

Photographs Of Monitor Made On Site

Public Hearing on Porpoises Set

A cooperative project to photograph the Civil War ironclad, the Monitor, which has rested for 114 years in 220 feet of Atlantic Ocean waters, has been completed by NOAA and the Harbor Branch Foundation, Inc., of Ft. Pierce, Fla.

Chester Slama, chief of National Ocean Survey's Photogrammetric Research Branch, provided technical advice on photographing the sunken warship and served as technical advisor during the mission, which began on July 17 and ended late this week.

The Monitor site, located off Cape Hatteras, N.C., was designated a marine sanctuary in January, 1975, under the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

NOAA is charged with the management of the sanctuary through its Office of Coastal Zone Management. NOAA Corps officer Lt. Cdr. Floyd Childress, who is attached to CZM, is serving as the on-site NOAA representative.

The Monitor will be subject to archaeological and environmental studies.



The National Ocean Survey's tide observer from Buzzards Bay, Mass., Madge Kaskela, recently paid a visit to NOS headquarters where she met Capt. Wesley V. Hull, Chief of the Oceanographic Division. Mrs. Kaskela, who is well known in the Cape Cod area for her environmental concerns, has been a tide observer since 1971, a job she thought would end last winter when the ice nearly destroyed her station.



The NOAA Survey Team traveled to Johnstown, Pa., on July 24 to assess the flood damage and the effectiveness of warning systems. Survey members included Dr. Edward S. Epstein, Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction; Robert L. Sorey, Deputy Executive Officer, John Davies, EM; H. Michael Mogil and Herbert Groper of NWS Headquarters; Robert L. Nolan and Albert S. Kachic of NWS Eastern Region Headquarters, and Prof. Carl Kreitzberg, a meso-meteorologist from Drexel University.

NOAA-Geological Survey Project

Magnetic Field Probed

The first phase of a joint project by NOAA and the U.S. Geological Survey to probe the earth's magnetic field and the earth's near-space environment has been completed.

The project, funded by the National Science Foundation, involves placing specially designed magnetometers—devices which accurately measure earth magnetic field intensities—at more than 25 strategic and remote sites in Alaska, Canada, Brazil, and several islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Data from the devices will be "sensed" by instruments aboard NOAA geostationary spacecraft and transmitted back to a facility at Boulder, Colo., to be made available to earth, atmospheric, and space scientists only minutes after the data are received.

The project represents a major contribution to the United States and Canadian programs for the International Magnetospheric Study, an effort by the United States, many European countries, the Soviet Union, Japan, and other nations to develop a better understanding of how the earth interacts with the solar wind.

A public hearing on new quotas proposed by National Marine Fisheries, to reduce the number of porpoises killed in U.S. yellowfin tuna purse seine fishing, will be held beginning August 22 in San Diego, Calif., and concluding in Washington, D.C.

NMFS has proposed quotas of 51,930 for next year, 41,600 for 1979, and 31,140 for 1980. This year's quota for incidental porpoise kills is 59,050.

The proposed regulation changes were published in the "Federal Register," on Wednesday, July 20, and would not only establish new quotas but also enable NMFS to set quotas over a three-year period, rather than year by year.

The changes also would require that tunaboats install a porpoise apron system—a chute-like area in the back of nets designed to permit porpoises to escape.

In addition, permits to fish on porpoise would be issued vessel owners rather than to boat captains, as is presently done.

The intent of the proposed changes is to achieve a 50 percent reduction in porpoise mortality as a result of fishery operations by 1980. The 50 percent reduction is considered technologically possible.

Submersible Used in Ocean Study

A series of undersea research projects investigating the effects of ocean dumping, the habitat and abundance of selected fish and shellfish, and undersea geology is now under way along the Atlantic Coast, in a three-man submersible, used in conjunction with a support vessel.

Scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Interior Department's U. S. Geological Survey, and the University of Maryland are participating in the study.

Capt. P.J. Taetz New Commander Of Researcher

Capt. Philip J. Taetz, of Gray Summit, Mo., is the new commanding officer of the National Ocean Survey Ship Researcher.

Capt. Taetz is an officer of the NOAA Corps, which he joined in 1956. Before his new assignment, he was NOAA Corps Liaison Officer at the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo. He previously served as operations and executive officer of the NOAA Ship Surveyor; as junior officer aboard the Pathfinder; and was commanding officer of the Patton, a current survey vessel.

He holds a B.S. in civil engineering from the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, and spent a year at Stanford University on the National Institute of Public Affairs Fellowship.

