



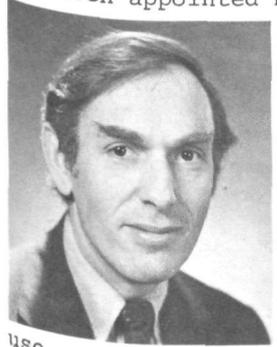
NOAA WEEK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

First Two-State Sea Grant Program Is Established

Dr. Allan Hirsch Will Head Marine Ecosystems Analysis

Dr. Allan Hirsch, who has been Director of the Environmental Protection Agency's Division of Program Development since 1971, has been appointed Director of the Marine Ecosystems Analysis Program in NOAA's Office of Marine Resources.



The MESA program is a new NOAA activity, currently in the advanced planning stage. It will be a multi-discipline program, designed to provide comprehensive information on the marine environment to government agencies and others concerned with use and management of our marine resources.

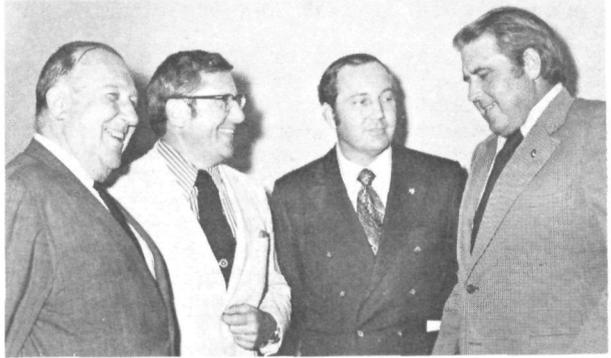
While with EPA, Dr. Hirsch participated in negotiations leading to the U.S.-Canadian Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, signed by President Nixon and Prime Minister Trudeau in April 1972, which initiated a cooperative international effort to control pollution in the Great Lakes.

From 1966-1970, he was Assistant Commissioner of the Federal Water Quality Administration, with responsibility for various water pollution control activities. He was U.S. chairman of the water pollution panel of the U.S.-Japan Natural Resources Program.

In 1967, he received the Department of the Interior Meritorious Service Award, and in 1968 its Distinguished Service Award for his work on water pollution control.

Earlier, he was Executive Secretary of the Columbia River Inter-Agency Committee; Executive Secretary, Huron River Watershed Intergovernmental Committee, Michigan; and, while with the U.S. Public Health Service Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Pollution Officer for the New Zealand Marine Department.

He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Michigan State University, was a Fulbright Scholar at Canterbury University, New Zealand, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan.



(From left) Dr. Spilhaus, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Dent, and Governor Waller discuss the Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Program.

The states of Alabama and Mississippi have established the first two-state Sea Grant program. Ten research institutions will be involved in this regional approach to the development of the Nation's marine resources.

More than 140 persons representing State and local governments and institutions of higher learning, and leaders of the Gulf Coastal region were in Biloxi, Miss., last week for the announcement of the new program by Governor William Waller of Mississippi and Congressman William Nichols, who participated in the absence of Alabama Governor George C. Wallace.

Speakers included Harry Dent, Special Counsel to President Nixon; Howard W. Pollock, Deputy Administrator of NOAA; Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of NOAA's Office of Sea Grant; and Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution, and recognized "father" of the Sea Grant Program. Dr. Sidney D. Upham, Director of the Universities Marine Center, introduced the chancellors and presidents of the participating institutions: the Universities Marine Center, a consortium of the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Mississippi State University, University of Mississippi and University of Southern Mississippi; and a consortium of Auburn University, Tuskegee Institute, University of Alabama, Birmingham, University of Alabama, Huntsville, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and University of South Alabama.

Dr. Arthur W. Green Will Direct Geomagnetic Investigations Group

Dr. Arthur W. Green, Jr., a specialist in magnetic instruments and the interactions between the earth's magnetic field and other environmental processes, has joined the Environmental Research Laboratories as Director of the Earth Sciences Laboratories' Geomagnetic Investigations Group. This Group directs the operations of NOAA's network of magnetic observatories and conducts theoretical and applied research in the use of geomagnetic and geoelectric observations as earthquake predictors. According to Dr. Green, there will also be heavy emphasis on designing and developing new geomagnetic sensing and data acquisition systems which can provide both digital and analog data in real time.

