



## Dr. Miller Joins Office Of Environmental Systems



Dr. James W. Miller has joined NOAA in the Office of Environmental Systems as Special Assistant to Dr. Richard E. Hallgren. Dr. Miller's most recent assignment was with the Interior Department where he was designated Director of Ocean Technology and served as Program Manager for TEKTITE II.

During TEKTITE II, special emphasis was put on developing solutions to the behavioral and biomedical problems associated with small crews living in undersea isolation for extended periods under stressful conditions. Other areas for development under this program included oceanographic instrumentation, underwater communications and navigation equipment, swimmer propulsion systems, and long duration closed-cycle scuba devices. The project, during which 54 aquanauts lived for periods on the ocean floor in the Virgin Islands, was successfully completed in November of 1970.

Dr. Miller, a native of Detroit, holds B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in psychology from Michigan State University. From 1953 to 1960, he was a research associate at the Kresge Eye Institute and from 1960 to 1963, he was a staff engineer with Hughes Aircraft Company. In 1963, he joined the Office of Naval Research in Washington as Director, Engineering Psychology--a position he held until his transfer to the Interior Department.

Dr. Miller was a winner of the Arthur S. Flemming Award honoring ten outstanding young men in government in 1966. He is a member of the Aerospace Medical Association; the Human Factors Society; Psychonomic Society; the Underwater Medical Society; the International Oceanographic Society; American Men of Science (listed in Who's Who); the Marine Technology Society; and the American Oceanic Organization.

## \$1.1 Million Sea Grant Awarded To University of Washington

A \$1.1 million Sea Grant to the University of Washington at Seattle was presented by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Acting Administrator, to Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, University of Washington President, in a ceremony held at the university, Jan. 12. One-third of program costs will be matched by the university from non-Federal sources. The funds from NOAA and the university will make possible expansion of the university's Sea Grant program into its fourth year. The University of Washington's Sea Grant activities, a part of NOAA's National Sea Grant Program, have three major emphases--research and development, education and training, and advisory services. Sea grants at Washington are administered by the university's Division of Marine Resources, and involve nearly 40 university faculty members and seven off-campus organizations.

With the grant awarded by NOAA, the university's sea grant researchers will undertake a new project dubbed NORFISH, which will attempt to develop a total systems analysis of the north Pacific fisheries, something never before attempted. NORFISH will join the fishing industry, government agencies, and the universities of the Pacific Northwest in an innovative effort directed toward conservation of fishery resources and the utilization of these resources by the U.S. fishing industry. In the first year of NORFISH, the sea grantees will concentrate on systems development, planning the resources to be used in the study, and developing computer knowledge and techniques necessary to the project.

Other research to be undertaken or continued in the next year funded by the Sea Grant will include augmentation of the long-standing efforts of Dr. Lauren Donaldson in the culture of salmonids to include detailed genetic studies; development of techniques for cultivating and harvesting species of seaweed useful in industry and as food additives; the socio-economic and legal considerations affecting management of the estuarine area. In addition, there will be an increase in the number of community colleges participating.

## Lake Ontario Is Target of IFYGL

The Lake Survey Center and other American and Canadian scientific agencies are joining forces for a major, in-depth research effort on Lake Ontario. The project is called "International Field Year for the Great Lakes" (IFYGL). It is part of the International Hydrological Decade (IHD), a 10-year intensive study of the world's water. There are more than 100 nations participating in IHD. The idea for the project was developed in the late 1950's and started with help from UNESCO. The Lake Ontario basin was selected as the study region because Ontario is a typical large lake and some of the data gathered will apply, in part, to other large lakes of the world.

The actual data collection period will last for one full year and is scheduled to start in January 1972. A project of this magnitude requires detailed and extensive planning so that the maximum return can be gained for each dollar spent. At this stage, the planning groups have decided, to some degree, "what" is going to be done, and are in the process of deciding "who," specifically, will be responsible for the various phases.

The four major study areas are: Lake Meteorology (lake weather systems); Terrestrial Water Balance (where Ontario's water comes from and where it goes); Energy Balance (heat fluxes to and from the lake); and Water Movement (the study of waves, currents, circulation patterns, etc.). Among the governmental agencies and universities involved in addition to NOAA are the Corps of Engineers, the Canada Center for Inland Waters, the Canadian Department of Transport, the University of Toronto, and the University of Michigan.

Some very sophisticated gear will be used during the data collection period. Included are deep-water towers, lidar (a laser ranging device), airborne remote sensors, side-looking radar, satellites, and doppler radar. The scientific community is very enthusiastic about IFYGL and expects it to provide vital data needed in man's quest to learn more about the world's waters.

## Australian Chairman Visits NMFS Headquarters

Dr. Maxwell Day, Chairman of the Australian Marine Institute, recently visited NMFS headquarters to discuss organization of Australia's marine science program.

