

dw
lhb
cm
em
vlo

South of the Border Pacts Through VAP

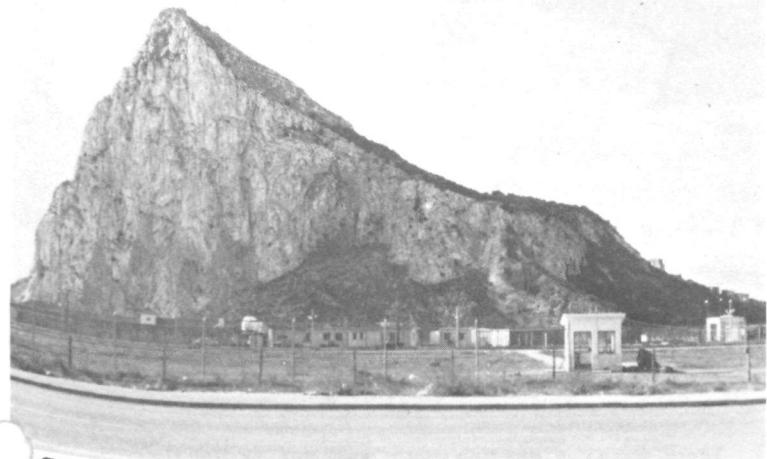
NOAA laboratories, particularly those located in the southern tier of states, have cooperative or supportive contacts and programs with several Caribbean-area nations, Latin America, and Mexico.

One of these cooperative endeavors is the setting up and training of the host country's meteorologists and met techs in the World Meteorological Organization's Voluntary Assistance Program (VAP). VAP is supported by funds from the various WMO members.

NOAA and the National Weather Service cooperate to provide for long-term fellowships in meteorology; to establish new weather stations, especially for upper-air measurements; to improve communication of weather data; and to improve weather data processing.

Ongoing cooperation includes research in physical oceanography.

(Continued on p. 4)



Gibraltar, situated on the tip of the Spanish peninsula, is a British crown colony. This picture, unlike the usual Gibraltar front view, is of the back of the Rock of Gibraltar—as it would be seen from Spain! (Photo: Ralph F. Kresge)

Hispanic Heritage Week Celebrated

LETTER FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR National Hispanic Heritage Week, September 12-16, 1977

In recognition of the invaluable contributions to our society by Hispanic Americans, Congress approved a joint resolution on September 14, 1968, requesting that the President issue annual proclamations designating the week including September 15 and 16 as National Hispanic Heritage Week. Each year the President has made such a proclamation. This year I am pleased to announce that NOAA will follow the lead of the President and the majority of Federal agencies by recognizing National Hispanic Heritage Week with ceremonies and activities honoring NOAA's Hispanic employees and offering insights into a culture rich in tradition and color. I strongly encourage each of you to support and attend the planned activities to be held in your areas.

America's Hispanic heritage was strong even before this country achieved its independence. Throughout our history the Hispanic influence has enriched our culture, arts and scholarship. By working with people of different cultures or race, we are exposed to new attitudes and values that help us all grow and learn.

Persons of Hispanic heritage are under-represented on NOAA's workforce. To remedy this situation, I am committed to and will vigorously support greater recruitment and outreach activities to attract highly qualified Hispanics to NOAA. To accomplish this goal I need your help and commitment 52 weeks a year.

—Richard A. Frank
NOAA Administrator

IMAGE National Convention Attended by 18 NOAA-ites

On May 3-7, the 1977 IMAGE National Convention was held in San Antonio, Tex. About 400 persons attended from across the nation. There

were 18 representatives from NOAA: six from Washington, D.C., four from Boulder, Colo., and eight from NOAA field installations. In addition, there were five Commerce employees from Boulder: three from National Bureau of Standards and two from the Institute of Telecommunication Sciences.

On the day before the convention, Civil Service personnel from Dallas, Washington, and the Atlanta Region held four workshops on the Spanish Speaking Program, covering topics of personnel management and administration; developing effective relationships with managers, the roles and responsibilities of Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators, and the SSP Coordinator's role in EEO plan development.

Workshops were question-and-answer, rather than strictly
(Continued on p. 2)

In the Washington, D.C., area, events will take place each day of the Hispanic Heritage Week, Sept. 12-16.

Brown bag lunches (meetings over the noon hour where employees eat their lunch while the program is going on) will be as follows:

—Monday, at WSC-5 in Rockville, with Elda Inoue, the Program Director of the U.S. Civil Service Commission's EEO Training, as the speaker.

—Tuesday, at Gramax in Silver Spring, with Manny Carrillo, the Director of the Spanish Speaking Program at the U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, as the speaker.

—Wednesday, at FOB-5 in Suitland, with Carmen Santana, the Acting EEO Officer for the U.S. Department of Interior, as the speaker.

—Thursday, at Page 1, in the District, with George Del Valle, the Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as the speaker.

—Friday, in Rockville (Water's Caterers), a Spanish Luncheon, with delicious and exotic Spanish menu. The speaker is Gil Chavez, former president of IMAGE, and entertainment is by the Mexican Embassy's Mariachi Band.

A small portable NOAA Bilingual display was constructed to be used during the week's brown bag luncheons.

Other Hispanic Heritage Week celebrations are planned in NOAA's many agencies nationwide. Reports on these should be forthcoming in future issues of *NOAA News*.

**Noticias
de NOAA**

**An Invitation to Hispanic Women
From the Federal Women's Program Coordinator**

It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity to greet the Spanish speaking women in NOAA and to extend my very best wishes to the Hispanic community during Hispanic Heritage Week.

The Federal Women's Program is concerned with all women. In reviewing minority statistics, it is quite apparent that Spanish speaking women—who make up .0052 percent of the NOAA workforce and are concentrated in lower grade jobs—are underemployed. It is my intention, as Federal Women's Program Coordinator, to help remedy this situation. Ways have to be found to inform women of Hispanic background about job opportunities when they exist in NOAA and to develop an information and referral network with Spanish Speaking organizations in the community.

In cooperation with the Spanish Speaking Coordinator, I have scheduled a lunchtime brown bag "rap" session for Hispanic women in NOAA—on Wednesday, September 28, in NBOC-2, Room 221, at 12:00 noon. I hope this will be an opportunity for our Spanish speaking sisters to voice their needs and, more specifically, to help set criteria for a program to address these needs. I look forward to this occasion!

—Ellen Overton

IMAGE (From p. 1)

panel presentations, and were attended by most of the NOAA representatives. Personal and real-life situations were shared to give a more realistic view of the problems encountered by Hispanics and common to all those responsible for administering the program.

Among the problem areas discussed were the inconsistencies in EEO plan review between agencies, the need for uniform guidelines for reviewing plans, and the lack of pilot programs (or affirmative action plans) from agency headquarters.

An informal NOAA meeting was held May 4, with the NOAA representatives. Robert L. Carnahan, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration, spoke on NOAA management's recognition of Hispanic problems. Ms. Carolyn Acree, Chief, EEO and Special Employment Problems Division of the Commerce Department, gave a short presentation on Commerce's efforts in the area, including a recent proposal to Secretary Kreps to hire a full-time, Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator for the Department. Ms. Anita Daymude explained the structure of the SSP within NOAA, and explained the "Washington Amigos Project," through which the Council of SSPC's in the Washington area match vacancies for clerical help with qualified employees from other states.

