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Vessel Seized In Alleged Porpoise Harpooning

A Mexican fishing vessel has been seized for allegedly harpooning porpoise near Port Isabel, Tex.; the first seizure of a foreign fishing vessel for violating the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, according to NOAA.

The vessel, Propemex A-36G, was seized by the U. S. Coast Guard Dec. 13, after a U. S. fishing vessel, the Divine Command, complained that persons on board the Mexican ship were harpooning porpoise. The Coast Guard found five dead porpoise on the deck of the Propemex A-36G, in violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

The seizure came a day after
(Continued on p. 2)

Global Weather Experiment Gets Under Way In January

The largest international scientific experiment ever held gets under way in January.

The Global Weather Experiment, with more than 140 nations participating, seeks to gauge the practical limits of weather for forecasting, and design a world weather observing

Two NOAA Scientists Lost At Sea

Search efforts for a Hawaiian research vessel, missing with two NOAA scientists aboard since Dec. 11, were discontinued on Dec. 21.

Norman "Pat" Laird and Robert L. Charnell, oceanog-

raphers with the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, were among ten persons aboard the vessel Holo Holo which failed to rendezvous as scheduled with another research vessel at the main island of

Hawaii.

Air and sea searches by the Coast Guard, Navy, Civil Air Patrol, and the University of Hawaii for ten days failed to locate the vessel or the men.

The 100-foot, steel-hulled barge was carrying a scientific team conducting experiments in conjunction with the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion program. The area in which the vessel was operating—between Honolulu and the rendezvous point—had experienced heavy weather just prior to Dec. 11.

The conclusion at this time is that the Holo Holo has disappeared with essentially no trace, and all her complement have been lost at sea.

The Coast Guard will hold formal hearings in Honolulu after the first of the year in an attempt to establish the facts surrounding her disappearance. The report from this hearing will constitute the official record of the case.
(See page 2, Charnell & Laird.)

IWC Acts To Protect Sperm Whales, Reduces Quotas

The International Whaling Commission recently agreed to eliminate sperm whaling completely in one area of the Southern hemisphere and also voted to reduce sperm whale quotas drastically in the North Pacific.

Calling the results of the two-day meeting in Tokyo "a significant victory," Richard A. Frank, U.S. Commissioner to the IWC and NOAA Administrator, stated: "We are pleased that the

Commission has acted vigorously to curb whaling for sperm whales. The United States would have preferred and strongly urged a complete elimination this year of sperm whaling in the North Pacific. However, we believe that the substantial reduction voted by the Commission will mean the end of pelagic whaling in this region by Japan."

In 1978, sperm whale quotas were set at 561 for Division 5 of the Southern hemisphere (an area from the equator to the Antarctic, and 90 degrees east longitude to 130 degrees east), and at 6,444 in the North Pacific. The Commission's action set a moratorium on whaling in Division 5 and reduced North Pacific quota to 3,800 for 1979, a cut of more than 40 percent. The Commission further established a zero quota for female sperm whales in the North Pacific, although it did allow an accidental catch of slightly more than 400 females to be counted against the total quota.

The Commission also passed two strongly worded resolutions introduced by the United States, calling for a prohibition of trade in whale products and implementation by the member and non-member nations. "If fully adhered to," Frank predicted, "these resolutions will go a long way toward bringing all whaling operations under effective international regulations."

Frank expressed caution and optimism about the possibility
(Continued on p. 2)

system to achieve them.

"The Experiment addresses two of the most important of these limitations," said Richard A. Frank, Administrator of NOAA, the agency heading U.S. participation in the GWE "our basic lack of data about the

(Continued on p. 2)

Aron Heads Office In NMFS

Dr. William Aron, former Director of NOAA's Office of Ecology and Environmental Conservation, has become Director of the Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species in NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service.

In his new post Aron has responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the Marine Mammal Protection and the Endangered Species Acts, both considered critical for the protection and conservation of animals of concern to many Americans.

Terry L. Leitzell, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries for NOAA, said Aron, who has
(Continued on p. 2)



Dr. Verner E. Suomi, chairman of the U.S.' committee for the Global Atmospheric Research Programs (GARP), and Richard A. Frank, NOAA Administrator, answer questions regarding the GWE.

Robert L. Charnell

Charnell, 40, a supervisory oceanographer at PMEL, set up and headed a program for research in coastal ocean and estuarine areas at PMEL. He also directed the Seattle Laboratory's involvement in a major NOAA program devoted to studying the environmental effects of petroleum development along the Alaskan continental shelf.

