

With A Little Help From Our Friends



Vice President Walter Mondale cuts the ribbon dedicating a new Weather Service Office at International Falls, Minn. Also participating in the ceremony were (l. to r.) Ernest Pelto, hydrologist, WSFO Minneapolis; John Graff, Meteorologist in Charge, WSFO Minneapolis; and George Josephs, Official in Charge, WSO International Falls.

President Names Five To NACOA

Five new members have been appointed by President Carter to the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA). They are: Michael R. Naess, president of Westminster Ventures, Inc., of Westminister Ventures, Inc., Consultants, Houston, Tex.; Jack R. Van Lopik, dean of Louisiana State University's Center for Wetland Resources and a professor in the Department of Marine Sciences; James M. Waddell, Jr., of Beaufort, S.C., a state senator and chairman of the South Carolina Coastal Council; Don Walsh, director of the Institute for Marine and Coastal Studies at the University of Southern California and a professor of ocean engineering; and Robert M. White, administrator of the National Research Council, and formerly chairman of the National Academy of

Sciences' Climate Research Board, president of the Joint Oceanographic Institutions, and NOAA Administrator.

NACOA, which oversees the Nation's air and sea programs, consists of 18 non-Federal members appointed by the President from state and local governments, industry, science, and other areas. It was established by Public Law 95-63 on July 5, 1977 with the following duties:

- To undertake a continuing review, on a selective basis, of national ocean policy, coastal zone management, and the status of U.S. marine and atmospheric science and service programs.

- To advise the Secretary of Commerce with respect to the carrying out of the programs administered by NOAA; and

- To submit an annual report to the President and the Con-

Fluorocarbons Stay 30 Years In The Air

Fluorocarbons from spray cans and industrial sources last at least 30 years in the lower atmosphere, NOAA scientists have learned.

The researchers say the gasses remain much longer than previously was believed, and thus must continue to be considered as a threat to stratospheric ozone.

Walter D. Komhyr, Ellsworth G. Dutton, and Thayne M. Thompson of the agency's Geophysical Monitoring for Climate Change Program in Boulder, Colo., base their conclusions on two years of air samples taken by a global network of measuring stations.

In their research, the investi-

gators also found that concentrations of another gas - nitrous oxide - fluctuate rather than exhibit steady growth, and concluded that the gas from fertilizer appears not to be the ozone threat it once was suspected to be.

The sampling results were applied to a model that computes the lifetimes of the two fluorocarbons that are capable of destroying stratospheric ozone, F-11 and F-12. The calculations show that the lifetime of F-11 in the atmosphere is most likely 86 years, while that for F-12 is 113 years. The scientists also were able to compute minimum lifetime: 30 years for

(Continued on p. 2)

Another NOAA Good Samaritan

Use Of CPR Saves A Life

Mike Istok, a meteorologist with ERL's National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., recently was credited with saving the life of another Norman man who almost drowned in an apartment complex swimming pool.

Istok, who recently received training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation at NSSL, said when Gedoin Farhad was pulled from the swimming pool at Westwind Apartments he was not breathing and had no pulse.

The NSSL scientist initiated CPR on the victim and reported that Farhad began breathing on his own again after a few cycles

gress setting forth an assessment on a selective basis, of the status of the Nation's marine and atmospheric activities, and submit such other reports as may from time to time be requested by the President or Congress.

of CPR. When the Norman Police Department's emergency medical team arrived at the scene, they found Farhad was semi-conscious and breathing on his own.

Kim Moore, Norman's emergency medical team supervisor, has written a letter of commendation to the chief of police concerning Istok's prompt reaction to the crisis.

"I believe Mr. Istok in the truest sense saved Gedoin Farhad's life," Moore reported to the chief.

Farhad apparently passed out while swimming in the pool and according to the police, would have been a drowning victim if Istok had not been present at the scene.

In The Next Issue:

- New NOAA ship launched ;
- Scuba diving while pregnant carries risks.

