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NOAA WEEK

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SEL Scientists Develop Novel Radio Telescope

NOAA scientists have developed a radio telescope array which observes radio stars and upper-atmosphere discontinuities simultaneously, and which is so economical that it should bring important new radio astronomical and ionospheric studies within the reach of most universities and private researchers. The hardware cost is approximately \$1,000.

The present NOAA array consists of 16 small zigzag antennas with a signal-combiner. Conceived for the purpose of studying small-scale irregularities of the ionosphere, it was designed and developed by Dr. Clifford L. Rufenach, Dr. Willard M. Cronyn, and Kerry Neal, of NOAA's Space Environment Laboratory, Boulder, Colo. It is located in the mountains behind the front range of the Colorado Rockies to avoid radio and television interference.

"Radio astronomical observations at frequencies less than 100 megahertz (a hertz is a cycle per second) normally require huge antenna arrays," Dr. Rufenach said. "The lower the frequency, the bigger a telescope array must be to maintain the same resolution. The prototype telescope array which we built allows us to examine the ionosphere at many different radio frequencies simultaneously."

The new NOAA radio telescope design represents an advance in observational flexibility. Each element is triangular in shape with a wire zigzagging from the narrow top to the broad base. A radio wave coming down over the triangle is picked up by an appropriate length of the zigzag wire whose active portion is about one-third of the radio wave-length. Different wave-lengths may be picked up by different lengths of wire simultaneously. The present array can receive radio wave-lengths between 3 and 12 meters.

Absorbed radio energy travels up the zigzag wire of the element into a line that carries it along with the signals from the other 15 elements, into a central signal combiner that strengthens the output of the array.

Dr. Rufenach predicts that the new type
(Continued on page 7)

Year-Long Watch Kept On Gulf Stream Eddy

American oceanographers have been keeping a life-and-death watch for a year over an unusual cold water eddy nearly 100 miles in diameter which broke through from the Gulf Stream and has been moving south along the Atlantic coast.

The eddy, nearly circular and revolving counterclockwise, is colder than the surrounding water and differs markedly from the few other Gulf Stream eddies that have been observed in that it has been moving in a comparatively straight line down the coast. Other eddies have been observed moving out to sea.

(Unpredictable fluctuations in the average course of the Gulf Stream are called meanders. When part of a meander breaks off, an eddy is formed. Colder water north of the Gulf Stream becomes encircled by the warm Gulf Stream, producing a central cold eddy surrounded by warm Gulf Stream water.)

Since the eddy was detected last April off Cape Hatteras, N.C., by the infrared measurements of a NOAA environmental satellite, it has been kept under observation by the satellite (until it became inoperative last July), and intermittently by the Navy, the Coast Guard, and a University of Rhode Island ship. The RESEARCHER was scheduled to investigate the eddy this month (April).

The eddy is now about 120 miles east of Cape Kennedy, Fla., in the Sargasso Sea, an area of some two million square miles between the West Indies and the Azores in earlier centuries believed by sailors to be the mysterious abode of missing ships. It is also, said oceanographer Dr. Alan E. Strong, in the middle of the Bermuda triangle, an area where, in more recent times, a number of ships and aircraft have disappeared.

Dr. Strong said the eddy is believed to be the one observed by a ship traveling from Bermuda to New York in October 1970. If so, it is about one and a half years old. In any event, it is the longest observed eddy ever tracked by oceanographers.

Its progress since it was first detected
(Continued on page 2)

NGS Management, Administrative, Support Activities Consolidated



Captain Phillips



Captain Baker



Mr. Kelley



Dr. Schmid



Captain Short

The National Geodetic Survey has been reorganized to consolidate all management, administrative and support activities in the Office of the Director to permit a more effective utilization of technical and professional personnel in the line divisions. Captain John O. Phillips continues as Director. Captain Leonard S. Baker, formerly Chief, Geodesy Division (which has been abolished), is now Deputy Director. Dr. Hellmut H. Schmid continues as Director of the Geodetic Research and Development Laboratory and Commander J. Austin Yeager as Chief, Satellite & Marine Applications Division (formerly Satellite Triangulation Division).