Before moving to Seattle, he was stationed as a research oceanographer at NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami. While there, he acted as deputy director of

the Physical Oceanography Laboratory.

Before joining NOAA in 1972, Charnell worked in California and Hawaii.

A native of Port Angeles, Wash., he earned a B.S. and M.S. from the University of Washington. While employed in Hawaii he studied physical oceanography at the University of Hawaii. He has authored over 50 scientific papers, one of which earned a Distinguished Authorship Award from NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories.

He is survived by his wife, Carol, and two daughters.

Norman "Pat" Laird

Laird, 42, a researcher with PMEL, had devoted his entire career to oceanography with NOAA and its predecessor agencies. A native of La Grande, Ore., he joined the Seattle office of the former Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1961 after graduating from Eastern Oregon College with a B.S. In 1966, he was transferred to what is now the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory.

During his 17-year career, Laird was cited many times

for his outstanding work. Among his accomplishments were the design and construction of a system for making reliable measurements of deep sea currents from a drifting ship, and the development of a model for circulation of bottom water in the Central Pacific. In 1976, he was recognized for finding and recovering valuable oceanographic equipment that had been lost at sea.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy, and a daughter.

Global Weather Experiment *(From p. 1)*

weather on a worldwide basis at any given time, and our need to understand better the physics of the atmosphere so that it can be mathematically modeled on our computers."

During the 12-month Experiment, a massive array of scientific personnel and observing equipment will be monitoring the earth's oceans and atmosphere to build the most complete record of global weather data ever assembled.

The Experiment is part of the Global Atmospheric Research Program, a joint effort of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions. All 147 member nations of the WMO are involved in some way, and 70 countries and five inter-

national organizations are contributing directly. U.S. units participating in the effort include the Departments of Commerce (NOAA), Defense, Energy, Interior, Transportation, and State, NASA, the National Center for Atmospheric Research, the National Science Foundation, the Defense Nuclear Agency, the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, and many academic institutions. Scientific advice for the program and liaison with the international scientific community are provided by the National Academy of Sciences.

For more on the Global Weather Experiment see pages 4 and 5.

The Greatest Gift



Giving blood is James I. Elliott's way of helping people. And the NWS communications specialist from Maryland has given a lot—16 gallons and 7 pts. since 1952. His gift goes to NOAA people.

IWC *(From p. 1)*

of future conservation gain in the Whaling Commission: "The progressive reduction in quotas is encouraging. Progress in the Commission to achieve a total moratorium on whaling is not as fast as we would like, but the Commission is continuing to move in the right direction for reducing quotas and thus providing better protection for the great whales."

Aron Heads Office In NMFS *(From p. 1)*

worked for the past seven years as NOAA's major adviser to the Administrator on conservation affairs, brings a broad biological and oceanographic background into the position.

Aron served in his previous position from 1971, working closely with conservation groups within and outside of government. He has served on the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission on behalf of the U.S. Commissioner since 1972, and was the U.S. Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission in 1977.

Aron was Deputy Director of the Oceanography and Limnology Programs, Smithsonian Institution, from 1967 to 1971, and from 1961 to 1967 was Head of the Biological Oceanography Program for the GM Defense Research Laboratories. Between 1956 and 1961, he served as a Research Assistant Professor, Department of Oceanography, University of Washington.

Porpoise *(From p. 1)*

the Mexican ship and a sister fishing vessel, the Propemex A-1G, were reported by eyewitnesses as harpooning porpoise. A search of the Propemex A-1G by an agent of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, however, turned up no physical evidence of a violation, and subsequently the two Mexican vessels left Port Isabel harbor.

Aron received his B.S. degree in Biology from Brooklyn College in 1952, his M.S. in Fisheries-Genetics in 1957, and his Ph.D. in Fisheries-Oceanography in 1960 from the University of Washington.

NOAA NEWS

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

Norma V. Reyes, Editor
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

OCZ Studies Sites In Texas And California

Three sites off the California coast have been selected by NOAA for possible designation as marine sanctuaries and one Texas site is being studied.

The California sites—Monterey Bay, an area around the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, and Point Reyes and the Farallon Islands—encompass some of the most ecologically important waters along the state's coast.

"Our studies so far," said Robert W. Knecht, head of NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management, "indicate that the three locations abound in values the marine sanctuary program is intended to preserve, including critical protection of marine mammals and seabirds, among them several endangered and threatened species."

