NOAA NEWS 8/11

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 16 AUGUST 11, 1978

New Institute To Aid Severe Storm Research

A cooperative institute linking the University of Oklahoma and NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories has been established at the university campus in Norman, Okla., according to Dr. Paul F. Sharp, President of the University, and Richard A. Frank, NOAA Administrator.

The newly created Cooperative Institute for Mesoscale Meteorological Studies (CIMMS) will promote research on mesoscale atmospheric systems associated with a wide variety of severe environmental storms, short-range weather prediction problems, and meteorological phenomena of the Great Plains.

The Institute's activities will complement research efforts at NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory at Norman and other NOAA laboratories and the university. Scientists from institutions throughout the world will be named visiting fellows at the Institute, collaborating with scientists from the University of Oklahoma and the National Severe Storms Laboratory.

For the next several years, the Institute will study how convective storms evolve from their mesoscale environment; test the ability of new direct and remote

(Continued on p. 2)

ENTERPRISING

The Environmental Research Laboratories have not only met, but also exceeded their assigned Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) procurement goal for FY 78. The cumulative report through June shows an MBE award total of $604,719, or 120% of the ERL goal of $500,000. This is the first NOAA activity to do so.

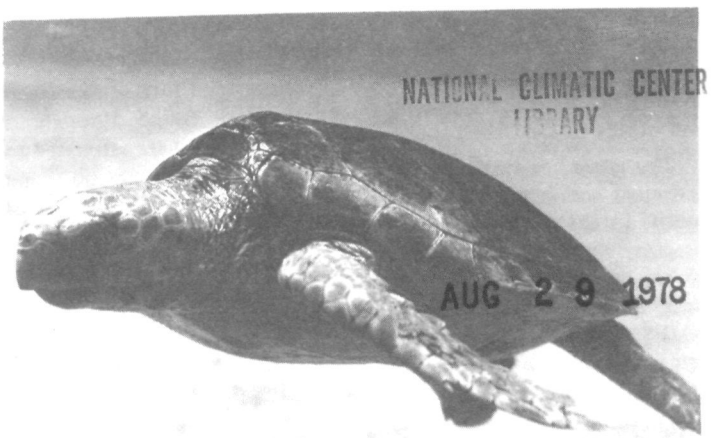
Program Under Endangered Species Act

Sea Turtles Will Be Protected

A comprehensive program under the Endangered Species Act to prevent the extinction of the oceans' largest turtles—some weighing over a thousand pounds—was unveiled recently by NOAA and the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

The program, announced by Richard A. Frank, Administrator of NOAA, will protect green, olive (Pacific) ridley, and loggerhead turtles by largely banning the intentional killing of these animals, prohibiting trade in turtle meat and products, and preserving habitat.

In recent years, dangerous declines in the numbers of sea turtles have resulted from destruction of habitats and commercial exploitation of the animals. "Condominium and apartment construction, opening up of new beaches for recreation, and other human activities have destroyed or put pressures on the traditional turtle nesting areas," Frank said. "Moreover, turtle meat is often considered a delicacy, as are turtle eggs, and products made from shell and hides have been in great demand. The survival of sea turtles depends upon lessening these pressures." In addition, Frank noted that turtles are taken incidentally in U.S. commercial fishing operations, particularly the Gulf and South Atlantic shrimp industry.



Loggerhead Turtle is among protected sea turtles.

Frank stated that the new program will provide needed protection for the three species of sea turtles, "permitting them to survive and recover in the future."

The effect of the action is to prohibit trade in and the intentional taking of the three species of sea turtles, except for

(Continued on p. 2)

Crop-Drought Relationship Subject of NOAA Study

NOAA scientists are helping agriculture experts in Nebraska study crops' resistance to drought.

The Nebraska study is part of an effort that will eventually take the NOAA researchers all over the Great Plains, from Southern Texas to Montana, says Dr. Bradford R. Bean of NOAA's Office of Weather Modification.

From the instrumented aircraft, Aeolus, the scientific group will measure evaporation rates over different crops to help agriculture experiment station experts calibrate their evaporation measuring instruments.

For the Nebraska research, scheduled the last two weeks in July and part of September, the NOAA researchers are working with Dr. Norman J. Rosenberg of the University of Nebraska agricultural engineering department.

Evaporation and transpiration—loss of moisture through a plant's "exhalations"—are major stresses on crops during their maturing stage, says Bean. "Just when a crop needs water most to mature, it is August, and hot and dry." The Great Plains Council, a conglomerate of agriculture experi-

(Continued on p. 2)

Infrared Sensing Device Might Aid In Forest Fires

An infrared sensing device which can "see" fire even through the thickest of smoke will be tested late this summer aboard a high-flying research aircraft to determine its application to the fighting of destructive forest fires.