Three Contracts Awarded for Buoy Models

Contracts totaling \$2,058,495 have been awarded by NOAA for engineering models of Limited Capability Buoys.

These are smaller, less costly, report fewer environmental parameters, and have a shorter deployment life than larger, more complex buoys also under development. There are a variety of operational and scientific applications where such a buoy is required in a National Data Buoy System. Limited Capability Buoys are being built in two versions, one for moored applications and one for drifting applications. In the future the latter type may be adapted for launching from aircraft.

General Electric's Re-Entry and Environmental Systems Division Philadelphia, Pa., received an award of \$858,000 for two engineering models each of a drifting and moored buoy design, a bench system and three months of test and evaluation support. An award of \$639,000 went to Magnavox's Government and Industrial Division, Fort Wayne, Ind., for two engineering models of a drifting buoy design, a bench system and support. The third contract, for \$561,495, was for two engineering models, a bench system and support of a moored buoy to be provided by the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, Sunnyvale, Calif.

Test and evaluation of these engineering models of limited capability buoys by the National Data Buoy Center is planned for the Gulf of Mexico in late 1972 and early 1973. Thereafter, additional prototype models leading to operational models may be procured.

The following new divisions and offices have been established: a Support Staff, headed by M.L. Cutler; a Horizontal Network Division, headed by B.K. Meade, with J.F. Dracup as Assistant Chief; a Vertical Network Division, headed by S.P. Hand, with C.F. Ellingwood as Assistant Chief; a Gravity and Astronomy Division, with D.A. Rice as Chief; and a National Geodetic Survey Information Center, with C.F. Kelley as Director. The National Geodetic Survey Operations Center remains in Kansas City, Mo., with Captain Gerald L. Short as Director. All field personnel are now assigned to the NGS Operations Center, which provides logistic and administrative support.

Johannessen Establishes OMO EEO Committee

Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director, Meteorological Operations, of the National Weather Service, has established an Equal Employment Opportunity Committee in the Office of Meteorological Operations. This Committee will serve two purposes -- one to provide back-up for the three OMO members in the NWS EEO Committee and the other to serve in an advisory capacity on EEO matters to Mr. Johannessen.

The seven members of the Committee, elected by employees are: Richard A. Brintzenhofe, Allen G. Kornmann, Charlene S. Pass, Gregory S. Richter, Charles E. Jenkins, Harold S. Lippmann, and Donald D. Reynolds.

Gulf Stream Eddy (Continued from page 1)

by the NOAA satellite has been monitored by Dr. Strong and Lt. Cdr. Richard J. DeRycke of the National Environmental Satellite Service and Philip L. Richardson of the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography. Assisting also has been Harry Stumpf, a graduate student at the University of Southern California, a summer employee of NESS.

Mr. Richardson said oceanographers are especially interested in this eddy because it is the longest-lived eddy whose life history has been recorded and studied, it is located in the western Sargasso Sea where "no eddy has been tracked before" (and where only two others have been thoroughly documented), it is moving in a comparatively straight line, and it is the first cold water eddy whose "death" it may be possible to monitor.

Douglas L. Brooks Is Named Executive Director of NACOA

Douglas L. Brooks, Special Assistant to the Director of the National Science Foundation since 1969, has been named Executive Director of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA).

NACOA, a group of 25 private citizens with a broad range of expertise appointed by President Nixon in 1971, is responsible for assessing all federal programs in marine and atmospheric sciences. In particular, the Committee reports annually to the President and to Congress on the status of the national effort in these fields, and advises the Secretary of Commerce on NOAA's operations and programs.

While he was with the NSF, he coordinated its oceanography program, was Executive Secretary of its Executive Council, and most recently assisted the Director in coordinating NSF staff studies in support of National Science Board policy and planning activities.

