

noaa week

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U.S. Objects To Fisheries Regulations

The United States has formally objected to a quota proposed for the taking of finfish off the New England and Mid-Atlantic coasts next year on the basis that the allowable catch amount is too high and threatens future productivity.



Mr. Wallace

David H. Wallace, NOAA's Associate Administrator, said a drastic cutback in catch and fishing effort is required to restore the productivity of the fishing grounds from Maine to North Carolina.

"Moving towards giving fishermen a real opportunity to produce an adequate supply of fish for the American market, as they once were able to do, is not enough," Wallace said. "We must also restore the productivity of the stocks. Virtually every species off our Atlantic coast has been overfished, some very severely. The only way to correct the situation is by a drastic cutback in catch and fishing effort, and this is what the United States is insisting upon."

Wallace's comments were directed at a proposal made earlier this summer by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), which would set the allowable catch for finfish, not including squid, at 650,000 metric tons for

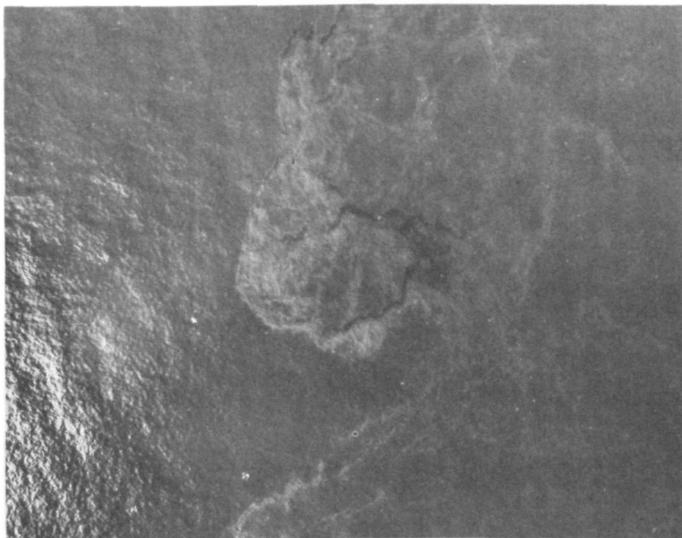
ERL Scientists Ready Sun Sensors For International Intercalibration

NOAA scientists are comparing data obtained from pyrheliometers—precise sun-tracking instruments which measure the strength of direct solar radiation.

Such measurements are fundamental to studies of large-scale atmospheric processes, which are driven by energy from the sun, and to the design of solar energy conversion systems.

The pyrheliometer intercomparison is designed to ensure that

NOAA Fleet To Monitor Oil Pollutants



Above is an aerial photo of an oil slick

Erosion Control Structures Can Amplify Critical Problem

"Indiscriminate use of beach erosion control structures, such as groins, jetties, and the like, can result in an ever-expanding erosion problem," according to Dr. Warren E. Yasso, associate professor in the Science Education Department at Teachers College, Columbia University, and Elliot M. Hartman, Jr., associate professor in Westchester Community College's Science Department, authors of the first in a series of publications describing important aspects of the New York Bight.

Although many of the Bight's beaches are classified as critically eroding, "action to preserve

them should be undertaken only following a comprehensive plan that considers the erosion problems of the entire shoreline," Dr. Yasso and Mr. Hartman say.

This monograph—"Beach Forms and Coastal Processes"—and 29 others scheduled to be issued in 1975 eventually will form part of a comprehensive MESA New York Bight Atlas. The publications are being produced through a cooperative effort of NOAA's MESA (Marine Ecosystems Analysis) program and the New York Sea Grant Institute. The MESA program is directed by NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories. The Institute administers the State University of New York/Cornell University Sea Grant College program supported by the Office of Sea Grant.

Together, the monographs and the atlas will constitute the first comprehensive presentation of current knowledge of the New York Bight's marine environment and the impacts of human activities on it.