## Boat Show Schedule Announced

NOAA is scheduled to participate in the following boat shows in early 1971:

- 1) Mid-America Boat Show  
Cleveland, Ohio Jan. 15-24
- 2) National Boat Show  
New York City Jan. 20-31
- 3) Southern California Boat Show  
Los Angeles, Calif. Jan. 22-31
- 4) Greater Michigan Boat Show  
Detroit, Mich. Jan. 23-31
- 5) Chicago National Boat, Trade and Outdoor Show  
Chicago, Ill. Jan. 29-Feb. 7
- 6) Chesapeake Bay Boat Show  
Baltimore, Md. Jan. 30-Feb. 7
- 7) Houston International Boat, Sport and Travel Show  
Houston, Tex. Jan. 30-Feb. 7
- 8) Washington International Boat Show  
Washington, D. C. Feb. 13-21
- 9) Miami International Boat Show  
Miami, Fla. Feb. 19-24
- 10) New Orleans International Boat Show  
New Orleans, La. Mar. 6-14

## Lake Survey Center Exhibited in 1904

As plans progress for this year's boat shows and other exhibits, it is interesting to note that the Lake Survey Center participated in its first boat show in 1904. In that year, the Center took part in the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition held in St. Louis, Mo.

## Systems Division Examines Effects Of Clouds on Satellite Soundings



Donald H. Hunt (left) and James K. Sparkman, Jr., of the NOAA Systems Division, examine results of a computer simulation program analyzing the probable effect of global cloudiness on the performance of radiometer satellites scheduled for launch in the mid-70's.

## Marine Fisheries Service's OREGON II Nets Odd Catches



Almost as a matter of course, the National Marine Fisheries Service has come to expect significant results from the exploratory fishing cruises of its research vessel OREGON II, even though the catches may not always be edible.

Recently, while exploring for deep-water shrimp off Nicaragua, the crew used a dredge to fish the rough bottom in 300 fathoms. The catch was 350 pounds of unusually heavy rocks, samples of which are now being assayed for mineral content.

In another area northwest of Aruba, Dutch West Indies, a five-by-twenty-one-mile area of smooth bottom was delineated for use with regular trawls. Ten tows, in depths ranging from 270 to 350 fathoms yielded commercial-size catches of deep-water red crabs, scarlet prawns, royal-red and gamba shrimp, lobsters and lobsterettes--but the catches were contaminated with oil and other undesirable debris, indicating that the area may be a high-seas dumping ground for tankers operating from large oil refineries in

Aruba and nearby Curacao. Samples of the oily tar-like substance are being analyzed.

Dr. Edward F. Klima, acting director of the National Marine Fisheries Service's exploratory fishing and gear research base at Pascagoula, Mississippi, where the OREGON II is assigned, said that work during the same cruise extended the known range for the broadbill swordfish, and also produced very high shark catches off Colombia. Although of minor importance to domestic fishermen, the information on sharks was of interest to the Colombians, who have a local market for shark, Dr. Klima said.

Trawling off the Colombian coasts produced commercial catches of lane snapper, sea trout, and large croakers, all of which are readily marketable. Since 1953, the OREGON II and predecessor vessels assigned to the Pascagoula base have conducted 27 such cruises in the Caribbean and western tropical Atlantic. Data from the cruises are stored at the Pascagoula library.

# Six NOAA Men Assigned to New Positions



Capt. Munson



N. Norem



Cdr. Houlder



E.O. Schutter

Dr. Virgil J. Norton has been named Deputy Assistant Director for Economics in the National Marine Fisheries Service. For the past two years, he has served as chairman of the Department of Food and Resource Economics at the University of Rhode Island in Narragansett. Prior to that, he was chief of the Division of Economic Research for NMFS.

Ellis Burton, who served as quality control officer and assistant aviation service meteorologist in the National Weather Service's Central Region headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., for several years, has joined the NWS Western Region headquarters staff as aviation service meteorologist. Mr. Burton's other assignment was at Denver, Colo., as an aviation forecaster. As a pilot, he has been active in aviation and soaring meets in both Denver and Kansas City.

Captain Robert C. Munson has been appointed commanding officer of the NOAA Ship DISCOVERER. Captain Munson is a veteran officer of almost 20 years' service with the NOAA Corps. In addition to various land assignments, he has served aboard six ships, two of which he was commanding officer. For the past three years, he has been Director of the National Ocean Survey's Honolulu Field Office and head of the International Tsunami Center. Captain Munson joined the commissioned corps in 1951, following graduation from Cornell University with a civil engineering degree. From 1966 to 1968, he did graduate work at the Colorado School of Mines. He is slated to assume command of the DISCOVERER, Feb. 1.