In 1963, he was appointed President of The Travelers Research Corporation (then The Travelers Research Center), of Hartford, Conn., of which he had been Vice President and Director of the Mathematical Sciences Department.

A 1938 graduate of Yale University with a B.S. degree in physics, Dr. Brooks holds M.S. and Sc.D. degrees in meteorology from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

President's Committee on Employment Of the Handicapped is Scheduled To Meet

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped will celebrate its 25th anniversary at its Annual Meeting to be held May 3, 4, and 5, 1972 at the Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C. The theme of the 1972 Annual Meeting is "Volunteers in Partnership" with the stress on how voluntary action can contribute to making a better life for the handicapped.

NOAA handicapped employees are invited to attend the Annual Meeting and may obtain more detailed information by contacting Ms. Constance Zarbo, Personnel Relations Branch, AD42 or by calling 146-8093. Ms. Zarbo must have reservation requests by April 27, 1972.

Commissioned Corps' Checks Dated Incorrectly

The salary checks received by NOAA Commissioned Officers for the pay period ending April 15, 1972, were inadvertently dated April 15, 1972, by the Department of Treasury. The checks should have been dated April 22, 1972.

The salary checks for the pay period ending April 30, 1972, will be dated May 8, 1972, in accordance with the schedule for pay dates furnished the Department of Treasury.

Nautical Charts For Sale-- Some More Than 100 Years Old

The National Ocean Survey is offering for sale to the public, on a first-come, first-served basis, approximately 10,500 extra file copies of original nautical charts of some American waters dating back more than a century. The charts were issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the NOS, some as long ago as 1852. Most range in date from the mid-1870s to the early 1940s. Their sale will make it unnecessary to transfer them from Washington to Riverdale, Md., where the National Ocean Survey's Distribution Division will be located soon.

All are actual navigational charts. Most of the earlier charts have yellowed with age and bear the markings of cartographers who helped produce the documents. Few are suitable for framing or for decorative purposes, but remain of value as collector items or for research. In this early period, each cartographic rendering was hand engraved on copperplates. Every line, figure, letter and shading technique was applied by cartographers, craftsman representing the most romantic period of American cartography, among them, for a few months, James McNeill Whistler.

The nautical charts are being sold until July 1 for \$1 each (when the price will increase to \$3.50 each) regardless of the original price of the documents or present condition - which may vary from excellent to brittle with age.

Requests should be addressed to the National Ocean Survey, Physical Science Services Branch (C513), Rockville, Md. 20852. Inquiries should specify coastal areas of interest and year. The charts range in size from 12 x 14 inches to 38 x 40 inches. Generally, the smaller charts cover harbor entrances, coves and islands, while the larger charts depict sections of the coast. Remittances are not to be sent until information is received as to which charts and editions are available.

Severe Weather Indices Go to Kansas City

New severe weather indices developed by Dr. William D. Bonner at the National Weather Service Techniques Development Laboratory are now being transmitted daily from the National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., to forecasters in Kansas City. Indices are computed from 24-hour forecasts made by TDL's three-dimensional trajectory model and NMC's six-layer primitive equation model. Calculated index values, stored in an IBM 360/40 computer at Suitland can be displayed on a keyboard cathode ray tube (KCRT) at the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City. Indices are intended for use as guidance in issuing national thunderstorm and severe weather outlooks.

Five Appointees Named to Positions in NWS, NOS, and ERL

Otis A. Cason, who has been Director of the Field Engineering Support Division for the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office's Ocean Engineering Instrumentation Department for the past eight years, has been appointed manager of the National Ocean Survey's Gulf Coast Regional Center in Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The facility, established last February, is part of the National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center. Its primary purpose is to provide engineering support for the National Data Buoy program and serve the oceanographic community of the Gulf region. It works closely with the National Data Buoy Center, also located at NASA's Mississippi Test Facility in Bay St. Louis.

Mr. Cason, who has been employed by the Navy Oceanographic Office since 1961, was technical advisor in the Instrumentation Department and head of the Test and Evaluation Section, Applied Engineering Branch, before directing the Field Engineering Support Division.