To slow the natural sand movement and protect coastal structures, countless bulkheads, seawalls, groins, and jetties have

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The 25-ship NOAA fleet has been directed to monitor slicks and other oil pollutants as part of a United Nations' program called Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS). The ships are operated by the National Ocean Survey.

NOAA's participation in IGOS is part of a world wide pilot program designed to pave the way for the monitoring of marine pollutants on a global scale. The two-year program is organized by the UN's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the World Meteorological Organization.

The U.S. coordinator for IGOS is Robert Junghans of NOAA's Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction. He is Deputy Director of its Oceanographic Services Office and was a former member of the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

The monitoring activities of the NOAA ships will cover areas in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea and will include both inshore and offshore water. In addition to monitoring oil slicks, vessels with appropriate equipment will collect samples of oil tar balls. Other ships will gather, for laboratory analysis, samples of dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons from the upper three feet of the ocean.

The information gathered by U.S. participants is being forwarded to NOAA's National Oceanographic Data Center. The data will be archived and exchanged among nations so periodic assessments can be made of the state and degree of ocean contamination.

U.S. participants in the IGOS program also include the Coast Guard, Defense Department, academic institutions, and cooperating ships of the commercial fleet, which are recruited through the Port Meteorological Officer element of NOAA's National Weather Service.

Mr. Junghans said the Office of Technology of the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee soon will publish an analysis of marine pollution and safety measures in a report entitled "Oil Transportation by Tankers." That report shows, he said, that about one

(Continued on page 3)

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 or where to apply.

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
99-76	Supv. Fishery Biologist	GS-14	NMFS	La Jolla, Calif.	8/25/75	9/9/75
100-76	Fishery Marketing Officer	GS-12	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	8/25/75	9/9/75
76-12 (Amended)	Cartographic Tech.	GS-9	NOS	Washington, D.C.	9/2/75	9/9/75
83-76	Biologist, Physical Scientist or Oceanographer	GS-14	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	8/22/75	9/13/75
101-76	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Sterling, Va.	8/29/75	9/13/75
102-76	Computer Spec.	GS-9	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	8/29/75	9/13/75
103-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Grand Rapids, Mich.	8/29/75	9/13/75
104-76	Meteorologist	GS-12	NESS	Anchorage, Alaska	8/29/75	9/13/75
105-76	Physical Scientist	GS-14	NESS	Anchorage, Alaska	8/29/75	9/13/75
93-76	Administrative Officer	GS-12	EDS	Washington, D.C.	8/25/75	9/16/75
108-76	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Raleigh, N.C.	9/2/75	9/16/75
109-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Wilmington, Del.	9/2/75	9/16/75
110-76	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Washington, D.C.	9/2/75	9/16/75
111-76	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Columbia, S.C.	9/2/75	9/16/75
112-76	Electronics Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Winnemucca, Nev.	9/2/75	9/16/75
113-76	Electronics Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	9/2/75	9/16/75
116-76	Electronics Engineer	GS-12	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	9/2/75	9/16/75
117-76	Oceanographer	GS-12	NMFS	Beaufort, N.C.	9/2/75	9/16/75
602-75 (re-open)	Supv. General Engineer	GS-14	NOS	Miami, Fla.	8/25/75	9/16/75
603-75 (re-open)	Electronics Engineer	GS-9	NOS	Washington, D.C.	8/25/75	9/16/75
118-76	Director, Techniques Development Lab.	GS-16	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/2/75	10/18/75
106-76	Computer Spec.	GS-12	EDS	Washington, D.C.	8/29/75	9/20/75
107-76	Program Analysis Officer	GS-15	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	8/29/75	9/20/75
114-76	Economist	GS-13	EDS	Washington, D.C.	9/2/75	9/23/75
115-76	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-15	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	9/2/75	9/23/75

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 is publishing 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 April 1-June 30, 1975:

Suggester's Name	Amount Of Award	Suggestion Title
Richard W. Schwerdt	\$ 50.00	OASIS Retrieval Recordkeeping
Robert J. Went	25.00	Eliminate Xerox Waiting Time
Carmela F. New	25.00	Mail Collator
Maurice D. D'Aria	25.00	Cost Operating Plan (COP) Worksheet
Leo A. Critchlow	25.00	Form: EDM Slope Distance to Geodetic Distance Computations
Nicholas J. Agrusti	100.00	Facilitation in Method of Filing Marine Chart Aid Proofs
Laura Benson	50.00	Notification of "Pouch Mail" Locations
Richard Massengill, Jr.	50.00	Labeling Master Employee Record by Employee Number as Well as Split Number
Jean Clarcken	100.00	Inclusion of GSA Centrex Information in NOAA Organization Directory
Martin Ross	25.00	Weather Information to Mass News Disseminators
William V. Greco	25.00	Location Time Saver for Warnings
John K. Bishop, Jr.	100.00	Fish Processors & Wholesalers Chart
Frances J. Drybala	35.00	RAREP Corrections
James R. Gephart	25.00	On-Station Modification of Drive Motor Testers for WSR-57 Radar

Robert E. Merritt	Certificate	Military Radar Watch by Personnel of National Weather Service, Macon, Ga.
Charles E. Mays	100.00	Standby Operation for GOES Recorder
Oscar J. Meece	35.00	Adjustment of Victor Electrowriter for Paper Conservation
James A. Jackson	35.00	Alteration MF1-10B, Cols. 82-84 and 86-88
Gay F. Weightman	250.00	Automatic Payment of Contractual Services
Eugene A. Calame	50.00	A Safer Ceiling Light Method to Improve Usefulness of the Sangster Chart
Edward I. Green	30.00	
Brenda D. Worley	Certificate	Paper Conservation
Pauline M. Buckner	185.00	Reduction in Cost of Mailing Multiple LCD's
Alva L. Wallis	25.00	Improvement of CD Annual
Alan H. Harris	100.00	TDF-11 Accessions
John Brennan	150.00	Cable Clamp

UMTP Reminder

NOAA employees interested in applying for any of the Upward Mobility Training Programs announced in the April 25, 1975, edition of NOAA WEEK, should submit a CD-261, "Merit Promotion Interest Statement," a SF-171, "Personnel Qualifications Statement," and NOAA Form 52-18, "Employee Appraisal," to: NOAA Personnel Division, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland, 20852. ATTN: AD422. Candidates should send an application for each program for which they wish to apply. Candidates who have successfully completed one program may apply for consideration in another program after a 12-month waiting period. Candidates are encouraged to discuss program content with their supervisor and/or servicing personnel office. Closing date for acceptance of applications is as follows:

	Application Closing Date	Program Starting Date
Administrative 20/20 Work Study	Oct. 31	Jan.

notes about people

Donald R. Whitman has been selected as the new Chief, Data Acquisition (DATAC) in the National Weather Service's Central Region Headquarters Division in Kansas City, Mo.



Mr. Whitman

James R. Wiggins of the Moline, Illinois, National Weather Service Office has been awarded the Department of Commerce

Bronze Medal "in recognition of outstanding accomplishments as Official-in-Charge of the Moline Weather Service Office since 1971".

William J. McKee has been selected for the position of Executive Officer at the National Weather Service Eastern Region Headquarters in Garden City, N.Y.

Frank A. Blust and William J. Monteith of the National Ocean Survey's Lake Survey Center recently attended a meeting with representatives of the Canadian Hydrographic Service at the Canadian Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington, Ontario.



In a recent ceremony aboard ship, seven men of the NOAA Ship Fairweather were presented special achievement awards in recognition of outstanding work performance. The recipients, from left, were: Al Ashe, Chief Steward; John Knapp, AB Seaman; Burt Wilhelm, Survey Technician; Ray Austin, Yeoman; Walt Campbell, Seaman; Art Mercado, Messman; Stew Crandall, Pharmacist Mate; and Cdr. Richard E. Alderman, Commanding Officer of the Fairweather, who presented the awards.