Among the problems discussed at the convention were the sometimes inadequate resources available for the program; the responsibilities of the Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators (and the difficulties of part-time coordinators in finding time not in conflict with primary job responsibilities); and how to find qualified Hispanics to fill available jobs.

A number of existing programs allow agencies to hire students under training agreements. But it was perceived that the program has not necessarily been effective in reaching minority and female candidates. Attendees at the convention proposed that the Civil Service Commission study, review and revise existing regulations on the two-year Co-op programs to allow for non-competitive appointment of qualified students.

In general, the greatest improvement can be expected by upgrading the educational level of Hispanics. According to Edward Vela, Regional Director for the Dallas CSC, motivation at the high school level is indispensable.

NOAA participants at the IMAGE convention felt the meeting was worthwhile and that continued sharing of ideas between NOAA elements will prove valuable in helping the Spanish Speaking community to reach its goal in EEO.

AOML Works with Latin America in the Caribbean

Environmental Research Laboratories' Atlantic Oceanographic & Meteorological Laboratories (AOML) has considerable involvement with Latin America in the field of marine science. AOML Director Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., served for seven years as the U.S. National Coordinator for the Cooperative Investigation of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (CICAR), a 15-nation oceanographic project under the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO. He now serves as the U.S. focal point for the follow-on project, IOCARIBE, which will undertake marine science projects in the Caribbean which relate specifically to the needs of the countries in the area.

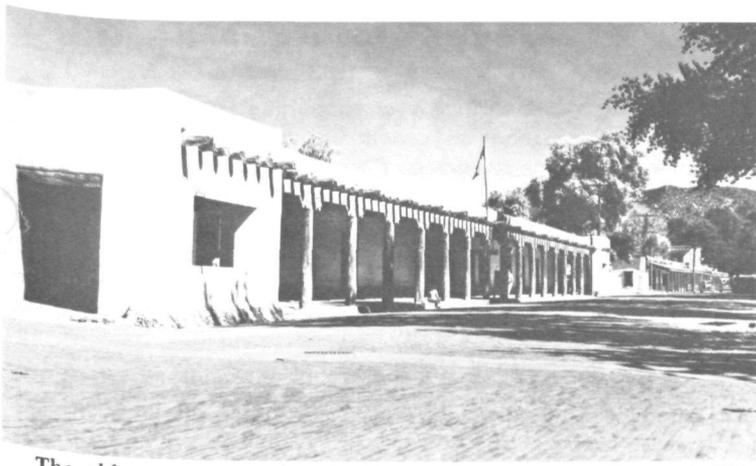
Scientists and students in marine science from Venezuela,

Colombia, and Mexico have participated in AOML's work aboard the NOAA ships Discoverer and Researcher in the Caribbean, and port calls have been made at La Guaira (Caracas), Venezuela; Cartagena, Colombia; and Veracruz, Mexico.

Dr. John Proni of AOML has made numerous consulting and lecture trips throughout Latin America under the auspices of the Organization of American States. In August, for example, he gave a series of lectures—in Spanish—at the Escuela Naval in Cartagena, and, through the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he and Dr. Stewart have been working with Interciencia to promote technology transfer in marine science to the developing countries in Latin America.



There wasn't a meeting room available at the time, so NOAA delegates to the IMAGE Convention met in Anita Daymude's room for a discussion! Al Dreumont, Anita, and Carlotta Grinage look as though the discussion is going well. Al and Carlotta are both from the National Weather Service Southern Region.



The oldest state capital in the United States is Santa Fe, N.M. This building, erected in 1609, was occupied as the Governor's Palace in 1610. Situated on Santa Fe's central plaza, it is now a museum, open daily, free to the public. (Photo Courtesy New Mexico Department of Development)

Program to Add Hispanics Will Make Goal a Reality

The NOAA EEO Committee recognizes that the Hispanics population represents the second largest minority group in this country and that NOAA has a deep commitment to ensure that Hispanics are brought into the NOAA workforce. The NOAA EEOC is committed to making this NOAA "goal" a reality. For NOAA to truly develop an effective program to increase its Hispanic employee populations, we must develop a plan for social change. This plan of action should include the following:

Policy Formation—making

EEO a basic part of the objectives and missions of NOAA.

Program Objectives—highest priority must be attached to improving the female and minority male ratios of the employee population.

Performance Standards—a set of criteria for judging progress towards the objectives.

Feedback Systems—the NOAA Minority Statistics Reporting System currently is being modified and should provide a numerical measurement.

Consequence Systems—no strategy for social change is complete without an effective accountability system. In NOAA, such an agency system does not exist.

—Donny Jiron
Chairperson
EEO Committee

Did You Know...

Don Luis Unzaga y Amezaga, presiding governor of Louisiana in 1776 set an important precedent by allowing rebels to procure 10,000 lb. of Spanish gunpowder through a patriotic New Orleans merchant. This gunpowder assured the successful defense of Fort Pitt.

The governorship of Louisiana then changed hands; the hot-blooded Don Bernardo de Galvez, ranking with Polaski and Lafayette for his aid to

Early Hispanic Influence in the United States: Some Key Dates

- 1513..Ponce de León discovers Florida on Easter Sunday (*Pascua Florida* in Spanish; the name of the state stems from this expression). Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819.
- 1536..Cabeza de Vaca reaches Mexico City to report the existence of fabulous towns of great wealth and size to the north, in particular, "The Seven Cities of Cibola."
- 1539..The priest, Fray Marcos de Niza, enters New Mexico.
- 1540..Francisco Vasquez de Coronado explores New Mexico and the Southwest, as far north as what is now Kansas, not finding "The Seven Cities."
- 1540..One of Coronado's men, García López de Cárdenas, encounters the Grand Canyon.
- 1540..Upper California, as it was called by the Spanish, is discovered. Monterey is reached around 1600. In 1775, a Spanish keel enters San Francisco Bay; in that year the first white child to be born in California, Salvador Ignacio Linares, saw the light of day.
- 1541..Hernando de Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
- 1565..Pedro Menéndez de Avilés settles St. Augustine (oldest permanent white settlement in the United States).
- 1598..First colonizing expedition, by Juan de Oñate, into N.M.
- 1609..Santa Fe founded, originally "La Villa Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco de Asís," oldest state capital in U.S.
- 1610..Governor's Palace in Santa Fe is built; a prototype of pueblo architecture, it is the oldest public building in the U.S.
- 1625-1640..Golden Age of Franciscan missions in New Mexico. The cost of the missions to the Spanish treasury was greater than that of the civil and military administrations of New Mexico during the same period. During 1540-1840, more than 700 missionaries worked in New Mexico, leaving a rich and tolerant heritage as a precedent to the present-day tri-cultural development of the state—Indian, Hispano-American, and Anglo-Saxon.
- 1689..Around this year Alonso de León annexes Texas to the Spanish crown.
- 1691..San Antonio, previously an Indian settlement, is christened as such by a Spanish priest.
- 1692..Father Francisco Kino begins building San Xavier del Bac, probably the most beautiful church structure inherited by this country. Near Tucson, Ariz., the mission was completed in 1797 and has been in use since then.
- 1698..The Alamo founded, originally as the mission of San Antonio de Valero. The word *alamo* means "cottonwood tree."
- 1769-85..San Diego, Los Angeles, and other Calif. towns founded.
- 1770..Around this time Junípero Serra founds the Spanish missions of California.
- 1776-81..Louisiana governor Bernardo de Gálvez and others provide active support to Revolutionary War effort.
- 1803..Napoleon takes Louisiana region from Spain and sells to U.S.
- 1848..Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, by which Mexico cedes the greater Southwest, including California, to the U.S.
- 1853..Southern Arizona acquired from Mexico (the Gadsden Purchase).

