving regulations and practices. The PMEL Diving Unit is presently inspecting and servicing current meters and water pressure instruments throughout Puget Sound as part of a multi-year project conducted by PMEL's Marine Ecosystems Analysis-Puget Sound Project Office.

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