Oil Pollution (Continued from page 1)

million tons of oil a year are dumped into the ocean in standard tanker operations such as tank cleaning, and deballasting. Additionally, about 200,000 tons of oil are spilled yearly as a result of tanker casualties, and an added 250,000 tons of oil pollution annually is associated

with tanker dry-docking activities, he said.

The UN program recognizes that marine pollution must be dealt with on a global scale as a threat to fisheries, recreation sites, environmental values, and human health.

"Whose Ocean and What For" To Be Topic for OCEAN 75

"Whose Ocean and What For" will be the topic addressed by keynote speaker Dr. Robert A. Frosch at the September 22 opening of OCEAN 75 in San Diego. OCEAN 75 is the joint conference of the Marine Technology Society and the Council on Oceanic Engineering of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Dr. Frosch has recently been appointed Associate Director for Applied Oceanography at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, where he is responsible for ocean engineering, applied research, and marine policy.

Dr. Frosch's talk will follow a morning Plenary Session where

University of Wisconsin Receives Eighth Year of Sea Grant Support

NOAA has awarded a \$1,125,000 Sea Grant to the University of Wisconsin to study the resources and water quality of the Great Lakes. The grant, which marks the University's eighth year of NOAA Sea Grant support, will be augmented by \$600,000 in matching funds from non-federal sources.

Over the past several years,

NWS Develops Flight Weather Forecast Map

A new weather chart is now available to aid forecasters and pilots concerned with wind, cloudiness, ceiling, and visibility conditions. The map was developed by meteorologists Gary Carter and Major Frank Globokar (Air Force Liaison Officer) of the National Weather Service Techniques Development Laboratory, and by mathematician Joel Nathan of the National Meteorological Center. It shows the laboratory's 12-, 18-, 24-, and 30-hour automated forecasts of surface wind together with clear, scattered, broken, and overcast categories of cloudiness. Combined category forecasts of ceiling and visibility are also shown on the 18- and 30-hour panels.

Wisconsin's fisheries scientists have devised a perch and walleye pike aquaculture operation that may offer a new source of fish to the upper Midwest. They also have developed new techniques for assessing the fish resources of the lakes, and have refined a method of chemically "imprinting" hatchery-reared trout and salmon.

Under the grant, fisheries studies will be conducted to determine the population dynamics and food requirements of a variety of sport and commercial fish, including alewife, smelt, trout, and whitefish. In addition, the University's perch and pike aquaculture projects will be further refined, with particular emphasis on devising methods for inducing spawning in captive fish on demand, thus assuring a year-round supply of young fish for culture.

Wisconsin's Sea Grant scientists also will attempt to determine how water pollutants in the Great Lakes are dispersed, and what effects they have on both man and aquatic life.

A team of geologists and engineers will explore mineral deposits in Lakes Michigan and Superior, as well as off the coast of Alaska. Other projects include diver safety and technology studies and "imprinting" trout and salmon.

REGULATIONS (Continued from page 1)

the year 1976. ICNAF also proposed a catch limit of 74,000 metric tons for squid, for a total catch limit of 724,000 metric tons. This represents a decrease of 126,000 metric tons from the allowable catch agreed upon for 1975.

The ICNAF proposals were made at the organizations's annual meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, in June. At that time, the United States proposed a catch limit of 550,000 metric tons, including squid, but agreed to a 650,000 level, which also included squid.

The question of the 1976 overall catch quota and the exclusion of squid from it will be considered again this month at a special meeting of ICNAF in Montreal, on September 22-28, scheduled earlier to discuss matters relating to the Canadian coast which had not been resolved at the meeting in Scotland.

ICNAF was established in 1949 to investigate, protect, and conserve the fisheries of the northwest Atlantic Ocean.

noaa week

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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
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

the society's vice presidents will each briefly cite the issues and problems in their areas of responsibility. Following their remarks eminent guest panelists will be called on to respond or amplify on the comments. Audience participation is encouraged.