Fur Seals Not Threatened By Alaska Oil Spill

Diesel oil spilled from a Japanese fishing trawler grounded on St. Paul island in the Pribilofs "apparently has had little effect on the fur seal herd," according to Administrator Richard A. Frank.

"I am gratified that the herd appears to have escaped major danger," Frank said. "This is a matter of utmost concern to us. Our responsibility is to look after the conservation and production of this living marine resource, and we are keeping a close eye on the situation."

NOAA scientists are on scene working with the U.S. Coast Guard strike team to minimize damage.

"Most of the 1.5 million seals that visit the area during the summer breeding season have already left," Frank said. "An estimated 3,000 to 5,000 are still at English Bay, where some of the spilled oil came aground. All the others are in rookeries untouched by the oil."

Native Aleuts — trained observers working for the Marine Mammal Division of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service — are making surveys of rookeries of the intertidal zone to determine the extent of immediate danger to wildlife, and

also are sampling dead animals and water in the bays. They report so far finding four dead seals and 30 to 40 dead birds in the oiled areas.

Fur seals, now numerous, faced extinction early in this century because of unrestrained sealing by Russian, Japanese, Canadian, and U.S. sealers. Terms of an international treaty signed in 1911 and renegotiated in 1957 protect the fur seals under a conservation and management program. Presently administered by NOAA, the program instituted sound wildlife management practices that have restored the herd to its present size.

St. Paul is one of two islands in the Pribilofs that is a fur seal rookery; the other, St. George, has been declared a scientific sanctuary.

The trawler Ryuyo Maru No. 2 went aground on St. Paul, November 7 while transferring an NMFS observer to a smaller vessel. The ship was carrying 225,000 gallons of No. 2 Diesel oil, of which an estimated 100,000 gallons have spilled. The rest remains on board, and plans are to pump it to smaller craft when the weather clears sufficiently.



During a visit to NOAA's facilities at the National Space Technology Laboratories in Mississippi, Deputy Administrator James P. Walsh operated the data communications equipment to interrogate a buoy on station in the Gulf of Alaska. Shown in the data terminal room are (l. to r.) Dr. Glenn D. Hamilton, chief, Systems Evaluation Division; Sally Ward, Sperry Support Services; Walsh; Bobby Redmond, Sperry Support Services; Judith Roales, special assistant to Walsh; Cdr. Sam Sigmund, Office of Policy & Plans; and Dr. Jerry McCall, director of the National Data Buoy Office.

Frank Visits Milford Lab

NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank accompanied by Terry Leitzell, assistant administrator for Fisheries, visited the Milford Laboratory, Northeast Fisheries Center, in Connecticut, recently, where they discussed the historical background of the laboratory and the current research programs in aquaculture and environmental pollution with Dr. James E. Hanks, laboratory director.

Frank and Leitzell were provided a tour of the laboratory to meet with members of the research staff who presented aspects of the ongoing research.

Fluorocarbons *(From p. 1)*

F-11 and 33 years for F-12.

According to Komhyr, other researchers have shown that if the minimum lifetime of fluorocarbons is greater than 30 years or so, and if the current release rates into the atmosphere of F-11 and F-12 are maintained, then as much as 20 percent of the ozone layer may be destroyed within about 50 years.

Past observations have supported estimates of F-11 and F-12 minimum lifetimes as short as 10 to 15 years. The longer periods now estimated by the NOAA scientists indicate that fluorocarbons do not undergo significant reductions in the lower atmosphere due to rain-out, fall-out, or chemical reactions, and thus are free to diffuse up into the stratosphere relatively undiminished.