The instrument, a scanning radiometer, senses heat radiated from the earth's surface, differentiating between hot spots such as incipient forest fires and the cooler background of fields, trees, and shrubs.

Dr. Peter M. Kuhn, a meteorologist with NOAA's

(Continued on p.2)

Turtles (From p. 1)

scientific research, public display, and the limited subsistence take in the Trust Territory. While some incidental taking of the sea turtles may continue in fishing operations, such operations are to be strictly regulated to preserve the species. Commercial interests that will be affected by the regulation include leather goods, food, cosmetics, curio and jewelry concerns. A one-year grace period will be allowed for interstate commerce to enable dealers, shopkeepers and others to clear their shelves.

The green sea turtle, perhaps the most commercially valuable reptile in the world, is found in numerous areas around the globe, but has suffered a sharp drop in numbers. For example, NMFS scientists believe that the once abundant Florida population has now declined to less than 100 mature adults. The total world population of green sea turtles is believed to be no more than 600,000 adults.

Olive ridley turtles, which are not known to nest in the continental U.S., have been taken commercially at the rate of between 500,000 to 1,000,000 annually since the 1960's. In one area of Mexico, females were reportedly taken last year from a population estimated to be 150,000. Scientists say that the stocks are beginning to show stress, and that if the take continues at the present rate, stocks may be beyond recovery in as few as eight years. The olive ridley is hunted primarily for turtle leather.

Loggerhead turtles, like green turtles, are found throughout the world. They are estimated to number between 25,000 and 50,000 in the U.S., but are not now in immediate danger of extinction. They are exploited for their meat, for soup, and for other products.

Three other species of sea turtles, the Atlantic ridley, leatherback, and hawksbill, are already listed as endangered.

The Department of Commerce has jurisdiction over sea turtles from the edge of the water seaward and the Department of the Interior has jurisdiction on land.

CIMMS (From p. 1)

sensing systems, including satellites, to produce reliable and timely measurements of mesoscale and convective storm potential and evolution; and, support the development and testing of regional and smaller-scale numerical simulation models which will contribute to the understanding and prediction of severe storms.

In pursuing these efforts, the Institute will address the broader and more long-range questions of the economic and social consequences of severe storms and the potential control of these effects.

Dr. Rex Inman, chairman of the meteorology department at the University of Oklahoma, has been named interim director of CIMMS for a period of two years. Before joining the faculty at the university, Inman was a research meteorologist with NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman.

Fires (From p. 1)

Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., believes the instrument could become an important tool for fire-bosses directing counterattacks against forest fires.

In this summer's tests, Kuhn and personnel from NOAA's National Weather Service fire-weather forecasting unit in Salt Lake City will use the radiometer to look for forest fire hot spots and potential fire pockets in five western states: Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, and California. The instrument will be flown aboard NASA research aircraft from Ames research center in Mountain View, Calif.

"The most important advantage of the system," Kuhn said, "is the rapid determination of active fire regions, badly obscured by dense smoke, that otherwise would go undetected."

Crops (From p. 1)

ment stations, plans a joint study of evaporation from crops. But they need a way to intercompare their instruments, so that results from different stations will be consistent. This is where Bean and his colleagues, Richard Gilmer and Raymond McGavin, come in. Flying over the fields of Nebraska, the NOAA group will make evaporation measurements to compare with ground-based measurements made by the University of Nebraska researchers.

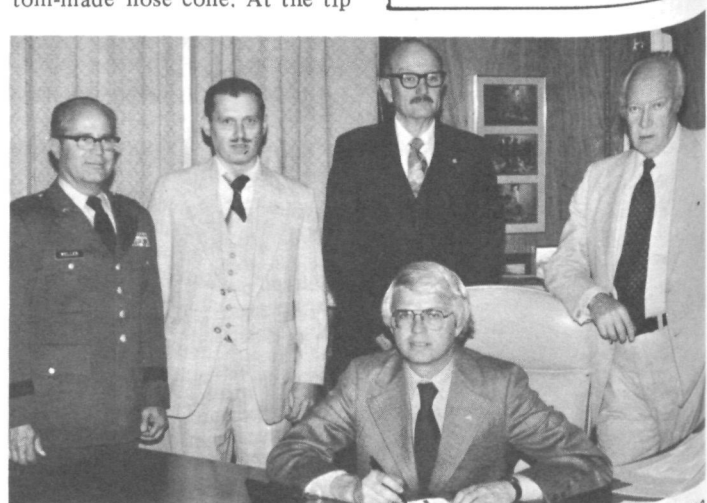
The agricultural experiment stations use a device called a lysimeter, a type of scale that is set into a field, beneath a section of the crop-bearing soil that is about 10 feet (3 meters) square and five feet (1.5 meters) deep. The technique consists, basically, of measuring evaporation rates by weighing the soil over a period of time. A weight loss would be attributed to loss of moisture by evaporation or transpiration.

