



## AHOS/ADAS Program Operational

The National Weather Service's Office of Hydrology has announced that one portion of a new program for automatically obtaining data on rainfall and river levels has been used operationally for the first time. The program employs automatic recording instruments and mini-computers to interrogate them.

The program is to be expanded in coming months into a nationwide network. Information on river levels and precipitation amounts will be obtained with much greater speed and reliability than by present means, which involve a large number of human observers. The result will be faster issuances of river forecasts and flood warnings.

The observing network is called the Automatic Hydrologic Observing System (AHOS); the minicomputer interrogation network is called Automatic Data Acquisition System (ADAS).

The recent operational test was conducted when heavy rains over the basins of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland

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## Charting Survey Project To Be Completed This Year

The NOAA ships Mt. Mitchell, Peirce, and Whiting will complete in mid-November an intensive nautical charting survey of an 11,500-square-mile area off the mid-Atlantic coast previously programmed for completion in 1981.

In the Atlantic Seaboard Area Project-New York Bight Phase, the ships will determine water depths and sea bottom topography of the continental shelf area from Montauk Point, Long Island, N.Y., to Cape May, N.J.

The processing of the data will be completed by next year and will result in the issuance of eight updated nautical charts of the area in 1976 and 1977.

The stepped-up program of nautical chart surveys in the New

## SUNY, Cornell Named Sea Grant College

### Colorado Valley Used To Measure Winds, Turbulence Over Rockies

Using fence posts, cables, clothesline, and a computer, scientists from the Environmental Research Laboratories have transformed two acres of a steep-sided narrow Colorado valley into a rare type of radar.

They are using the new system—the only one of its kind in the United States—to obtain the first ground-based, all-weather measurements of the tricky winds and turbulence over the Rocky Mountains east of the continental divide.

The VHF (very high frequency) radar was constructed, by John L. Green and his colleagues in ERL's Aeronomy Laboratory, near the old mining town of Sunset, Colo., about 10 miles (16 kilometers) west of Boulder and 7,500 feet (2,300 meters) above sea level.

The Doppler capability of the versatile radar permits it to track both horizontal and vertical winds, and "see" turbulence in clear air. Doppler radars sense the change in frequency—the "Doppler shift"—caused by a target's movement toward or away

from the radar.

Its unique all-weather capability derives from the radar's unusually long wavelength—24 feet (7.4 meters)—which permits echoes to be obtained from the air itself. Conventional weather radars have wavelengths of about four inches (10 centimeters), and receive echoes only from water droplets and other airborne targets.

Thus far, the scientists, using limited power and antenna size, have measured winds to altitudes of about 60 miles (100 kilometers) with the radar.

The new facility also has interesting potential uses. Coupled with acoustic echo sounders, the system may be able to determine the air temperatures at different heights. Coupled with a conventional microwave radar, it may permit scientists to estimate the size distribution of raindrops, snowflakes, and other cloud particles.

Mr. Green and his colleagues, Dr. Thomas Van Zandt, J.M. Warnock, R.H. Winkler, and F.J. Eggert patterned the radar antenna on a similar antenna designed several years ago by NOAA's Dr. Ben Balsley.

While they are primarily interested in measuring horizontal winds, the radar is involved in

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Secretary of Commerce Rogers C.B. Morton this week announced selection of the State University of New York (SUNY) and Cornell University as a Sea Grant College.

"The joint SUNY/Cornell Sea Grant Program, now in its fourth year, has been from the beginning an unusual and outstanding co-equal partnership between one public and one private university," Secretary Morton said. "Together," he pointed out, "they have mounted very strong programs of applied research, education and training, and advisory services in marine affairs—programs that qualify them for the honor of Sea Grant College status."

In recognition of the excellence of a university's marine programs, the Secretary of Commerce may honor it with Sea Grant College status. The State University of New York/Cornell University is the eighth institution so designated. The others are Texas A&M University, University of Rhode Island, University of Washington, Oregon State University, University of Hawaii, University of Wisconsin, and University of California.

David H. Wallace, NOAA's Associate Administrator for Marine Resources, presented plaques designating SUNY and Cornell as a Sea Grant College to university officials on May 14 and 15.

"The SUNY/Cornell Sea Grant College is unique in that its projects are carried out at 15 diverse

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## Economical, Hamburger-Textured Fish Soon May Be Available to Homemakers

Fish as easy and convenient to use as hamburger may soon be available to the homemaker, according to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Experiments at the NMFS Utilization Research Center at Gloucester, Mass., show that minced fish with the same texture as hamburger can be produced. It has the same nutritional value as beef, is lower in fat content and cheaper to produce, since it can be made from a variety of fish species not now being used to the fullest extent.