Nelson J. Norem has been designated acting chief of the National Marine Fish-

eries Service's Office of Planning. In this capacity, Mr. Norem will represent NMFS Director Philip M. Roedel in relationships with the Assistant Administrator for Plans and Programs at NOAA headquarters, and will coordinate planning activities within NMFS.

Commander Richard H. Houlder will assume command of the hydrographic survey ship FAIRWEATHER, Feb. 1. A veteran officer of 18 years in the commissioned corps, including service aboard four vessels of the NOAA fleet, Cdr. Houlder has been chief of the National Ocean Survey's Photogrammetry Division for the past two years. Prior to that, he was chief of air photographic missions for four years. Cdr. Houlder joined the commissioned corps in 1952 following graduation from Northwestern University. He holds a master's degree from the University of Illinois.

Ernest O. Schutter has been appointed to head the National Weather Service's Newark, New Jersey, office, succeeding Carl Boethling, who recently retired. Mr. Schutter, a veteran of 22 years' service with the weather service, comes to Newark from Bridgeport, Conn., where he served as a weather service specialist for the past ten years. He joined the Weather Service in 1948 as an upper air observation specialist and served in the Atlantic Weather Patrol aboard Coast Guard Cutters. In 1950, he accepted a similar assignment at Dayton, Ohio. Three years later, he transferred to the Domestic and International Aviation Unit at LaGuardia Airport, until his move to Bridgeport in 1960. Mr. Schutter assumed his new duties, Jan. 11.

## NWS Families at Cold Bay, Alaska, Get New Housing



The six new homes at Cold Bay, Alaska.

The Alaska Region of the National Weather Service recently completed six new houses for personnel of the Weather Service Office at Cold Bay. Cold Bay, situated at the end of the Alaska Peninsula, is the last outpost before the Aleutian Island Chain begins. Housing has long been a problem at Cold Bay, and prior to construction of the new homes, the Weather Service families were living in a World War II vintage building. The apartments, though habitable, were small, cramped, and not conducive to family living. Turnover of station personnel was high.

The new homes were designed by the Alaska Region engineering staff using environmental concepts: Interiors have warm colors to contrast with the bleak weather outside. Each house has 1,270 square feet of space and a full basement. Main floor consists of three bedrooms, bath, living room, dining room, and kit-



John Hertel hands Mrs. Pepple, wife of electronic technician, keys to new home.



Mrs. Hertel admires new kitchen.

chen. Roofs are of silicone rubber to withstand the strong winds. Major components--floors, walls, roofs, trusses--were factory prebuilt to avoid high Alaskan costs.

Cold Bay is populated entirely by Federal state, and airline employees.

## New Withholding Rates To Affect Next Check

New Federal tax withholding tables were effective for the pay period December 13, 1970 to December 26, 1970, check dated January 6, 1971. Since the NOAA Payroll Section did not receive these tables until January 8, the new withholding rates will begin for pay period December 27, 1970 to January 9, 1971, check dated January 20, 1971. No adjustment will be made for the pay period December 13, 1970 to December 26, 1970, unless requested by an employee in a memorandum to the Chief, Finance Division. There will also be small changes in the state tax withholdings as these amounts are computed from the Federal withholdings.

## Weather Service Trains Young Sioux Indian

Edgar L. Tipton, official in charge of the Glasgow, Mont., Weather Service Office, has arranged for on-the-job training for Raymond Burshia, a young Sioux Indian who recently graduated from Wolf Point High School, Wolf Point, Mont. Mr. Burshia will be trained in surface and upper-air observations at Glasgow under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A similar agreement resulted in on-the-job training for two young men of Indian descent at WSO, Winslow, Ariz.

## Cressman Commends NWS Work During Winter Storm Situations

Dr. George P. Cressman, Director of the National Weather Service, has commended the forecasters at the National Meteorological Center and in the NWS Eastern and Central Regions for their excellent work during the recent East Coast and Central Plains snowstorms.

The Weather Service alerted the public, in most areas, to the probability of heavy snow 24 hours prior to the East Coast New Year's Eve storm. The metropolitan areas from the Virginias northward received more than eight hours' warning.

As the last snow was falling in New England on New Year's Day, a new and even more paralyzing storm was forming in Nevada. This storm, which lasted until January 4, left more than a foot of snow and high drifts from north central Kansas to northern Michigan. Iowa was buried under two feet of snow. Once again, the National Weather Service's forecasts and warnings were timely and accurate, according to Dr. Cressman.



