

Dr. Inman advises U. S. Navy on South Vietnam's water sediments

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A San Diego authority on ocean tides, coastal engineering, and the movements of ocean sediments is advising the U.S. Navy on how best to prevent sanding and sand movements in the bays and river mouths along the 500-mile coastline of South Vietnam.

He is Dr. Douglas L. Inman, of La Jolla, professor of oceanography at the University of California, San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Dr. Inman is in Saigon to work with the Navy's Officer-in-Charge-of-Construction-Vietnam in a Navy program designed to solve the sanding and silting problem.

"The Navy is in charge of maintaining ports and navigation along the South Vietnamese coast, Dr. Inman said.

"Most of the harbors are in the mouths of rivers or in bays along the coast that are subject to considerable amounts of sanding. Navy officials have found that the sand movement makes them unsuitable for deep-draft navigation."

He pointed out that for many years, Scripps Institution scientists have studied the mechanics of sand movement caused by ocean waves and currents.

He himself studied a part of the South Vietnamese coastline during the 1959-61 Naga Expedition, when the Scripps research vessel, *Stranger*, worked in Southeast Asian waters. This expedition was sponsored by the United States, Thailand, and South Vietnam under Scripps' Southeast Asia Research Program.

Dr. Inman studied the Thailand coast earlier this year in a research program parallel in nature to his brief, current assignment in South Vietnam.

He has served as a consultant to the United States and foreign governments in recent years on the problems of shoreline geomorphology, or changes; coastal engineering, and construction of harbors.

In 1959 he taught a UNESCO-sponsored course on oceanography to scientists at the Oceanographic Institute, Nha Trang, Vietnam.

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