Nitrous oxide, on the other hand, was found to be decreasing slightly at several of the NOAA stations during 1977 and part of 1978, but since then has been increasing. "We had expected to see a steady upward trend in this chemical, corre-

These included, for aquaculture, the algal research conducted by Dr. Ravenna Ukeles; water quality studies under the direction of Dr. Walter Blogoslawski, and mollusk disease work carried out by his associate, Dr. Richard Robohm; selective and hybrid breeding studies with oysters presented by Sheila Stiles and Ellen Losee; and, for environmental pollution, mutagenic aspects of fish eggs discussed by Dr. Arlene Longwell; the bioassay research studies presented by Dr. Anthony Calabrese and his associates, Dr. Frederic Thurborg (physiology) and Edith Gould (biochemistry).

sponding with large increases in the nitrogen fertilizers," Komhyr said, "but no such trend was observed." Since atmospheric nitrous oxide concentrations appear to fluctuate slightly rather than exhibit a steady growth, the NOAA scientists believe that nitrous oxide may not be as great a threat to the ozone layer as previously believed.

The NOAA observations also indicate that significant amounts of fluorocarbons diffuse from their Northern Hemisphere sources into the Southern Hemisphere. There appears, also, to be a small excess of nitrous oxide in northern latitudes, Komhyr explained, that may come from combustion of fossil fuels or use of nitrogen fertilizers.

All of the samples were collected near ground level at weekly intervals at five NOAA monitoring stations located at Point Barrow, Alaska; Niwot Ridge, Colorado; Mauna Loa, Hawaii; American Samoa; and the South Pole.

TAX NOTE

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the States of California and Mississippi, may notice a minor change in their state tax for salary checks dated on or after January 9.

ENERGY.
We can't
afford to
waste it.

Many ROV's Roam Ocean Bottom, But Traffic Jam Not Likely Soon

Crabs aren't the only things crawling along the ocean floor these days. They're being joined, increasingly, by pilotless research and work vehicles considered safer and less costly than manned undersea craft.

While the numbers of so-called remotely operated vehicles (ROV's) in use today hardly create a traffic problem for scuba divers, submarines, and other undersea traffic, they have increased 1,000 percent in the last five years according to a NOAA report.

Today about 180 ROV's are in use or being built around the world, mainly for the oil and gas industry. An additional 120, not covered in the NOAA survey, are being used by various navies to neutralize explosive mines.

Other main users of the small underwater units that crawl, "swim" or are towed include the military and the scientific research community, the agency reports. The vehicles are used industrially for inspection of underwater structures, monitoring of beneath-the-surface activities, assisting divers, bulldozing the ocean floor, and trenching the ocean floor, and a variety of other purposes.

Some research ROV's are capable of fine-grained mapping, water sampling, and radi-

ation measurements; while others have been used for under-ice profiling, wake turbulence measurements, and profiling of conductivity, temperature, and pressure.

The governments of several nations, as well as private industry, are sponsoring research and development into additional uses of ROV's. In the U.S., major supporters include NOAA's Office of Ocean Engineering, the U.S. Navy, and NASA.

The University of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Georgia all are pioneering in development and uses of ROV's.

NOAA's survey, entitled "Remotely Operated Vehicles," was conducted by R. Frank Busby Associates, Inc., an Arlington, Va., consulting firm. The report describes in detail the construction, characteristics, and uses of ROV's throughout the world, as well as problems encountered by the various types, and recommended areas of research and development. Specifications and photographs of nearly 100 ROV's are included.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

New Publications Available:

On Lake Michigan

The Visitor's Climatic Guide to West Michigan's Shore — the latest in a series of environmental resort brochures — has just been released by NOAA.

Produced by the Michigan Sea Grant Advisory Service and the National Oceanographic Data Center' EDIS, the guide contains a seasonal breakdown of weather and recreational opportunities. The pamphlet divides the Michigan coast of Lake Michigan into three regions, each with their own activities and climate.

The brochure is available free of charge from Resort Guides, National Oceanographic Data Center (D762), EDIS/NOAA, Washington, DC 20235.

CIO on OTEC

The Library and Information Services Division of EDIS' Environmental Science Information Center has a new publication in its Current Issue Outline (CIO) series, entitled Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC).

The OTEC CIO provides background information on the use of the oceans as a collector of solar heat to produce electrical power and other products. Other titles in the CIO series are: Icebergs for Use as Freshwater, Harnessing Tidal Energy, Sea-Surfaced Temperature and Climate, and Water Desalination.