Project Director Joe Mendelsohn said that minced fish in one pound frozen blocks is a highly acceptable market form and has commercial potential for both retail and institutional trades.

In the early 1970's a new technology was begun with the introduction to the fishing industry of a meat-bone separator machine which removes the bones, skin, and scales from headed, eviscerated fish, produces fish flesh resembling hamburger, and is more economical.

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# personnel perspective

## Current Vacancies in NOAA

To insure that NOAA employees are aware of job possibilities throughout the agency, a list of current NOAA-wide vacancies is published below. Employees interested in any of the listed vacancies should contact their servicing personnel office for information on where to apply.

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
623-75	Physical Scientist	GS-11	NESS	Suitland, Md.	5/5/75	5/19/75
624-75	Fishery Biologist	GS-12/13	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	5/5/75	5/19/75
621-75	Hydrologist	GS-12	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	5/5/75	5/19/75
622-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	5/5/75	5/19/75
611-75	General Engineer	GS-15	NOS	Rockville, Md.	4/30/75	5/21/75
612-75	Mechanical Engineer	GS-11	NOS	Washington, D.C.	4/30/75	5/21/75
613-75	Electronics Engineer	GS-9	NOS	Washington, D.C.	4/30/75	5/21/75
615-75	Physicist	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	4/30/75	5/21/75
616-75	Electronics Engineer	GS-12	NOS	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	4/30/75	5/21/75
618-75	Facilities Engineer	GS-12	NWS	Honolulu, Hawaii	4/30/75	5/21/75
619-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	4/30/75	5/21/75
630-75	Physical Scientist	GS-12	ERL	Ann Arbor, Mich.	5/8/75	5/22/75
631-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-14	ERL	Coral Gables, Fla.	5/8/75	5/22/75
633-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-14	ERL	Miami, Fla.	5/8/75	5/22/75
634-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-14	ERL	Coral Gables, Fla.	5/8/75	5/22/75
635-75	Fishery Biologist	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	5/8/75	5/22/75
636-75	Meteorologist Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Newark, N.J.	5/8/75	5/22/75
637-75	Electronics Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Norfolk, Va.	5/8/75	5/22/75
638-75	Electronics Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Boothville, La.	5/8/75	5/22/75
625-75	General Engineer	GS-12/13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	5/5/75	5/27/75
626-75	General Engineer	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	5/5/75	5/27/75
627-75	Supv. Procurement Control and Purchasing Spec.	GS-12	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	5/12/75	5/27/75
652-75	Admin. Officer	GS-12	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	5/8/75	5/29/75
597-95	Supv. General Physical Scientist	GS-15	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	5/8/75	5/29/75
629-75	Supv. Electronics Engr.	GS-14	ERL	Miami, Fla.	5/8/75	5/29/75
632-75	Meteorologist or Oceanographer or Physical Scientist or Program Development Scientist	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	5/8/75	5/29/75

## Suggestion Awards Given

In order to recognize the contributions of NOAA employees who have offered suggestions on ways to cut costs, improve efficiency or safety or, in other ways, contribute to an overall improvement in the operations of NOAA, *Personnel Perspective* will publish, on a quarterly basis, the names and suggestions of employees who have been given suggestion awards.

The following NOAA employees received suggestion awards during the period of January 1-March 31, 1975:

Suggester's Name	Amount of Award	Suggestion Title
Ronald E. Bennett	\$100.00	Conservation of Paper
Richard C. DuLaney	300.00	K & E Pealcote usage in construction
Arthur R. Hamilton	55.00	Airspace/Transitional Area Vignette Masks
Benjamin C. Zollman	80.00	Ball Bearing Center for Muirhead Display
Carmela New	50.00	Divices: Modification Plate Elimination
Donald T. Oliver	50.00	GSA-Supplementary Address
Hilda S. Gohrband	25.00	Training Slides
William G. Pichel	25.00	Interpreter/Duplicator (joint suggestion)
Deloris Czinki	50.00	Security Assurance Request Form
James E. Fuchs	50.00	Tri Station Mark EL BOW
Paul F. Milford	25.00	1934 Worlds Wonder View Tower
Russell D. Batson	50.00	Checkout-DMD Job Information Form for Photo Products
Donnie M. Spillman	200.00	Additional information for Dates of Latest Editions Publications
Martin Ross	25.00	Environmental Noise Pollution--An Inexpensive Solution
Martin Vetere	50.00	Master Weather Warning/Watch List
		Elimination of Resistance River Gages at Circleville and Columbus

## Assuring Integrity of Merit System

In past months there have been a number of articles, in various media, concerning the integrity of the merit system. President Ford has expressed his determination to keep the "Federal career service just that--a career service in which men and women can be accepted in the first place on their ability, and promoted on their merit."

