NOAA NEWS 6/30

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 13 JUNE 30, 1978

Administrator Names Webster R&D Chief

Dr. Ferris Webster of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, has been named Assistant Administrator, Office of Research and Development, of NOAA.

Administrator Richard A. Frank, in announcing the appointment to the newly created position, said Dr. Webster's edutional and professional backgrounds highly qualify him for the responsibility of coordinating and supervising NOAA's broad research and development activities.

A native of St. Boniface, Manitoba, Dr. Webster went to the University of Alberta, receiving BS and MS degrees in physics, and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received his doctorate in geophysics.

He has been with Woods Hole since 1959, joining the Oceanographic Institution as a Research

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New Agency Proposed

President Carter announced a plan on June 19 to merge activities of the Defense, Housing and Urban Development, and Commerce Departments into a new Federal Emergency Management Agency, that would coordinate all Federal civil defense, disaster relief, and other emergency programs.

In the absence of the Congressional disapproval, the reorganization would become effective on August 19. Details of the plan as it affects NOAA disaster preparedness programs will be carried in *NOAA News* as they develop.

Grays and Bowheads

Signs Good for Whale Conservation

There's good news for two depleted species of whales, according to NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank.

The Pacific gray whale, once severely depleted because of commercial hunting in the last century, is now approaching its mid-1800's level of approximately 15,000 animals.

And the most complete bowhead whale research program ever undertaken has indicated that more animals than expected —2264—passed Point Barrow between April 15 and May 30, with others expected during June.

Frank, who is U.S. Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission, said the Alaskan spring bowhead whale hunt has ended with Eskimo whalers, operating for the first time under IWC regulation, landing 10 bowheads and striking but losing another five. The quotas, established by the IWC and adopted by the United States, permitted the Eskimos to land 12 bowheads and strike 18, whichever occurred first. The two whales remaining in the 1978 quota will be taken in the September and October hunt.

Pointing out that last year the Eskimos landed 29 bowheads and struck but lost another 82, Frank expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the bowhead hunt, and his admiration for the manner in which Eskimo whalers and Alaskan officials conducted it. The spring season brought an unprecedented effort to hunt with new efficiency and to eliminate as far as possible wasteful wounding of the great animals, he said.

The status of these, as well as other species will be reviewed by the IWC June 26-30 during its annual meeting in London Frank indicated that grounds

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Lightning: Even More Deadly?

Lightning probably kills at least 200 persons a year, double the number usually quoted, a study made by a NOAA meteorologist and two University of Texas researchers indicates.

"That's nearly twice the number that now show up in figures supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics," H. Michael Mogil, of the National Weather Service, said. He is a member of the Weather Service's Disaster Preparedness unit. His co-researchers on the study were Marjorie Rush and Mary Kutka, of the University of Texas.

The trio made their study believing that lightning is underreported as a killer because of its erratic and sporadic nature. "Lightning kills people by ones and twos and threes," Mogil said, "yet, during the past 40 years it has killed more than 7,500 Americans—more than tornadoes or hurricanes.

"We know that in the 1940's it was not uncommon for reported lightning deaths to total more than 300 a year. But now the annual toll being reported by the National Center for Health Sta-

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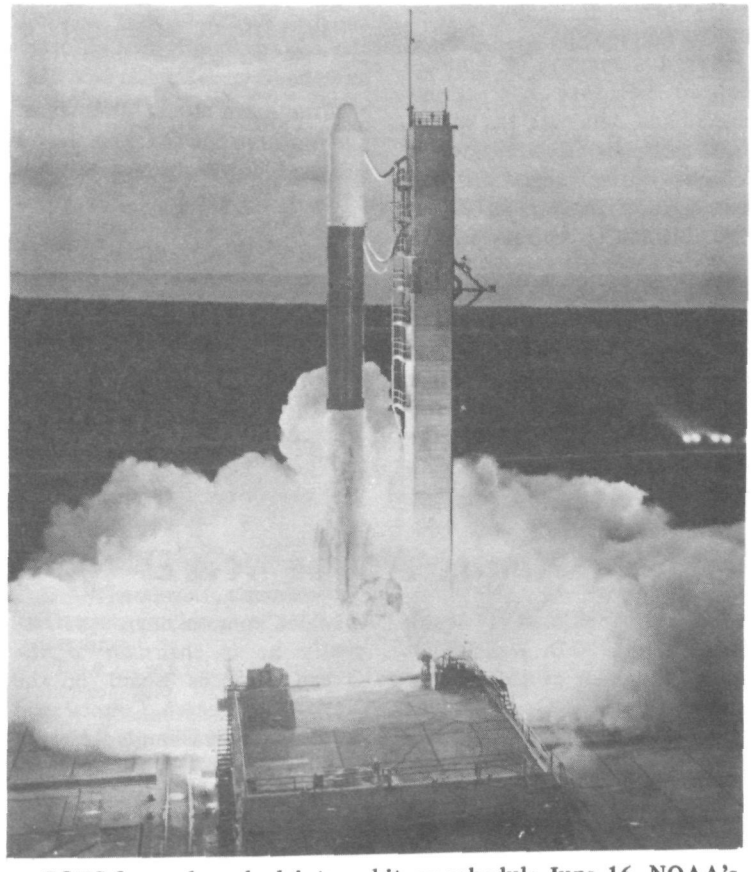

GOES-3 was launched into orbit on schedule June 16. NOAA's newest environmental satellite was lifted into space atop a three-stage Delta rocket from Cape Canaveral, Fla. The satellite will play a key role in the upcoming Global Weather Experiment. (See *NOAA News,* June 16, 1978.)