Copies can be obtained from LISD, User Services Branch (D822) NOAA, 6009 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 or by calling (301) 443-8330.



Francis E. Poag, Jr. (l.), Official in Charge at the Weather Service Office in Barrow, Alaska, NOAA's northernmost outpost, visited Silver Spring, Md., recently where he was welcomed by Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, NWS director. Barrow is a tiny community on the northern coast of Alaska, high above the Arctic Circle and closer to the North Pole than it is to the "lower 48's." Poag's staff of five carries out Weather Service programs in an environment in which the chill factor can reach -115°F .

NOAA Studies Processes Behind "Health" Of Gulf Of Mexico

NOAA scientists began a major study this week on how organic carbon compounds shape the ecological health of the Gulf of Mexico and other large bodies of water.

While the part played by such compounds is not well understood, many scientists believe that organic substances — especially humic materials produced by the decomposition of plant and animal matter — control the toxicity of such pollutants as trace metals, as well as their entry into the ocean's food web through drifting microscopic plants called phytoplankton. The materials also appear to regulate the biological productivity of these plants.

There is evidence that such "synthetic organics" as carbon tetrachloride and chloroform are manufactured naturally by some species of phytoplankton to discourage grazing by tiny animals. If so, large human additions of these materials to some marine ecosystems could strongly influence the kind of organisms found in that ecosystem.

In the \$350,000 Role of Organics in the Marine Environment study, NOAA chemists

and biologists will examine the key processes controlling such interactions, especially near the base of the ocean's food chain where much of the impact of toxic pollutants is seen.

"Unless we can fully comprehend certain key processes at these levels," Dr. Donald Atwood, who directs the Ocean Chemistry Laboratory of NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., said, "there is simply no way we can assess the present health of the ocean, or how well it can handle pollutants in the future."

Scientists from the Miami Laboratory, working with colleagues from the Beaufort, N.C., laboratory of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, sailed from Miami on November 28 aboard the University of Rhode Island ship R/V Endeavour. During the eleven-day voyage aboard the floating laboratory, researchers will sample Gulf waters, plan and animal life, and sediments, stressing the collection of organic carbon materials for shipboard laboratory analysis and subsequent study ashore.

Summer Jobs Information Available

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Application dates and procedures have been set for the 1980 Summer Employment Program.

Specific details regarding the program are contained in the 1980 edition of the Summer Jobs Announcement, No. 414, issued by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), which was made available nationwide on November 15, from Federal Job Information Centers.

Applicants may apply for the written test between November 15 and January 11. Applications postmarked after January 11 will not be accepted. The written test will be administered in January and February.

As in previous years, the Summer Employment Program is divided into five categories: (1) clerical jobs in GS-1 through GS-4 for which a clerical and verbal abilities will be administered by OPM; (2) non-clerical jobs in GS-1 through GS-4 for which applicants apply directly to agencies; (3) positions in grades GS-5 and above which require at least a bachelor's degree or equivalent in experience; (4) trade and labor occupations; and (5) programs for needy youth and Federal summer interns.

DC OPM Will Revise Testing For Clerks/Stenos

Beginning January 1, the Washington area office of Office of Personnel Management will revise its procedures to test applicants for Stenographer and Typist. The "self certification" procedure will be adopted, which means that eligibles will state their capability in shorthand and/or typing. This certification will accompany their notice of rating on the clerical abilities test. All eligibles will still be required to qualify by passing the clerical abilities test.