The Researcher, a 2800-ton, 278-foot vessel, is equipped with the most modern oceanographic equipment. The ship has 4000 square feet of enclosed laboratory space and accommodations for 76 officers, scientists and crew. It has a normal operating range of 13,000 miles, and is based at NOAA's Southeast Marine Support Facility in Miami, Fla.

In late June, the Researcher, under Capt. Taetz' command, hosted U.S. delegates and foreign dignitaries who were attending the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, on a cruise through the New York harbor and the New York Bight area, to demonstrate the use of its equipment and facilities to conduct research in marine monitoring.

Howard Pollock Leaves NOAA

On July 15, President Carter accepted the resignation of NOAA Deputy Administrator



Howard W. Pollock. Pollock's letter of goodbye to his NOAA friends and associates follows.

Base Line Team, G-10 of the National Geodetic Survey recently was awarded a NOAA Unit Citation for its outstanding work in establishing calibration base lines for local surveyors throughout the U.S. The award was presented to Marvin Crabtree (center), team chief, and his assistant, Charles Wright (right), by Don D'Onofrio (left), chief, Field Operations Branch, NGS, at historic Ft. Davis, Tex.

Submersible (From p. 1)

Geological Survey, and the Environmental Protection Agency are participating in the six-leg cruise, expected to last 40 days. Cruise coordinator is Elliott Finkle of the Manned Undersea Science and Technology office, a part of NOAA's Office of Ocean Engineering.

Scientists from National Marine Fisheries Service, headed by Dr. Richard Cooper of the Northeast Fisheries Center, Woods Hole, Mass., are surveying the geology of the Baltimore and Wilmington canyons on the first leg, and attempting to relate the bottom-dwelling animals to the kind of material that makes up the seafloor in those areas.

The second leg will take place from Cape Hatteras, N.C., south to waters off Georgia. Scientists from the NMFS laboratory in Beaufort, N.C., under the direction of Peter Parker, will carry out an extensive assessment of fish population. Scuba divers will assess reactions of the fish to the submersible.

U.S. Geological Survey scientists led by Dr. David Folger of the Woods Hole, Mass., laboratory of USGS will survey the geology and biology of the southeast Georgia embayment on the third leg.

Dr. Donald Lear of the Annapolis, Md., laboratory of the Environmental Protection Agency will lead the fourth leg, investigating the effects of ocean dumping off the Coast of Delaware and Maryland.

Jack Hathaway of the USGS Woods Hole laboratory will be principal investigator for the fifth leg of the cruise, in the Baltimore Canyon trough and part of Georges Bank.

Finally, Dr. Redwood Wright of the Northeast Fisheries Center, NMFS, will lead the final leg, an attempt to recover a current meter array at the eastern tip of Georges Bank. The array was lost last year when an acoustical release device apparently failed to operate.

Satellite Field Services Praised

The Commander of the Coast Guard's International Ice Patrol has praised personnel of the Washington Satellite Field Services Station for their support of the ice patrol during the past season.

Satellite-derived information provided by the SFSS increased the effectiveness and efficiency of the Coast Guard's visual reconnaissance missions, producing a savings of aircraft flight hours and related costs, Vice Adm. W. F. Rea III said.

The SFSS is an element of NESS.

Monitor (From p. 1)

monitor assessment based on videotape, film, and stereophotographs.

Stereophotography is accomplished by two cameras which focus on a subject from different angles and provide a three-dimensional image. Divers and submersibles are used to establish a photographic grid as a reference point.

In addition to NOAA personnel and the Harbor Branch Foundation, cooperators in the project included Dr. Donald Rosencrantz of the Naval Ocean Systems Laboratory, Dr. Harold Edgerton who developed the Edgerton Deep Sea Standard Camera, and Gordon Watts, Underwater Archaeologist for the State of North Carolina.

Also assisting was the U.S. Coast Guard, which also routinely serves as the patrolling agency to ensure public compliance with the sanctuary rules and regulations.



Attending the Annual NOAA Corps Personnel Seminar held in Rockville, June 20-24, were (front row, left to right): Lt. Edward E. Seymour, Capt. Clarence A. George (Ret.), Lt. Karen L. Pasciuti, R. Adm. Harley D. Nygren, Lt. Evelyn J. Fields, Lt. George W. Jamerson, Lt. David C. Jarrett. (Back row, left to right): Cdr. Ralph J. Land, Cdr. Richard H. Allbritton, Capt. Dewey G. Rushford, Capt. Roger F. Lanier, Cdr. Walter F. Forster II, Lt. Andrew A. Armstrong III, and Lt.(jg) Roger L. Parsons.