—Rod Quiroz

American rebels, took control. Galvez disrupted English contraband commerce around New Orleans and in the Gulf of Mexico; he opened New Orleans to American privateers for sale of ships taken as prizes; and he continued the secret flow of supplies to the Continental Army. At the end of his first

year, \$70,000 worth of munitions and supplies were sent up the Mississippi to aid American forces. In 1779, after Spain declared war on England, Galvez's forces overran British outposts in Baton Rouge, Manchac, and Natchez; in 1780, he took Mobile; and in 1781, he marched into Pensacola.

NOAA NEWS

Published biweekly 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 10 days in advance to NOAA News, Room 221, WSC5, Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md., 20852.

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

First Full-Time Hispanic Coordinator in NOAA

In 1975, Ms. Anita Daymude was selected as the first full-time Hispanic Coordinator in NOAA, and brought a new impetus to NOAA's Spanish Speaking Program. She vigorously set out to implement one of the primary objectives of the program—increasing the Hispanic workforce in NOAA.

Ms. Daymude has compiled a skills file of Hispanic candidates who possess the qualifications for the scientific disciplines relevant to NOAA's workforce. There is an advisory group of seven, represented by members from each MLC, which meets monthly to discuss and make recommendations on issues to strengthen and improve the Spanish Speaking Program. Scattered throughout NOAA in the field are 20 Spanish Speaking Coordinators, who also participate in implementing the objectives of the Spanish Speaking Program.

On a continuing basis and in order to get a nationwide circulation of job vacancies to Spanish Speaking communities, NOAA contributes to "El Noticiero," a biweekly listing of Federal jobs available throughout the nation.

Cooperation

(From p. 1)

graphy. Among the studies are observation of the circulation of currents in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean, and the effects of upwelling and the tides.

Chemical studies of suspended nutrients, their sources and movements are being made along the Amazon River and off the coast of Venezuela. Marine biology covers the spectrum from the study of corals and sponges to the dynamics of phytoplankton, the ecology of coastal lagoons, and the regional distribution of bottom-dwelling animals.

In fisheries, cooperative studies are made of shrimp and other important food fish migrations, and cover a wide range of research leading to enhanced food production, including aquaculture—the growing of seafood in tanks and ponds for commercial use.

Despite the visibility, publicity, and aggressive action of the Spanish Speaking Coordinator, the percentage of Hispanics in NOAA's workforce remains low.

Even worse is the trend emerging in some Main Line Components where the figures show a decrease in number of Hispanics over the past year. Quarterly accession reports from eight geographical areas with a high concentration of Hispanics show a poor recruitment rate for Hispanics compared to the total accession in those areas. There remains an urgent need for continued special emphasis on the recruitment of Hispanics.

In the FY 1978 NOAA National Affirmative Action Plan, effective October 1, 1977, again one of the objectives is the effort to be made to increase the Hispanic workforce in NOAA.

NOAA has always been in the vanguard scientifically and there is every indication that in the affirmative action effort towards the Hispanic program, it also will take the lead to extend its equal employment policy to the Hispanic population of the nation.

—Joyce Thomas
AAP Coordinator

Exchange of information between NOAA and our Latin American neighbors is ongoing. Recently Walter Fernandez of the University of Costa Rica exchanged ideas with ERL's Weather Modification Program Office in Coral Gables, and in return, ERL scientists gave a seminar to students at the University of Costa Rica.

Seminars, and satellite data are provided regularly to meteorologists in Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Curacao, Belize, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, Costa Rica, and Puerto Rico.

And when hurricanes threaten, Caribbean cooperation is superb, as meteorologists, weather observers and forecasters, civil authorities and national governments move in concert to safeguard their people in harm's way.

Spanish in a Nutshell

PRACTICAL SPANISH (Words you Might Need to Use *Manana*)

Cockadoodledo: *kikirikiki* (pronounced, keekeereekkee)

Coo-coo (what pigeons do): *cucurucucu* (roll the "r" if you can)

Weather map: *carta del tiempo* ("tiempo" means both "time" and "weather")

WORDS YOU ALREADY KNOW

<i>rodeo</i>	<i>bomba</i>	<i>estacion(3)</i>
<i>familia</i>	<i>paella(1)</i>	<i>decision</i>
<i>concepto</i>	<i>canal(2)</i>	<i>temperatura</i>
<i>calma</i>	<i>rancho</i>	<i>vitamina</i>

(1) If you don't, you should; *paella* is a delicious Spanish dish. (2) Even on TV. (3) Hispanics cannot pronounce the initial st, or sp; thus you will find *estacion, estado, estadisticas* (statistics), *espaghetti*, etc.

WORDS YOU THINK YOU KNOW BUT YOU DON'T

tormenta: storm, as in "tormenta tropical"

argumento: not a fight, but rather the plot of a story, novel, etc.

gripe: not a complaint, but the flu (from the French)

intoxicado: poisoned, not drunk, which is "borracho"

insano: no, not "loco", but simply "unhealthy."

By now you should realize that Spanish words that look like English words do not always have the same meaning. Take *EMBARAZADA*: beware, ladies, of saying, when you feel embarrassed, "*Estoy muy embarazada*" (I am very ...) *Embarazada* means "pregnant."

—Rod Quiroz

NOAA and Cooperative Education

NOAA still has a long way to go to improve the number of Hispanic students hired into the Cooperative Education Program. The Cooperative Education FY 76 annual report shows that of the 250 students enrolled in the Co-op Program, only 46 or 18 percent are minority students. Of this 18 percent, only 11 or 4½ percent are Hispanic minorities.

fyng which students are minority, the co-op office (AD451, phone 301-443-8247) maintains a list of all minority students who are available for co-op assignments. Each time student applications are referred to managers, they are accompanied by a form to reinforce NOAA's EEO commitment to hire minorities.

To assist managers in identi-

—Nadine Doxey



NOAA's Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators at Headquarters paused a moment for the photographer in the course of their busy schedules. Standing (left to right) Milton Johnson, NOAA Corp. (subbing for Greg Richter, Hq.); Norbert Delver, EDS; Barbara Gainey, EEO Officer; Rod Quiroz, NWS; Gus Alicea, NESS. Seated (left to right) Dinora Aponte, Admin; Anita Daymude; Mary Alice Schaeffer, NMFS. Not shown, David Arcos, NOS.

A NOAA Hispanic Speaks

Como esta Usted? How are you? Though you may not have studied Spanish, you may well have heard this expression in your shopping center recently. According to the Census Bureau, the Spanish-speaking are the fastest-growing minority in the United States. In certain places (Laredo, Tex., for example) they constitute a majority. In many large urban centers, the nation's capital included, their presence is widespread.

What does this have to do with NOAA? The percent of Spanish-origin employees is only about two percent. By contrast, Spanish-origin people make up between five and 10 percent of the nation's population. Thus, there appears to be a discrepancy between the percentage employed in NOAA and the overall Hispanic representation. Is that *astatus quo*? Will NOAA acquire more Hispanic employees? Will we all have to learn Spanish?