Signs Good for Whale Conservation *(From p. 1)*

exist for optimism that the gray whale may be removed from the protected list, and that Eskimo whaling for bowheads may be more favorably considered.

Praising Eskimo whalers for their performance during the spring hunt Frank said, "the Eskimos entered the season with strong reservations, and with a concern for their traditions and food needs, but they accepted the necessity for quotas, complied with the quotas, and essentially regulated themselves. We all owe them a debt of gratitude."

Frank who flew to Alaska at the height of the season to meet with Eskimo whalers and officials, cited the season as a prime example of cooperation. He praised the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, the Alaskan Department of Fish and Game, and NOAA's own National Marine Fisheries Service for highly effective teamwork.

The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, he pointed out, established communications between the whaling villages which united them in common purpose and provided them an active role in the making of decisions.

Frank said that Eskimo reporting officers and AEWC representatives worked daily with NMFS agents. "This relationship," he said, "must be credited with being largely responsible for the ultimate success of the program." The State of Alaska appropriated $250,000 to support the work of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission.

The bowhead research program, conducted at a cost of $780,000, not only carried out the most comprehensive census of its kind in history but studied population dynamics and acoustic techniques.

Analysis of population data, including figures for the summer and autumn months, will continue through the year, with final results anticipated in December.

The research program included an ice-based census camp designed to count whales going through a nearshore lead near Barrow, aerial surveys conducted at the site of the census camps to help validate observations made by ice-camp observers, and land camp observations of the early and late migration patterns of bowheads taken in conjunction with aerial and vessel surveys. Additionally, the value of active sonar and recordings as tools for determining the distribution and abundance of whales was explored.

Researchers from the NMFS' Marine Mammal Division maintained a 24-hour observation schedule from two bases, the South and North Camps. Whales moved along the nearshore lead from South toward North Camp. Radio checks between bases served to increase accuracy.

The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission sponsored a whale counting camp manned by Barrow residents and assisted by two NMFS biologists. Eskimo whalers also participated independently. Observing conditions were excellent throughout the study.

Aerial surveys—174 hours—helped validate the census counts and delineate the spatial and temporal distribution of whales during migration. Researchers, employing an elaborate formula to correct figures for total observation time, duplicate sightings and validation of animals believed to have been missed, offered a preliminary estimate of 1783 whales at the lower end of the scale and 2865 at the upper end, with 2264 considered the best available estimate.

The gray whale, according to Frank, represents "a triumph of conservation. It vividly demonstrates that humankind can indeed protect endangered species, and that, once protected, they can recover."

Ruthlessly exploited for more than a century, the gray whale has been on the IWC's protected list since 1946.

Frank cited a study conducted by Drs. Allen A. Wolman and Dale W. Rice of the NMFS. It showed a 1978 count indicating a total population of about 11,000, plus or minus 2000 animals, as the whales passed southward off Monterey in California. In November and December 1977, other researchers counted gray whales leaving the Bering Sea at Unimak Pass, Alaska, and estimated a population of 15,120. NOAA officials, taking into account a variety of factors, estimate the probable population at between 11,000 and 15,000.

There are two geographically isolated stocks of gray whales: the eastern Pacific or California and the western Pacific or Asian.

The Asian stock summers in the northern Sea of Okhotsk and migrates down the Asian coast to calving grounds off the south coast of Korea. Its population is believed to be low, or it may even be extinct.

The California stock summers in the northern Bering Sea, migrates down the North American coast, and winters off Mexico's west coast.

There is general agreement that the population did not exceed 15,000 prior to the initiation of exploitation in 1846.

After the IWC placed the gray whale on the protected list in 1946, intermittent counts were made. They indicated steadily increasing populations, for several years.

Starting in 1967-68, the Yankee Point-Grand Canyon site near Montery was the scene of a winter shore count. There 95 percent of the whales pass within two kilometers of shore, and boat traffic is at a minimum. The counts indicate a stable population.

Subsistence hunting by Eskimos is virtually nil on the American side, since the Eskimos prefer other stocks. On the Asiatic side, the gray whale catch is about 165 per year, taken by Soviets for their aboriginal people.

Frank said the Wolman-Rice report pointed to a potential problem for the California stock.

"The greatest threat . . . is increasing industrial development and vessel traffic in the calving lagoons," the report stated. "Considerable harassment is caused by commercial cruise boats which take people into the calving lagoons to see the whales . . .

"Oil exploration is proceeding near some of the calving lagoons and may have an adverse effect on the habitat.

"In Scammon's Lagoon salt barges make daily trips and increasing visits by yachts, fishing boats and small trailer-transportation boats have occurred as well."

Webster Heads NOAA R&D *(From p. 1)*

Assistant. Appointed a Senior Scientist in 1970 Dr. Webster became Chairman of the Department of Physical Oceanography in 1971, and Associate Director for Research in 1973. From 1966 through 1968, while at Woods Hole, he also was Assistant Professor of Oceanography at MIT.