He graduated from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1951.

Young T. Sloan, presently Principal Assistant in the Forecast Center at Little Rock, Ark., will head the new Weather Forecast Center to be established at Lubbock, Tex. He is scheduled to enter duty there around May 1.

A native of Texas, Mr. Sloan entered the Weather Service at Abilene, Tex., in 1946 after weather duty in the Air Force during World War II. He subsequently was assigned to San Antonio, Honolulu, Wake Island, Washington, D.C., Fort Worth, Midland, and New Orleans. He obtained his meteorological training at the University of California at Los Angeles following graduation from North Texas State College.

Dr. R.B. Matthiesen, who for the past 10 years has been on the engineering faculty at the University of California at Los Angeles, has been appointed Director of the Seismological Field Survey, headquartered in San Francisco, Calif. He will oversee a vast network of strong-motion stations permanently installed in buildings, dams, bridges, and other structures throughout the western U.S., Alaska, and Central and South America. His staff also conducts extensive field investigations.

The author of numerous papers on earthquake-caused damage to structures and on the influence of soil conditions on ground motion and structural response, he previously taught at the University of Arizona at Tucson and was employed as a research engineer in private industry.

A native of Seattle, Wash., he received bachelor degrees in civil engineering and mathematics from the University of Wash-

ington, a master's degree in civil engineering from the University of Illinois, and a Ph.D. in civil engineering from the University of California at Berkeley.

David L. Coveney, who was Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Forecast Office at New York City since 1969, is the new Chief Operations/Deputy Director of the NWS Eastern Region.

He entered the NWS in 1946 after serving as a Weather Officer in the Air Weather Service, and was assigned to the International Aviation Unit at the LaGuardia Forecast Office. In 1961, he became the Supervising Forecaster of the FAWS Unit, and in 1965 was made Supervising Forecaster at JFK, with responsibility for both Domestic and International Aviation programs.

He has a B.S. degree in physical sciences and received training in chemistry at Boston College and in meteorology at the University of Chicago. In 1968 he received a Department of Commerce Silver Medal.

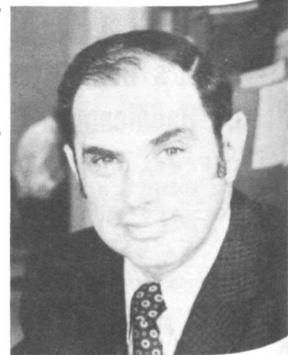
Herman F. Mondschein is the new Hydrologist in Charge of the River Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., replacing recently retired Ray E. Johnson. Mr. Mondschein had been Principal Assistant at the RFC since his transfer in 1962 from the St. Louis RFC.

He had served in St. Louis as a Hydrologist since his entry into the Weather Bureau in 1948, except for two years when he was a Air Force Weather Officer during the Korean Conflict. In World War II he served 4½ years with the Army Air Corps, mostly as an enlisted weather forecaster. He recently retired from the Air Weather Service's Active Reserve Program as a Lieutenant Colonel.

He received his B.S. degree in meteorology (1948) and M.S. (Research) in meteorology and hydrologic engineering (1958) from St. Louis University. In 1969 he received a Department of Commerce Gold Medal.

Neil B. Ward Dies

Neil B. Ward, research meteorologist at the Environmental Research Laboratories' National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., died recently in Norman. His 33-year Federal career included service at Brownsville, Waco, Laredo, and Fort Worth, Tex., and Oklahoma City before his transfer to Norman 11 years ago. His widow resides in Lexington, Okla.



10,000 Visit NOAA Ships During Open House in Washington, D.C.

The NOAA Ships RESEARCHER, RUDE, HECK, and Launch 1257 were docked at the Washington Navy Yard last week. About 10,000

persons toured them when they were open to the public between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturday, April 15.



Lt. (j.g.) Alan D. Hirschman describes the RESEARCHER'S data acquisition system.



Visitors on the pier between the RESEARCHER on the left and the RUDE and the HECK on the right.