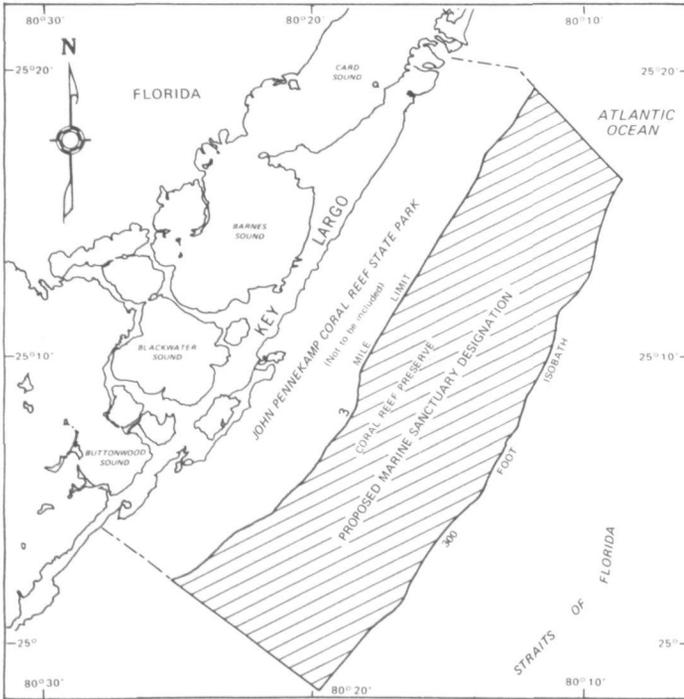
The Awards Luncheon will be held on September 23. Dr. Robert B. Abel will be the master of ceremonies with the presidents of the two organizations making the awards. MTS will install the first group of Fellows in its history. Twenty-seven outstanding leaders in the marine community will be so honored.

Award winners will include

Prof. John D. Isaacs of Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Dr. William A. Nierenberg, also of Scripps; and Domsea Farms, Inc. OCEAN 75

Also, three U.S. Coast Guard teams of the National Pollution Strike Force will be recognized for their outstanding performance in environmental protection and response to pollution threats in the U.S. and internationally by receiving the MTS Special Commendation Award. Vice Admiral J. J. McClelland, Commander of the U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Area, and one of the two senior officers providing operational direction to the Strike Force, will receive the award.

NOAA Schedules Public Hearing On Key Largo Marine Sanctuary



The impact upon the environment that would be created by the establishment of a marine sanctuary protecting parts of the Key Largo, Fla., coral reefs will be considered on September 30 at a public hearing in Key Largo.

The hearing will give Florida residents the opportunity to express their views on a request by the state that the Federal government create the sanctuary adjacent to the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. The hearing will be conducted in the North Key Largo Elementary School by NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management, with assistance from Florida officials.

The proposed sanctuary covers a 100-square-mile area, directly adjacent to Pennekamp State Park, which annually attracts more than 300,000 visitors. The

coral reefs would be designated for their ecological and recreational value.

Persons planning to testify are asked to contact the Office of Coastal Zone Management, NOAA, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20235, as soon as possible so that a list of speakers may be developed.

Written comments by those unable to attend the hearing must be received by OCZM before October 3, 1975, for consideration.

Copies of the draft EIS on the Key Largo sanctuary have been mailed to conservation groups, trade associations, Florida offices, and interested Federal agencies. Additional copies are available from Dr. Robert Kifer, OCZM Marine Sanctuaries Coordinator at the address above.

ERL Scientists Probe Hurricane Caroline

As the Atlantic hurricane season intensified with Caroline roiling the warm ocean southeast of Brownsville, Tex., in late August, NOAA scientists and aircraft deployed for the year's first hurricane research flight.

The deployment for hurricane Caroline marked a shift in emphasis at NOAA's National Hurricane and Experimental Meteorology Laboratory in Miami, from the Florida Area Cumulus Experiment, a cloud-seeding project begun last July, to hurricane research. Although the cumulus experiment will continue intermittently into September, hurricanes will have first call for the researchers and their airplanes.