Dr. Webster served on a number of commissions, committees and groups, including chairing two intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission groups. Currently he is chairman of the Ocean Sciences Board of the National Research Council and member of the Climate Research Board. He also is Vice Chairman of the University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System, and Member's Representative to the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.

President of the Oceanography Section of the American Geophysical Union, 1974-1976, Dr. Webster also was Chairman of the Steering Committee for the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council's review of NOAA oceanic research and development, 1975-1977.

He is the author or co-author of 20 scientific publications and former editor of several professional journals. His research interests are in time-dependent ocean currents, oceanic variability, time-series analysis, and oceanographic data processing.

Getting the Runaround?

July 15 Is Joggers Day

Bernie Edelman of the National Weather Service provided the following on an event which seems to become more popular each time it's held – NOAA Jogger Days.

We're a little bit late in organizing the first NOAA Joggers Day of 1978, but we're getting our act together.

The next NOAA Joggers Day get-together will be Saturday, July 15 at 1 p.m., rain or shine. We'll be running again along the scenic C & O Canal near Carderock.

We're adding a new twist to our events for Joggers Day. It's about a 15-minute Fun Run. The rules of the Fun Run are simply: The whole group runs together at the pace of the slowest person or pace setter. The group will not walk, however. In addition to the 15-minute Fun Run, we'll have additional runs of 2 and 3 miles.

Inquiries about the NOAA Joggers Day can be directed to any one of the following: Lou Boezi, 427-7841; John Brookbank, 427-7053; Bernie Edelman, 427-7730.

We've given some thought to having T-shirts printed with a NOAA Joggers logo and are curious whether there is any interest for them among the NOAA organizations. At the events you can let us know if you're interested in ordering one.

NOAA, Washington, hopes that all other NOAA offices and organizations can hold a similar Joggers Day in their own localities. We're looking forward to hearing from them. As was previously done, we would like to receive from respective group leaders any comments of interest such as the number of contestants, courses covered, pictures or any other items about the occasion.

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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.

Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

Administration Award Goes To T.P. Gleiter

Theodore P. Gleiter, NOAA's Assistant Administrator for Administration, has been presented a Public Service Contribution Award by the National Capital Area Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA). The organization is devoted to persons interested in improving the public service at all levels of government.

Theodore P. Gleiter

The award from the 2,000-member Washington area ASPA group, cites Gleiter for consistently seeking to provide leadership and create an environment where constructive change is encouraged. Gleiter was recognized in particular for his organizational work during the formation of NOAA, his concern for EEO programs, his inauguration of NOAA's administrative intern program, and his leadership in creation of the Administration's Executive Development Program.

Cosmonauts To Get Solar Data From Space Environment Center

Solar forecasters with NOAA will supply Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6 space station with real-time measurements of X-radiation and energetic particles from any solar flares that occur during the Russian space mission.

Should any solar events happen while the cosmonauts are in space, it would represent the first time any Soviet spacemen would have received solar X-ray data during a solar event. Bursts of energy from active sunspot regions pose a hazard to life in space, and information from NOAA's Space Environment Services Center has supported American manned space projects in the past, as well as providing proton information to some Soviet missions.

In mid-June NOAA solar forecasters said, solar activity was low. However, the sun has entered a period of steadily increasing sunspot activity, they said.

The head of the joint NOAA-Air Force solar forecasting facility in Boulder, Colo., Gary Heckman, said the Center focuses on proton and X-ray measurements because "these give us a good idea of the intensity of the solar flare and the degree of hazard to manned space missions."

The NOAA data would be the cosmonauts' first indication that a potentially hazardous solar flare had occurred, according to Heckman.

The solar measurements are made by space-environment sensors aboard NOAA satellites in geostationary orbit—that is, in an orbit that keeps them always about 22,300 miles (36,000 kilometers) above a point on the earth's equator—and beamed directly to an antenna at Boulder.

Scientists at the Boulder facility pass the information to a weather "hot line" linking NOAA's National Meteorological Center near Washington, D. C., with the Soviet Hydrometeorological Service's space environment unit near Moscow.

While some Soviet spacecraft in low polar orbits measure incoming protons from solar flares, their measurements are available only after a short delay. No Soviet satellites provide X-radiation measurements in real time.

Global Weather Experiment Film Available

The largest international scientific experiment in the history of mankind, next year's Global Weather Experiment, is described in a new, 14-minute film just produced by NOAA.

With 140 nations participating, the experiment will use the entire earth as a laboratory to study global climate, collecting oceanic and atmospheric data from thousands of locations. Land stations, ships, aircraft, satellites, balloons, buoys, and radiosondes all will be used in the collection of information for scientific analysis.

The 16-millimeter film uses a unique back-lighted form of animation to depict some of the problems of forecasting the weather, as well as to illustrate the global scope of the experiment and planning for it. It is seen as being particularly valuable in providing educators with information to use in planning related scientific experiments.

Elliot A. Macklow, Chief of NOAA's Motion Picture Service, was the film's executive producer, and contractual facilities of Peter Rosen Productions, New York, were used for production.