An integral part of the merit system is the establishment of program review procedures, in addition to both formal and informal processes through which employee complaints can be evaluated and proper corrective actions can be taken. In most areas of the merit system there are avenues of appeal or grievance open to the employees who feel that actions taken affecting them are not consistent with policy, regulation or law. In some isolated instances, neither the appeals nor the grievance processes may be applicable to a particular case. Consequently, the employee may seem to be denied a formalized arena in which to voice dissatisfaction.

We would expect that in all situations, and especially in the latter, employees would seek advice and assistance from their servicing personnel offices. If corrective action is warranted such action will be taken.

A Merit System Representative has also been designated in the Department of Commerce. Employees who have a basis for believing that personnel laws or rules are being violated and the matter is not appropriate for grievance or appeals procedures may contact Alfred G. Huber, Room 5005, Main Commerce, 15th and Constitution Avenues, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230. His telephone number is 202-967-4861. His services are available to all Department of Commerce employees, regardless of their geographical location.

We all share the responsibility for maintaining the integrity of the merit system and the presentation of a complaint should not be viewed as an adversary process. It is largely through constructive criticism and modification that complex processes and programs can be made to work efficiently.

Odell S. Sluder	25.00	Electrowriter
Richard W. Hosler	25.00	Paper Savings
William V. Greco	Certificate	RBC Cloud Height Aid
Nellie J. Maney	70.00	Feedback Information from other Departments in NOAA
Bessie P. Maney	25.00	Supplemental Data Table Exclusion
Thelma E. Dyer	Certificate	Consolidation of DO and Administrative Clip Copies
Paul Y. Haraguchi	25.00	Refresher Course on NCC Correspondence Manual
George M. Hirata	35.00	In-House Alert System
Kenneth M. Okinishi	75.00	Tape Save
James J. Lebda	25.00	Reducing or Shortening the Cycling Times of KBA 99
Allan L. Morrison	75.00	Maximum and Minimum Daily Temperatures on Extended Outlook
Otto A. Kolditz	100.00	Anomaly Charts
Eual G. Kelly	25.00	LFM Data
Guy H. Gray	100.00	Wind Chill Table
Donald E. Burton	100.00	End of Film Sonalart
Genevieve E. Wallick	25.00	Determination of Flash Flood Potential
Brian E. Peters	25.00	Utilizing NWS Radars Modification for Varian Teletype Controller
Max L. Caldwell and Gordon Hundebly	25.00	Life Saver for Ladies Rest Room
Nicolas J. Ropar	25.00	Reduction in Cost of Reproduction of Personnel Roster of Southern Region
Richard A. Lay	Certificate	Paper Shortage (joint suggestion)
		Refined Data for Travelers Forecast and Selected Summary
		Weather Summary
		Magnetic Message Control Board

A SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD has been presented to the members of the Records Section of the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center for keeping NODC inventory records current under unusually difficult circumstances. (From left) Catherine R. Powell, Mercedes Ondich, Section Chief Kathryn K. Nicolle, and J.D. Brown, all Physical Science Technicians, updated records by hand, including all incoming global marine data, and continued to respond to requests for data while a computer which ordinarily does this work was disconnected and moved from the Navy Yard to Page Building.



## Colorado Valley Transformed Into Radar

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other experiments, including observations of clear air turbulence. CAT, as it is called, is a hard-to-detect aviation hazard that is especially common over the Colorado Rockies.

To track the horizontal winds flowing over the Rocky Mountains, the radar's antenna is electronically "pointed" to the east or west as radio pulses are emitted skyward.

Mr. Green and his colleagues can determine the wind speed by measuring the shift in frequency as the pulses are reflected back to earth by the atmosphere. Since the radar measures the components of the wind's velocity only along its cone-shaped beam, a mini-computer attached to the instrument mathematically interprets the information and determines the wind speed.