He was formerly a senior physicist with Texas Instruments, Inc., in Dallas, Tex., working on magnetic instruments, airborne submarine detection systems, and geophysical prospecting methods. He was also a member of the research team which built the first optically pumped helium magnetometer in 1959.

He has operated self-contained geomagnetic micropulsation stations since 1964 at three NOAA observatories under National Science Foundation grants. For the past seven years he has carried on a cooperative geomagnetic research and data exchange program with Dr. V.A. Troitskaya and her group at the Institute of the Earth in Moscow. He served six years in the U.S. Air Force and holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the active Air Force Reserve.

He holds a Ph.D. in physics from Texas Christian University and M.S. degrees in both electrical engineering and physics.

CEDDA Is Transferred from ERL to EDS

NOAA's Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis (CEDDA) was transferred to the Environmental Data Service from the Environmental Research Laboratories on October 1, 1972. The transfer consolidates and strengthens NOAA's environmental data and information management system and related analytical functions.

CEDDA's mission is to assist project leaders in planning data collection, processing, and computational phases of major environmental field projects, to conduct quality and calibration tests during major meteorological and oceanographic experiments, and to participate in the scientific analysis of the data collected. Its current responsibilities are to complete the reduction and analysis of data collected in the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX) conducted in 1969, and to service the International Field Year for the Great Lakes (IFYGL), now underway, as well as the Global Atmospheric Research Program's (GARP) first international field project, the Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE), scheduled for 1973.

Dr. Joshua Holland is Director of CEDDA.

Latin American Marine Research On DISCOVERER Is Part of CICAR

The NOAA Ship DISCOVERER will embark this month on a unique 10-week program in which young Latin American scientists, university faculty members, and students will utilize the ship's facilities to carry out marine research. United States scientists aboard the vessel will work with their foreign colleagues in carrying out projects which have a high priority in the Latin American countries.

The purpose of this unusual program, to be carried out from October 9 to December 15, is to promote the education and training of marine scientists from Mexico, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Colombia, and Puerto Rico. In selecting participants, stress has been on scientists and researchers who do not ordinarily have an opportunity to do marine research aboard a major oceanographic vessel.

They were chosen by countries which are participating in a 15-nation scientific study, now in its third year, of the marine biology, physical oceanography, fisheries, marine geology and geophysics, and meteorology of the Caribbean Sea and its adjacent regions. The program is known as the Cooperative Investigation of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (CICAR).

Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., Director of NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami and U. S. National Coordinator for CICAR, is in charge of the training program. This phase of CICAR is known as NOAA-CARIB.

"One of the stated aims of the CICAR program and its sponsor, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)," explained Dr. Stewart, "is to foster the education and training of marine scientists in the Latin American countries. Unfortunately, the actual training of scientists on ships of other countries has been less than the initiators of CICAR had hoped.

"Under ordinary circumstances, a research ship is usually full when it sails. Its projects are planned well in advance by the persons who will be aboard and usually there is neither bunk space nor project time for foreign investigators. Their status is therefore that of a visitor or observer at best, and because there are only one or two bunks available, the foreign country usually sends a senior person for prestige purposes, one who does not need the training at sea anyway. The end result has been that there have been few opportunities on CICAR ships to date for the education and training of those Latin American nationals who need it most--the younger scientists, university faculty, and staff and, most importantly, students."

"Consequently," continued Dr. Stewart, "NOAA conceived the idea of setting aside time on one of its research vessels whose mission would be primarily the education and training of Latin American nationals. Some NOAA projects will also be carried out, but these will be secondary."

Labor Day Earthquake Recorded By NOAA's San Andreas Net

NOAA scientists had a rare opportunity last Labor Day to examine closely what has been an elusive quarry--the complex of incompletely understood processes close to the source of an earthquake. That day, a shallow-depth (less than 10 kilometers deep) magnitude 4.7 earthquake occurred near the San Andreas Fault about five kilometers (3-1/2 miles) west of the Stone Canyon Observatory, a facility of the Earthquake Mechanism Laboratory, and within 10 kilometers of several strong-motion accelerographs installed along this portion of the fault last March by the Seismological Field Survey.