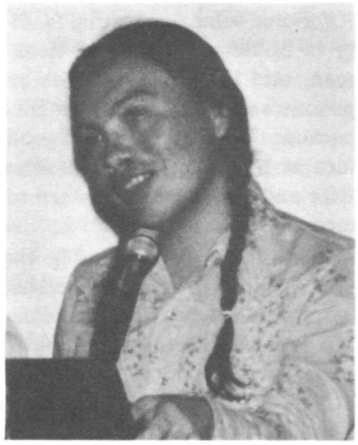
The film is cleared for television, and arrangements may be made for long-term loan, or purchase from a commercial laboratory.

Copies of the film, "The Global Weather Experiment—A Whole Earth View," may be borrowed without charge, postage-paid one way, from Motion Picture Service, NOAA, 12231 Wilkins Ave., Rockville, Md. 20852.

Programs Highlight Native American's Achievements

Native Americans of the United States were recognized at special programs held at NOAA facilities in several locations recently. The programs were part of a series of Awareness Weeks to be celebrated throughout the year. These programs have been initiated in order to help sensitize employees to the contributions, history, and special employment problems of minorities.

The Environmental Data Service sponsored a Native American Heritage Week Program at the Page Complex, May 18, with the cooperation of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Office of Coastal Zone Management. Guest speaker for the occasion was George Tah-bone of the University of Colorado. Tah-bone is a member of the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, a



George Tah-bone

graduate of the University of Colorado with a degree in Political Science, and also a graduate law student at the University of Denver Law School. He is presently with the Native Americans Educational Opportunities Program at UC working in research and program development. He was formerly a member of a law group associated with the Native Americans Rights Fund concerned with Indian advocacy and civil rights. Tah-bone is an expert in energy development in the Four Corners area (an area bounded by Colo., Utah, New Mex., and Ariz.).

A special program recognizing Native Americans was held April 26 at the National Geophysical and Solar Terrestrial Data Center in Boulder, Colo. The featured speaker, Norbert Hill, is a member of the Onieda Nation and Director of American Indian Educational Opportunity Program at the University of Colorado (Boulder). His talk emphasized some of the socio-economic problems facing Indians today. Information films about Indians of yesterday and problems of today were shown in the afternoon. The program was co-sponsored with ERL.

A special program dealing with the history, culture, problems and progress of Native Americans was held April 25th at Gulf Coast Community College Language Arts Auditorium in Panama City, Fla.

Sponsored by the Equal Employment Opportunity Committee of the Southeast Fisheries Center Panama City Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, the program was open to the public and featured a welcome from Eugene L. Nakamura, Laboratory Director, an illustrated talk by Dr. Judy A. Bense, Associate Professor of Archaeology at the University of West Florida, and a presentation by John L. Chaves, a Laguna Pueblo Indian. Chaves is an attorney from Tallahassee who specializes in Native American affairs. Also present was Ms Jan Tuveson, co-director of the Florida Governor's Council on Indian Affairs.

At the Panama City Native Americans program were (from left) Eugene L. Nakamura, John L. Chaves, Jan Tuveson, Wayne H. Poole, Jr. (EEO Committee), Dr. Judy Bense, Celesta M. Busch (EEO Committee) and John H. Finucane (EEO Committee).

Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., Director, Environmental Research Laboratories' Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., and Robert N. Ting, library coordinator at NOAA's Miami Library Center on Virginia Key, inspect a selection of rare scientific books which were recently on display at AOML. Among the collection of books were *Meteorologicorum-1558* by Aristoteles; *Anemographia-1578* by Egnatio Danti, who reformed the Julian calendar and later constructed a meridian inside the Torre de' Veneti in 1580; *Regola General Di Solevare Ogni Fondata-1562* by Niccolo Tartaglia, whose solution of third-degree equations linked his name to the Tartaglia's Triangle; *Hydrostatical Paradoxes Made Out By New Experiments-1666* by Robert Boyle with detailed drawings of his experiments with water; and *Meteorological Observations and Essays-1793* by John Dalton in which was contained his essay on the aurora borealis (northern lights).

NOAA Publications Take Awards

NOAA publications took two prizes in the 1978 Blue Pencil competition sponsored by the National Association of Government Communicators. Second prize in the "Popular Publications" category went to *Watch Upon A Star,* a 20-page, four-color booklet describing the work of NOAA's Space Environment Services Center. The publication was written by Carl A. Posey and designed by J.S. Howse.

Honorable Mention was made of two publications in the Owlie Skywarn series—booklets on severe weather safety for youngsters. Award winners in the category, "Folders and Brochures" were the two-color, 16-page publications, *Hurricane Warning* and *Owlie Skywarn's Lightning Book,* written by Franklyn Branley and designed by Leonard Kessler.

Solar Energy Possibilities Enthuse Sun Day Crowds

Sun Day fell on a Wednesday this year, on May 3rd to be specific, but that minor point did nothing to lessen the enthusiasm of an estimated 15,000 fans of natural energy who thronged the Washington, D. C., Mall to visit exhibits, bask in the sunshine of a perfect spring day, and enjoy music and entertainment. The theme for the day was solar and wind energy and the organizers of Sun Day planned the nationwide event as a means of heightening public interest in the uses of renewable forms of energy to replace dwindling supplies of fossil fuels.