The answer to the last question is: not likely. Spanish is often considered a beautiful language. (*Amor, amor...nacio de Dios, para los dos*: love, love, born to God, for us two.) But English will doubtless hold its own, both as a leading scientific language and as a highly expressive, widely spoken tongue. But will NOAA get more Spanish-speaking employees? A reasonable conjecture is...*si!*

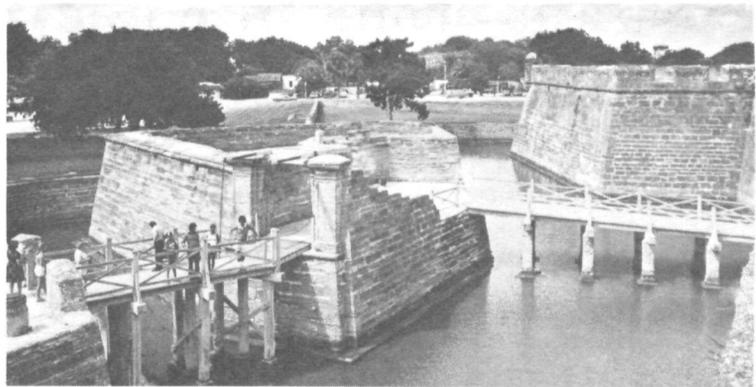
We reason as follows: (1) A judicious increase in Hispanic employment is consistent with official government policy (see below); (2) there is a deficit of Hispanic employees in relation to the overall population ratio;

and (3) indications are available that qualified people can be found from the Hispanic minority.

A little elaboration. As for policy, the Federal Government Spanish Speaking Program was established in 1970 to call attention to the needs of the Spanish-speaking in Federal employment. The Program is a part of the Government's total EEO effort under Executive Order 11478 and Public Law 92-261, the Equal Employment Act of 1972. The objective is to assure equal employment opportunity for the Spanish-speaking in all aspects of Federal employment.

Who are the Spanish speaking? (In using this term we respectfully exclude those of you who acquired some fluency in school, but are not of Hispanic origin!) The Spanish-speaking are the second-largest minority group in the United States. They consist primarily of some seven million Mexican-Americans, two million Puerto Ricans (not counting the people in Puerto Rico), one million persons of Cuban origin, and one million of Central American or South American origin. (Needless to say, illegal residents are not included in these numbers!)

The United States is the country with the sixth-largest Spanish-speaking population in the world. Contrary to the usual impression, the majority of the Spanish-speaking are not in rural areas of the United States, but rather in some 40 metropolitan centers throughout the country. Estimates of the number of Hispanics in a selection of cities from west to east are:



The Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine is Florida's dominant Spanish Colonial landmark. Completed in 1696, the fortress took 25 years to build. The principal material is coquina, a sedimentary rock formed from billions of tiny seashells. The castillo was never taken by force. (Photo Courtesy Florida Department of Commerce)

San Francisco	551,000
Los Angeles	1,828,000
Phoenix	232,000
Denver	180,000
Albuquerque	356,000
San Antonio	656,000
Chicago	420,000
Miami	512,000
Philadelphia	144,000
New York	1,908,000

which is about 3.5 percent.

In contrast to an overall five percent population growth in the United States, the Hispanic minority is growing at a phenomenal 17 percent per year!

What are the reasons for such a meagre Hispanic component in NOAA? It is hard to say. There is evidence that large numbers of qualified Hispanics are available for employment in certain fields, such as clerical, accounting, economics, and engineering. It is possible that not many have chosen the marine and geophysical sciences, such as meteorology, for their careers. On the other hand, a recent survey conducted by the American Meteorological Society reveals that in 1976 there were 38 Hispanic graduate students in geophysically oriented university programs, four percent of the total in such programs.

How are they distributed in NOAA? As mentioned earlier, only about two percent of NOAA employees are Spanish-speaking. The table gives some idea of their distribution on June 30, 1977.

The problem of finding qualified Hispanics evidently needs more study and attention. One promising, though long-range, effort would be a greater dissemination of information concerning NOAA occupations at the secondary school and lower-division university level.

The overall percentage of Hispanics for this sample is only 1.7! This compares unfavorably not only with the United States population ratio (five to 10 percent), but also with the overall percent of Hispanics employed in the Federal Government,

MLC	NOAA Hispanics, as of June 30, 1977				
	No. of Employees	Spanish Speaking	Percent of Total	Change Since June 30, 1976	
Headquarters Administration	459	6	1.3	+3	+0.7
NWS	835	22	2.6	+1	0.0
NOS	4,945	89	1.8	+7	+0.1
RL	1,462	11	0.8	-4	-0.2
DS	998	28	2.8	+6	+0.6
NESS	664	10	1.5	+2	+0.3
NMFS	639	7	1.1	0	0.0
Total	1,723	29	1.7	-2	-0.2
	11,725	202	1.7	+13	+0.1



The oldest fort in United States domain is El Morro in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Now a national park, there are conducted tours daily. (Photo Courtesy United States Travel Service)

Our Hispanic Heritage



El Greco: Saint Martin and the Beggar (Photo Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington, Andrew Mellon Collection)

From Castile soap to pimiento-stuffed olives, from Sangria wine to the tango, from place names to the language we speak, the Hispanic heritage is so much a part of our everyday lives that we tend to forget its origin.

In art, music, and ideas, for example:

During the time of the Protestant Reformation (16th and early 17th centuries), a Counter Reformation was formed in Spain and in Rome that brought with it Spanish austerity and religious emphasis, etiquette and courtly elegance.

Philip II, King of Spain, the

riches of the Old World and the New at his command, chose the obscure town of Madrid as his capital in 1561, and commissioned architects to begin the Escorial Palace in 1563.

A vast and impressive palace it was. Completed in 1584, it was designed to house the most brilliant of European art masterpieces, and to become a national archive, a royal residence, a temple to God, and a dwelling place for the Hieronimite monks, their college and seminary.

The original plans were drawn up by Juan Bautista de Toledo and the work subse-

quently completed by his collaborator, Juan de Herrera. To enhance its Spanish baroque grandeur, King Philip sought El Greco—a student of Titian and Michelangelo—to paint an altarpiece for the Palace's Chapel of St. Maurice.

But El Greco's visionary work displeased the more conservative King Philip and forfeited him the commission. El Greco left for the Church of San Domingo el Antiguo in Toledo. It was there that he executed his most memorable series of paintings.

Diego Velázquez was appointed court painter in 1623. Later, under the influence of Bartolomé Murillo, Spanish art gradually relaxed the grim intensity of its earlier period.

Perhaps the best-known and most controversial of today's Spanish artists is Salvador Dali, whose surrealist paintings and limp watches attempt to probe the human psyche and arouse mixed emotions in his viewers. A prolific painter obsessed with meticulous detail, Dali has been loved and hated, but never ignored. Among his works are illustrations for "Don Quixote," created by Miguel de Cervantes in the latter part of the 16th century.

By the 16th century, the traditional Spanish guitar was tremendously popular as an accompanying instrument. The guitar came to Spain from Persia in about the 12th century as a fretted sound box with four pairs of strings. With the addition of a fifth pair of strings, it became the "Spanish" guitar. By the 18th century, a sixth string was added and the pairs reduced to the six single strings of today.