The California Coastal Commission will hold hearings on these sites, Knecht added, and NOAA will incorporate the results in its evaluation.

A study of one of the most ecologically diverse areas in the Gulf of Mexico 100 miles off the Louisiana-Texas coast, the Flower Garden Banks coral reef, will include work on a draft Environmental Impact Statement, one of the first formal steps in considering marine sanctuary status for the reef.

The study will analyze the

Last Gage In Florida Program Installed

The last tide gage in a nine-year Federal/State program that will determine Florida's coastal and estuarine boundaries was installed at Edgewater, Fla., this month by the State's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and NOAA.

Accomplished by a combined force of Federal and State employees as part of a \$6.8 million cooperative Coastal Mapping Program with NOAA's National Ocean Survey, the installation of the final tide gage at Edgewater represents the close of the tidal observation part of the project that has included more than 800 tide stations on Florida's 1,200-mile shoreline.

Capt. Wesley V. Hull, Acting Associate Director, Office of Oceanography, NOS, said, "The completion of this phase of the

pros and cons of marine sanctuary status for the Banks, including such aspects as petroleum development, refuse disposal and protection of the coral.

When completed, the study will help Federal officials reach a final decision on the Banks designation, and will ensure that State and Federal agencies, private industry, and the general public will have an opportunity to review the government's preliminary findings and respond to them.



Harmon W. Shields, Executive Director of Florida's Department of Natural Resources, and R. Adm. Allen L. Powell flip the switch of the final tide gauge in the NOS Florida tidal boundary project. Shields holds a bench mark presented to him by Adm. Powell during the recent ceremony at Edgewater, Fla.

program is significant because it allows for accurate and relatively easy location of coastal boundary lines for the determination of Federal, State, and private ownership of both upland and submerged lands along Florida's entire coastline." The possibility of future disputes, he said, over submerged oil and mineral rights, sunken treasures, fishing rights, coastal property development makes the precise location of these lines extremely important.

In general, lands above the mean high waterline are privately owned while the submerged lands below that line are publicly owned by the State. State ownership extends 3 geo-

graphical miles offshore of the mean low waterline into the Atlantic Ocean and 9 geographical miles into the Gulf of Mexico. At that point, Federal jurisdiction begins.

Hull said Florida is the only state in the Nation with such an advanced program of precise boundary line location. "Florida has become the model for the rest of our nation's coastal states in the area of coastal mapping," he said.

Tidal datums and maps will be used by Florida as source data for determining coastal boundaries, and the survey will furnish base maps and related data to the NOAA marine charting program.

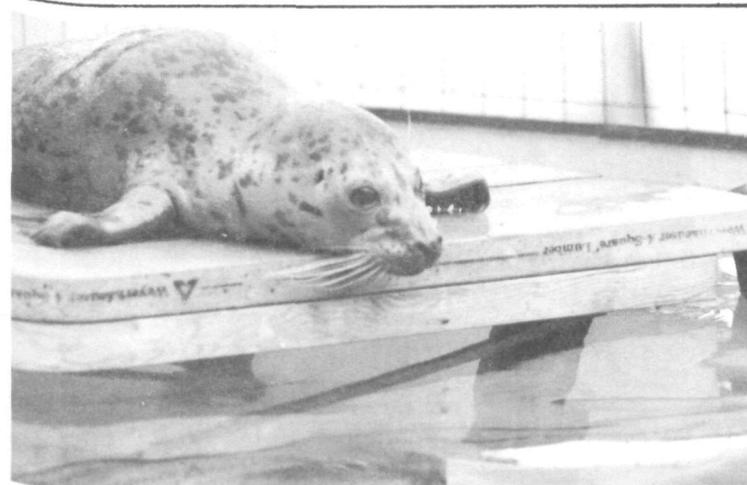
NOAA Takes Over Operational Control Of TIROS-N From NASA

Operational control of the first in a new series of environmental monitoring satellites, TIROS-N, has been taken over by NOAA, to provide new and more accurate information from outer space to meteorologists, oceanographers, hydrologists, and other scientists.

Launched October 13 by NASA, the spacecraft embodies major technological advances in the sensing instruments it carries. These will permit improved weather analysis resulting in more accurate weather forecasts; more specific location of ocean

currents and areas of upwelling, important to fishing and shipping interests; and more precise snow-cover, snowmelt, and rainfall data, essential to water resource management and flood forecasting.