Located near one of the major exhibit tents, a NOAA exhibit prepared by Dr. Lester Machta and Monte Poindexter of the ERL's Air Resources Laboratory with the assistance of Mike Rigney, National Weather Service, and Dan Lufkin, NOAA Headquarters, explained to the visitors just where solar energy all begins. The role of the Space Environment Service Center as a leading institution in the study of the sun itself was detailed in pictures and pamphlets, but the display of instruments used at NWS offices to measure the intensity of solar radiation attracted most of the viewers' interest. Instruments are now installed at 38 locations across the Nation, including sites in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Working from measurements provided by NWS field stations, the Environmental Data Service prepares summaries of solar radiation data which are used by engineers to design the collectors in heating, cooling, and electrical systems powered by energy from the sun.

Although solar energy is free, the equipment needed to collect and store the energy is still expensive, and a well-designed system which takes temperature, wind, solar radiation, cloudiness, and other climatological factors into account is needed if solar energy is to compete with conventional fuels.

The instruments at most NWS stations measure the energy received on a horizontal surface from both the direct beam of sunshine and the sky as a full dome. Because sunlight reflected from clouds can add to the direct sunlight shining on a surface, partly cloudy conditions can actually be better than clear for some applications. The values of radiation and cloudiness recorded by the NWS instruments give the solar engineer the information needed to calcuate the amount of useful heat a collector mounted at any angle would receive from the sun at any time of the year. Matching this heat supply to the demand for space heat or hot water from the building still requires complex computer methods, but with the solar energy input accurately determined, the designer can be confident that the finished design will behave as predicted.

NOAA representatives were active at other locations on Sun Day. As President Carter visited the newly-launched Solar Energy Research Institute in Golden, Colo., to announce a sizable increase in Federal funds for solar energy research and development, many in the crowd of spectators were attracted to a NOAA exhibit of instruments from the radiometry calibration facility operated by the Air Resources Laboratory in Boulder. At Weather Service Offices in many towns, solar information was relayed to callers on the special Sun Day hot lines operated by Sun Day committees.

A young solar enthusiast prepares to sample a solar-cooked hot dog. A four-foot solar reflector concentrated the sun's rays to heat the hot dogs through in about ten minutes.

Lightning: Even More Deadly?

(From p. 1)

tistics is running about 100 a year.

"We studied reports from a number of different agencies and found that none is providing a complete tabulation of lightning fatalities," he continued. "Included in our study were the NOAA National Climatic Center's Storm Data, which includes a month-by-month tabulation of storm-related death's and injuries; statistics from the Lightning Protection Institute, based on newspaper clippings; figures from the Texas State Department of Health; and, lightning fatalities reported by the National Center for Health Statistics.

"By sorting unique events from all of them when possible, by recognizing that other sources of data probably exist, and by making certain assumptions about deaths in lightning caused fires, we arrived at our estimate that the annual toll is probably close to double that reported by the Center for Health Statistics.

"We believe this is important for people to think about," Mogil said "because we're convinced a great many people underestimate lightning's lethal potential and take unnecessary chances. Case histories in Storm Data reveal a great many instances where a few simple precautions would have meant the difference between life and death."

While realizing that Storm Data has its limitations, as do all other sources for lightning casualties, the trio said they regard it as the best data base for national weather hazards, and used it as the prime source for updating lightning deaths and injuries, by states for the period 1968 through 1976.

During this nine-year period, Storm Data reported a national total of 908 lightning deaths and 2,402 injuries. Most of these occurred between June and August, with the maximum number in July.

Florida far outranked all other states with its total of 110 lightning deaths and 295 injuries. Other southern states ranked high as well.

"We also wanted to determine the value of prompt medical attention in saving lives of lightning victims," Mogil continued. "For the nine-year period, we found there were 26 reported incidents in which mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation were credited with saving the lives of lightning victims. Again, because of reporting procedures, we feel this figure is probably an underestimate."

CLARIFICATION

The page-one headline, "No Ill-Effects From Ocean Mining," which appeared in *NOAA News*, June 2, 1978, may be subject to misinterpretation. The effects of ocean mining are still the subject of intensive study by NOAA and others. No definite conclusions have yet been made as a result of these studies.

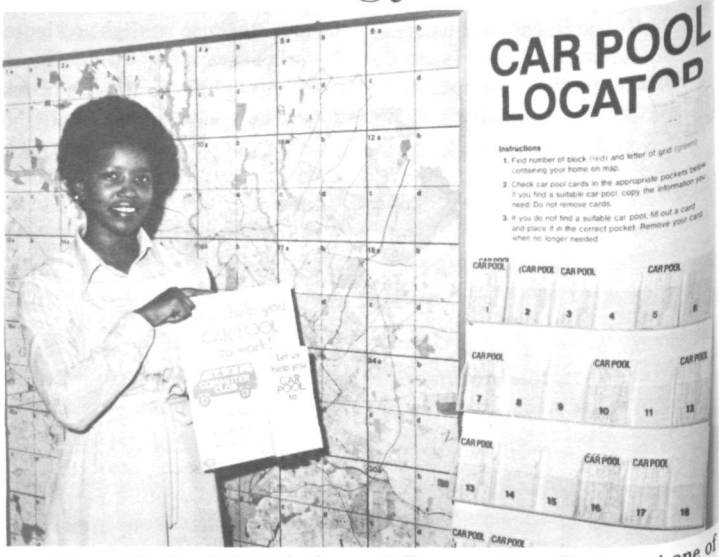
Carpooling Systems Conserve Vital Energy Resources

The 1974 oil embargo had a tremendous impact on the American transportation system. Large "gas guzzling" cars were traded in for the smaller, more economical ones, the national speed limit was reduced to 55 mph, and many limited their travel to necessary trips. Even now, the memory of waiting in long lines for gasoline remains quite vivid in the minds of many people. While the idea of carpooling is certainly not a new one, it became more dominant during such a crucial period.