Farewell to NOAA Associates from Howard W. Pollock:

I wish I had the opportunity to say goodbye personally to each and every one of you. Working with you these past seven years has been exciting, rewarding, and educational. Now I have joined the staff of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

My new office address: 719 House Office Building Annex No. 1 (HOBA No. 1), New Jersey and C Sts., SE, Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-3521.

My home address: 840 Jefferson Bldg., Arlington Towers, 1021 Arlington Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22209, (703) 527-8842.

Warm personal regards, and let's keep in touch! God love you and keep you and yours.

Cold-Water "Drownings" Aren't Necessarily Fatal

Dr. Martin J. Nemiroff, a lung and diving medicine specialist at the University of Michigan, has concluded a research project funded by Sea Grant that has shown that people who have "drowned" in cold water aren't necessarily dead—even if they have been under water for as long as 30 minutes.

Of the 13 cases studied by Dr. Nemiroff, all "cold water drownings" in water 70 degrees F. or below, nine were revived successfully without brain damage or other ill effects. All had gone beyond the traditional four-minute oxygen deprivation limit after which irreversible brain damage was thought to occur.

What saved the victims, Dr. Nemiroff pointed out, was the activation, after their faces were submerged, of an automatic response in mammals, called the "mammalian diving reflex," combined with the coldness of the water.

The reflex allows sea-going mammals to exist and function under water without breathing for up to 30 minutes. It reduces the blood supply to the skin, muscles and other tissues which are resistant to oxygen-loss damage, and reserves the remaining blood oxygen for the brain. Cold water, explained Dr. Nemiroff, also reduces the oxy-

gen need of tissues, further lengthening survival time without external oxygen.

Significantly, young children appear to stand a better chance of survival in cold water than do adults, because the "mammalian diving reflex" is more pronounced in youngsters under 3½ years, Dr. Nemiroff said. Seven of the nine survivors reviewed in the study were children under that age.

Because of the research, Dr. Nemiroff advises rescue workers and doctors not to give up too easily on cold water drowning victims, even if the victim looks dead. "He or she may be cold, blue, not breathing, have no detectable pulse or heartbeat, and fixed and dilated pupils, but the victim should not automatically be presumed dead," Dr. Nemiroff said.

He recommends that resuscitation be started immediately. External heart massage and ventilation with as near 100 percent oxygen as is available should be given. The body should be warmed gradually from the inside by raising the temperature of the oxygen to 110 degrees Fahrenheit with a humidifier.

Resuscitation should be maintained at least until the body temperature reaches normal, he said. Defibrillations—shocking the heart into action—may not be successful until the normal body temperature is reached, he explained.

Probe (From p. 1)

with its immediate space environment.

The magnetometer systems were designed and assembled by the USGS Branch of Electromagnetism and Geomagnetism, Golden, Colo., and by NOAA's Space Environment Services Center.

The heart of the system is a small magnetic field sensor located in a non-magnetic housing. Information from this sensor is processed by a micro-computer system located some distance away in a small shelter and transmitted to the satellites. The entire system uses only about 75 watts of power and can operate unattended at remote sites for periods up to a few months.



The luncheon for the Federally Employed Women (FEW) convention, held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., July 15, was attended by many NOAA headquarters and field staff. The speaker was Ms. Elsa Porter, Commerce Assistant Secretary for Administration.

Washington FEW Meeting Attended by NOAA Women

Prior to the Federally Employed Women's (FEW) National Convention held in Washington, D.C., July 13-16, NOAA invited its field coordinators for women's activities to a one-day Civil Service Commission seminar on the Federal women's program and two workshops at Main Commerce and in Rockville.

Sixteen of NOAA's field staff arrived in Washington in time to attend. The Commerce workshop featured Commerce Director of Personnel John Golden, Assistant Secretary for Administration Elsa Porter, Special Assistant for Civil Rights Arthur Cizek and Deputy Special Assistant Carol Watkins, as speakers.

The Rockville meeting gave the field coordinators a chance to ask questions and voice their concerns. Members of the women's advisory committee were invited. Also attending were Robert W. Carnahan; Ralph C. Reeder; Dr. Gerald Lucas, Special Assistant to Elsa Porter; and Barbara Gainey and staff from the NOAA Special Emphasis Section.

Some special social gatherings were arranged for the out-of-town visitors. One was a wine and cheese reception at the home of Ellen Overton, NOAA Federal Women's Program Coordinator. They also were guests of honor at a gathering in the Page Building Penthouse.

