

(b) Phase IV.

(a) Sixteen stations were occupied between Wainwright and Point Barrow, Alaska. Acoustical scattering measurements were made using two high frequency sound sources. (Dr. Henry Feldman, Applied Physics Lab, University of Washington)

(b) Concurrently in-situ measurement of conductivity, temperature and depth were taken at each station. (Peter Becker, Applied Physics Lab., UofWashington).

(c) Biological sampling of specific layers of organisms for correlation to acoustical scattering. (Jawed Hameedi, Applied Physics Lab, UofWashington).

(d) Fairway Rock Assistance. See OPS, Chapter 1.c.

c. General remarks.

(1) Gravity Anomaly measurements, University of Connecticut.

(a) A gyro stabilized meter for continuous recording of the local gravity field was installed and calibrated on board STATEN ISLAND approximately one week prior to departure. The baseline calibration was made using the International Standard at the U. of Washington and a portable land gravimeter. The baseline calibration was necessary since the meter measures only relative gravity; i.e., gravity relative to a standard value.

(b) Continuous measurement of the gravity field was made between Seattle and Kodiak, Alaska. A base tie was made in Kodiak using the International Standard at the local airport. Further baseline ties were not made for the sea recorder until Seattle. This was due to the fact that the ship didn't berth again til Seattle, and riding at anchor was not stable enough platform for calibration.

(c) Continuous readings were taken during the deployment, and a position log was kept by the CIC watch.

(d) Comprehensive coverage of two areas was accomplished by running tracklines approximately perpendicular to the coastline between Icy Cape and Point Barrow, Alaska, and also parallel tracks on NNE/SSW headings from Point Barrow east to 142W longitude.

(2) Surface Salinity, Gulf of Alaska; Smithsonian Institution. Surface water samples were taken every 30 nautical miles along the STATEN ISLAND's trackline between Seattle and Unimak Pass on the Alaskan Peninsula, and again on the return voyage. The samples were analyzed for their salinity using an induction salinometer. Results were recorded and sent to the Smithsonian Institution.