However, NOAA has actively supported a carpooling program since 1973. NOAA Washington, D.C., area employees have participated in a computerized carpooling system provided by the Metropolitan Council of Governments. Several NOAA field sites also have active carpool programs. Presently, carpool locator boards are in use at several NOAA sites.

The advantages of carpooling are numerous. This voluntary effort helps to relieve traffic, parking, and pollution problems. In addition to conserving dwindling energy resources, this service also helps to reduce the cost to commuters for the increasing price of gasoline. Why wait for another crisis when you can take advantage of this vital service?

For more information, please contact Alberta Butler on 301-443-8105.



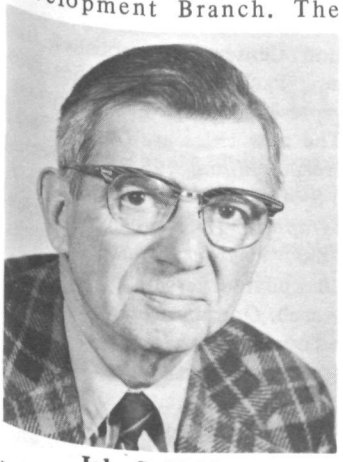
Alberta Butler, NOAA's Carpool Program Coordinator, at one of the locator boards.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
SR-78-18	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	1-Atlanta, Ga. 1-Miami, Fla. 1-San Antonio, Tex.	6/27/78	7/12/78
NCC-78-19	Oceanographer	GS-12	EDS	Camp Springs, Md.	7/03/78	7/18/78
WR-78-20	Electronics Technician (Senior)	GS-10	NWS	Missoula, Mont.	7/03/78	7/18/78
SR-78-20	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Abilene, Tex.	7/05/78	7/19/78
WR-78-21	Electronics Technician (Senior)	GS-10	NWS	Pocatello, Idaho	7/03/78	7/18/78
NWS-78-21	Fiscal Assistant (Part-time)	GS-06	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	6/19/78	7/03/78
NOS-78-21	General Physical Scientist	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	6/12/78	7/03/78
NOS-78-22	Computer Specialist	GS-12	NOS	Rockville, Md.	6/19/78	7/11/78
NOS-78-22	Computer Specialist	GS-12	NOS	Rockville, Md.	6/19/78	7/11/78
NOS-78-23	Computer Specialist	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	6/19/78	7/11/78
NOS-78-24	Surveying Technician	GS-11	NOS	Kansas City, Mo.	6/19/78	7/03/78
NWS-78-25	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	6/19/78	7/03/78
NOS-78-25	Mechanical Engineer	GS-13	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	7/3/78	7/25/78
NWS-78-26	Supervisory Computer Operator	GS-10	NWS	2-Suitland, Md.	6/19/78	7/03/78
NOS-78-26	Electronics Engineer	GS-12	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	7/3/78	7/18/78
CR-78-26	Hydrologist	GS-12	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	7/03/78	7/18/78
NWS-78-27	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	6/19/78	7/11/78
CR-78-27	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Denver, Colo.	7/03/78	7/18/78
CR-78-29	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Dodge City, Kans. Moline, Ill.	7/05/78	7/19/78
CR-78-30	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	7/05/78	7/19/78
ER-78-31	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Wash., D.C.	6/19/78	7/03/78
OM-78-31	Ocean Resources Management Officer	GS-15	EDS	Wash., D.C.	6/19/78	7/11/78
ER-78-32	Supervisory Hydrologist	GS-14	NWS	Cincinnati, Ohio	6/19/78	7/11/78
ER-78-33	Meteorological Technician	GS-7/8/9	NWS	Patuxent River, Md.	6/27/78	7/12/78
ER-78-34	Meteorological Technician	GS-7/8/9/10	NWS	Syracuse, N.Y.	6/27/78	7/12/78
EDS-78-34	Oceanographer	GS-12	EDS	Wash., D.C.	7/03/78	7/18/78
ER-78-35	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	7/03/78	7/19/78
EDS-78-35	Ecologist	GS-13	EDS	Wash., D.C.	7/05/78	7/19/78
ER-78-36	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-13	NWS	Wash., D.C.	7/03/78	7/18/78
ER-78-37	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-13	NWS	Boston, Mass.	7/03/78	7/18/78
ER-78-38	Meteorological Technician	GS-7/8/9/10	NWS	Concord, N.H.	7/05/78	7/19/78
ER-78-39	Meteorological Technician	GS-8	NWS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7/05/78	7/19/78
ERL-78-81	Meteorologist	GS-12	ERL	Philadelphia, Pa.	7/05/78	7/19/78
ERL-78-142	Biologist	GS-07	ERL	Juneau, Alaska	6/27/78	7/12/78

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

John P. Webber, formerly Special Assistant to the Director of EDS' Environmental Science Information Center, has been named Chief of the Library and Information Services Division's new Information Resources Development Branch. The



John P. Webber

branch provides publications needed by NOAA managers and scientists and organizes them for effective retrieval. Webber has held leading library positions in NOAA and its predecessor agencies for a number of years.