A Saturday morning workshop on "Flexible Work Arrangements in the Federal Government" was put on by Ellen

Overton, with the assistance of Marion Long of the National Council on Alternative Work Patterns and Stuart Schuck from the Social Security Administration in Baltimore.

The next FWP meeting in the Washington area will be held at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, August 11, in Room 307 of the World Weather Building in Camp Springs. You need not be a member to attend. For further information, call Evelyn Steele, 763-8117.

New Dossier on 1976 Solar Flare Now Available

EDS's World Data Center-A for Solar-Terrestrial Data, directed by J. Virginia Lincoln, has produced a prototype dossier providing virtually the entire range of information available for the solar flare of April 30, 1976.

Entitled "Multidisciplinary Event-Oriented Data Collection Package," it contains radiation output data, including information picked up by sensors aboard satellites and related measurements taken at ground level.

Lincoln notes that such packages are essentially handmade, and that differences between events and the varying requirements of researchers will cause shifts in emphasis from one package to the next.

NOAA NEWS

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

Nancy Pridgeon, Editor
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

Interactive Telecommunications ..



NOAA's first three-way meeting by telecommunications satellite linked Bethesda, Seattle and Denver.

On July 21, representatives from NOAA's entire EEO committee, Rockville to Seattle, met together to talk over NOAA's EEO Program. Later in the afternoon, NOAA's Environmental Data Service conducted a program review. And after that, Boulder and Seattle Environmental Research Laboratories groups held an ERL Student Cooperative Program review, with interviews of the students involved.

But no travel funds were spent. There wasn't even a charge for a long-distance telephone conference. The event was staged by telecommunications satellite, and was made possible by the cooperation of U.S. and Canadian agencies who donated their reserved experiment time to allow NOAA to see if the method improved the output of cross-country conferences.

"A long time ago, we made some studies and thought telecommunications would be a more effective way to transact NOAA business," said Vernon Zurick, ERL electronic engineer and director of the Telecommunications Opportunities Project (TOP). "Telephone conferences worked fairly well, but there is no way to see the expressions of the people you're talking to. We thought maybe the interactive audio-visual was the answer."

available. In the Boulder area, the University of Colorado Medical School opened their Denver studio. In Seattle, the University of Washington's Health Sciences Group offered their facilities.

"ERL has had a problem that is also NOAA's problem," said Jack Kemper, director of ERL's Office of Research Support Services, "We have an organization geographically dispersed across the country. We're hoping that through television we can come close to duplicating meeting people in the same room."

Satellite television communication could well become an operational reality in NOAA, Kemper said, not only for meetings but for the high-speed transmission of timely scientific and administrative data. The National Institutes of Health, for example, broadcasts health services to remote areas and operates training programs by satellite television communication.

The experimental broadcasts got underway at 3:30 p.m., EDT. Three television monitors were available to the audience at the Bethesda location, so they could see Seattle, Boulder and Bethesda simultaneously.



(Left to right) Dr. Gerald Lucas, special assistant to the Commerce Assistant Secretary Elsa Porter; Elaine Chan, EDS, Vice Chairperson; and Donny Jiron, OA, Chairperson of the NOAA EEO Committee, participate in the meeting.

NOAA is not a primary experimenter, so Zurick asked the Public Service Consortium—an organization of Canadian and United States scientific agencies—for the time. He asked for four and a half hours and got them right away.

"We weren't sure we could fill the time," Zurick said, "but we did."

NOAA has no television studios, so studios belonging to primary experimenters were donated for NOAA's use. In the Washington area, the National Institutes of Health made their Lister Hill studios at the National Medical Library in Bethesda

There was some difficulty in bringing in the Seattle signal, so for a portion of the first segment, the Seattle picture was visible, but the sound was missing. In the telecommunications sciences, it's been possible for some time now to have two stations able to talk back and forth, but a hook-up of three, all fully interactive, is still difficult to achieve.



Studio and engineers were furnished by the National Institutes of Health's National Medical Library in Bethesda. Other medical groups cooperated in Denver and Seattle.

NOAA's First Conference by Satellite

The CTS hookup was done by changing the frequencies of the Denver and Seattle stations from their normal frequencies, so that the stations could be accommodated. At first, there was an echo in the Bethesda studio as the speaker's voice bounced back along the signal during the retransmission to the east coast. With some twisting of dials by the engineers at the studios, the echo stopped.

In Bethesda, the speakers at the chairperson's table could see only two monitors, Denver and Seattle. Donny Jiron, NOAA EEO Committee Chairperson, was conscious of the echo as he spoke. When it stopped, he worried that he was not getting through.