Perry G. Strum, Jr. (center) of NOAA's Personnel Division, waits his turn to look at the radar screen on the bridge of the RESEARCHER.



Visitors are shown by Launch 1257, aboard the HECK, and standing in line to board the RESEARCHER.



Howard L. April, of NOAA's Office of International Affairs, and his children examine the engine order telegraph on the bridge of the RESEARCHER.



Ens. Burl L. Wescott describes the bridge of the HECK.

Development of Urchin Fishery Could Benefit Marine Environment

The sea urchin -- heretofore considered to be only a destroyer of productive kelp beds and a menace to unwary waders -- may be the basis of a new commercial fishery now being encouraged by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Development of the fishery could help solve an environmental problem in California coastal waters as well as provide an additional seafood delicacy.

With the assistance of scientists from the NMFS laboratory at Tiburon, Calif., two firms recently began processing red sea urchins on a trial basis, and testing their distribution facilities and sales potential for the roe, which is highly popular in France, Italy, Japan, Chile, and Hawaii.

California's tremendous sea urchin population has consumed much of the seaweed, particularly kelp, upon which many marine animals depend for food and shelter, and some areas that once supported extensive kelp beds and a variety of sea life are now barren except for a thick carpet of urchins.

Previous kelp conservation efforts have been devoted to destroying sea urchins rather than utilizing them. In San Diego waters, such a project undertaken in the mid-1950's has resulted in the recovery of many kelp beds, which serve as habitat for many prized fish and shellfish. This research, located at California Institute of Technology, is presently co-sponsored by NOAA's National Sea Grant Program and the Kelco Company, a kelp harvesting firm.

Reduction of the sea urchin population through harvesting them for food also promises to help restore the abalone, a valuable marine animal taken for food by both sport and commercial fishermen. Scientists report that the sea urchin competes successfully with the abalone for food and space. Areas dense with urchins are usually devoid of abalones, and where abalones are present, they appear to be stunted.

To evaluate the effects of sea urchin removal from an area, NMFS biologists are working with the California Department of Fish and Game to study the sea urchin-abalone relationship in the Avila Beach area.

Solar-Terrestrial Data Center Formed

The Geophysics Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences has approved the merging of the World Data Center-A activities (solar, ionosphere, etc.) with those dealing with geomagnetic variation. The new name of the WDC subcenter is "Solar-Terrestrial Physics." Discussions continue on a similar consolidation of solid earth data activities at Boulder, Colo.

Personnel Exchange Arranged Between LSC & Canadian Service

As a result of a recent visit to Lake Survey Center by T. McCulloch, Central Region Hydrographer of the Canadian Hydrographic Service, arrangements have been completed for a four-month exchange of personnel between LSC and CHS.

Civil engineer William A. Bergen, Acting Chief of the Horizontal Control Section of LSC's Marine Mapping and Charting Division, has already left and will spend most of the summer in Canada, where he will assist in calibration of the electronic positioning system recently installed for location of vessels on Lake Ontario on IFYGL operations. Orientation on the Central Region's operations at Burlington, Ontario, will follow, after which he will serve as a member of the CHS revisory party on field operations on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

After a two-week orientation on LSC activities in its Marine Mapping and Charting and Limnology Divisions, Peter Richards, a hydrographer from CHS, will be assigned to the Revisory Section, where he will be a working member of the party aboard the LAIDLAY during operations on Lakes Huron and Superior.

For many years, LSC and its Canadian counterparts, the CHS and the Geodetic Survey of Canada, have exchanged data and assisted each other. The establishment of International Great Lakes Datum (1955), as a result of which both countries now have a common vertical control datum along the Great Lakes System, is one example. They also worked together on the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Because of the extensive changes in the St. Lawrence River, new surveys were needed to update their charts. Each office surveyed a portion of the river and by exchange of data helped lessen the time, effort, and money required to complete this worthwhile project.