Both of these San Francisco-based organizations are part of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Earth Sciences Laboratories.

The September 4 earthquake generated dust clouds and some rock falls, but apparently caused little damage and no injuries; and it was well-sized for laboratory purposes. Additional instruments installed since a magnitude 5.1 event in the same area last February 24 permitted NOAA scientists to obtain a more complete set of data on Labor Day.

The strong-motion accelerograph at Melendy Ranch, just southeast of Stone Canyon and only about one-tenth kilometer from the fault trace, recorded an acceleration of 0.7g. (The term "g" refers to the acceleration due to gravity, about 32 feet per second per second, or 9.8 meters per second per second.)

According to Dr. R. B. Matthiesen, Director of the Seismological Field Survey, "The acceleration measured by the Melendy Ranch instrument is the second highest ever recorded during an earthquake in the United States, and probably the second highest recorded world wide. However, it is important to note that although there were some structures in the area, no significant structural damage was observed."

Dr. Don Tocher, Director of the Earthquake Mechanism Laboratory, said, "To have such high accelerations caused by an earthquake of such relatively low magnitude is consistent with the idea that accelerations of substantially greater values--say, three times this value--are not likely to be observed, even in great earthquakes of magnitudes around 8. The reason for this is that, at the periods of motion most important in causing building damage, a great earthquake is equivalent to many smaller tremors distributed along the causative faults. This means that the Stone Canyon earthquake can be studied as if it were one part of a large one, and may teach us something further about ground motions in great earthquakes here."

The Labor Day earthquake apparently continues the high level of seismic activity near Stone Canyon which began with a swarm of earthquakes northwest of the

EDS Coordinates NOAA Participation In EPA's Environmental Symposium

The Environmental Data Service coordinated NOAA's participation in the Environmental Protection Agency-sponsored "National Environmental Information Symposium: An Agenda for Progress," held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24-27. Department of Commerce participants in the four-day sessions included Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson; Dr. John W. Townsend, Jr., NOAA Associate Administrator; Dr. Thomas S. Austin, EDS Director; Arnold R. Hull, EDS Associate Director for Climatology; and Robert R. Freeman of EDS' Environmental Science Information Center.

The symposium was held to acquaint users in industry, the academic community, research organizations, professional societies, and all levels of government, as well as the private citizen, with the kinds of environmental data and information available to them. The program was divided into four environmental information categories: scientific and technical; legal, legislative and regulatory; management and planning; and socioeconomic.

Feedback from the symposium sessions will be used to distill user recommendations into "action items" that environmental data generators and managers in both the government and private sectors can act upon to improve their products and services. It will also be used to plan future symposia so as to improve environmental data and information services to the user community.

NMFS Panama City Laboratory Is Dedicated

NOAA Deputy Administrator Howard W. Pollock was the principal speaker at the September 23 dedication of the new National Marine Fisheries Service Panama City, Fla., Laboratory, a unit of the Gulf Coastal Fisheries Center. About 200 people attended the ceremony, which was emceed by Philip M. Roedel, NMFS Director.

Other speakers included Congressman Robert L. F. Sikes and Randolph Hodges, Executive Director of Florida's Department of Natural Resources.

C. Edward Carlson, of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, made the official presentation of the facility to NMFS, and NMFS Regional Director Jack W. Gehringer accepted it.

The purpose of the laboratory is to investigate the biology, ecology and fisheries of the coastal area to obtain needed information for management and conservation of the resources. Eugene L. Nakamura is the officer in charge of the laboratory, which is the first fishery installation to be dedicated since the creation of NOAA.

Construction of the facility was begun by the Department of the Interior before NMFS became part of NOAA and was given responsibility for marine game fish programs.