Using data from TIROS-N, it also will be possible to give more accurate alerts of high energy solar radiation levels above the atmosphere, of concern to space missions, high altitude commercial aircraft flights, long-range communications, and electrical power distribution networks.



Seal, Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, rests between performances at the October NOAA open house in Seattle. The founding 3-month old harbor seal was brought to the Seattle Aquarium by the Washington Game Department. The species attains 5-6 ft. in length, weighing about 250 pounds at maturity.

The Global Weather Experiment

The scope of the Global Weather Experiment is vast. The existing World Weather Watch, which generates upwards of 40,000 observations daily, is being supplemented by ten space satellites, some 50 research vessels, 110 aircraft (including 10 research planes), 300 high-altitude constant-level balloons, and 300 instrumented drifting buoys.

New generation satellites are playing a central role in the experiment. Five "geostationary" satellites, three from the U.S., one from Japan, and one from the European Space Agency, are hovering 22,000 miles above the equator. Two new U.S. polar-orbiting satellites circle the earth at altitudes of 516 and 540 miles. Two more polar-orbiting satellites from the U.S.S.R. also are slated to participate. The spacecraft are monitoring winds (from cloud images), atmospheric temperature, and humidity. An experimental polar-orbiting U.S. satellite supplies additional information — ocean rainfall, sea surface temperatures, and so on.

A prime focus is the broad belt around the equator, the enormous heat sink that absorbs much of the sun's energy and generates much of the world's weather. To get more data on this now lightly-observed but crucial region, a number of special observing systems will be operated during two "special observing periods" — Jan. 5 to March 5 and May 1 to June 30. Most will gather vital tropical wind information.

Some 50 ships (mainly oceanographic research vessels) from 22 nations will twice daily release balloon-borne instrument packages called "radiosondes." Ten U.S. Air Force and NOAA aircraft will fly daily sorties, dropping wind-measuring instruments over the equatorial Atlantic, the central and eastern Pacific, and the Indian Ocean. U.S. researchers will launch constant-level balloons from

Ascension Island in the Atlantic and Canton Island in the Pacific to monitor winds at 46,000 feet.

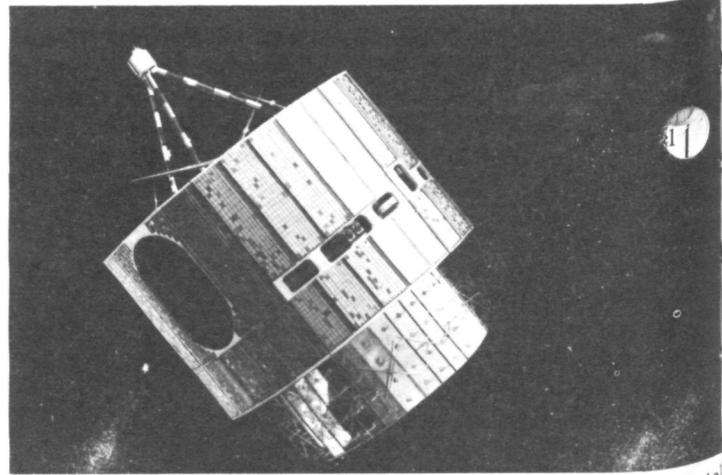
Virtually no weather observations now come from the lonely ocean expanses of the southern hemisphere. The U.S. polar-orbiting satellites help fill this data void. But to get more detailed measurements, some 300 instrumented buoys (from eight nations) have been deployed over an area 20 to 60 degrees south latitude. These drifting buoys provide sea surface temperatures and atmospheric pressure.

Over the entire year, 20 specially-equipped, wide-bodied commercial jets on international routes will automatically transmit wind, temperature, and pressure data to satellite receivers. Another 80 or so commercial jets will be supplying this same sort of information on a delayed basis.

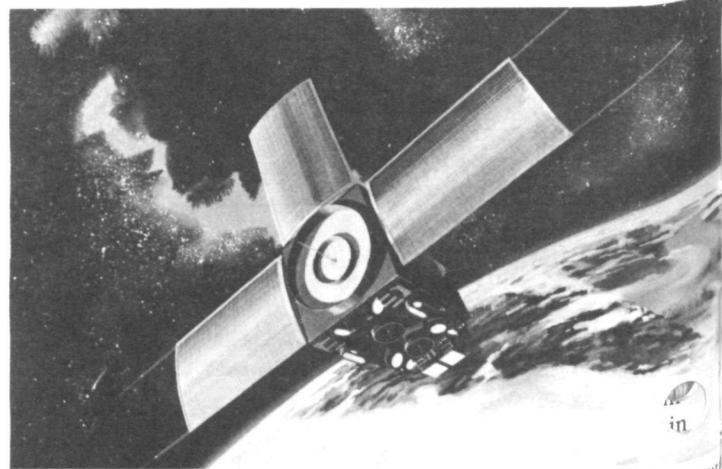
All of these systems will generate weather data for the 85 percent of the earth's area which is not now covered by the World Weather Watch. Since weather in the equatorial belt and the southern hemisphere has a powerful influence on conditions to the north, such information is necessary for extended forecasting.