Classes Given In-Depth View of NOAA Equipment

An assist to college was given a group of Washington, D.C., junior high school students recently by Edmund G. Brunson, a cartographer in the National Ocean Survey Marine Geophysics Group. Mr. Brunson, who spends one day a week voluntarily teaching cartography to three classes of 8th and 9th grade students, took the 60 students to a meeting of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping in order to give them an in-depth view of some of the latest scientific equipment used by NOAA. He reported that the students were so impressed that a majority of them, aged 12 through 14, expressed the desire to pursue a scientific career in college.



A.A. Stanley, L.B. Larson, R.A. Dightman, and H.J. Paul Retire

Albert A. Stanley, Executive Assistant to the Director of the National Ocean Survey, retired March 31 after more than 42 years with the Federal government. His career included over a year with the Census Bureau; nine years with the War Department General Staff; two years with the Air Force in wartime intelligence mapping; and over 30 years with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, during which he served under five Directors.



He was named Special Assistant to the Director of the C&GS in 1954 and Executive Assistant to the Director in 1963. He received a Department of Commerce Gold Medal in 1957, and earlier, a Silver Medal.

He received the Society of American Military Engineers' gold medal in 1947; has also received its silver medal; and has been associate editor of its magazine, The Military Engineer, since 1946.

Lester B. Larson, Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Office in Walla Walla, Wash., since 1956, retired April 2, after 30 years' Federal service. He served earlier at Lewiston, Idaho, and Billings, Mont., and in the Air Force during World War II as a weather forecaster.

He and Mrs. Larson reside at 921 Hobson St., Walla Walla, Wash., 99362.



Richard A. Dightman, Meteorologist in Charge at the Weather Service office in Helena, Mont., since 1947, is retiring after 41 years' Federal Service. He also served in the Seattle Regional office and in the Seattle and Tacoma airport offices. He received a Department of Commerce Bronze Medal in 1967, and in 1970 was named Federal Employee of the Year in Helena by the Federal Business Association. He actively participated in Montana climatology and river programs, as well as public weather service. He and Mrs. Dightman reside at 1822 Winne, Helena, Mont. 59601.



Henry J. Paul, General Weather Forecaster at the National Weather Service Forecast Office at Detroit, Mich., retired on April 3 after more than 30 years of service.

He began his weather career in the Air Force Weather Service in 1941, receiving observing and forecasting training, and emerging as a station chief and weather forecaster in 1945.

Later that year he was appointed in the Weather Bureau at Centerville, Ind., and subsequently served at Youngstown, Dayton, and Cleveland, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md., before transferring to Detroit as an aviation forecaster in August 1960.

He resides at 2121 Cornell, Dearborn, Mich.



NBS' Dr. DeSimone To Be Honored

Dr. Daniel DeSimone of the National Bureau of Standards has been chosen to receive the Special Achievement Award of the National Civil Service League. Dr. DeSimone, who has had major responsibility for the three-year study upon which this nation will make its decision to switch to the metric system, will receive the League's award at a reception and dinner to be held April 28, 1972, at the Washington Hilton Hotel. Ms. Jane deLauder, the Department's Incentive Awards Officer, is handling ticket sales for the event. She may be reached on 189-3731.

Correction

There are two NOAA Corps officers presently on permanent duty in Alaska, not one, as was stated on page 7 of the last issue of NOAA WEEK. Lieutenant (j.g.) Stephen M. Dunn is assigned to the Engineering Branch in the National Weather Service Alaska Region office, in Anchorage.

Special GARP Data Is Distributed

The National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., has completed and given limited distribution to a detailed documentation of the Global Atmospheric Research Project (GARP) data collected during November 1969 and June 1970. This GARP collection held at the Center is contained on 39 reels of magnetic tape--20 reels for November 1969 and 19 reels for June 1970.

New Telescope (Continued from page 1)

of array will be useful for a wide range of applications ranging from studies of the solar wind to radio emission from various natural radio sources such as the sun, Jupiter, and radio stars.