For the NOAA-wide EEO Committee, it was the first time many of the persons from NOAA's far-flung locations had met "face to face." With committee members in place in Denver, Seattle, and Bethesda, Donny Jiron, NOAA EEO Committee Chairperson, conducted NOAA's first real-time nationwide EEO committee meeting.

Explaining that he had met with the NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank, Jiron said: "Mr. Frank is interested in the social responsibilities of NOAA. We should expect a greater personal emphasis on EEO from the Administrator and perhaps an expansion of EEO resources."

One of the first items Mr. Frank asked for, Jiron said, was recommendations from the NOAA EEO Committee for strengthening NOAA's EEO program and structure. In addition to NOAA's internal EEO pro-



And Michael Lipson, NWS EEO Committee Chairperson, reports on NWS EEO activities.



Iris O'Shaughnessy, Chairperson of the NOAA Headquarters EEO Committee, gives her report.

Pointing out that his responsibility was to evaluate the effectiveness of EEO programs at the Department level, Lucas said that Upward Mobility was not just for lower and mid-level employees, Grades 1-9, but for the entire workforce.

When the time was up, the group comprising the first segment of the experiment were shoed out so that the EDS portion could begin.

"I think it was a big success," said Jiron. The departing EEO committee members in Bethesda agreed that the experiment gave them a sense of participating in an historic first.

After the EDS three-way conference, Denver and Seattle were hooked together so that ERL could hold its own EEO conference, followed by the cooperative student review.

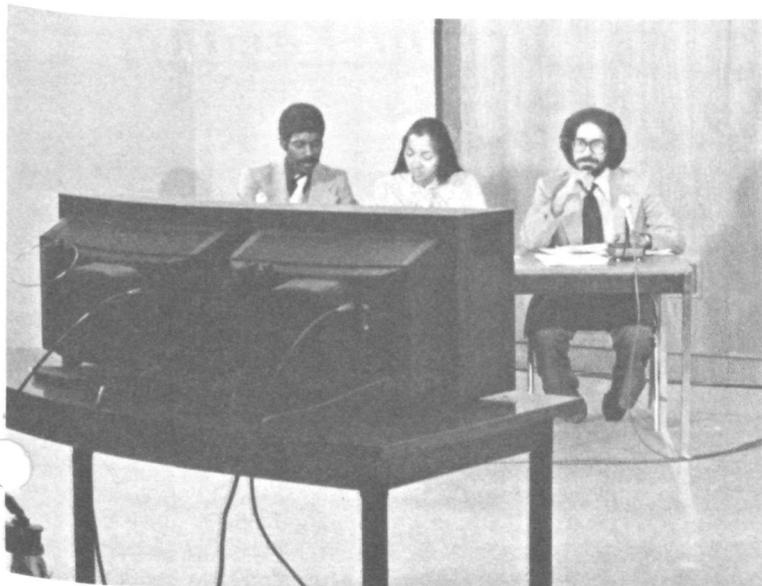
To make this possible, NASA and Canadian scientists, located in Ottawa, moved the antenna patterns on the satellite from east to west, so that Denver and Seattle were linked.

Vernon Zurick was pleased with the experiment's success. Tapes of the entire program are available from him for anyone who is interested. Just get in touch with Vernon Zurick, Rx9, NOAA Environmental Research Laboratories, RB No. 3, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

program, there also was perceived to be a problem in expanding NOAA's available number of qualified women and minorities trained in scientific disciplines.

Dr. Gerald Lucas, special assistant to Elsa Porter, Commerce Assistant Secretary for Administration, was a guest of the EEO Committee during the teleconference.

Mrs. Porter asked me to say to you," said Dr. Lucas, "that the Department of Commerce and her office are very interested in the 'humanization' of the workplace...her responsibility is to put those words into practical use..."



Speakers could see only two monitors—Denver and Seattle.

Allow Enough Time If Union Dues Canceled

NOAA employees who have authorized allotments for the payment of union dues are reminded that their allotments will be terminated for the following reasons:

—When requested by an employee. Requests are processed twice a year, March 1 and September 1. Employees must allow adequate time for the

request to reach the Payroll Section, Finance Division, no later than close of business March 1 and September 1, if the allotment is to be discontinued effective the beginning of the first pay period thereafter. Requests received after March 1 will become effective the following September; those received after September 1 will become effective

the following March.