Once the Global Weather Experiment ends on Nov. 30, 1979, the mass of data will be first processed by centers in a number of nations and then forwarded to World Data Centers in Moscow, and Washington, D.C., and to meteorological research laboratories in Bracknell, England, and Princeton, N.J. There, scientists using giant computers will refine the data and for the first time construct a complete 12-month world weather history.

The researchers will then be able to run computer experiments, using this unique record to test their results. The outcome of these experiments should enable scientists to determine not only the ultimate limits of weather prediction, but also what weather data is



GOES, NOAA's Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite, plays an important role in data-gathering during the GWE.



NOAA-A, NOAA's polar-orbiting satellite, gathers data for the GWE from an altitude of 516 miles.



NOAA research ships, the Surveyor (above) and the Oceanographer (below), will gather data during the GWE.



The Earth's First "Complete Physical Exam"



NOAA's C-130 research aircraft used during GWE.



NOAA's P-3 research aircraft.



Dr. Rex Fleming



Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky



Thomas M. Kaneshige

necessary to reach these limits, and what kind of global observing system is needed to gather this data.

It will likely take at least several years for the scientists to produce these answers. But the results could be far reaching. The potential socio-economic impact of improved extended weather forecasts could be dramatic. Many industries — construction, agriculture, transportation, energy, and others — would benefit enormously from better knowledge of what the weather would be as far as 8 to 10 (or even 14) days in advance.

Fleming

As head of the U.S. Project Office for the Global Weather Experiment, Dr. Rex J. Fleming of NOAA is directing overall American participation in the worldwide scientific undertaking.

Fleming received his doctorate in meteorology from the University of Michigan in 1970. He has served as a scientist and manager for both government and industry. His research, both theoretical and applied, has been in numerical analysis, computer software design, and atmospheric predictability. He also has applied his work on stochastic dynamic predictions to other fields such as economic modeling.

From 1970 to 1972 he served as Air Force liaison to the National Meteorological Center, the major forecast facility of NOAA's National Weather Service. In 1972 he joined Texas Instruments, Inc., and in 1975 he came to NOAA to direct the Global Weather Experiment Project Office.

Fleming has been chairman of the American Meteorological Society's Committee on Probability and Statistics in the Atmospheric Sciences.

Kaneshige

Thomas M. Kaneshige of NOAA is directing the U. S. Operations and Coordinating

Center for the GWE. He is also overseeing the Experiment's data management activities.

Kaneshige was a weather officer in the U.S. Air force from 1954-1972. During his service, he earned a master's degree in meteorology (1962) at UCLA and completed extensive graduate studies. Kaneshige was associate director of the Department of Defense participation in the 1974 Global Atmospheric Program Atlantic Tropical Experiment. He also acted as international satellite coordinator for that experiment. During his past four years in the U.S. Global Weather Experiment Project Office, Kaneshige served first as U.S. data manager before becoming director of the U.S. Coordinating Center for the massive worldwide weather experiment.

Smagorinsky

Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky heads NOAA's Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (located at Princeton University) which will assimilate and analyze the data from the GWE. He is also chairman of the International Joint Organizing Committee, the World Meteorological Organization's principal scientific advisory group.

Smagorinsky received his doctorate in meteorology from New York University in 1953. He first joined the U.S. Weather Bureau in 1948, and aside from a three year stint at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, has spent his career as a government meteorological research scientist and manager. He has been director of the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory since 1965.

Smagorinsky has served on a number of top level panels such as the National Academy of Science's panel on weather and climate modification, the interdepartmental panel on computer technology, and the Presidential Science Advisory Committee's panel on pollution. In 1966, he was awarded the U.S. Department of Commerce Gold Medal.

War On High Blood Pressure Begins With Education

More than 23 million Americans have high blood pressure, but only a small portion of this number realizes they have the disease and an even smaller portion is being treated for it.