Office of Administration Signs Multi-Unit Agreement With AFGE

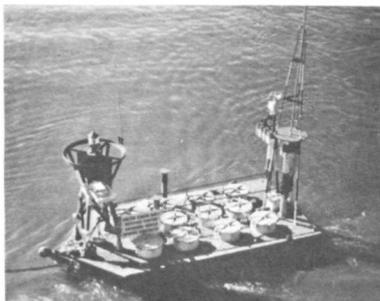


Effective July 5, 1972, NOAA's Office of Administration entered into a labor-management agreement with the American Federation of Government Employees' Local 2703 for a period of two years. This agreement is a multi-unit contract covering employees in exclusive units in both the Finance and Administrative Operations Divisions.

Present at the signing ceremonies were: (seated, from left) Ralph B. Biser, AFGE National Vice President; Albert Cohen, President AFGE Local 2703; Theodore P. Gleiter, NOAA Assistant Administrator for Administration; Guy H. Dorsey, Chief, NOAA Personnel Division; (standing, from left) J. D. Neel, NOAA Personnel Division; Don MacIntyre, AFGE National Representative; Edwin F. McCann, Chief, Administrative Operations Division; Joseph F. Giza, NOAA Finance Division.

NODC SEA SENSE Personnel Commended by Navy

Project SEA SENSE personnel of EDS' National Oceanographic Data Center, under the sequential leadership of Oceanographers Sidney O. Marcus and Sylvester J. Halminski, have received a letter of commendation from Rear Admiral D.K. Weitzenfeld, Vice Commander of the Naval Air



NOMAD

Systems Command. In addition to Mr. Marcus and Mr. Halminski, personnel assigned to the Project were Oceanographer Kenneth R. Avery, Physical Science Technicians Charles T. Carson and

Lunnie Curry, and Mathematician Diana LaMar. Project SEA SENSE involved the evaluation of 14 years of NOMAD (Navy Oceanographic Meteorological Automatic Device) raw data. NOMAD, a pioneer data buoy, is a Navy-developed marine automatic unmanned data collection system.

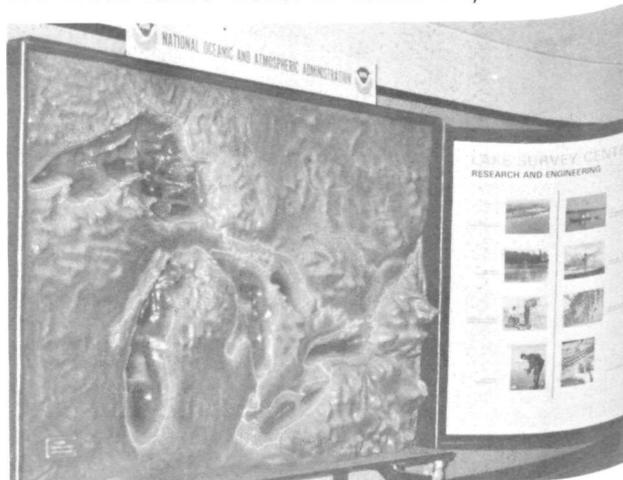
NOAA Field Finance Offices Linked With Central Computer in Rockville

A new computer-based administrative network now links NOAA's seven field finance offices with a central computer in NOAA's Rockville, Md., headquarters. NOAA was the first government agency to install the IBM 3735 programmable buffered terminal, a typewriter-like terminal which performs limited data processing chores in addition to providing instant communications with NOAA's central computer.

According to A. Newton Page, of the Systems Development Project office, the new network will bring financial management services closer to line managers in the field, local finance offices can respond promptly to the needs of NOAA project teams in the field, and a line officer, with ready access to computer-stored project budget information, can speedily evaluate the financial impact of his activity through the 3735 terminal--often within minutes.

"Our new integrated cost budgeting and accounting program, and the 3735s available for daily status reports on thousands of projects, will help us meet our goal of a business-like financial management system that measures current activity against project objectives," Mr. Page said.

LSC Great Lakes Model in Southfield, Mich.



The Lake Survey Center's portable model of the Great Lakes is now being shown at the Lawrence Institute of Technology in Southfield, Mich.