A snow plow operator ponders his next move early Monday, Jan. 4, along South 72nd Street, one of the main Omaha thoroughfares blocked by drifts and stalled autos following the weekend blizzard. (AP Wire Photo)

## NOS Surveys Track Alignment For High-Speed Train Testing

A 14-man National Ocean Survey geodetic field party, headed by Lowell D. Fair, is conducting an \$85,000 federal survey to align a high speed train track to a quarter-inch accuracy near Pueblo, Colo. The track is to be used for testing trains with speeds of up to 300 miles per hour. The precise survey is being conducted for the Department of Transportation at its proposed 20-mile oval track. The party will provide the necessary measurements for aligning the track horizontally and vertically to insure the success of the high speed tests and to assist in monitoring the testing phase of the study. The alignment of the track is so critical that only a quarter of an inch deviation every 700 feet of track is allowed. To accomplish this, the 14-man party is establishing the exact location and elevation of numerous points around the perimeter of the route. The high-speed track is being deployed in 1440-foot sections and welded together. Provisions are being made for raising or lowering each rail or shifting them to either side when their alignment is checked against the monitoring stations.

The first vehicle to run on the precisely aligned track will be a tracked air cushion vehicle (TACV) which will be tested at speeds of up to 180 miles per hour, faster than any train operating today. The vehicle will be powered by a linear induction motor, which uses electrical current to set up a magnetic field to propel the vehicle along a center rail. The wheel-less vehicle will ride on a thin cushion of air. The first passenger-carrying TACV transportation system is scheduled to begin serving the Los Angeles International Airport by late 1972.

## Wind Can Reverse Flow of Detroit River

The Lake Survey Center, based in Detroit since 1845, has found that the Detroit River reverses itself naturally. This phenomena occurs when a strong north-east wind blowing on Lake Erie bunches the water up at the northeast end of the lake. Since there is only a three-foot difference in the levels of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, a strong wind can cause the river to run backwards into Lake St. Clair. One such verified instance was recorded on January 1, 1948.

## NOAA Safety Officer Designated 'Certified Safety Professional'

Milton S. Aronstam, NOAA Safety Officer, was recently approved by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals. The Board's designation, "Certified Safety Professional of the Americas," provides for identification of individuals from various specialty disciplines who meet an established set of criteria reflecting high standards of professional integrity, work performance, and competence. Before joining the Department of Commerce, Mr. Aronstam served as chief, Health and Safety in the Chicago Operations Office, and later in the Washington headquarters of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Aronstam is a Full Member of the American Society of Safety Engineers, a Fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a Registered Professional Engineer.

## EDS Man Authors Greenland Book Chapter

Dr. Pauls Putnins, Environmental Data Service, an authority on meteorology of the Arctic, is the author of a chapter titled "Climate of Greenland" in the newly published Volume 14, *Climates of the Polar Regions in World Survey of Climatology*. This chapter, more than 100 pages, includes text and tables covering weather dynamics in the Greenland area. Climatic elements are discussed in detail. A list of selected references adds to the value of the chapter. The volume was edited by S. Orvig. Dr. H. E. Landsberg, University of Maryland, is editor-in-chief of the series which is published by the Elsevier Publishing Company of Amsterdam, London, and New York.

## Brier Retires But Continues Work In ERL

Glenn W. Brier has officially retired from federal service after 34 years, but is continuing part time as chief of the Meteorological Statistics Group of ERL's Air Resources Laboratory. Active in a variety of professional organizations, Mr. Brier is a former member and chairman of the American Meteorological Society's Committee on Statistics, a former associate editor of the *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, a member of the American Statistical Association Committee on Statistics in Meteorology, and a member of the IAGA-IAMAP Joint Committee on Lunar Variations. He received the ESSA Distinguished Authorship Award in 1969 and has published extensively throughout his career.

## Callahan Receives \$250 Award



Lt. John Callahan, Special Assistant to the Executive Assistant to the Director of the National Ocean Survey, has been awarded a \$250 Special Achievement Award. In making the award, NOS Acting Director Rear Admiral Don A. Jones said that Lt. Callahan, while assigned to the State University of New York Maritime College, provided valuable information concerning the Central Engine Room Control (CERC) system--a new, highly sophisticated and computerized system. With Lt. Callahan's assistance, the Maritime Administration embarked on a companion approach for steam turbine installations aboard the U.S. subsidized merchant fleet. Lt. Callahan helped develop the CERC system aboard the NOAA Ships OCEANOGRAPHER and DISCOVERER.

## Rules Issued on Yellowtail Flounder Fishing

The National Marine Fisheries Service has published regulations to ease fishing pressure on yellowtail flounder off the New England Coast. The regulations include an annual quota and set a minimum net mesh size of 4-1/2 inches for vessels in the yellowtail fishery. After April 1, a larger mesh size will be used to permit immature fish to escape. These measures implement conservation recommendations of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries providing an annual quota of 29,000 metric tons for all 14 member countries fishing in the Convention area. A quarterly quota system will be used. The regulations are a result of study by U.S. scientists over the past ten years. Increased fishing effort by all countries and poor recruitment of young fish has raised serious concern over the continuation of this important fishery.

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to: Office of Public Information, NOAA, Room 804, Bldg. 5, Rockville, Md. 20852. Phone (301) 496-8243.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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