NOAA health units are participating in an effort initiated by the Civil Service Commission, in cooperation with national health organizations, to educate the public and Federal employees on the increasing dangers of high blood pressure. Through screening and referral programs, agencies are being encouraged to help in the detection of this disease. NOAA health units have the equipment to check blood pressure levels.

The facts about this "silent" killer are startling because of its tremendous impact on the health of millions. For example, when left untreated, high blood pressure has caused other illnesses — cardiovascular disease, strokes, premature death, heart and kidney failure. It is even

more alarming to know that in 1976 alone, 1,469 disability retirements were attributed to this reason. Moreover, the effects of lost productivity in terms of time lost in sick leave, as well as compensation and health insurance payments, is quite high.

Hypertension has relatively no symptoms. It is a common fallacy that it results from stress or is associated with tension, dizziness, headaches, nervousness. Except for a few rare cases, the medical profession is uncertain as to what causes it. A person may be feeling fine and the disease may go undetected. Chances for high blood pressure increase considerably for women taking birth control pills, during pregnancy, and after menopause. In addition, those having a family history of high blood pressure are even more susceptible. Although it is not considered to be an ethnic disease, Blacks are particularly susceptible to hypertension and it is a leading cause of death among Blacks.

The fact is, high blood pressure is a physical condition in which the force of blood pressing against artery walls is too high. Blood pressure is measured by two numbers. The first or top number measures the force of the heartbeat pushing blood from the heart into the vessels (systolic pressure). The second or bottom number measures the pressure when the heart is at rest between beats (diastolic pressure). Blood pressure goes up and down depending on a person's activity. But if it stays high all the time (in adults that's usually above 140/90) it means there is too much pressure or strain on the heart and blood vessels.

Once a person has been diagnosed as having hypertension it is extremely important to seek medical supervision. A physician may prescribe drugs; urge a change in diet, especially by restricting salt intake; encourage

more exercise, and perhaps, weight loss.

Hypertension is controllable but no known cures have been found. Persons must accept the fact that they will have the disease for the rest of their lives. Many mistakenly believe that once they're feeling fine, treatment is no longer necessary. This is essentially why education and control of high blood pressure is a major concern.

Tax Note

New income tax withholding rates will be used for salary checks dated Jan. 10, 1979 for employees paid biweekly, and Jan. 11, 1979 for employees paid semi-monthly.

Employees subject to withholding for State and City income tax may notice a change in the State and City withholding amounts.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
ER-78-86(SB)	Meteorological Technician (Weather Service Specialist)	GS-7/8/9/10	NWS	Williamsport, Pa.	1/2/79	1/16/79
ER-78-85(SB)	Meteorological Technician (Weather Service Specialist)	GS-7/8/9/10	NWS	Elkins, W. Va.	1/2/79	1/16/79
CR-78-82(MM)	Hydrologist	GS-12 may be filled at 11	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	1/2/79	1/16/79
AR-79-19(IH)	Meteorological Technician	GS-9 may be filled at lower	NOS	Yakutat, Ak.	1/3/79	1/17/79
NOS-79-4-SJM	Surveying Technician	GS-11 may be filled at 9	NOS	Portland, Ore.	1/2/79	1/16/79
CR-78-85(GL)	Electronics Technician	GS-10 may be filled at 9	NWS	Detroit, Mich.	1/3/79	1/17/79
CR-78-83(GL)	Electronics Technician	GS-10 (potential-11)	NWS	Evansville, Ind.	1/3/79	1/17/79
NWS-78-88(BJJ)	Supervisory Electronics Technician	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	1/8/79	1/29/79
NWS-78-86(FM)	Physical Science Technician	GS-9/10	NWS	Bridgetown, Barbados, S. America	1/8/79	1/22/79
NOS-79-6-DB	Electronics Technician	GS-11	NOS	Riverdale, Md.	1/8/79	1/22/79
HQS-79-8(AM)	Secretary (Stenography)	GS-7	HQS	Washington, D.C.	12/18/78	12/22/78
ERL-78-43 IBG	Supervisory Budget Analyst	GS-11/12	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	1/10/79	1/24/79
CR-78-86(DM)	Supervisory Meteorologist (Meteorologist in Charge)	GS-14	NWS	Louisville, Ky.	1/10/79	1/31/79
CR-78-88(MM)	Supervisory Meteorologist (Meteorologist in Charge)	GS-12	NWS	Sheridan, Wyo.	1/10/79	1/24/79

Thomas Jefferson And John Campanius Holm Awards For 1978

The National Weather Service has nearly 12,000 volunteer observers who make and record daily weather observations in all parts of the United States. The valuable information they gather becomes a valuable part of

the Nation's weather history. For their dedication and contribution to the Nation, 36 observers have been honored this year. Seven received the Thomas Jefferson Award originated in 1959 for NWS to

honor volunteer weather observers for unusual and outstanding achievements. It is the highest award the National Weather Service presents to volunteer observers. The award is named for Jefferson because the statesman-scientist made an almost unbroken series of weather observations from 1776 to 1816.