The attractive, made-to-scale model is much in demand. Made from the same mold as the original model (now a permanent exhibit in the lobby of the Federal Building in Detroit, Mich.), it shows the characteristics of the nearly 100,000 square miles of the area making up the Great Lakes. It is made of fiber glass, weighs 600 pounds, and closes into a self-contained box on wheels. The horizontal scale is 1:50,000 feet, with the vertical scale varying, the water depths being shown at one inch equals 200 feet. The fold-in panels show various aspects of Lake Survey's work.

NMFS Scientists Say Development Is Accelerated in Eyeless Lobsters

Naturally blind young lobsters grow faster and much larger than sighted ones, according to hatchery experiments underway at the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Controlled studies there show that the growth rate of blind juveniles is about 10 percent greater than that of normal lobsters and that molting--the shedding of shells that have grown too small for bodies--takes place at more rapid intervals. The blind lobsters, which can survive only in captivity, are distinguished by their brilliant orange-red coloration compared with the bluish-green of sighted individuals. Perhaps the most striking anomaly is that the eyes are never regenerated. Regeneration of lost parts of the anatomy is common among crustaceans.

The experiments stemmed from casual observations of unusual characteristics in the blinded specimens occasionally present (about once per 5,000) in lobster hatches in the laboratory's lobster-rearing program, now several years old. The oddly colored, sightless animals, whose blindness seems to be attributable to some unknown abnormality during the molting process, seemed to eat no greater quantity of food than other juveniles, yet were distinctly larger and more active than siblings. Other scientific studies of crustaceans had suggested that certain hormones present in normal eye-stalks acted as growth inhibitors. The scientists theorized that the lack or rerouting of those hormones in blinded crustaceans might account for the accelerated growth patterns. Three blind baby lobsters from different mothers were closely observed in the 1972 study. Their characteristics were compared to those of 12 brothers and sisters reared under identical circumstances. It

soon became apparent that although the same amount of food was offered to each specimen, the blind lobsters were able to convert food into body weight more efficiently than their normal companions. (Food is detected by scent and touch.) As molts progressed from stage to stage (about 20 molts are ordinarily required before maturity), it was seen that only about a week elapsed between molts of the blind lobsters compared to about 10 days for normal ones. Since molting is an indicator of growth, it was obvious that the sighted lobsters were lagging behind their more precocious, though damaged peers.

Only one of the three sightless lobsters is still alive (the other two having died of accidental causes) and she continues in the heavyweight class--relatively speaking, inasmuch as juveniles at this age (about 4 months) are generally under an inch long and weigh less than a gram. The whole carapace length of other similarly aged juveniles in the hatchery does not equal the length of one of her claws, and she outweighs the others by about 40 times. The blind specimen is now in her twelfth stage of molting, the others are in only their eighth stage.

The NMFS Northeast Fisheries Center plans to continue these lobster biology studies at Boothbay Harbor, which are possible only under the controlled conditions of a laboratory. Blind lobsters cannot survive in the natural environment, the scientists say, because they are helpless against predators. The goal of the program is to study comparatively the entire life cycle of blind specimens. Conceivably these experiments could uncover some previously unknown growth-promotion agent in crustaceans. Such knowledge might point the way to further research of benefit to future experiments in mariculture.

Sixth Intra-NWS and Fourth Interdepartmental Severe Local Storms Conferences Are Held

The sixth Intra-National Weather Service and fourth Interdepartmental Severe Local Storms Conferences were held in Kansas City recently. Representatives from NOAA, National Weather Service Headquarters, National Severe Storms Forecast Center, Kansas City River Forecast Center, National Severe Storms Laboratory and the Central, Eastern, Southern and Western Regional Headquarters participated.

In addition, the Department of Defense Chiefs of Staff, Air Force and Navy, and the Federal Aviation Administration participated in the Interdepartmental Conference.

Participants were: (Front row from left) Bernard Magor, Robert Nolan, Bob Derouin, Laurence Shaffer, Charles Woffinden, R. T. Gundermann, W. K. McCurry, Loren Pitts. (Second row from left) Ernest Bice, D. W. Holmes, Allen Pearson, E. V.