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
AR 79-66(IH)	Supervisory Meteorological Technician	GS-11	NWS	Barrow, Alaska	11/28	12/12
PR 79-13(DN)	Meteorological Technician	GS-9 (may be filled at GS-8)	NWS	Kahului, Maui, Hawaii	11/28	12/12
NMFS 8010(LT)	Financial Assistance Specialist	GS-11	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	11/28	12/12
WR 79-132(DD)	Electronics Technician	GS-11 (promotion potential to GS-12)	NWS	San Francisco, Calif.	11/28	12/12
SR 80-11(GC)	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	San Antonio, Tex.	11/28	12/12
ER 79-85(SB)	Meteorological Technician	GS-7, 8, 9, 10	NWS	Newark, N.J.	11/28	12/12
ER 79-84(SB)	Sr. Electronics Technician	GS-11 (promotion potential to GS-12)	NWS	Boston, Mass.	11/28	12/12
ER 79-83(SB)	Sr. Electronics Technician	GS-10 (promotion potential to GS-11)	NWS	Atlantic City, N.J.	11/28	12/12
ER 79-82(SB)	Meteorological Technician (two vacancies)	GS-7, 8, 9	NWS	Brunswick, Maine	11/28	12/12
ER 79-81(SB)	Meteorological Technician	GS-5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	NWS	Cape Hatteras, N.C.	11/28	12/12
NWS 80-3(FM)	Computer Operator	GS-9	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	11/28	12/12
NWS 80-1(AM)	Secretary (Steno)	GS-6 or 7	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	11/28	12/12
NWS 79-133(WL)	Computer Specialist	GS-12	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	11/28	12/12
NESS 79-33(BJJ)	Supervisory Electronics Engineer	GS-14	NESS	Wallops Island, Va.	11/28	12/19
HQS 79-136(CB)	Assistant Program Director	GS-13, 14 (promotion potential to GS-14)	HQS.	Rockville, Md.	11/28	12/19
OCZM 80-13(CG)	Grants and Loans Assistant Trainee	GS-6	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	11/28	12/19
OCZM 80-11(EAF)	Economist	GS-13	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	11/28	12/19
NWS 79-134(FM)	Computer Operator	GS-5, 6 (promotion potential to GS-8)	NWS	Suitland, Md.	11/20	5/15
NWS 79-132(GZJ)	Electronics Engineer (4 immediate vacancies exist)	GS-5, 7, 9, or 11	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	11/19	6/21

International Assistance Included in Sea Grants

Six Sea Grants were awarded recently under the International Cooperative Assistance Program, designed to promote cooperation between participating U.S. academic institutions and their counterparts in eligible developing nations and to create a method for sharing marine technology with the developing nations through education and training.

The grants went to: the University of Rhode Island (\$185,000) for the development of marine resources in Malaysia; the University of Hawaii (\$92,800) to develop a marine advisory service in the Pacific Islands of the Solomons, Fiji, Tuvalu, Gilberts, New Hebrides,

Cook, Nauru, Niue, Tonga, and Western Samoa; Louisiana State University (\$46,800) to work with scientists in Mexico for environmental studies of Laguna de Terminos at Campeche, site of the Ixtoc I oil spill; the Florida Sea Grant Program (\$18,000) to help the Government of India construct and improve a large number of small fishing harbors; Oregon State University (\$190,000) to help Latin American countries - particularly Chile and Mexico - develop applied marine sciences during the next two years; and the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography (\$240,000) to assist several educational institutions

in Mexico to improve that nation's technical and instructional base in marine science.

Regular Sea Grants were made to the Georgia Sea Grant Program (\$758,000) to support investigations at the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography and the Marine Institute on Sapelo Island to study the impact upon Georgia's coastline environment of paper mill effluents, oil spills, and heavy metals in the water; and to Ohio State University Center for Lake Erie Area Research Foundation (\$180,000) to investigate better ways to harvest, market, and package under-utilized freshwater fish.

Other recent grants awarded
(Continued on p. 7)

Rich Augulis is the new Deputy director for NWS Eastern Region. He began his weather career as a student trainee at WBO Midway Airport, working later in a smaller position in WBFO Chicago. After receiving his B.S. in meteorology, he worked at O'Hare Airport. He returned to St. Louis University to work on his Master's, working at O'Hare and in Boulder, Colo., during the summers. Upon receiving his degree, he served in the NWS Western Region headquarters, Anchorage, Alaska, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Fairbanks, Alaska, until his recent appointment.