Aeolus, a twin-engine Aero Commander that researchers in another of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories, the Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, use for pollution studies, was fitted for this summer's work with a custom-made nose cone. At the tip of the cone are instruments to measure horizontal and vertical winds, humidity, pressure, and temperature. The purpose of the nose cone, says Bean, is to put the instruments out beyond the pressure wave that builds up in front of a moving airplane. With the instruments on Aeolus, he adds, the NOAA scientists can obtain a direct measurement of evaporation.

The NOAA researchers also hope to learn something for their own weather modification research. A major project that NOAA plans, called PACE (for Precipitation Augmentation for Crops Experiment) will determine whether cloud seeding can be used to increase the rainfall available to America's corn and soybean belt. Among the things scientists need for such an experiment is basic information on evaporation and humidity transport in the air as well as from crops.

TAX NOTE

Employees who are subject to city tax withholdings for the city of New York may notice a minor change in their city tax for salary checks dated on or after August 2[illegible] 1978.



Colorado Governor Richard D. Lamm, seated, proclaimed June 4-10, 1978, "Colorado Flash Flood Awareness Week." This special week was highlighted by a two-day NWS-sponsored conference in Denver attended by Federal, State and Local officials and representatives of the media. Shown with Governor Lamm are: (standing left to right) General William D. Weller, Adjutant General Colorado; Maurice E. Pautz, Principal Assistant, WSFO Denver; Ellis B. Burton, Meteorologist in Charge, WSFO Denver; Stephen L.R. McNichols, Regional Department of Commerce Secretarial Representative.

GOES Satellite Could Monitor Rainfall

National weather centers around the world could monitor rainfall over agricultural areas, detect potential flash-flood situations, and predict rainfall from hurricanes while the big storms were still at sea, once a technique being developed by NOAA is perfected, automated, and put into operational form.

Dr. William L. Woodley and Cecilia Griffith of the National Hurricane and Experimental Meteorology Laboratory at Coral Gables, Fla., are using imagery from earth-orbiting satellites to estimate rainfall from convective (vertically developed) clouds. They see this as a possible method of monitoring rainfall as it happens around the world.

One of the major advantages in using satellites for rainfall observation is their ability to constantly monitor weather events over remote watersheds where there are no raingages or observers. For atmospheric researchers, the technique holds promise for monitoring the movement and distribution of precipitation over the planet's entire surface, providing scientists their first comprehensive look at global rainfall as it occurs.

The experimental method being developed by Woodley, Griffith, and co-workers John Augustine and Joseph Griffin, and several universities, was adapted from a similar technique they developed to estimate rainfall from convective weather systems in the tropics. That method was applied successfully during cloud-seeding experiments in southern Florida.

Their technique also permits them to tell the difference between young, rain-producing clouds and dying, rainless systems, both of which appear in bright shades on images from the satellites.

A somewhat similar method already entered quasi-operational use in NOAA's National Weather Service, where flood forecasters apply it to predicting the flooding potential of approaching hurricanes and large thunderstorms. This technique was developed by Dr. Roderick A. Scofield and Vincent Oliver of National Environmental Satellite Service.

Woodley and Griffith also have begun work to apply the technique in a real-time warning mode to the problem of detecting potential flash flood situations. Since most destructive flash floods are generated over a period of a few hours, often in remote areas, in rough terrain, NOAA's geostationary satellites are the best way to detect them, the scientists report.

Cooperative Oceanographic Experiment

U.S. And Soviet Union Study Eddies

The National Weather Service has been assisting scientists participating in the joint United States/Soviet Union POLYMODE experiment since July 1977. POLYMODE is an oceanographic experiment designed to study medium-sized or mesoscale eddies about 200 kilometers (120 miles) in diameter in the upper ocean.

The area of study lies 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) east of Florida in a six-degree quadrangle centered near 30 degrees north latitude and 70 degrees west longitude. The field work involving XBT data ended in June. Data analysis will continue. The experiment emphasizes mapping oceanic flow patterns to produce synoptic oceanographic maps in a manner similar to that of producing synoptic weather maps. Synoptic maps of large subsurface ocean areas are virtually impossible to produce and repeated observations are required, even for small regions, to describe adequately the changes in ocean conditions. Therefore, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. are pooling resources in POLYMODE to map and study the mid-oceanic mesoscale eddies over several years.