Cooke, Karl Johannessen, V. W. Kowalczyk, Bernie Edelman, E. W. Ferguson. (Back row from left) Robert P. Krebs, Joe Galway, Virgil Hudkins, Leon Turk, David Coveney, R.G. McGrew, E.J. Cartwright, Harold McCrabb, Chet Glenn, Art Gulliver, Arthur Bidner, Robert C. Miller, C.M. Dunn, Fred Wells, and Robert Baskin.



46th WSFO in Forecast System Is Dedicated at Lubbock, Tex.

About 120 people attended the dedication of the 46th Weather Service Forecast Office in the National Weather Service forecast system at Lubbock, Tex., recently. The principal speaker was Congressman George H. Mahon of Lubbock, who announced the city is scheduled for a replacement local-use radar, to be installed as early as possible, but no later than the summer of 1973.

Other speakers were Mayor Morris Turner of Lubbock, NWS Southern Region Director Lawrence R. Mahar, and Dr. Harry P. Foltz, Chief of the Weather Analysis and Prediction Division at NWS Headquarters, as well as Meteorologist in Charge of the new WSFO, Young T. Sloan.



(From left) Dr. Foltz, Congressman Mahon, Mr. Sloan, and Mr. Mahar.

AOML's Used Magnetic Computer Tapes Re-Used For Taping Books for the Blind

Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, recently received a letter of appreciation from the President of the Tapes for the Blind, Inc., to whom AOML earlier had sent a large group of used magnetic computer tapes.

AOML had acquired the tapes a few years ago from government surplus lists, and with time and re-use, their fidelity had dropped to a point where they were no longer reliable for scientific data use. However, they were still adequate for use in recording the human voice, which is magnetically less demanding. Because they were still useable for this purpose, an inquiry was sent to Tapes for the Blind, who not only could use them, but badly needed them for their expanding program of bringing books to the visually handicapped by way of audio tapes.

For other NOAA components who might have tapes no longer useable for data, but still of use for voice recording, the address is Mr. Ozzie Rudluff, President, Tapes for the Blind, Inc., 12007 S. Paramount Blvd., Suite 2, Downey, California 90242.

Mrs. Rosa A. Hill Receives ASP Presidential Citation

Rosa A. Hill, Personnel Management Specialist in the Personnel Relations Branch of NOAA's Personnel Division, recently was presented a Presidential Citation of the American Society of Photogrammetry by F. O. Dierckx, the National Ocean Survey's Associate Director for Aeronautical Charting and Cartography and President of the ASP in 1970-71.



Mrs. Hill was honored for her outstanding service to the Society as Chairman of the Women's Activities Program of the ASP-American Congress on Surveying and Mapping joint Annual Conventions in 1970 and 1971. She is the second woman ever to receive an ASP Presidential Citation.

On the left is NOS Deputy Associate Director Captain James P. Randall.

Computerized Wind Forecasts for Great Lakes

A new objective technique for forecasting surface winds over Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, developed by Dr. Celso S. Barrientos of the National Weather Service's Techniques Development Laboratory, was put into operational use on September 13 by the National Weather Service. The objective wind forecasts were derived from Great Lakes marine observations (MAOBS) and predictions made by the Primitive Equation and trajectory numerical models. They are provided twice daily for projections of 12 to 36 hours and will be useful for commercial shipping and recreational boating. Automated wind forecast techniques have now been developed by TDL for all five of the Great Lakes.

Labor Day Earthquake (Continued from page 3)

observatory last December.

At Stone Canyon Observatory, strain and tilt steps of several parts in 10 million were observed during the earthquake, followed by a slightly larger, creeplike, episodic strain relaxation lasting more than an hour. Preliminary analysis showed no premonitory strain or tilt events.

The Earthquake Mechanism Laboratory's creepmeter network detected a 3-millimeter creep event about 20 hours before the September 4 earthquake at Melendy Ranch, where the slip rate has doubled to three centimeters per year since February. Creep events consisting of an average of three millimeters of slow surface fault movement with a duration of about an hour have been occurring at this site at intervals of about two months during 1972. Previous average recurrence time was about four months.