—Movement of an employee to an organizational component not represented by the union to which an employee currently pays dues. Termination of dues withholding will be effective immediately. Action will be initiated by the NOAA Labor Relations Branch (AD44).

NOAA employees may start

allotments for payment of union dues by submitting a properly executed Standard Form 11 at any time of the year, but no more than once a year, to the NOAA Labor Relations Branch (AD44). The employee must be in a exclusive bargaining unit, and may obtain Standard Form 1187 from a union representative.

Continuing Health Benefits Program Into Retirement

The Civil Service Commission still receives complaints from employees and new retirees who are unaware of requirements that must be met to continue health benefits upon retirement. It is important that all employees keep informed of eligibility for enrollment in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) after retirement.

The Federal Employees Health Benefits law allows a

retiree to continue health benefits into retirement if his or her retirement is: On an immediate annuity; after 12 or more years of service or under the disability provisions of the retirement law; and after enrollment (or coverage as a family member) in a plan (not necessarily the same plan) under the program for the five years of service immediately preceding retirement or all service since his or her first opportu-

nity to enroll.

Dual enrollment in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program is illegal. The U.S. Civil Service Commission, after receiving numerous reports of illegal dual enrollments under the FEHBP, has requested agencies to remind employees that it is ILLEGAL for an employee or a member of his or her family to be covered under more than one

enrollment in the FEHBP. If you are already covered through the family enrollment of another Federal or District of Columbia employee or under the enrollment of an annuitant, you cannot enroll on your own.

SF 2809-A, The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, available from your servicing personnel office, contains guidelines on the above.

Guidelines on Details Outlined for Supervisors

A detail is a temporary assignment of an employee to perform duties outside of the specific position to which that employee is officially assigned for payroll purposes. Details may be used to meet unusual or heavy workloads, pending classification of a new position, for training or work experience, and for other similar actions. For the period of detail the employee remains on the official position and retains the basic pay applying to that position.

Supervisors can approve details up to 30 days within their own organization; however, approval of the servicing personnel office is necessary for any details for periods over 30 days. Any detail over 30 days' duration must be documented on a Request for Personnel Action, SF-52, which is made a part of the employee's Official Personnel Folder and verifies experience which may be used at a later date as qualifying experience. Memoranda are not

acceptable for documenting details.

Any detail expected to continue beyond 120 days must have prior written approval of the Civil Service Commission. Any such extension without such approval constitutes an illegal action and may be subject to a back pay award.

There is an additional restriction to the 120 day limitation, i.e., no selection for a detail to a

higher grade position with known promotion potential for periods in excess of 60 days can be made without competition in accordance with the Merit Promotion Program. Additionally, supervisors must be familiar with labor agreement language which may condition the use of details.

Supervisors are urged to contact their servicing personnel offices for advice and assistance in any detail situation.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
777-77	Supervisory Librarian	GS-14	EDS	Rockville, Md.	7-21-77	8-11-77
791-77	Meteorological Technician	GS-11	NWS	Dayton, Ohio	7-28-77	8-11-77
792-77	Supervisory Meteorological Technician	GS-11	NWS	New York, N.Y.	7-28-77	8-11-77
793-77	Electronics Technician	GS-9	NWS	Philadelphia, Pa.	7-28-77	8-11-77
796-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	7-28-77	8-11-77
797-77	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	7-28-77	8-11-77
798-77	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	7-28-77	8-11-77
799-77	Physical Science Technician	GS-9	NWS	Sterling, Va.	7-28-77	8-11-77
783-77	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	7-25-77	8-15-77
784-77	Electronics Technician	GS-12	NWS	Palo Alto, Calif.	7-25-77	8-15-77
801-77	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Washington, D.C.	8-1-77	8-15-77
802-77	Meteorological Technician	GS-9	NWS	Raleigh, N.C.	8-1-77	8-15-77
803-77	Financial Analyst	GS-11	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	8-1-77	8-15-77
795-77	Oceanographer	GS-13	ERL	Seattle, Wash.	7-28-77	8-18-77
800-77	Physical Scientist	GS-14	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8-1-77	8-22-77
804-77	Federal Relations Specialist	GS-13	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	8-1-77	8-22-77
805-77	Federal Relations Specialist	GS-15	HDQS	Washington, D.C.	8-1-77	8-22-77

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

Dr. Carl J. Sindermann, director of NMFS's Sandy Hook (N.J.) Laboratory, is the editor and principal author of a new aquaculture book published recently by Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., Amsterdam.