The scientists have compared the computerized wind speeds

with those recorded by weather balloon instruments and found the balloon sounding information agreed closely with the radar's computed wind speed at altitudes higher than 18,000 feet (6 kilometers) above sea level. Below that altitude the mountains interfered.

By coupling the sensitive antenna with an array of 16 acoustic echo sounders designed by scientists at ERL's Wave Propagation Laboratory, the Aeronomy Laboratory scientists hope to obtain a temperature profile of the atmosphere at altitudes up to about 30,000 feet (about 10 kilometers). As the 16 speaker cones emit an acoustic "searchlight beam" of sound, the antenna will "chase" the vertical sound pulse, measuring the speed of propagation. Since the speed of sound is correlated mathematically with temperature, the scientists should be able to compute exact temperature variations above the radar.

## AHOS/ADAS Program Operational

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caused sharp rises in both rivers on March 21 and 22, and provided an opportunity to test AHOS and ADAS for the first time together.

Automatic interrogation of a station in the flood area was initiated on March 21, using a mini-

computer at NWS Headquarters in Silver Spring, Md., and continued at regular intervals through March 25, when the rivers subsided. Results were described as excellent by Dr. Robert A. Clark, NWS Associate Director for Hydrology.

By the end of this summer, the NWS anticipates that automatic interrogation of more than 200 AHOS sites throughout the United States will be possible by ADAS minicomputers at Albany, N.Y.; Dayton, Ohio; Athens, Ga.; Stephenville, Tex.; Omaha, Neb.; Tucson, Ariz.; and Medford, Oreg. The AHOS network to be interrogated by ADAS will eventually grow to about 2,500 sites. An additional 2,500 AHOS installations in more remote areas will be interrogated by NOAA's system of Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES), now coming into use.

These 5,000 observing stations will include those operated by the NWS, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Federal, state, and local cooperating agencies.

## NWS Tampa Airport, Lakeland Ag Activities Being Consolidated

Workmen are rushing to complete a new major National Weather Service station near Ruskin, Fla., on the east side of Tampa Bay, before the hurricane season arrives. The new Tampa Bay Area office will consolidate most of the activities now at Tampa International Airport and the Agricultural Weather Service at Lakeland, and a staff of 20, mostly people now at the two locations, will operate it 24 hours a day.

An important adjunct to the agricultural weather service will be direct forecaster access to a radar scope. Radar is also important to the hurricane warning service and in providing severe thunderstorm warnings. The Tampa weather radar, which has become progressively less effective because nearby high-rise construction blocks the radar beam in some directions, will be relocated to the Ruskin site, which is almost ideal for the pur-

pose.

The Weather Service will continue to operate the special VHF radio weather station near Clearwater on VHF frequency 162.55 MHz. A staff will remain at the airport to take weather observations needed for aviation purposes and to continue other weather readings that have been made there since June 1946.

James Georg, who presently heads the agricultural weather office at Lakeland, will continue to direct the joint State-Federal Agricultural Weather Unit at Lakeland and serve as Technical Representative for agricultural interests.

Fred Crosby, who presently heads the Tampa office and is a former agricultural weather forecaster, will head the new Tampa Bay Area office.

The consolidation will result in efficiencies in use of manpower and equipment.

## Alvin Exploring Deep Bahama Canyon

The U.S. research submersible ALVIN and its mother ship LULU this month will give marine biologists and geologists of the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science a first-hand look at a submarine canyon in the Bahamas and its inhabitants they have been studying intensively from the surface.

ALVIN is owned by the United States Navy and operated by Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution with funds from the National Science Foundation, Office of Naval Research, and NOAA. The sub, which recently has been modified with a new ballast system and a titanium-alloy personnel sphere to withstand increased undersea pressures, is capable of dives to 12,000 feet carrying two scientist-observers and a pilot.

Supported by the oceanography and geology programs of

the National Science Foundation, Professors Robert N. Ginsburg and Mahlon M. Ball will send a diving team down to 5,000 feet in ALVIN to explore the drop-off around the blind end of the Tongue of the Ocean, in an effort to help determine why the submerged slopes around the Bahama Islands are so precipitous.

From samples of the underwater cliffs to be obtained with newly designed sampling tools, they hope to learn if the precipices are a hard layer of successive intergrowths of reef-building marine plants and animals, or if—as Dr. Ginsburg and Dr. Noel P. James of Memorial University, Newfoundland, a specialist on reefs and limestones think—the steep slopes are the result of underwater hardening of lime sands and muds mixed with pieces of reef-building organisms.