Twenty-nine observers received the John Campanius Holm

Award, created in 1959 by NWS and made annually to honor volunteer observers for outstanding accomplishments in the field of meteorological observations. The award is named for a Lutheran minister who is the first person known to have taken systematic weather observations in the American colonies. The Reverend John Campanius made records of the climate without the use of instruments, in 1644 and 1645, near the present site of Wilmington, Del. These observations were published in Sweden by his grandson, Thomas Campanius Holm, in 1702.

James W. Park, NWS, presents the Jefferson Award to William H. Cumming, volunteer weather observer for Houlton, Me., for over 43 years.



Gertrude Harbison, Highlands, N.C., received the Jefferson Award for 50 years of service.



Thomas Jefferson Awards

- J. H. Conger, Edenton, N.C.*
- William H. Cumming, Houlton, Me.*
- Gertrude Harbison, Highlands, N.C.*
- Mary F. Harker, Heron, Mont.*
- Richard J. Hoge, Watertown, Wis.*
- Wade D. Moody, Pattonsburg, Mo.*
- L. Wayne Warner, Harrisburg, Neb.*



Earnest Rodney, NWS, presents the Holm Award to Mabel Ramsey, observer for Hot Springs, N.C., for over 24 years.

John Campanius Holm Awards

- Paul L. Burman, Wakefield, Neb.*
- Harry Burns, Millington, Miss.*
- Jack A. Campbell, Carlinville, Ill.*
- Robert M. Cantrell, Bonham, Tex.*
- Adrian Chamberlain, Thompsonville, Miss.*
- Donald S. Courson, Holly Springs, Mass.*
- Percy E. Dreher, Oaknolia, La.*
- Norbert Embke, Neillsville, Wis.*
- Berry A. Ferguson, Stilwell, Okla.*
- Ray L. Ford, Vona, Colo.*
- Philip E. Gerber, Danbury, Wis.*
- William J. Hicken, Gothenberg, Neb.*
- Carrie V. Hoover, Centerburg, Oh.*
- Louis A. Malarkey, Parker, Pa.*
- James M. Miller, Leesville, La.*
- Thomas A. Nichols, Santa Rosa, N.M.*
- Loyd C. Oleson, Crete, Neb.*
- Mabel Ramsey, Hot Springs, N.C.*
- Gilbert H. Reier, Warren, Pa.*
- Ward D. Reineke, Oakland, Ia.*
- Marguerite Riebe, Strawn, Tex.*
- Walter J. Schwarz, Worden, Kans.*
- Velma R. Solomon, Hiawatha, Kans.*
- Louise E. Swinney, Lexington, Mass.*
- O. J. Wall, Lustre, Mont.*
- Carl A. Wilson, Traer, Ia.*
- Gordon M. Wilson, Hebron, Neb.*
- John H. Wilson, Wooster Exp. Farm, Oh.*
- Ralph H. Wright, Redrock, N.M.*

George Schielein, NWS, presents the Holm Award to Louis J. Malarkey, river and rainfall observer for Parker, Pa.





PICKLED SHRIMP AND PEPPERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 pound medium-size cooked shrimp, fresh or frozen | 4 dashes liquid hot pepper sauce |
| 1 2/3 cups white wine vinegar | 3 small white onions (1-inch diameter), cut into very thin slices |
| 1 1/3 cups sugar | 1 small green pepper, cleaned and cut into 1-inch squares |
| 2/3 cup lemon juice | 1 small red pepper, cleaned and cut into 1-inch squares* |
| 1 tablespoon pickling spices | |
| 2 teaspoons salt | |
| 1 teaspoon celery salt | |

Thaw shrimp if frozen. Clean and devein shrimp; chill. Combine vinegar, sugar, lemon juice, pickling spices, salt, celery salt, liquid hot pepper sauce, and cloves in saucepan. Heat until sugar dissolves, stirring constantly. Chill. Arrange attractive layers of onion, peppers, and shrimp in glass serving jar or bowl. Pour vinegar mixture over shrimp. Cover; chill overnight to develop flavor. Makes 20 to 25 appetizer servings, depending on number of shrimp per pound.