Titled, "Disease Diagnosis and Control in North American Marine Aquaculture," the 330-page book is the first attempt to summarize present knowledge of the diseases of



Dr. Carl J. Sindermann

crustaceans, mollusks, fishes, and marine turtles. Some of the sections are written by other NMFS staff members from the Oxford (Md.) and Seattle laboratories.

Dr. Sindermann has published extensively on marine fish and shellfish diseases, and mass mortalities of marine animals. He has written two previous books on these subjects.

Lt. Alan J. Pickrell, of Kingsburg, Calif., has been named Junior Officer of the Year by the Association of Commissioned Officers of the NOAA Corps.

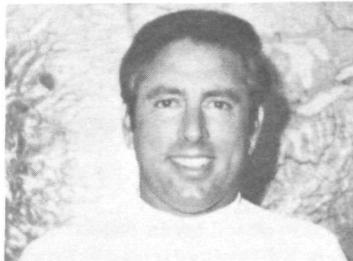


Lt. Alan J. Pickrell

As System Analyst/Programmer at NOAA's Pacific Marine Center, Seattle, Wash., Pickrell is responsible for the design, development, and maintenance of a hydrographic computer processing system. In early 1976, he designed and implemented a comprehensive software system to transfer field data to the marine center processing data base.

Pickrell studied at UCLA where he received his B.A. degree in math in 1971. He attended the NOAA Officer Training Center at Kings Point, N.Y., where he graduated first in his class.

Raymond J. Giordano is the new Official in Charge at NWS's WSO, Fort Myers, Fla. He entered the Weather Service at New Orleans in 1966 and served as Weather Service Specialist at WSO Meridian, before this assignment. Giordano served in the U. S. Navy where he received



Raymond J. Giordano

his Aerographers Mate rating. Since joining the Weather Service he has attended Louisiana State University, and completed meteorology courses from Utah State and Penn State.

"1001 Questions Answered About the Oceans and Oceanography," written by Robert Taber of EDS's National Oceanographic Data Center and Harold Duback, formerly of NODC, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., recently was translated into Russian by Stanislav Yarzembovsky of the USSR.

The Russian translation was issued in a library series; almost every USSR library has access to a copy. The foreword to the Russian edition recommends the book as a popular minencyclopedia on oceanography.

Carl R. Perkins, Jr., is the new head of NWS's Lake Charles, La., office. He replaces William R. Frank, who retired last month. Perkins has more than



Carl R. Perkins, Jr.

19 years of experience in meteorological work. He served as a meteorologist in the U. S. Air Force for 8 years and as the Principal Assistant in the Lake Charles office since 1969.

City tax withholdings for employees in the cities of Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, will be effective for the salary checks dated on or after August 10, 1977.

Bicentennial Year -- Gone But Not Forgotten



The Bicentennial flag that flew proudly over ERL's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., in 1976, is held on display by (left) Sue O'Brien, AOML Director's Office, and Pamela Bates, Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory, before it was framed for AOML's flag collection. After retiring the flag from service at the close of 1976, AOML Director Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., asked each person who had worked at laboratories during the year to sign it. AOML's flag display includes the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey flag flown from the NOAA Ship Explorer (1960); the ESSA flag flown by NOAA Ship Discoverer (1970 SCOR expedition); and the NOAA flag flown during the Discoverer's last cruise before her 1973 lay-up and subsequent transfer to the Pacific Marine Center in Seattle.



A final meeting was held at the end of 1976 for the National Ocean Survey's Bicentennial Advisory Committee. Formed in late 1973, the Committee provided a focal point for NOS activities during the Bicentennial. The committee comprised (left to right) William A. Stanley, Chairperson; Marlene Carlson, NGS; Dan Garnett, AC&C; Earl Rayfield, OFO; Steacy Hicke, MS&M; and Dr. R. Perry, Office of the Director. Among the group's accomplishments are the NOS Display Center (open five days a week on the second floor of Bldg. No. 1); input to the proposed national mapping exhibit, "Americans and Maps"; a Bicentennial Serenade by the Kensington Junior High School Band, an exhibit to the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping Convention; and an exhibit trailer used at the NOAA Open House last fall.