During POLYMODE, more than 4,000 expendable bathythermographs (XBT's) were used to measure temperature at increasing depths down to 700 meters (about 2,300 feet). This data was radioed to the National Meteorological Center (NMC) at Suitland, Md. The data was immediately sent from NMC to the U.S. POLYMODE Coordination Office at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for further distribution to scientists throughout the United States and to Russia. The oceanographic unit at NMC is preparing special ocean-temperature maps for the POLYMODE region using the XBT data. These analyses are transmitted twice a week via radio-facsimile to the Soviet and U.S. ships in the POLYMODE region and mailed to other users on shore.

As of June 30 NMC had received 3,063 XBT reports from the POLYMODE participants.

The National Weather Service is issuing periodic reports on the project, the third of which was released on February 15. Copies may be obtained from the Oceanographic Services Branch, W161, NWS Headquarters (301) 427-7278.

Desalination Technician Program Made Possible by NOAA Sea Grant

Desalination technicians—people who make fresh water out of salt—will be trained in the Nation's first academic program for this occupation in a Commerce Department supported course of study at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Removing the salt from seawater to make it fit for human consumption is becoming increasingly important in the Middle East and other arid areas. The Fairleigh Dickinson project, made possible by a $52,000 Sea Grant from NOAA, will provide U.S. desalting equipment firms with trained personnel so they may obtain a larger share of the world market. The University is providing an additional $26,983 to the project.

The New Jersey institution is seeking candidates for the project. Students selected will receive training in the installation, use, and maintenance of desalination systems. A new curriculum being developed will offer a B.S. in Environmental Science, with specialization in desalination, to successful candidates. The first two years of course work will emphasize basic mathematics, science, and engineering, and the last two years will contain courses in desalination technology as well as a senior project. The program emphasizes applied technology rather than theory or research. Some of the course work will take place at Fairleigh Dickinson's St. Croix Laboratory in the Virgin Islands. Desalination equipment has been installed there through a grant from the Department of the Interior's Office of Water Research and Technology.

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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.

Norma V. Reyes, Editor

Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

Bronze Medals Awarded

Department of Commerce Bronze Medals were awarded to fourteen NOAA employees during the first six months of 1978. Bronze Medals are awarded for extremely competent performance of official duties in the Department over a long period of time. The NOAA employees distinguishing themselves are, in order of receipt:

January: Irving C. Glass, NOS; Cdr. Karl W. Kieninger, NMFS.

March: David L. Brannon, NOS; Robert J. Haynes, NOS; Betty A. Howard, NESS; Gordon D. Kilday, NWS; John A. Peters, NMFS; Lawrence W. Schemery, NOS, George H. Webb, Jr., NWS.

April: Clayton K. Call, NWS; William B. Keating, NWS.

June: Albert T. Bertram, NWS; Turner J. Lloyd, AOD/ADMIN; Clarence Trammell, AOD/ADMIN.

Clayton K. Call (center) receives Bronze Medal from Hazen H. Bedke, Director, NWS, Western Region, as Mrs. Call stands by his side.

Betty A. Howard, NESS Office of System Engineering, receives her Bronze Medal from David S. Johnson, NESS Director, as husband, Don (right), looks on.

Chief Boatswain Robert J. "Pappy" Haynes of the NOAA Ship Whiting is congratulated on receiving his Bronze Medal by R. Adm. Robert C. Munson (in uniform) as the Haynes family watches.

Dr. James Wait Honored By International Group

Dr. James R. Wait of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo. has been awarded the Balth Van der Pol gold medal at the 19th General Assembly of the International Union of Radio Science (URSI) in Helsinki, Finland, on August 2nd.

The medal, created in honor of the late Dutch radio scientist, is presented every three years for outstanding contributions in the field of radio science during the six-year period preceding the current general assembly.

Dr. Wait, a Fellow of the Cooperative Institute for Research in the Environmental Sciences, is also a professor adjoint of electrical engineering at the University of Colorado, and a consultant to the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences in Boulder. Internationally recognized as a leader in theoretical studies of electromagnetic wave propagation in the earth and atmosphere, he has authored three books and has been the editor and contributor to several others as well as several hundred scientific papers. He is also a member of the National Academy of Engineering.

Although his work is termed theoretical, Dr. Wait's research has had many practical applications. His studies of wave propagation in the solid earth are widely cited in investigations and applications of electromagnetic methods of geophysical surveying, and his wave-guide theory is basic to understanding radio wave propagation in the upper atmosphere. Currently, he is working on an important and difficult problem of humane concern: the development of techniques for locating trapped miners when disasters occur. Some of these techniques are now being implemented by industry.