## Hamburger-Textured Fish

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cal than other methods because it makes the maximum amount of edible flesh available from each fish.

As a result of this technology and a shortage of whole fillets for conventional frozen blocks, fish processors began using minced fish to produce 13½-to 18½-pound blocks from which to make fish sticks and portions.

"Because of the previous success experienced in processing large blocks into sticks and portions, the market potential for a small one-pound frozen fish block suitable for home use was investigated," said Mr. Mendelsohn. "A package would contain enough fish for one meal which the housewife could use in

tested recipes provided on the package or in recipes she might develop herself."

Fish cakes, chowders, salads, fish in spaghetti or marinara sauce, fish and rice, fish stew, and fish and beef were prepared at the Utilization Research Center, tested by families, and found to be highly acceptable. Testers commented on the convenience of the blocks and the absence of a "fishy" smell.

"The one-pound frozen block of minced fish is adaptable for use in most fish recipes and as an extender for hamburger. It is convenient, requires no preparation for use directly into many recipes, and is very economical when compared to other fish products," said Mr. Mendelsohn.

## noaa week

Published weekly 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 a week in advance to NOAA Week, Room 221, WSC 5, Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. 20852.

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

Catherine S. Cawley, Editor  
Anna V. Felter, Art Director

# calendar of events

May 20-23  
Albany, N.Y.

18th Conference on Great Lakes Research/  
Annual Meeting, International Association of  
Great Lakes Research. Sponsored by New

York Sea Grant Institute and State University of New York at Albany. Papers related to the physical, chemical, biological, engineering and socio-economic problems of the Great Lakes will be presented. (Ms. Marian N. Steinberg, Conference Coordinator, New York Sea Grant Institute, State University of New York, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 12210. 518-474-5787.)

May 27-30  
Asilomar, Calif.

Third National Coastal Zone Management Conference, "Coastal Zone Management From Planning to Practice." Sponsored by the Office of Coastal Zone Management. (Michele Tetley, OCZM, 3rd Floor, Page Building, Washington, D.C. 20235. 202-634-4255.)

June 16-20  
Washington, D.C.

56th Annual Meeting of American Geophysical Union. (Cynthia Beadling; AGU 1909 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. 202-331-0370.)

June 26-28  
Davis, Calif.

National Symposium on Precipitation Analysis for Hydrologic Modeling, Sponsored by Precipitation Committee of the AGU Section of Hydrology. (Dr. Eugene L. Peck, Chairman, AGU Committee on Precipitation, Hydrologic Research Laboratory (W23), NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Md. 20910. 301-427-7619.)

July 20-July 25  
Cambridge, Mass.

Ocean Resources Management: Legal and Policy Aspects. Special Summer Program. (Director of the Summer Session, Room E19-356, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. 02139. 617-253-2101.)

September 3-4-5  
San Francisco

Symposium on Modeling Techniques for Waterways, Harbors, and Coastal Engineering (MODELING '75). Sponsored by American Society of Engineers, the Canadian Department of Public Works, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Sea Grant. Will be preceded by one-day short course on modeling, directed by Professor Young Kim, Civil Engineering Dept., California State University, Los Angeles, Calif. (MODELING '75, Civil Engineering Dept., Clemson University, Clemson, S.C. 29631. 803-656-3000.)

September 10-12  
Seattle, Wash.

The Third Biennial Workshop on Fisheries Research: Petroleum Hydrocarbons in the Marine Environment. Sponsored by NOAA, Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Conservation Division (EC), Seattle. (Dr. William T. Roubal, Chairman, NMFS, NOAA, NWFC, EC Division, 2725 Montlake Blvd. E., Seattle, Wash., 98112. (206) 442-7737.)

September 10-13  
Las Vegas, Nev.

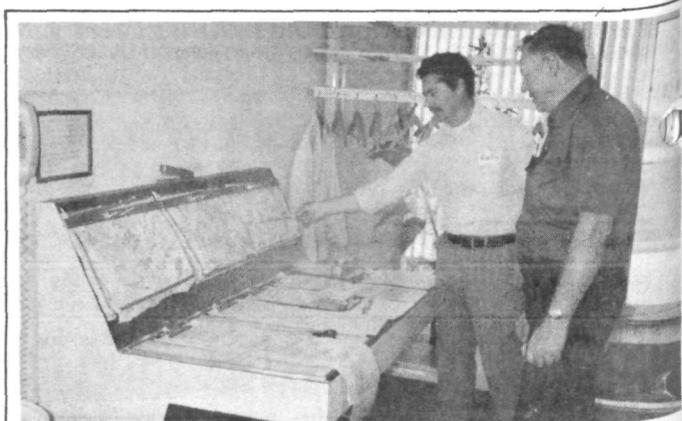
105th Annual Meeting of American Fisheries Society. AFS will meet during week with International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners. (Glen Griffith, Nevada Department of Fish and Game, Box 10678, Reno, Nev. 89510. 702-784-6214.)