NOAA Ship WHITING Participates In Test of Proposed GARP Buoy

The NOAA Ship WHITING, commanded by Commander Charles H. Nixon, recently participated in a preliminary test of a ship-tethered spar buoy proposed for use during the GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE). The ship was performing an automated hydrographic survey in Delaware Bay when Dr. James Sparkman, a physical scientist, and Lieutenant (j.g.) Kurt Schnebele, both from the Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction, went aboard to test the buoy's performance under realistic sea conditions. This preliminary test was successful and aided in the development of a system to measure surface winds undisturbed by the ship's presence. The use of the WHITING greatly assisted in this project.

Impact of Nuclear Power Plants on Environment Is Subject of Book Co-Edited by NMFS Men

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center headquartered at Seattle, Wash., and Alonzo T. Pruter, Deputy Center Director, are co-editors of the book, "Columbia River Estuary and Adjacent Ocean Waters: Bioenvironmental Studies." Printed by the University of Washington Press under sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Commission, the 868-page volume deals with the impact of nuclear power plants on the environment, with special emphasis on fishery resources. The book sells for \$22 per copy.

13th Weather Service Operations Class Is Held at NWS Technical Training Center



The 13th Weather Service Operations Class was held at the NWS Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., from August 29 - September 21. Participants were (seated, from left.) Eugene Harding, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Earl Parke, Wilmington, Del.; Carmine Pisano, Pocatello, Idaho; Bill Usher, Jr., Bristol, Tenn.; Benny Terry, Little Rock, Ark.; William Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Verdin Liddell, Rapid City, S.Dak., and George Overguard, Denver, Colo.

New NOAA Undersea Research Film Shows Study of Florida Coral Reefs

FLARE - (Florida Aquanaut Research Expedition), a 14-minute, sound, color, 16mm motion picture has just been released and is now available on loan, free of charge.

Filmed almost entirely underwater, the motion picture shows how teams of scientists, using a mobile habitat remained underwater for about five days each to study the coral reef environment off the Florida coast near Miami. Each team had a specific scientific objective. The missions included studies of the health, geology, and the plants and animals of the reef. An artificial reef made up of 600 rubber tires was also studied.

Produced for NOAA's Manned Undersea Science and Technology program, the motion picture was produced by Elliot A. Macklow, Chief of the Motion Picture Service, using the facilities of Creative Arts Studios of Washington, D. C. Photography was by William "Smokey" Roberts of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with the technical assistance of Dr. Robert Dill of the MUS&T staff.

Distribution of the film will be made through NOAA's 200 motion picture depositories. Requests to borrow the film, applications for long-term loan and print purchase, as well as a catalog of about 30 other motion pictures which NOAA distributes, may be obtained by writing: Chief, Motion Picture Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 12231 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

(Standing, from left.) Mike Weinrich, Instructor; Larry McEwen, Instructor; Allen Shupe, Salt Lake City, Utah; Donald Brostrom, Havre, Montana; Don Whitman, Instructor; Howard Tatum, Hilo, Hawaii; William Blum, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Robert Nibert, Akron, Ohio; Paul Woolard, Norfolk, Nebraska; Larry Burns, Instructor; David James, Burlington, Vt.; Wilfred Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Jim Wantz, Instructor.

NOAA Personnel Receive Length of Service Awards

Employees of the National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Region who have received Length of Service Awards recently are: 30 years - Peter DiMARCO, William CALLAHAN, Margaret L. ANDERSON, Rita S. RICCIO, and Haskell S. TUBIASH. 25 years - Frances RILEY, Francis J. ANDERSON, Russell A. MOREDITH, John B. COLTON, Jr., George F. KELLY, Robert LIVINGSTONE, Marie C. PETERS, Gareth W. COFFIN, John A. HOLSTON, Paul J. HEISTER, and Dominick VALPACCHIO. 20 years - William E. BREY, Robert A. HALL, Salvatore CHERMESINO, James M. CROSSEN, Fred E. LUX, Joseph GRAHAM, Frank E. PERKINS, Kevin J. ALLEN, Anna M. DAVIES, Arleen H. JOYCE, and Henry R. McAVOY.