In the middle of the 19th century, the Spanish guitar maker Antonio Torres perfected the instrument; his model became the standard. His contemporary, Fernando Sor, Spanish-born virtuoso and composer, increased its popularity. In the 20th century, classical guitarist Andrés Segovia motivated composers such as Ponce, Villa Lobos, and Castelnuovo-

Tedesco to write for the guitar. But the folk music revival of the past three decades brought to the acoustic Spanish guitar its greatest change. Electrified and amplified, it is the staple of country-western and rock music alike. No teenage idol, no rock group, no band of any description is complete without one or more guitar players.

Contemporary Hispanic entertainers Jose Feliciano, Freddie Fender, Vikki Carr, Trini Lopez and Chris Montez follow an unbroken line of earlier favorites, such as Xavier Cugat, Carmen Miranda, Carlos Montoya, Prez Prado, and Sergio Mendes. The sound of Herb Alpert's Tijuana Brass was based on the mariachi music of the wandering Mexican street bands.

On stage today, one of the most popular plays is "The Man of LaMancha" ("The Impossible



Cervantes

Dream"), the story of Don Quixote, originally published by Cervantes in two parts—the first in 1604 and the second in 1615. "Don Quixote" has come to mean an impractical idealist bent on righting incorrigible wrongs; Cervantes has been called the Shakespeare of Spain.

In today's world, South American-born Carlos Castaneda will try for a fifth best seller in January 1978 when his book *The Second Ring of Power*, scheduled for release. Castaneda, an anthropologist with a California university, wove a mystical and, perhaps, allegorical tale of his more than ten years' apprenticeship to

A Part of Everyday Life



The windmills of La Mancha—who would believe they are still there! This photo was taken in Spain in 1976. (Photo: Ralph F. Kresge)

Mexican “sorcerer,” Don Juan, in his first four books: *Teachings of Don Juan*, *A Separate Reality*, *Journey to Ixtlan*, and *Tales of Power*. The books became required reading for some college anthropology classes, but, in many cases, students had read them long before their teachers.

Many books show the interdependence of the culture of the Americas. In *The Americans*, *The National Experience*, Daniel

J. Boorstin says: “...American English probably borrowed more words from Spanish than from any other language.”

As examples, he lists: adobe, alfalfa, bonanza, bronco, buckaroo, burro, calaboose, canyon, cinch, corral, fiesta, lariat, lasso, loco, mesa, mustang, padre, patio, peon, placer, plaza, pronto, ranch, rodeo, savvy, sierra, sombrero, stampede, tortilla, vamoose, and vigilante.

In the September 1977 issue



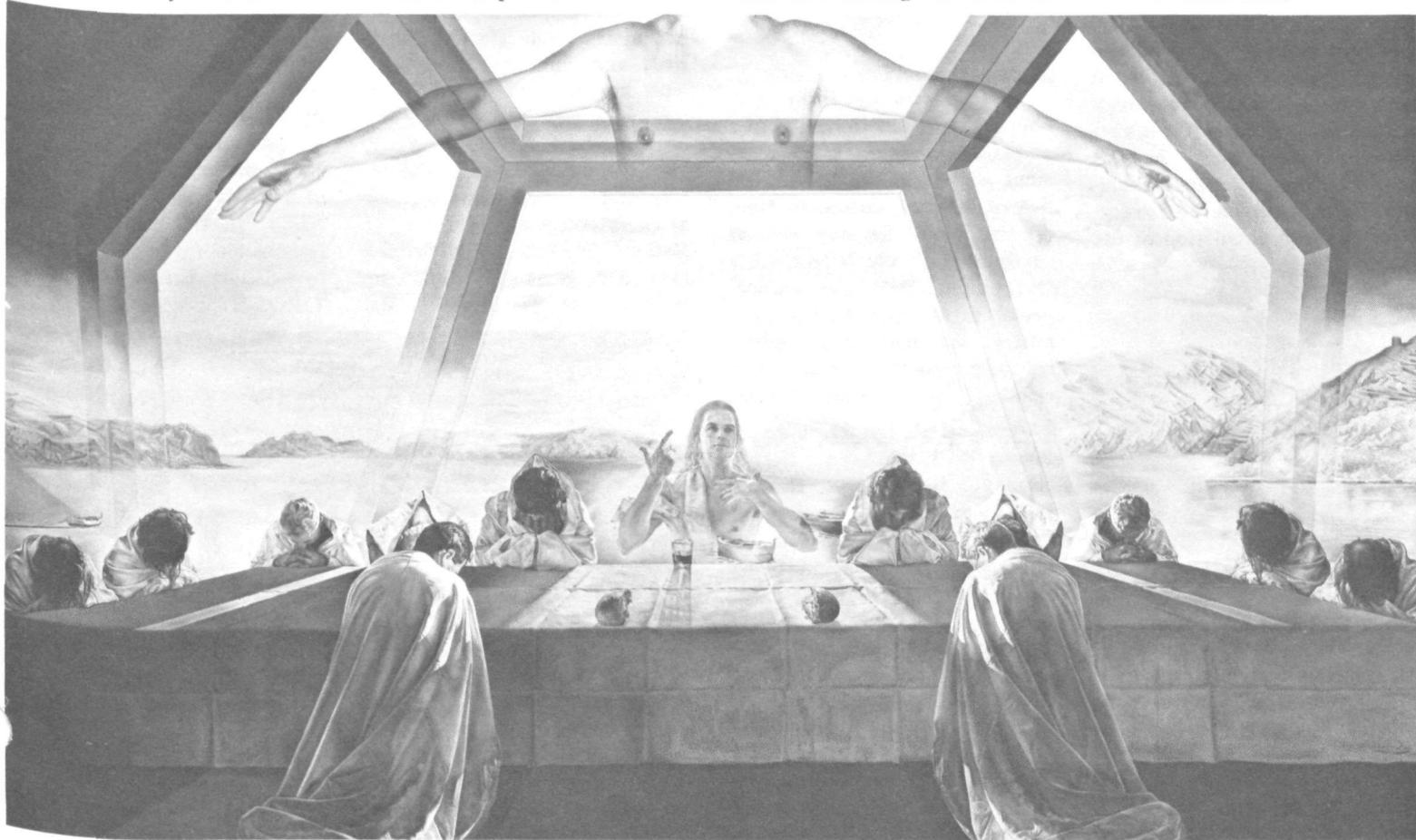
Easy to imagine Don Quixote, trailed by his faithful Sancho Panza, rushing along this road to tilt windmills. (Photo: Ralph F. Kresge)

of *Reader's Digest*, there are more words, such as wrangler, mantilla, machismo, guerilla, embargo, and escapade—words borrowed from Spanish that are in everyday use.

The list could go on—more names, more achievements, much more could be added. St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits. St. Teresa of Avila. There is not time here to mention contemporary Hispanics who are moving forces in the

political sphere—and there are many of them at work today. Doctors, educators, lawyers, scientists, all professions have distinguished Hispanics among their ranks.

But from this small sample, it is easy to see that all the people of the United States have a lively Spanish heritage they share with Spanish-surnamed and Spanish-speaking men and women nationwide.



Salvador Dali: The Sacrament of the Last Supper (Photo Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington, Chester Dale Collection)

And Now For Some NOAA People . . .