Dr. James R. Wait

NWS Reaches Out

National Weather Service is participating in two programs aimed at matching Hispanic Americans with Federal job vacancies. According to Vick Ordaz, NWS Hispanic Program Coordinator, he will be sending all NWS vacancy announcements to Professional Search System, sponsored by SER-Jobs for Progress, and to IMAGE Outreach Program. Both programs provide computerized search and referral systems. Vacancy announcements are matched with resumes collected nationwide for their job skills banks. Once a match is made, they notify the personnel office listed on the vacancy announcement. It is then up to the hiring official to contact the candidates.

Together, SER and IMAGE have more than 200 chapters in the United States and Puerto Rico. Applications for both the public and private sectors are serviced by their programs.

Peter J. Giovanninni, Director of Professional Search System of SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc.; Vick Ordaz, NWS Hispanic Program Coordinator, and Daliza Salas, Director of the IMAGE Outreach Service, will cooperate in recruiting Hispanics for NWS.

NOAA Employee Selected For Executive Program

Dr. Andrew Robertson, head of the Chemistry and Biology Group at NOAA's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratories is participating in the fourth Federal Executive Development Program sponsored by the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Robertson is one of 39 Federal career managers from 18 agencies who were selected by a blue ribbon panel for the program which began officially on August 7, with a week-long orientation program in Washington, D.C.

The program is directed to managers in grade GS-15 or equivalent who have demonstrated high promise for assuming executive responsibilities. The two-year part-time program includes formal training in the seven-week Senior Executive Education Program at the Federal Executive Institute, Charlottesville, Va.; a series of intensive developmental executive assignments; and special seminars or meetings on pertinent current issues and topics.

Lake Chart, Marine Related Publications Available

The first U.S. metric chart of Lake Ontario is now available to mariners. Compiled by the Canadian Hydrographic Service and printed by NOAA's National Ocean Survey, the new chart is the result of a cooperative effort between NOS and Canadian charting authorities to standardize nautical information.

The new chart of Lake Ontario includes the use of new colors, and is constructed on the Mercator projection.

Copies of the Lake Ontario chart–Number 14800–are $3.25 each, and can be ordered from National Ocean Survey, NOAA, Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, MD 20840. A check or money order made out to Department of Commerce/NOS, should accompany order.

Project COAST, a University of Delaware program partially sponsored by the Delaware Sea Grant Program and NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management, has announced the availability of four publications about marine environmental studies. They are *A List of Books on the Marine Environment for Children and for Young People; A Catalog of Curriculum Materials for Marine Environment Study; Audio-Visual Aids, Games, and Art for Marine Environment Studies;* and *An Annotated Bibliography of Periodical Sources for Marine Environment Studies.* Teachers and other interested parties are invited to request copies of these publications from Project COAST, 310 Willard Hall Education Building, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, 19711.

Official Personnel Folders To Be Converted To Microfiche

In mid-August the NOAA Personnel Division will receive two microfiche camera-processors along with other peripheral equipment to be used in a pilot project to convert Official Personnel Folders (OPF's) to microfiche. The miniaturized OPF's will become the active records while the original paper records will be stored. Since the pilot project will be confined to the Washington area at present, updated paper OPF's can be retrieved from storage and when necessary, sent to offices not using microfiche records (e.g. NOAA field offices, other agencies, Federal Records Center, etc.).

The Civil Service Commission (CSC) has been briefed on the planned system and will take an active interest in its operation under the aegis of an interagency group composed of representatives from records management and personnel disciplines from several agencies including NOAA. The purpose of the group is to study the feasibility of converting all civilian personnel files to microfiche and, if their recommendation is positive, to develop uniform guidelines and standards for "micro-OPF's." While the military services have all begun to miniaturize their service records, the NOAA project will be the first effort to convert civilian personnel records which has been sanctioned by the CSC.

In addition to the savings in office space which will accrue, it is expected that there will be a substantial cost savings realized within two years. Intangible benefits include increased file security and elimination of delays in processing caused by out-of-file records.

Employees wishing to see their records should continue to make arrangements with their servicing personnel office where duplicate files will be maintained. Microfiche readers will be available for their use.

Blood Donors Needed

The American Red Cross is in urgent need of replenishing its low blood supply. The summer months create an especially critical need for blood donors since most people increase their travel and outdoor activities. Anyone may be eligible to give blood if they are in good health, weigh at least 110 lbs. and are between the ages of 18 and 66.

The actual donation only takes about 8-10 minutes but additional time is needed for registration, medical history, and, of course, to partake of the refreshments.