Coen Sloan (left), who is assigned to National Geodetic Survey Leveling Party G-36, received his 30-year Length of Service Award from Captain G. L. Short, former Director of the NGS Operations Center.

In the National Weather Service Pacific Region, James W. KLOPFENSTEIN, WSFO Kwajalein, received a 20-year Length of Service Award in August.

National Weather Service Southern Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in May, June, and July were: 35 years - Edward V. COPELAND, NHC, Miami, Fla.; and William Y. COBB, Jr., WSO Shreveport, La. 30 years - Grover T. COLLINS, WSO Brownsville, Tex.; Alvis C. WEBB, WSFO Fort Worth, Tex.; Charles T. WATSON, WSO Knoxville, Tenn.; Wilburn K. COBB, WSO Huntsville, Ala.; Clarence E. MITCHELL, WSO Austin, Tex.; Henry J. McALEER II, WSO Savannah, Ga.; Thomas L. JETTY, WSFO Little Rock, Ark.; Thomas J. FLOYD, WSO Columbus, Ga.; William H. HAMMOND, WSFO Atlanta, Ga.; Rufus O. CROSBY, WSO Montgomery, Ala.; John P. McCALISTER and Jeanne B. GODFREY, RH, Fort Worth, Tex.; Gerard E. McGRATH, WSO Athens, Ga.; Paul J. NEW, WSO Nashville, Tenn.; and Robert C. FRENCH, FAA Academy, Oklahoma City, Okla. 25 years - Ella A. GRESSETT, WSRH, Fort Worth, Tex.; John R. NORTON, WSO Knoxville, Tenn.; and Milton I. RUDD, WSO Lake Charles, La. 20 years - Alfred W. McGAUGHY, WSO Tampa, Fla.; Ralph F. FUNDERBURK, WSO Macon, Ga.; George K. RAND and Vernon E. FREELAND, WSFO Little Rock, Ark.; Jerrell E. HUGHES, WSO/AG, Tifton, Ga.; Paul J. WADE, WSO Nashville, Tenn.; Jack KAPLAN, WSMO/NHC, Miami, Fla.; William E. BRIDGES, WSO Savannah, Ga.; Billy D. CRANE, WSO Midland, Tex.; and Thomas A. RUSH, NHC, Miami, Fla.

notes about people...

Lorry M. Nakatsu, Chief, Foreign Fisheries, International Activities Staff, National Marine Fisheries Service, is being detailed to the Secretariat of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission for about 3 weeks starting in mid-October. The Commission includes the U. S., Japan, and Canada, and is charged with conservation of the fishery resources of the North Pacific.

Dr. Arthur P. Pinsak, Chief of Lake Survey Center's Water Characteristics Branch, recently attended a meeting of the Board of Technical Advisors for Limnological Systems Analysis of the Great Lakes.

The Board, made up of specialists in systems analysis, advises the Basin Commission's planning staff on the technical feasibility of modeling Great Lakes processes. The Basin Commission, under the National Water Resources Council, is responsible for coordinating the input of all Federal and State agencies in the Great Lakes basin for the preparation of a comprehensive-coordinated joint plan that will be used for improved management and development of water and land related resources in the area.

Galen A. Joel, Micronesian Supervisory Meteorological Technician at Yap since 1969,



has begun ten months of academic instruction under the Micronesian Training Program. He is now enrolled in the Honolulu Business College.

Mr. Joel joined the National Weather Service in 1956 at Ponape after graduating from the Pacific Island Central School in

Truk, and served at Truk before going to Yap.

H. William Newman, Chief of the Water Resources Management Division in the National Marine Fisheries Service, has been notified of his promotion to Colonel in the Adjutant General Corps of the United States Army Reserve.

Three NOAA Seattle Components Co-Located

Coinciding with NOAA's second birthday, three NOAA organizations in Seattle, Wash., are co-locating in the new Lake Union Building. They are the Northwest Administrative Service Office, the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Regional Office, and the Seattle National Weather Service Forecast Office. Their new address is:

1700 West Lake Avenue, North
Seattle, Washington 98109

The moves are part of the Department of Commerce co-location program.

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:
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