Dinora Aponte is a first generation American who was born in Washington, D.C., of Dominican and Puerto Rican parentage. She has 13 years' government service, the last seven of which have been with NOAA. A graduate of



Dinora Aponte

the Administrative Trainee program, she currently works in Administration for the Office of Management and Computer Systems as a computer programmer. She is the Admin representative on the Spanish Speaking Program Committee.

Roderick S. Quiroz was born in Ajo, Ariz. of Mexican parents. He studied at the Universities of Arizona, California and Maryland, receiving a B.A. degree in meteorology from U.C.L.A. in 1950 and an M.S. in meteorology from Maryland, in 1970. As a research meteorologist, he has received international recognition for his work on the density, structure, and circulation of the

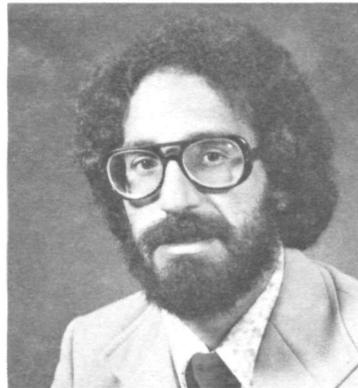


Roderick S. Quiroz

stratosphere and mesosphere. He has published numerous scientific papers on the upper atmosphere and is currently chairman of the American Meteorological Society's Committee on the Upper Atmosphere. He also is the National Weather Service member of the U.S. Committee

on the Standard Atmosphere. For work performed for the Air Weather Service during 1950-66, he received the Dept. of Defense Civilian Meritorious Service Award twice, in 1960 and 1968. During the past 10 years, he has worked as a research meteorologist for the NWS National Meteorological Center. He is deeply interested in Spanish music, possessing a valuable collection of scores from medieval times to the present.

Peter Donald (Donny) Jiron, a native of Las Cruces, New Mexico, was recruited by NOAA for the Co-op Program in 1971 while in his sophomore year at New Mexico State University. Upon graduation with honors from NMSU with a B.A. in Eco-



Peter (Donny) Jiron

nomics, Jiron was converted to a permanent position as management analyst in the NOAA Office of Administration. In June of this year, he was elected chairperson of the NOAA EEO Committee. He is also a chairperson of the Admin EEO Committee. His numerous hobbies include tennis, cycling, bird watching and environmentalism.

Jesse M. Rodriguez, born in Puerto Rico, has been a NOAA employee for 13 years. He is a staff member of the Satellite Experiment Laboratory at NESS in Suitland, in addition to being the NESS Safety Officer; president, NESS Camera Club; staff writer of the NESS News Letter and the ex vice-chairperson of the Employees Advisory Council. He is active in the American Red Cross as an instructor in the Multimedia First Aid and Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation, and the chairperson of the Police Community

Relations Project for the Prince Georges County Human Relations Commission. Other activities include: Board of Directors,



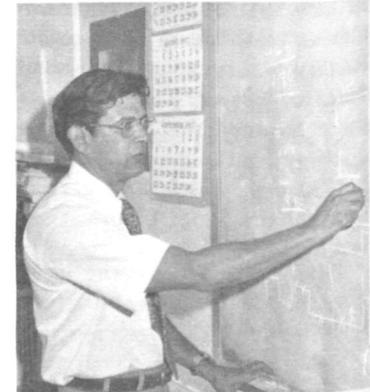
Jesse M. Rodriguez

Spanish Speaking Community of Maryland; chairperson, Civic Committee for Prince Georges County's Bicentennial Commission. Rodriguez recently became a NOAA EEO counselor. He speaks three languages and is a painter and sculptor.

Anita Daymude, NOAA's first full-time Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator, was born in Cuzco, Peru. As a child, she studied to be a concert pianist, and later played in concert in her native land. Then she married, and came to New York with her husband in 1955; her family, 2 girls and a boy, was born in the U.S. In New York, Ms. Daymude worked as a secretary and an administrator, and as an interpreter for the United Nations. She took a Civil Service test and came to work for NOAA Personnel in 1972. Ms.

Daymude is very proud of her husband, a designer of nuclear power plants, who in his spare time is an artist and a flamenco/classical guitarist. Their oldest daughter is a professional ballet dancer, now working with Swiss and Italian ballet companies; her second daughter is a student at the University of Maryland studying to be a child psychologist. Her son? He's a sweet little boy, she says, only eight years old.

Gus Alicea was born in New York, and attended the University of Puerto Rico in Mayaguez where he graduated with a double major, BSEE and BSME.



Gus Alicea

He then was recruited by NASA where he worked for 13 years. In 1973, he came to NOAA where he presently is working as an electronic engineer in the Office of Systems Engineering (OSE) at NESS. In this capacity, he is responsible for ground systems to support the new series of TIROS-N spacecrafts.



Anita Daymude, shown here with Carlos Esparza, the director of the Office of the Spanish Speaking Program, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., at the IMAGE convention in San Antonio, Tex.

... Who Incidentally Are Hispanics, Too ...



Hilda S. Gohrband, a systems analyst with the National Environmental Satellite Service, started to work for NOAA in 1973. Her mother is from Chile. Born in Washington, D.C., she attended the University of Maryland, and was the first woman electronics operator in NASA. At NESS, she is the EEO Secretary and the Training and Recruitment Chairperson.

David C. Arcos, a native of Gonzales, Tex., grew up in San Antonio, where he attended San Antonio College, and also received 930 hours of drafting training through a Federal-state program. He worked for Texas architectural and engineering firms for a while, and then the Defense Mapping Agency offered him a job in Washington, D.C. He came to Washington in 1967 for



David C. Arcos the DMA, and later became a drafting (mechanical) instructor at Ft. Belvoir, Va. The job lacked upward mobility so he applied to NOAA for a job as a cartographer. Since 1974, he has been a nautical cartographer with the National Ocean Survey's Marine Chart Division in Rockville, Md. In 1975, Arcos was elected to the NOS EEO Committee, and in March 1976, when the Committee's Spanish Speaking program was begun, he was selected the NOS representative.

Frank V. Garcia is Chief of the Radio Facility Chart Branch in the National Ocean Survey's Aeronautical Chart Division. In this capacity, he supervises the production and maintenance of instrument navigation charts for low and high altitude flying,



Frank V. Garcia radar video, controller and other miscellaneous use charts required for air traffic control.

Garcia has been active for many years in NOAA's EEO and Affirmative Action Programs and in Hispanic and other minority recruitment. He is on the Board of Directors of the Commerce Federal Credit Union and an elected Councilman of the City of Takoma Park, Md. He is also an active member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) Human Resources Policy Committee and the Maryland Municipal League.

Garcia is a native of El Paso, Tex., and an Air Force veteran.

He has spent his entire Federal career with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

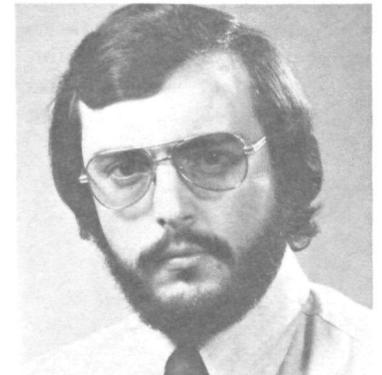
Petronila C. Prado is a native of Detroit, Mich., and a graduate of Texas Women's University, where she majored in music and business administration. In 1954, she joined the staff of the Gulf Fishery Investigations (U.S. Dept. of Interior), now known as the Galveston Laboratory of the Southeast Fisheries Center, NMFS, where she is now the secretary for the Environmental Research Program of the Galveston Laboratory. She is a member and has served as an



Petronila C. Prado

officer of the Oleander City Chapter of the American Business Women's Association. She has been secretary and president of the Elks Ladies Auxiliary and is an avid participant of the many worthwhile activities with the Elks. Miss Prado was recently designated Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator for the Galveston Laboratory.