In an effort to do their part, NOAA employees who can give blood are encouraged to do so. Encourage a co-worker to come

(Continued on p. 7)

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

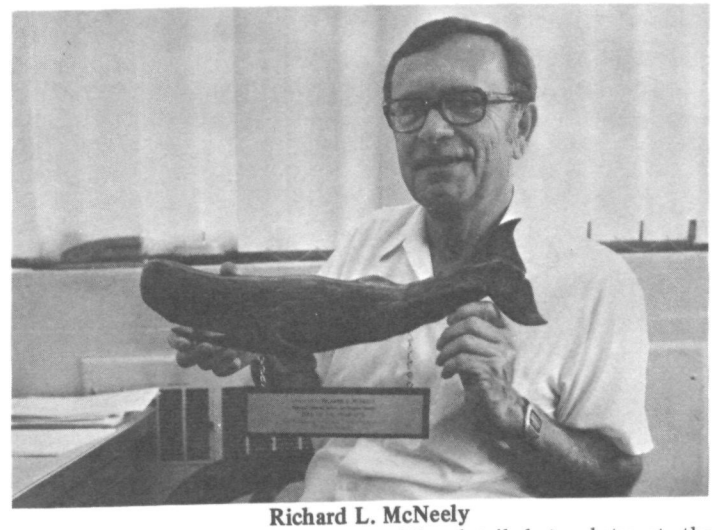
Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Dates
NESS 78-13	Computer Specialist	GS-12	NESS	Suitland, Md.	8/14/78	8/28/78
NESS 78-14	Supervisory Electronics Technician	GS-12	NESS	Wallops Island, Va.	8/14/78	9/05/78
NER 78-14	Fishery Biologist (Research)	GS-12	NMFS	Woods Hole, Mass.	8/14/78	8/28/78
NESS 78-15	Physical Scientist	GS-14	NESS	Suitland, Md.	8/14/78	9/05/78
NER 78-15	Operations Research Analyst	GS-12	NMFS	Woods Hole, Mass.	8/14/78	8/28/78
AR 78-17	Meteorological Technician	GS-09	NWS	Barter Island, Alaska	8/08/78	8/22/78
NASO 78-25	Contract Specialist	GS-11/12	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	8/14/78	9/05/78
SER 78-26	Supervisory Research Food Technologist	GS-13	NMFS	Charleston, S.C.	8/15/78	8/29/78
78-27	Fishery Biologist (Research)	GS-11/12	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	8/15/78	8/29/78
WR 78-32	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-11	NWS	Palmdale, Calif.	8/14/78	8/28/78
CR 78-32	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Casper, Wyoming & Ft. Wayne, Ind.	8/08/78	8/22/78
WR 78-33	Meteorological Technician	GS-09	NWS	Salt Lake, Utah	8/15/78	8/29/78
NWS 78-33	EEO Coordinator	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8/08/78	8/29/78
CR 78-33	Supervisory Electronics Technician	GS-12	NWS	Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kansas Milwaukee, Wis.; and Sioux Falls, S.D.	8/08/78	8/22/78
CR 78-35	Meteorological Technician	GS-11	NWS	Detroit, Michigan	8/08/78	8/22/78
NWS 78-36	Meteorological Technician	GS-6/7/8	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	8/07/78	8/21/78
NWS 78-38	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8/08/78	8/22/78
NWS 78-39	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Owings Mill, Md.	8/07/78	8/28/78
NWS 78-42	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	8/08/78	8/29/78
OCZM 78-42	Regional Manager–Pacific Region	GS-14	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	8/08/78	8/29/78
OCZM 78-43	Regional Manager–South Atlantic Region	GS-13	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	8/08/78	8/29/78
NWS 78-43	Computer Specialist	GS-12	NWS	Suitland, Md.	8/08/78	8/22/78
NWS 78-44	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8/14/78	9/05/78
ER 78-44	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	New York, N.Y.	8/08/78	8/22/78
OCZM 78-45	Financial Analyst	GS-13	OCZM	Washington, D.C.	8/15/78	9/06/78
NWS 78-45	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	8/14/78	8/28/78
ER 78-45	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	8/15/78	8/29/78
HQS 78-54	Classification & Wage Specialist	GS-15	HQS	Rockville, Md.	8/07/78	8/28/78
ERL 78-122	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-14	ERL	Coral Gables, Fla.	8/08/78	8/22/78
ERL 78-216	Supervisory Computer Systems Analyst	GS-12	ERL	Research Triangle Park, N. Carolina	8/07/78	8/21/78

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

James C. Elliott, Public Affairs Officer with the National Sea Grant Program, was honored by the Aviation Space Writers' Association recently with an Award for the book, *Private Pilot's Handbook of Navigation*. Elliott, a former jet fighter pilot with the U.S. Air Force, was co-author of the book along with Gene Guerny.