Dr. Katie W. Byrd, NWS EEO Coordinator was recently honored for "outstanding public service and support to the oldest civil rights organization alive today." Dr. Byrd was presented the Million Dollar Medallion by Dr. Benjamin Hooks, Executive Director, NAACP. It was the second time she has been so honored by the civil rights organization.

Morgan C. Ballard is the new Official in Charge at South Bend, Ind. Recently the Official in Charge at WSO, Barter Island in the Alaska Region, Ballard entered NWS in 1969 in Birmingham, Ala., serving subsequently in Swan Island, Las Vegas, Nev., Centreville, Ill., and Meridian, Miss.

Jerry Walz, NOAA General Counsel's office, discussed copyright laws and the obligations of communicators recently at

a special workshop conducted in Orlando, Fla. during the annual Sea Grant Association Conference.

Wayne Rumberg has been appointed Official in Charge of the WSMO, Pittsburgh, Pa. He joined NWS in 1972 in Amarillo, Tex., and transferred in 1973 to Pittsburgh where he has worked as upper-air observer and radar observer.

Donald R. Wiesnet, NESS senior research hydrologist, and Allen A. Flanders, assistant to the associate director, NWS/OH, each chaired sessions and presented papers at the WMO Region IV WWW Workshop on the Pilot Project on St. John River Basin that was held recently in Canada. Stanley Schneider of NESS also presented a paper.

Cdr. Melvyn C. Grunthal has been appointed commanding officer of the NOAA ships Rude and Heck.

Grunthal attended the University of Idaho and Washington State University where he received a B.A. in business (computer sciences) and a B.A. in mathematics. He joined the NOAA Corps in 1968.

He received the annual "Junior Officer of the Year" award in 1973 for his leadership in organizing and implementing the hydrolog/hydroplot computer software system aboard the NOAA ship Fairweather which was working in Pacific coastal waters. The system is now used throughout the NOAA

fleet of 25 vessels.

Grunthal has served aboard the Surveyor, and the Fair-

weather, and has been Executive Officer of the Rude and Heck since January 1979.

NOAA Open House Activities

What the smart diver wears is a variable volume dry suit with bouyancy compensator (around neck), full face mask, standard SCUBA (on the left) and a goody bag to carry treasures from the sea. The display was part of the open house at the Atlantic Marine Center which also included NWS and the NOAA ships Mt. Mitchell and Peirce.



Entranced by a tropical marine fish aquarium, these visitors to the Sandy Hook Laboratory of the Northeast Fisheries Center, NMFS, open house were invited into working areas where staff answered questions on research activities and were also offered the opportunity to hear lectures and view fishery films.

NOAA Grants (From p. 6)

by NOAA were: \$107,000 from the Office of Coastal Zone Management to the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science and the Florida-based research firm of Connell, Metcalf, and Eddy to investigate part of the largest coral reef off North America which is part of NOAA's Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary; \$1,042,000 from OCZM to California to establish an estuarine sanctuary containing some of the State's most endangered species of birds; and \$1,350,000 from the

National Marine Fisheries Service to the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation to test the feasibility of using existing U.S. fishing vessels to harvest bottomfish resources. More than 500 foreign fishing vessels now harvest more than three billion pounds of groundfish each year from waters off Alaska. The resource represents a potential for a multi-billion dollar industry for U.S. fisheries, and employment for thousands in Alaska and elsewhere in fishing, processing, shipbuilding, and food processing.

OBITUARY

Ernest McRae

Ernest McRae, research fishery biologist for NMFS, died November 2. He began his Federal career as a fishery biologist at Gloucester, Mass., in 1958 and had served in Woods Hole, Mass., Washington, D.C., and Galveston, Tex., prior to his last assignment in the Southeast Fisheries Center in Miami, Fla., in 1977. He is survived by his wife, Lillian, of 18545 S.W. 82nd Ave., Miami, FL 33157.