No hurricane seeding experiments were conducted during the missions, which are designed as



Caroline: August 29

research flights to obtain data on the structure and dynamics of hurricanes.

The flights help NOAA scientists improve their mathematical models which simulate hurricanes, and will aid in refining the developing plan for Project Stormfury, an effort to deter-

U. Of Miami Sea Grant To Seek Causes of Recurrent Fish Kills

Sea Grant scientists at the University of Miami will seek the causes of recurrent fish kills in Biscayne Bay, under a recent \$325,000 NOAA Sea Grant.

In its seventh year, the University of Miami's Sea Grant program also will carry out legal studies of coastal zone problems, such as boundaries and the limits of private ownership along the coast, and government agencies' power and authority to make decisions on uses and conflicts in coastal regions.

To determine the specific causes of fish and shellfish disease outbreaks, University Sea Grant researchers will conduct

EROSION

(Continued from page 1)

been built along the Bight's coastline. But since "the beach is the most complex physical environment on earth," the authors point out, "we know little in most cases about the short-term effects of coastal engineering structures and practically nothing about the long-term effects."

"Attempts to halt erosion and to trap sand along a limited stretch of beach are difficult, costly in the long run, and often ineffective," the authors state. As an example, Dr. Yasso and Mr. Hartman cite groins, which are rocky projections built at right angles from the shore into the water to slow the longshore

drift of sand. Although groins do impound sand and extend the beach area on their updrift sides, they accelerate erosion on the other side. Thus, building one groin may make it necessary to build another, then another and another. At Long Branch, N.J., construction of hundreds of groins—one after the other, as far as the eye can see—has reduced northward sand movement only about 12 percent.

mine whether hurricanes can be beneficially modified. The last Stormfury seeding mission was flown in 1971.

The flights into hurricane Caroline also provided data on the storm's position and intensity to forecasters in NOAA's National Weather Service.

The first flights into hurricane Caroline were carried out with the NOAA DC-6 flying penetrations at 1,500 and 5,000 feet altitude, the C-130 flying probing missions through the storm at 20,000, 24,000, and 28,000 feet.

Both aircraft were extensively modified for these missions, and, project scientists said they carried the most complete sets of cloud physics and air-sea interaction data systems ever flown into a hurricane.

field investigations in Biscayne Bay, perform pathological examinations of the fish and shellfish involved, and study the role in the fish kills of bacteria and viruses in the marine environment.

The University of Miami offers specialized professional law training in cooperation with a marine science school, equipping lawyers to deal with the many new and complex issues relating to the use of ocean space and to the interface of land and water. The law school's Sea Grant activities include both educational and research programs. This year, in addition to providing counsel to a variety of local agencies on legal problems in a coastal community, faculty and students in the School of Law will complete a volume analyzing contemporary coastal issues in the United States.

Through previous research, University scientists have developed a successful technique for restoring sea grasses in underwater areas denuded by pollution. This year, they will explore the economic feasibility of using the technique on a large scale.

Miami Sea Grant scientists also will examine South Florida's baitfishery and continue research on the biology of baitfishes, an important factor in the state's commercial and sport fishing industries. The seasonal abundance, growth, and other aspects of the biology of ballyhoo and silver mullet—baitfishes commonly used by South Florida fishermen—will be investigated.

A new economics project will analyze many aspects of recreational boating, to aid in planning future waterfront facilities in Dade County. In addition, several manuals designed to permit non-specialists to identify marine animals and plants, using only a hand lens or magnifying glass, will be prepared and published.

Miami Sea Grant scientists also will examine South Florida's baitfishery and continue research on the biology of baitfishes, an important factor in the state's commercial and sport fishing industries.

Save The Date

NOAA's Annual Awards Luncheon will be held Friday, October 3, at 11:30 a.m. in Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Club. Further details will appear at an early date.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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