The broad-band multi-frequency radio telescope also offers a technique that should find future applications in solar radio astronomy and interplanetary scintillation studies.



notes about people...

Dr. David Arthur Davies, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, recently made a 3-day visit to Peking at the invitation of the authorities of the People's Republic of China. This invitation followed the decision of WMO, announced on February 25, to recognize the representatives of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of China within the Organization.

V. J. Valli, National Weather Service Advisory Agricultural Meteorologist at the



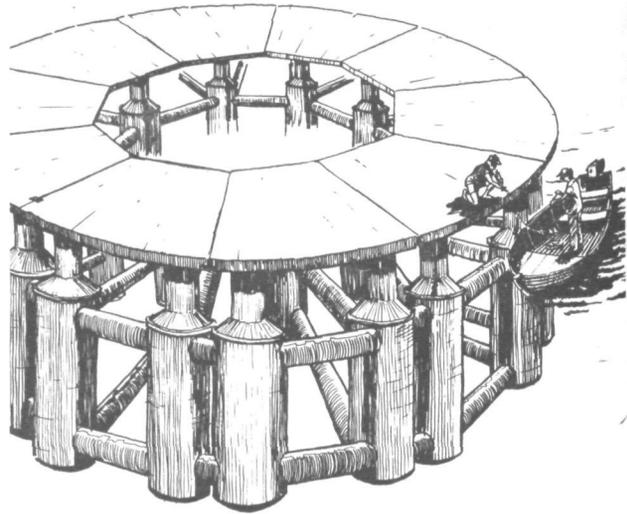
West Virginia University Experiment Station, Kearneysville, W. Va., has been given an appointment as Assistant Professor of Plant Science by the University's Department of Plant Science. He will be lecturing in plant epidemiology, insect ecology, and agricultural meteorology.

"Coastal Zone Management: Multiple Use With Conservation," based on lectures in the University of California Engineering and Physical Sciences Extension Series, was co-authored by E.M. MacCutcheon, Marine Affairs Advisor to the Director of the National Ocean Survey. The book, recently published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., is assembled in two parts. Another author in the first part, which examines the multiple uses of coastal zone resources in terms of structure and conflict of goals, is Dr. William A. Nierenberg, Director, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA). The second part treats the technological requirements and suggests approaches to the problem of goal conflicts.

Dr. John H. Green, of the National Marine Fisheries Service College Park (Md.) Fishery Products Technology Laboratory, will present a research paper at the annual meeting of the American Society for Microbiology in Philadelphia, Pa., next week. The paper, co-authored by Stefan L. Paskell, and Daniel Goldmintz, of the College Park facility, deals with the use of soluble fish peptone and fish extract used in media for growth of micro-organisms. It is one of several selected by the society as having significant public interest, and will be released to scientific news media in conjunction with the meeting.

Sea Grant Progress Reports

A concurrent resolution commending the University of Michigan Sea Grant Program recently was passed by both houses of the Michigan legislature.



Shown above is an artist's sketch of the "Floating Community" scale model being constructed partly under University of Hawaii Sea Grant Program funds. The model, 50 feet in diameter, 17 feet high, and weighing 150 tons when fully ballasted, is scheduled for completion in May.

Also under Sea Grant funds, six divers recently spent ten days aboard the habitat Aegir in the UH study of the physiological and psychological changes produced by deep diving, to provide bases for improving divers' equipment and performance.

Fisheries Commission Commends Whiteleather

Richard T. Whiteleather, recently retired Southeast Regional Director for the National Marine Fisheries Service, has received from the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission a proclamation of appreciation for his contribution to fisheries management during his 36 years in Federal Service. It was endorsed by 23 regional and national fisheries groups and associations.

During his 14 years in the Southeast, Mr. Whiteleather worked closely with the commission, a compact of the five Gulf States which provides liaison between State and Federal agencies on matters concerning proper utilization of the Gulf's living marine resources.



Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:
Office of Public Affairs, NOAA, Room 221, Bldg. 5, Rockville, Md. 20852. Phone (301) 496-8243.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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