* If no red peppers are available, substitute canned whole pimientos cut into chunks or strips.

Brochure Outlines San Francisco's Recreational Weather & Facilities

The second in a series of brochures on coastal resort areas of the U.S., emphasizing climatological information, has been published by NOAA's EDIS and the Sea Grant Marine Advisory Service of the University of California.

This brochure, entitled "San Francisco Bay - A Recreational Climate," provides information on the Bay Area's weather, slanted toward the vacationer and recreational users of the Bay, including sections on sailing and boating; and on recreational facilities, including a detailed chart and listing of public and private marinas, piers, and yacht clubs. There is also a section on sport fish, their seasons and locations.

The first brochure in the series was "Rhode Island's Vacation Climate." Future sites include coastal North Carolina, New York's Lake Erie, and the Michigan coast of Lake Michigan.

Copies of "San Francisco Bay - A Recreational Climate" may be obtained free of charge from Marine Advisory Program, Extension Wildlife and Sea Grant, University of California-Davis, 544 Hutchison Hall, Davis, CA 95616.

Copies of the Rhode Island brochure are available from the Rhode Island Department of Economic Development, Tourist Promotion Division, One Weybossett Hill, Providence, RI 02903.

Trawlers Get Sanitation Certificates

Two shrimp trawlers are the first vessels in the U.S. fishing fleet to join NOAA's Sanitary Inspected Fish Establishment Program (SIFE).

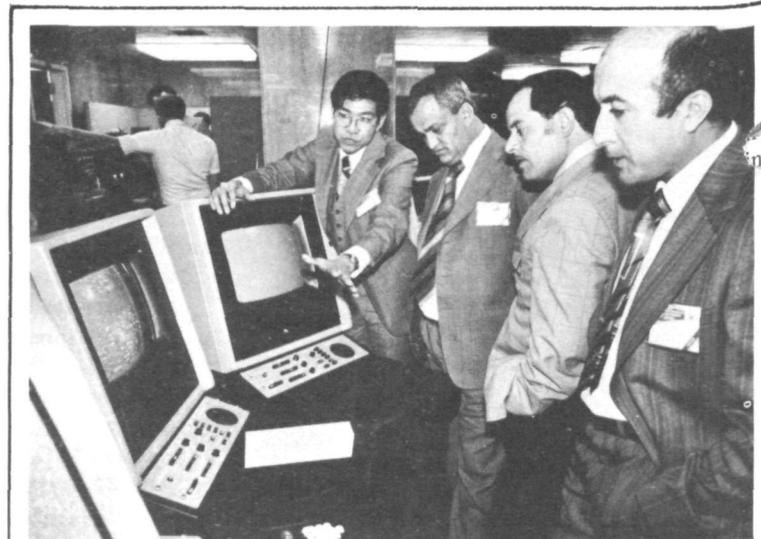
Participation in the program means that the two vessels, the Lady Louise and the Brinnie Louise, meet the sanitation requirements for official seafood processing establishments developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Seafood Quality and Inspection Division. The vessels, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Chris Brannon and berthed in Bayou La Batre, Ala., were awarded USDC Approved Sanitation certificates attesting to their sanitation compliance and are listed in the NMFS quarterly publication, *Approved List, Sanitary Inspected Fish Establishments*.

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 frozen fish sticks along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole whiting and seatrout in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh Spanish mackerel and mullet in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; frozen fish portions and frozen shrimp in the Midwest; shrimp and fish portions in the Northwest; and frozen turbot fillets and frozen pan-ready whiting in the Southwest.

Save A Life.

Give Blood.



Blaine Tsugawa, NWS, explains the AFOS (Automation of Field Operation Services) system on exhibit at the Dept. of State to CBS representatives.

WMO's CBS Meets

The Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) of the World Meteorological Organization held its seventh session in Nov., at the Department of State. Approximately 150 representatives from 65 nations participated, including an eight-man delegation from the U.S. headed by Karl Johannessen, NWS. Dr. George S. Benton, Associate Administrator for NOAA and

Permanent Representative of the U.S. to the WMO, gave the principle welcoming address.

The Commission for Basic Systems is concerned with observing systems, the operation of the Global Telecommunications Network and the gathering and processing of data on a global basis.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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