Henry F. Diaz is the Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator at Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C. A Cuban-born professional meteorologist, Diaz works in the NCC Applied Climatology Branch. He holds a



Henry F. Diaz

Bachelor of Science degree in Meteorology from Florida State University, and a Master of Science degree in Atmospheric Science from the University of Miami. He recently was appointed to serve as NCC's EEO Counselor.

Carmen J. Harrington was born in Puerto Rico, and obtained a Bachelors degree in Education and Social Sciences in 1963 from the University of Puerto Rico, in Rio Piedras, San Juan, P.R. After working both in Puerto Rico and the mainland as a teacher, employment interviewer and linguist researcher, Mrs. Harrington joined NOAA in 1973 as a Travel Clerk. She is presently an administrative trainee in the Personnel Division.



Carmen (Judy) Harrington, an Administrative Trainee in NOAA Personnel (left), consults with Gail Nimetz, secretary to the NOAA Personnel Chief.

In the Field, in Boulder and Miami...

Claudia Morales is secretary to the chief of Scientific Services in the NWS Eastern Region Headquarters, Garden City, N.Y., and has 25 years of Federal government service, 12 of which are with the National Weather Service. The remainder was with the Navy Department, which included a European assignment as Spanish translator. Her diversified experience also includes the educational and diplomatic fields.



Claudia Morales

Ms. Morales serves as the Spanish Speaking Coordinator (Committee) and her goal is to make NOAA and NWS programs known to students and the community. Towards this end, she has taken a bilingual course in social work at Adelphi University School of Social Work. She maintains contact with professional organizations such as the Spanish Departments of Hofstra University and Adelphi University and is a member of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese (AATSP).

Claudia is a native of New York, and attended Hofstra University, University of Madrid, and Adelphi University.

Antonio Alcides Dreumont, a Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas native, obtained his meteorology training at Texas A & M University, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1963. He served his National Weather Service internship at the Brownsville (Tex.) Weather Service Office during the mid '60's. Subsequent assignments have been at the Atlanta Weather Service Forecast Office as an Aviation Weather Forecaster for five years; then at the San

Francisco Weather Service Forecast Office as a Weather Services Evaluation Officer for four



A.A. Dreumont

years. During the past three years, Dreumont has been assigned to the Brownsville Weather Service Office, a key data acquisition station, as Meteorologist in Charge.

The first person to greet a new employee as he or she enters on duty for personnel processing at the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder is Magdalen Martinez. A



Magdalen Martinez

native of San Antonio, Tex., Mrs. Martinez is a Personnel Clerk, and responsible for four laboratories within NOAA.

Arthur J. Vigil, who has been with NOAA (and ESSA) since 1966, began as a photocopy as-



Arthur J. Vigil

sistant trainee in the Environmental Research Laboratories in

Boulder, and later was selected for a career position as a photographer. In 1977, Vigil entered a new career field as a budget analyst, a new and promising career field opportunity. Through the years, Vigil has been an active union member in Boulder, serving as Chief Steward for two years, in addition to two years as Vice President. He also has served as a member of the NOAA/ERL EEO Committee for a year and a half, for which he received formal recognition from top management for his hard work and positive contributions. Vigil has found time to continue his education: He earned his A.A. degree in 1976.

Marilyn Rivero, a personnel management specialist at ERL's Boulder Laboratories, is a native



Marilyn Rivero

of Las Vegas, Nev. A Federal employee since 1965, she has worked in the Department of Commerce and with the U.S. Air Force. In 1972, she was selected for NOAA's Administrative Trainee Program and received personnel career training in Rockville and Boulder. In the Boulder Employee Development and Staffing branch, she was an active contributor to the Equal Employment Opportunity in Upward Mobility Program, Affirmative Action Program, and special programs for ethnic minorities and women. In 1976, she received a full-time university assignment to attend the University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

Charles J. Garcia, Personnel Management Specialist at the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, joined NOAA in 1977. He was employed by the U.S. Civil Service Commis-

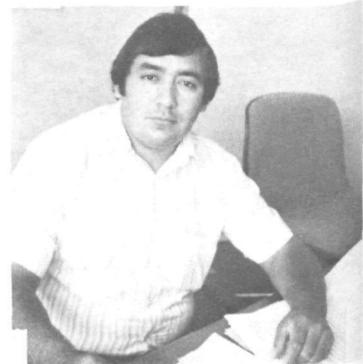
sion in Denver as a personnel staffing specialist in 1972, short-



Charles J. Garcia

ly after he won the Teacher of the Year award from Otero Junior College, La Junta, Colo., where he had taught business education since 1969. Garcia received his B.A. in Business Education from Adams State College in 1963 and his M.A. from the University of Northern Colorado in 1968. He taught in the Fort Garland, Rocky Ford, and Cheraw (Colo.) high schools from 1963 through 1969, before going to Otero. Among Garcia's affiliations are Phi Theta Kappa (Scholastic Honorary Society) and Delta Phi Epsilon (Business Education Scholastic Honorary Society).

Pete Macias is the Spanish Speaking Coordinator for the Northwest Administrative Service Office in Seattle, Wash., and also the local coordinator for



Pete Macias

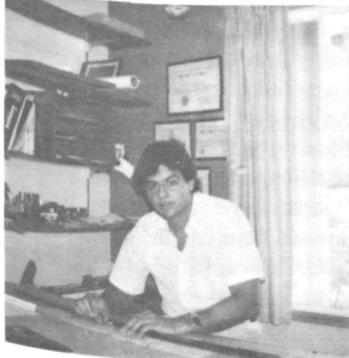
NASO serviced components on the west coast. Performing this collateral duty since July, 1976, Macias is currently involved in a cross-agency recruiting project, which has as its goal the placement of specific numbers of Hispanics on the various professional, technical and clerical registers. Hispanic minority or

(Continued on p. 11)

...From North to South, from East to West.

(Continued from p. 10)
 organizations are being called and prospective employee listings compiled. Then individuals are contacted and involved on a "one-on-one" basis. The specific actions required to securing Federal employment—from application to appropriate registers, to selection or remediation to elevate scores, to be more competitive on the CSC registers, are covered.

Tony Mijares, a graphics aide with the Drafting section of the ERL Weather Modification Program Office Support Group in Miami, was born in Havana, Cuba, and came to the United



Tony Mijares

States in 1962. He is now starting his third year at the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Fla., as an electrical engineering major, and will continue as an intermittent employee while in school. His job is drafting figures, diagrams, and charts for research papers and visual aids presentations for researchers at the National Hurricane and Experimental Meteorology Laboratory.

A native of New York City, Emil Delgado was taken to Havana, Cuba, when he was only



Emil Delgado

few months old and returned to the United States when he was seven. A meteorological technician with the Hurricane

Group of ERL's National Hurricane and Experimental Meteorology Laboratory in Coral Gables, Fla., since 1974 he has been studying the chemical constituents of aerosols in hurricanes, and designed and developed a membrane filter sampling system for the study. He holds a B.S. in Chemistry from the University of Miami, and begins on his master's degree in atmospheric chemistry at the University of Missouri-Rolla, this fall.