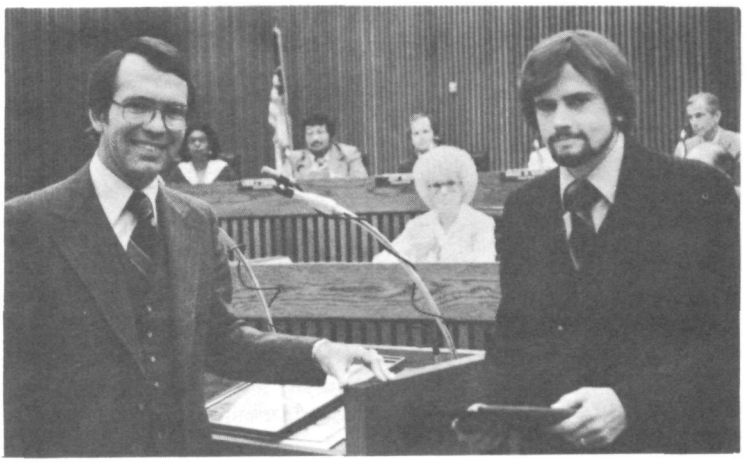
Capt. James S. Midgley has been named Commanding Officer of the NOAA Ship Mt Mitchell. Capt. Midgley has been with the NOAA Corps since 1959, serving at the NOAA Magnetic Observatory and the Tsunami Warning Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, the Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash., the Office of Fleet Operations at NOS Headquarters, and aboard the ships Pathfinder, Explorer, and Hilgard and Wainwright. The Mt Mitchell is currently involved in ocean dumping investigations in the Atlantic.

Clarence B. H. Lee is the new Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Forecast Office in Honolulu, Hawaii. Lee joined the National Weather Service at Honolulu in 1959. He served for a year at Wake Island before returning to Honolulu where he became Principal Assistant before his assignment as MIC.

Dr. Robert Molinari, an oceanographer with the Physical Oceanography Laboratory at ERL's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., has been appointed to a three-man committee on data management for the First GARP Global Experiment's Atlantic Panel. The appointment was announced at a recent meeting in Paris, France.

Donald Olson, the National Weather Service's Port Meteorological Officer in Seattle, Wash., has received a letter of appreciation for his efforts in helping to promote the international Automated Mutual-assistance Vessel Rescue (AMVER) system. The positions of participating ships at sea are supplied a computer maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard. A computer search can quickly pinpoint the location of a ship in distress and nearby vessels which might provide assistance under the AMVER system.

May 16 was Alan Moller Day in Fort Worth, Tex. Moller, a Disaster Preparedness Meteorologist at the Fort Worth Weather Service Forecast Office was cited for his activities in recruiting severe weather spotters in the area. Moller has trained amateur radio tornado spotters to recognize and understand the structure and life cycle of tornadoes and the thunderstorms that produce them. His training has added to the expertise of more than 400 spotters in the Fort Worth area who report severe weather to the National Weather Service, Civil Defense, and news media. This is in addition to the more than 2,000 spotters Moller has trained throughout the rest of North Texas, as part of his tornado preparedness activities.



Fort Worth, Tex., Mayor Hugh Parmer (left) congratulates Disaster Preparedness Meteorologist Alan Moller.

Joseph Pileggi, Staff Assistant in the Office of the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, recently received a 40-year length of service award from NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank. Pileggi started his Federal career in 1937 in New York City with the Bureau of Fisheries.

OBITUARY

Capt. Karl B. Jeffers

Capt. Karl B. Jeffers, NOAA (Ret.), died June 11. He served nearly 33 years in the Coast and Geodetic Survey (predecessor of the National Ocean Survey) before retirement. He saw duty in the Philippine Islands, Alaska, and both coasts of the United States. He served aboard nine hydrographic ships—Hydrographer, Mt Mitchell, Oceanographer, Fathomer, Surveyor, Patton, Explorer, and Lester Jones—and worked with several geodesy survey parties. Captain Jeffers is survived by his wife, Harriet, of Fairfax, Va.; two sons, Stanley K. and K. William (a Captain in the NOAA Corps); a daughter, Margaret Smiley; and thirteen grandchildren.

Site Named for NOAA Golf Tourney

The 1978 NOAA golf tournament, sponsored each year by the National Weather Service Southern Region, will be held this year at the Olympia Spa and Country Club in Dothan, Ala. on October 12-14.

This tournament has grown steadily since the first outing in 1971. The 1977 tournament, won by Bob Pritchard from Montgomery, Ala., had close to 100 participating golfers from NOAA.

All NOAA golfers are invited to participate with recognition being given to both high and low handicap divisions. There are also participating events for wives and NOAA women golfers.

Details and entry information will be furnished at a later date.