Raymond H. Carstens, Deputy Chief, Marine Surveys Division, Office of Marine Surveys and Maps, National Ocean Survey, has been awarded the Colbert Medal for his work in 1977. The Colbert Medal, named in memory of Rear Adm. Leo O. Colbert, former Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is offered as an annual award to a member of the U.S. National Ocean Survey, officer or civilian, active or retired, for the most outstanding contribution to military engineering through achievement in design, construction, administration, research, or development. Carstens joined the Coast and Geodetic Survey (now the National Ocean Survey) in 1931.

Richard L. McNeely of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Wash., was recently designated Man of the Year by the American Cetacean Society at its twenty-third annual dinner in Los Angeles. The Society is concerned with conservation and education in the marine environment, particularly with whales, including dolphins and porpoises. The award was conferred on McNeely for his pioneering work in modifying purse seines and boat tactics which sharply reduced the incidental kill of porpoises accompanying yellowfin tuna on the fishing grounds in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. He conducted most of the research that resulted in the modifications while detailed to duty at the NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif.



Richard L. McNeely

John T. Curran, Principal Assistant at WSFO, Topeka, Kans., since 1975, has been appointed Meteorologist-in-Charge of WSFO, Indianapolis, Ind. Curran began his weather career in Omaha, Neb., in 1961. He has since served in Kansas City, Kans; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Omaha, and Topeka. A meteorology graduate of Florida State University, he attended graduate school in 1974 at the University of Wisconsin on a NWS scholarship.

The annual NOAA Corps Personnel Seminar was held recently in Rockville, Md. Among those attending were: (front row, l to r) Cdr. Richard J. Derycke, Ltjg. Michael F. Henderson, Lt. Evelyn J. Fields, Capt. Charles A. Burroughs, Lcdr. George W. Jamerson; (second row, l to r) Cdr. Ralph J. Land, Capt. K. William Jeffers, Ltjg. Donald R. Rice, Capt. Roger F. Lanier, Capt. Dewey G. Rushford; (back row, l to r) Lt. Andrew A. Armstrong, Ltjg. Roger L. Parsons, RAdm. Harley D. Nygren, Lt. Todd A. Baxter, Cdr. Walter F. Forester.

OBITUARY

Judy B. Hoskins

Judy A. Brennan Hoskins, 31, died June 11. Since 1970 when she began as a mathematical statistician analyzing fisheries data for the National Marine Fisheries Service in Woods Hole, Mass., she assumed increasingly important advisory roles in international fisheries problems. She served on numerous committees of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and represented the U.S. in bilateral negotiations. At the time of her death, she was chief of an investigation researching multispecies fisheries management. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Hartley Hoskins of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

William Templeman

William H. Templeman, retired employee of Automation Division, National Meteorological Center, NWS, died on June 21, at his residence. Templeman served 17 years with NWS, the last five years as supervisor of the Peripheral Operators Section. He retired in 1972. He is survived by his wife, Thelma, of 4421 C Street, N.E., Washington, D. C.

Ann C. Purdy

Ann C. Purdy, retired employee of the Office of the Director, National Meteorological Center, NWS, died on July 10. She served as Support Services Assistant from January 1961 until her retirement in June 1972. She is survived by her husband, Raymond; a son, Joseph; and a daughter, Denise, of the home in District Heights, Md.

Red Cross *(From p. 6)*

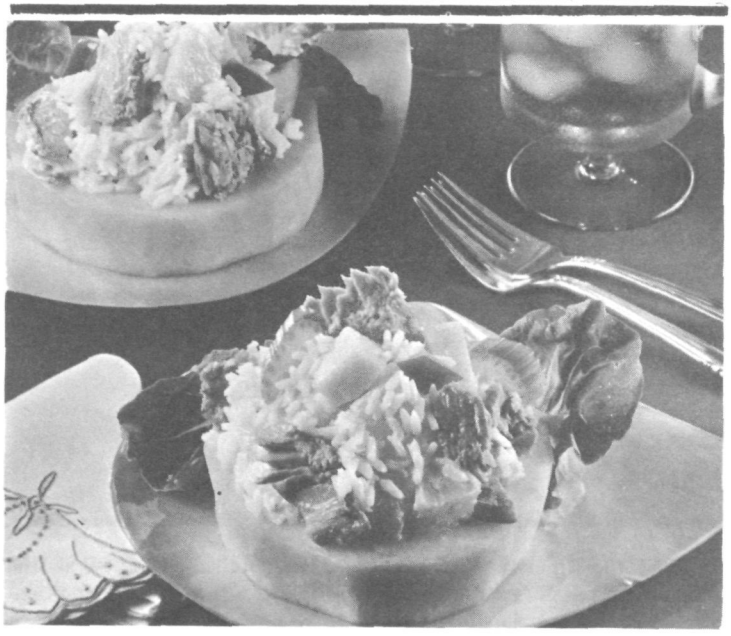
along to any of the regularly scheduled NOAA bloodmobiles. Your efforts will certainly be appreciated since NOAA employees will be contributing to a vital public service that may someday save the lives of relatives, friends, neighbors, and others needing blood. For further information on bloodmobile schedules and locations or any information on NOAA's Blood Donor Program contact Alberta Butler on (301) 443-8105.