FROM THE GALLEY



FISH SALAD IN CANTALOUPE RINGS

1½ pounds fish fillets, fresh or frozen
 ½ cup brown rice, cooked and chilled (2 cups cooked)
 1 can (13½ ounces) pineapple tidbits, chilled and drained

1½ cups sliced celery
 1/3 cup sliced green onion
 French Dressing (recipe follows)
 1 cup quartered cherry tomatoes
 6 to 8 cantaloupe rings (1 inch thick)
 Crisp salad greens

Thaw frozen fish. Remove skin and bones from fish, if necessary. Cut into 1 inch chunks. Poach* fish; drain and chill. Combine fish, rice, pineapple tidbits, celery, onion and ½ cup French Dressing; mix lightly. Chill at least 1 hour. Fold in tomatoes. Serve in cantaloupe rings on salad greens. Serve with remaining French Dressing. Makes 8 cups salad, 6 to 8 servings. *Combine 1 cup water, 1 slice onion, 1 slice lemon and ½ teaspoon salt in large frying pan; bring to boil. Add fish; cover and simmer for 10 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork.

FRENCH DRESSING

1/3 cup salad oil
 1/3 cup vinegar
 1/3 cup catsup

2 to 3 tablespoons sugar or honey
 1 teaspoon garlic salt
 ½ teaspoon dry mustard

Combine ingredients; mix well. Chill until ready to use. Shake before serving. Makes about 1 cup dressing.

Note: For the busy homemaker the fish may be poached, the rice cooked and the French dressing prepared ahead of time and stored in the refrigerator until mixing time.

BEST FISH BUYS

According to the NMFS National Fishery Education Center in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be fresh cod and pollock fillets along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole croaker and whiting in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh whole mullet and fresh speckled trout fillets in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; frozen dressed whiting and frozen Dungeness crab in the Midwest; fresh Pacific red snapper fillets and Greenland turbot fillets in the Northwest; and fresh butterfish fillets and fresh rock cod fillets in the Southwest.

Are Your Children Immune?

Dr. Paul M. Selfon, Chief of the Commerce Department's Medical Division, in line with President Carter's national campaign to immunize the Nation's children against preventable childhood diseases, offers the following guidance for protecting children against the common childhood illnesses.

The diseases include polio, measles, German measles, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. Of the 52 million children 14 years old and older in the U.S., about 20 million have not been adequately immunized against these diseases.

For most children, the common childhood diseases are relatively minor health problems. But in some cases, the diseases can cause death or lifelong physical or mental impairment, paralysis, blindness, deafness, brain damage or mental retardation.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the following immunization schedule for normal infants and children:

At 2 months, DPT, oral polio.

At 4 months, DPT, oral polio.

At 6 months, DPT, oral polio.

At 15 months, measles, rubella, mumps. (Measles, rubella, and mumps require a single vaccination or they can be given at once in a combined vaccine.)

At 1½ years, DPT. (Some physicians also recommend an additional dose of oral polio.)

At 4 to 6 years (before school), DPT booster dose, polio booster dose.

Thereafter, tetanus booster doses should be given at time of injury if more than five years have lapsed since the last dose.

(DPT is Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus Vaccine. Rubella is German measles.)

Dr. Selfon urges all parents to be sure their children are protected and that children's immunization records are reviewed regularly.

"A parent who allows a child to remain unimmunized against the common childhood diseases," said Dr. Selfon, "is taking a serious and unnecessary risk."

OBITUARY

Edward P. Guy

Edward P. Guy, 44, radar program electronics technician with NWS's Engineering Division in Silver Spring, died at his home May 20, following an illness of about 20 months. He began his Weather Service career in 1956 and received many awards for outstanding work. He is survived by his wife, Clara L. Guy, 3412 Janet Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20906, two sons, three daughters and two grandchildren.

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the State of Vermont may notice a minor change in their state tax for salary checks dated on or after August 24, 1977.



Participants in the Weather Service Operations Class held Feb. 23-Mar. 17, 1977, at National Weather Service's Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., were: Seated, left to right: Jesse Kelly, WSFO Cheyenne, Wyo.; William Newman, WSO Norfolk, Neb.; Joe Audsley, Instructor; Henry Treick, WSO Auburn, Wash.; Larry Stewart, WSO Daytona Beach, Fla.; Robert Janski, WSO Wilmington, N.C.; Ronald Dorsey, WSO Billings, Mont.; Charles Hanas, WSO Olympia, Wash.

Standing, left to right: Larry McEwen, Instructor; Jim Wantz, Instructor; Sydnor Geiman, WSO Cabo, Me.; Loren W. Hall, WSO Aberdeen, S.D.; Wallace DeMaurice, WSFO Raleigh, N.C.; Keith Adama, Concordia, Kans.; Robert Gill, WSO Apalachicola, Fla.; James Jackson, WSO Baton Rouge, La.; Hal Bobbitt, WSO Missoula, Mont.; Christopher Aaron, WSFO Seattle, Wash.; James D. Russell, WSO Yakutat, Alaska.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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