New Toastmasters

NMFS employees have organized the Penthouse Toastmasters Club. The Club meets 11:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. every other Wednesday (pay-check week) in the Page 1 Penthouse or Room 401 in Page 2. Check the bulletin boards for meeting place. Visitors and guests are welcome. For information call Joseph Pileggi, President, 634-7270.

FROM THE GALLEY

THREE-BEAN TUNA SALAD

1 can (12½ to 13 ounces) or 2 cans (6½ or 7 ounces each) tuna*

¾ cup vinegar

1/3 cup sugar

1/3 cup salad oil

1 tablespoon soy sauce
¾ teaspoon celery salt

¼ teaspoon dry mustard

2 dashes liquid hot pepper sauce

1 can (1 pound) cut green beans, drained

1 can (1pound) kidney beans, drained

1 medium onion, cut into thin slices

1 can (8 ounces) water chestnuts, drained and sliced

1 package (10 ounces) baby lima beans, cooked and cooled

1 cup diagonally sliced celery

¾ cup thinly sliced carrots

Drain tuna; carefully break into bite-size chunks. Cover and refrigerate. Combine and mix vinegar, sugar, oil, soy sauce, celery salt, mustard, and liquid hot pepper sauce. Add vegetables; mix and cover. Chill 2 to 3 hours. Add tuna to vegetables just before serving, mixing carefully. Spoon into large or individual salad bowls. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

* If desired, 1 can (16 ounces) salmon may be substituted for tuna.

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 flounder and cod fillets along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole bluefish and fresh croaker in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh small shrimp and fresh speckled trout fillets in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fresh Lake Superior whitefish and frozen smelt in the Midwest; fresh true cod fillets and canned pink salmon in the Northwest; and frozen fish sticks and canned tuna in the Southwest.

Survey Underway On Niagara River And Lake Erie

A 4-month hydrographic survey of Lake Erie and the Niagara River is underway by the National Ocean Survey.

The survey will contribute to a new data base for the maintenance of existing nautical charts and construction of new charts. Information also will be used to publish a new international chart of the east end of Lake Erie.

The survey, which began last month, is being made by NOAA's hydrographic Launch 1012 with a complement of four. The launch is homeported at NOAA's Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va., and is commanded by Lt. Kathryn A. Andreen, a four year veteran of the NOAA Corps.

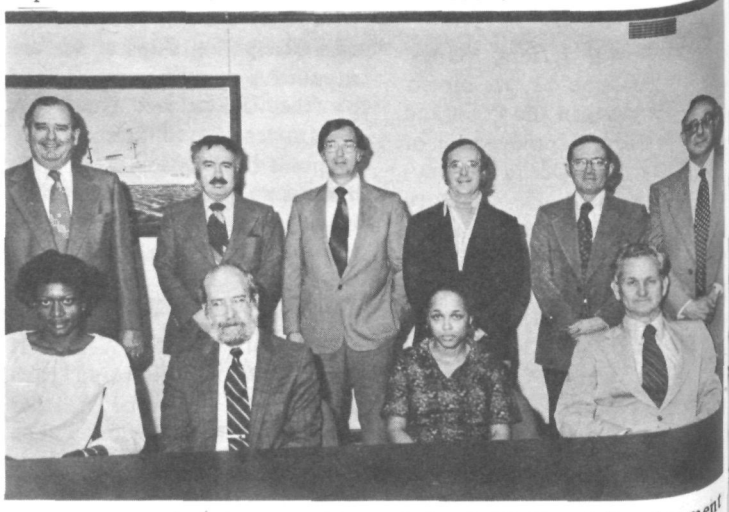
Launch 1012 is a high-speed, automated hydrographic survey launch that uses Raydist or Del Norte for horizontal positioning to provide navigation information through a controller to a computer. The controller provides a remote left-right indicator which is used by the helmsman to keep the launch on the proper course. A digital fathometer, also connected to the controller, is used to provide depth information.

Five New Topics On 'Search' List At EDS Center

The Library and Information Services Division (LISD) of EDS' Environmental Science Information Center has published five new Packaged On-line Searches representing high interest topics. The new titles are *Ozone*, 78-1; *Marine Mining*, 78-2; *Tsunamis*, 78-4; and *Oceanic Bibliographies*, 78-5. Packaged Search 78-3, *Weather Modification*, is an updated version of an earlier search. *Oceanic Bibliographies* is a new departure for LISD. Rather than providing references on a single topic, this search lists all bibliographies cited in *Oceanic Abstracts* from 1964 to the present. It is indexed in-depth and bibliographies on specific subjects can be readily identified.

Other topics available include *The Coastal Zone*, *Marine Corrosion*, and *Oil Spills–Cleaning Up*. Custom searches to meet individual requirements are also executed in response to user requests at no charge to NOAA employees.

Packaged Searches are available on request from LISD, D822, NOAA, WSC 4, 6009 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 or by calling (301) 443-8330.



Attending the plenary session of the R&D Equal Employment Opportunity Committee on May 3 were (seated from left) Joyce Kinnard, Vice Chairperson Charles Miller, Noreen Prather, Otis Cason, (standing from left) Lew Bird, Chairperson Dr. Jack Shuman, Dr. Edward Epstein, Dr. Wayne McGovern, Dr. Ferris Webster, and Leo Craig.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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