TAX NOTE

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the following states may notice a minor change in their state tax for salary checks dated on or after the listed dates:

Maine	August 9, 1978
Colorado	August 23, 1978
New York	August 23, 1978

FROM THE GALLEY



CRISPY CRUNCHY SALMON SALAD IN CANTALOUPE RINGS

1 can (16 ounces) salmon*
2 cups cooked rice
1 can (13½ ounces) pineapple chunks
1 cup salad dressing or mayonnaise
½ teaspoon curry powder
¼ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon salt
2 medium cantaloupe
2 cups diagonally sliced pascal celery
1 can (8 ounces) water chestnuts, drained and thinly sliced
1 cup diced green peppers
Crisp lettuce or salad greens
1/3 cup chopped peanuts or toasted almonds
Mint or watercress sprigs, optional

Drain salmon. Carefully break fish into bite-size pieces. Chill rice well; fluff with fork frequently during cooling. Drain pineapple; reserve ¼ cup syrup. Combine salad dressing or mayonnaise, reserved pineapple syrup, curry powder, ginger, and salt; mix. Combine with rice and pineapple chunks; mix. Chill for several hours. Cut rind from cantaloupe. Cut each cantaloupe crosswise into 3 slices approximately 1-inch thick. Remove seeds, save ends, and cut into bite-size pieces. Fold celery, water chestnuts, green peppers, and cantaloupe pieces into salad mixture. Just before serving, carefully fold in salmon pieces. Arrange cantaloupe slices on lettuce-lined plates and spoon salad into rings. Top with chopped peanuts or toasted almonds. Garnish with mint or watercress sprigs. Makes 6 servings.

*If desired, 2 cans (6½ or 7 ounces each) tuna may be substituted for salmon.

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 canned tuna and fresh cod fillets along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole croaker and spot in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh whole mullet and fresh scamp fillets in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; canned tuna and fresh dressed smelt in the Midwest; fresh Pacific red snapper fillets and frozen fish sticks in the Northwest; and fresh butterfish fillets and ocean perch fillets in the Southwest.

Largest Grant Ever By OCZM

California Gets $3 Million

The State of California has received a $3 million grant from NOAA to administer its coastal zone management program. The grant is the largest ever made by NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management.

The State will provide $750,000 in matching funds for the program.

Most California coastal communities have already begun work leading to local management programs for their coastal areas with the help of grants during the past several years from both the State government and the Federal coastal zone office.

Under the current grant, master plans will be developed for four major ports: Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Diego, and Port Hueneme. Each of the master plans will include information on proposed uses of land and water areas, a review of harbor water quality, and an estimate of the effect anticipated development may have on marine life in the port area.

In addition, a State energy facility planning group—consisting of Federal, State, and local agencies, environmental groups, and industrial representatives—will attempt to draw up long-term plans for acceptable expansion of energy facilities on the coast.

USDA Grad School Fall Catalog Available Now

The Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture's schedule of 1978 fall quarter courses is now available. Hundreds of day, evening, and correspondence courses will be offered this fall and are open to all adults interested in improving their job skills or pursuing new interests.

Mail registration ends September 2. In-person registration will be held September 16-23.

For information, class schedules, and the new 1978-80 catalog, contact your training office; visit Room 1031, South Agriculture Building, Independence Avenue, between 12th & 14th Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C.; or call (202) 447-4419.

A mini-conference was held in Bogota, Colombia, S.A., July 3-7, prior to the formal World Meteorological Organization Technical Conference on "Applications of Meteorology and Climatology to Agriculture." Among those attending were: (left to right) Gerald L. Barger, Lockheed Electronics Corp., (NOAA, Retired); P.M. Austin Bourke, Ireland Meteorological Services; Michael J. Connaughton, W.M.O., Chief Ag-Met; and Norton D. Strommen, EDIS' Center for Environmental Assessment Services.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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