September 14-19  
Las Vegas, Nev.

The Third Joint Conference on Sensing of Environmental Pollutants originally scheduled for November 10-13 and the International Symposium on Environmental Monitoring originally scheduled for September 14-19 have been combined into the International Conference on Environmental Sensing and Assessment to take place in Las Vegas, Nevada. Co-sponsors include the World Health Organization (WHO), Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), American Chemical Society, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, American Meteorological Society, Environmental Protection Agency, Instrument Society of America, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NOAA, and the Department of Transportation. Technical sessions will be structured by air, land, water, biology, and exposure monitoring; discussions will focus on critical interdisciplinary problem areas such as climate change, energy, health and sources and pathways of marine pollution. (Dr. C. E. Jensen, EM, NOAA, Room 825, WSC-5, Rockville, Md. 20852. 301-496-8646.)

September 21-25  
Washington, D.C.

International Symposium on Computer Assisted Cartography sponsored by American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Census, (Dorothy Bomberger, Symposium Secretariat, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. 301-763-7094.)



Donnie L. Sullivan (left) and Truman D. Fugit discuss the flight briefing display inside the front entrance of the National Weather Service's recently dedicated office building and observatory at the Amarillo, Tex., Air Terminal. The new building also houses the NWS' high-powered network weather radar. W. F. Frank is Meteorologist in Charge at WSO Amarillo, which is responsible for storm warning services for 26 counties in the Texas Panhandle, the two counties comprising the Oklahoma Panhandle, and three counties in New Mexico.

## SUNY, Cornell Named Sea Grant College

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institutions," Mr. Wallace noted. "It is a leader in the development of multiple-campus programs and demonstrated that such an arrangement is not only possible but beneficial, bringing a wide array of talents to bear in solving important problems and allowing many campuses, both public and private, to work effectively with local constituencies."

New York Sea Grant projects are conducted on nine campuses of the State University of New York (Albany, Brockport, Buffalo, Environmental Science and Forestry, Cortland, Fredonia, Oswego, Suffolk County Community College, and Stony Brook), Cornell University, the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, New York University, Adelphi University, Syracuse University, and the University of Pennsylvania. To coordinate the program, SUNY/Cornell recently created the New York Sea Grant Institute, with Dr. Donald F. Squires as Director.

According to Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of the National Sea Grant Program, "Sea Grant in New York is distinguished by two excellent programs that together provide services of the

highest quality to coastal citizens and industry. The first is its marine advisory service, with 13 advisory service specialists located in seven field offices along the Great Lakes and marine coast of New York. The second is a research program that works in close cooperation with the advisory services and with citizens' advisory groups to resolve the most pressing problems confronting the State."

SUNY/Cornell Sea Grant research programs have three principal objectives: to develop awareness of the coastal zone and the need for planning its use; to assist the State in using and managing coastal resources; and to aid industry in making more effective use of marine resources.

The program is helping the State develop its coastal zone plan, classifying the zone's aesthetic environment, and compiling descriptions of existing environmental conditions and uses of the State's coastal regions. In support of the State's coastal zone planning effort, New York Sea Grant has sponsored conferences of local governments and citizens, and aided the State agency preparing to meet the requirements of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

September 25-27  
Madison, Wis.

First Annual Meeting, Midwestern Region, American Geophysical Union. Deadline for receipt of abstracts: July 3. (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1909 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. 202-331-0370.)

June 7-18, 1976  
Boulder, Colo.

International Symposium on Solar-Terrestrial Physics. Sponsored by American Geophysical Union, Committee on Space Research, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics/International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, and the Special Committee on Solar Terrestrial Physics, and Co-Hosted by the University of Colorado, University of Denver, National Center for Atmospheric Research and NOAA. Preliminary registration deadline is June 1, 1975. (Dr. Donald J. Williams, Director, Space Environment Laboratory, NOAA, Environmental Research Laboratories, Boulder, Colo. 80302. Commercial-303-499-1000, Ext. 3311, or FTS-303-499-3311.)



# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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