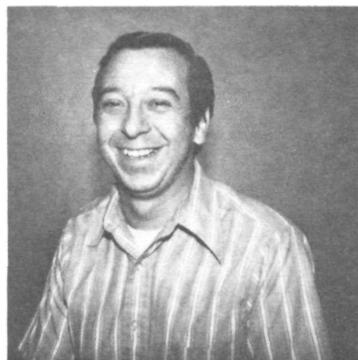
Sara Hernandez, a native of Cuba, came to the United States



Sara Hernandez

in 1962, and now works as assistant to the Director's secretary in the ERL National Hurricane and Experimental Meteorological Laboratory, Coral Gables, Fla. She is beginning her third year at the University of Miami, as an accounting major, a course of study she finds useful in her job at NHEML. While she is a student, she will continue as an intermittent employee at NHEML.

Jorge Gonzalez is an engineering draftsman for the NOAA Research Facilities Center's Scienti-



Jorge Gonzalez

fic Instrumentation Group, Miami, Fla. He specializes in the documentation of all electronic equipment installations and modifications to the facility's aircraft which presently consists



Rick Requejo, an organic chemist at Atlantic Oceanographic & Meteorological Laboratory in Miami, injects a sample into a high performance gas chromatograph.

of one Lockheed C-130B Hercules and two Lockheed WP-3Ds.

Born in Bogota, Colombia, S.A., in 1939, he came to the United States in 1956. He has completed two years of junior college in mechanical drafting and plans further education in mechanical and/or electronics engineering. He is married and has three children.

Rick Requejo is an organic chemist at the NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories' Ocean Chemistry Laboratory in Miami, Fla. He is currently participating in a project to determine the extent of synthetic hydrocarbon pollution in the Everglades National Park.

Born in Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, in 1952, he came to the United States in 1960. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Georgia in 1974, and

plans to obtain an advanced degree in organic chemistry in the future.

Reyna Sabina came to the United States in 1962 from her native Cuba. She presently is a mathematician with the NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic & Meteorological Laboratories' Upper Ocean Research Group in Miami, Fla.

She holds a B.S. degree in Mathematics, and presently is completing requirements for an M.S. degree in Mathematical Sciences at Florida International University. She also has done graduate work at the University of Miami, and worked for the University of Miami Computer Center and Physical Oceanography Department as an application programmer and a system analyst.

Miss Sabina is a part-time Spanish Speaking Program Coordinator.



Reyna Sabina, a mathematician with the AOML Upper Ocean Research Group in Miami, is completing her requirements for an M.S. degree in Mathematical Sciences.

Cocina Hispanica

Hispanic cooking (Iberian and Latin-American) is so diverse that many issues of *NOAA News* would be needed to give a fair idea of what it is like. Most "Mexican" restaurants in the United States, for example, seem oblivious to the wide range of dishes even in Mexican cooking, concentrating merely on a few popular items such as tacos, tamales, and enchiladas. For Mexican food, the inquisitive reader will find many rewards in "The Complete Book of Mexican Cooking," by Elizabeth Lambert Ortiz, which not long ago was available in an inexpensive paperback edition (complete) (Bantam NE4107).



Ingredients for Chicken al Jerez (with Sherry)

Breast halves and legs from one chicken (unseasoned)	Onions, white, coarsely minced, ½ cup
Butter, about 4 Tbsp.	Grapes, white seedless, 1 cup (canned or fresh)
Sherry, dry, ½ cup	

In large skillet brown chicken pieces in hot butter. While browning turn over to 350 F, mince onions and have grapes ready. Transfer chicken to casserole. Add sherry, about ¼ cup water and Tsp. salt to skillet and boil liquid in the process. Meanwhile, add onions and grapes to casserole. Finally pour liquid over chicken; cover casserole tightly (foil is fine) and place in oven for about 40 minutes. Serve with white rice and salad. Delicious!

Squash Blossom Soup

Squash blossoms, ½ lb. or less	Chicken broth, 1 Qt.
Butter, 2 Tbsp.	Salt and freshly ground pepper
Onion, white, small, finely chopped	Epazote, sprig, if available*

Remove stems from blossoms and chop coarsely. Heat butter and saute onions until limp. Saute blossoms a few minutes. In saucepan heat chicken stock with epazote.*

*Epazote is a Mexican herb with no American equivalent, available in a few stores. Leave out or try some other herb. --Rod Quiroz

THANK YOU

So many people worked hard to get the material together for this special edition of *NOAA News* that it is nearly impossible to thank each and every one. But some of the ones who made this edition possible: Anita Daymude, Rod Quiroz, NOAA Personnel, Spanish Speaking Program Coordinators NOAA-wide, Joann David of NOAA Graphics who found all the pictures (whether the Editor's demands were unreasonable or not), John Roseborough and Bob Williams of the NOAA Photo Lab whom we swamped with requests for prints, the people in Graphics, the Public Affairs typists, and many, many more, all of whom did that "extra bit" to make the Hispanic Heritage edition special indeed. Thank you, one and all.

--Editor, *NOAA News*

Interesting U.S. Place Names

Socorro, N.M.	: Help!, N.M.
Ajo, Arizona	: Garlic, Arizona
Texas	: roof tiles (among other meanings)
Arizona	: <i>arida zona</i> (and it is dry!)
Santa Fe	: Holy Faith
Las Vegas	: The Lowlands
Raton, N.M.	: Mouse, N.M.
Los Angeles	: <i>Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles</i>

(Our Lady the Queen of the Angels, original name of greater Hollywood)

--Rod Quiroz

NOAA Has Audio/Visual Publications in Spanish

NOAA Public Affairs for the past several years has regularly taped radio broadcasts in Spanish for use by radio stations in hurricane- and tornado-prone areas. The tapes are sent free to Spanish-language radio stations for use as public service announcements, and have been well received by the stations.

A new series of hurricane and tornado spot tapes is being produced this year, narrated by Crispin Hernandez of the NOAA Office of the Administrator. The tapes will be distributed in the near future.

Some of the printed material available from the NOAA Public Affairs, and distributed by NOAA agencies (or available from NOAA Public Affairs or the Government Printing Office):

Un Asesino Que Baja Do Los Cerros (A Killer From The Hills) a two-color poster on the dangers of flash floods, self-preservation, and NWS Watch and Warning terms.

Avenidas Repentinias (Flash Floods) a two-color folder describing the causes of flash floods, how one may protect oneself from them, and how the NWS issues Watches and Warnings against them.

Avenidas Repentinias (Flash Floods) a two-color wallet-size card containing safety rules against flash floods and describing NWS Watch and Warning terminology.

Bienvenidos A Bordo Del Barco Researcher De La NOAA (Welcome Aboard The NOAA Ship Researcher) a one-page flyer describing the ship briefly and welcoming visitors on board.



One of the NOAA Bilingual Exhibits, used extensively in the effort to attract Hispanics to NOAA as an Equal Opportunity Employer.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ERRATA NOTICE

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

Discolored pages
Faded or light ink
Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or Library.Reference@noaa.gov

HOV Services
Imaging Contractor
12200 Kiln Court
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387
July 23, 2010