Ruth W. Yanch

Ruth W. Yanch, retired NMFS employee, died November 1. As a secretary at the Fish and Wildlife Service, Galveston Laboratory in Texas since 1958, she continued her service when the laboratory became part of NOAA. She served as secretary to the laboratory director until her retirement in 1979. She is survived by her husband, Edwin H., of 37 Willow Lane, Galveston, TX 77550, and three daughters.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FROM THE GALLEY



OLD-FASHIONED OYSTER CHOWDER

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 pint oysters, fresh or frozen, undrained | 1/2 cup diced celery |
| 8 strips bacon, diced | 1/2 cup water |
| 2 tablespoons margarine or butter | 2 cups milk |
| 2 cups cooked potatoes, coarsely chopped | 2 cups half-and-half |
| 1/2 cup sliced green onion or 1 medium onion, chopped | 1 can (12 ounces) whole kernel corn, drained |
| 1 medium carrot, coarsely shredded | 1 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| | 1/8 teaspoon white pepper |
| | 2 dashes liquid hot pepper sauce |
| | Chopped parsley |

Thaw oysters if frozen. Fry bacon over moderate heat in large Dutch oven until crisp. Remove bacon, reserve. Remove all but 2 tablespoons of bacon drippings from pan; add margarine or butter. Saute potatoes in drippings until lightly browned. Add onion, carrots, celery, and water; cover and simmer about 5 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Add milk, half-and-half, corn, salt pepper, and liquid hot pepper sauce. Simmer. Add oysters, oyster liquor, and bacon. Heat just until edges of oysters curl. Add liquid hot pepper sauce. Ladle into soup bowls; sprinkle parsley over top. Makes about 10 cups, 6 to 8 servings.

Sea Grant Symposium Focuses On Women/Minority Roles In Research

Developing ways to increase the number of minority group members and women involved in ocean research was a focus of the 8th Annual Sea Grant Lecture and Symposium held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in October.

The lecturer was Dr. Herman R. Branson, president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and a member of the M.I.T. Corporation. His subject was: "Understanding the Oceans: Motivating Today's Youth to Work for Tomorrow."

Branson explored steps that must be taken to "insure that sufficient numbers of our talented youth are being motivated to dedicate themselves to this important field.

"Motivation is not the sole quality," he continued in describing the scope of his lecture. "We must think also of values, knowledge, sustained attention, habits of work and judgment. We encounter much pessimism in our society that these qualities are not being nurtured by our educational institutions sufficient to insure the talent we need for our scientific and technical culture in general or for sea research in particular.

"A dormant reservoir of talent for sea studies is the group in America comprised of minorities and women. How can we get people whose experiences have never touched 'ocean thermal gradients,' 'a closed Rankine thermodynamic cycle,' or 'manganese nodules' to develop the intellectual and social skills for effective meaningful careers in this field?" Although the emphasis (in his lecture) was on minorities and women, the suggestions hopefully will have larger implications for all youth.

Members of a panel of

speakers who responded to Branson's views and offered additional insights were:

James W. Mayo, scientific adviser, U.S. Department of Energy; Mary P. Rowe, special assistant to the president and to the chancellor at M.I.T. for women and work; Logan H. Sallada, policy analyst with President Carter's government reorganization project; and Roderick M. White, dean of academics, U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

The moderator was E. R. Pariser, associate director of the M.I.T. Sea Grant Program.

Dean A. Horn, director of the M.I.T. Sea Grant College Program, said the annual lecture is "dedicated to the identification and study of inventive approaches to major national and international opportunities in the oceans and to all persons whose vocations or interests are served by the seas."

NOAA NEWS

Published biweekly at Rockville, Md., by the Office of Public Affairs for the information of employees of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Articles to be considered for publication should be submitted at least 10 days in advance to *NOAA News*, Room 108, Rock-Wall Bldg., Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md., 20852.

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

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ERRATA NOTICE

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

Discolored pages

Faded or light ink

Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or Library.Reference@noaa.gov

HOV Services
Imaging Contractor
12200 Kiln Court
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387
July 23, 2010