

Lippold Sworn In At NOS

R. Adm. Herbert R. Lippold, Jr., has been sworn in as Director of the National Ocean Survey.

A NOAA Corps officer, Lippold became the 19th direc-



R. Adm. Herbert R. Lippold

tor of the agency which was founded as the Survey of the Coast in 1807 by Thomas Jefferson. It was renamed the National Ocean Survey in 1970 with the creation of NOAA.

Lippold was formerly associate director of the NOS

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NOAA Studying Campeche Spill

NOAA plans to commit at least an additional \$700,000, and perhaps as much as \$1 million, in a study assessing the present and long-term impacts of the Campeche oil spill on the fragile coastal ecosystems of South Texas, Administrator Richard A. Frank has announced.

In making the announcement upon his return from a recent visit to the oil spill site and to Port Isabel, Tex., Frank said the assessment and research program will be conducted in close cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency as part of the oil spill containment effort being coordinated by the Coast Guard.

"Scientists from NOAA and other Federal, State, and local agencies have been attempting, by innovation and improvising with the latest technologies, to mitigate the effects of the oil spill through computer forecasts and modelling studies of the Gulf of Mexico currents, including satellite, aerial, and ocean surface surveillance, fisheries advisories, vulnerability studies, and the like," Frank said.

"The full scale of that effort

is an outstanding improvisation of talent and technology in a dynamic, threatening, and only partially understood situation," Frank said. "Now we are undertaking a new program to determine what the effects of this record-breaking spill have been and will be on the life and environment of the area.

"We enter this new stage because the long-term impacts of this oil spill pose serious threats to a variety of on-shore and off-shore life," Frank emphasized, adding, "We are now dealing with an environmental insult on an immense scale, requiring a new dimension of

study and attack."

The new study will send 100 researchers into the field to tally the impact of Mexican oil along the South Texas shoreline. While the study will focus primarily on the impact upon wildlife and environment — from bird counts and fish sampling to habitat studies and beach morphology — Frank said it will also examine the socio-economic impacts of the spill; for example, the impact of curtailed tourism on Padre Island and the effect on the fishing industry.

In addition, Frank said, the NOAA Ship Researcher — one

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Experts To Assess Saving Parts Of USS Monitor

A panel of experts will be convened to determine whether historically significant parts of the Civil War ironclad, USS Monitor, can be raised without damage, Richard A. Frank, NOAA Administrator has announced.

The Monitor lies in 210 feet of water 16 miles off Cape

For more on the Monitor, see pages 4 and 5.



Johnson-Sea-Link II, small submersible of Harbor Branch Foundation, Inc., being lowered from mother ship Sea Diver to participate in scientific expedition to site of USS Monitor.

be saved for all Americans to view."

Once a determination is made on what can be brought up, Frank said, "a decision must be made as to whether the

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Planes Probe David

NOAA research aircraft began on August 30 to provide hurricane forecasters in Miami with real-time internal measurements of Hurricane David.

The planes, carrying NOAA scientists into the hurricane from a base in San Juan, Puerto Rico, recorded conditions within and around the storm, transmitting the measurements via a NOAA weather satellite to the National Hurricane Center in Miami. The data was used there in the forecasting of the storm's intensity and direction.

The research effort is part

of NOAA's Hurricane Strike project which ultimately is expected to improve the ability of hurricane forecasters in predicting the time, place, intensity, expected storm surge and rainfall, and possible destruction of hurricanes moving ashore.

Four research aircraft are involved in the probing of Hurricane David. The planes include two WP-3D Orions and one C-130 Hercules operated by NOAA's Research Facilities Center in Miami, and a Convair 990 operated by NASA's Ames Research Center.

Hatteras. Frank revealed that a month-long archaeological investigation of the famed "cheesebox on a raft", has produced a wealth of information about the condition of the wreck "to evaluate further exploration of it, and perhaps the salvaging of some portion of the ship."

The Administrator ruled out any possibility of raising the ship in its entirety. "We will not risk shattering the remains in such an effort," he said. "Nevertheless we will determine whether ... certain items of historical significance might

Buoy Deployed To Help In Oil Spill

A deep ocean data buoy was deployed Aug. 23, in the Gulf of Mexico by NOAA with the assistance of the U.S. Coast Guard, to provide additional meteorological data for forecasting the drift of oil from the Campeche oilspill.

The NOAA buoy was anchored 65 miles off the Texas coast in 4,800 feet of water at 26.5°N, 96°W, in front of

Campeche *(From p. 1)*

of the agency's major ocean-going research vessels — has been directed from other projects to begin in about two days a systematic study along the boundaries of the slick, from the well site northward into U.S. coastal waters. The 22-day-long voyage of the vessel will explore such uncertainties as the quantity of submerged oil, and how the oil drifting northward changes with time and distance from the well site.

An accompanying tender, along with NOAA's Orion research aircraft, are expected to round out the coordinated air-sea study in and around the drifting oil, to explore the effects of the slick on interactions between the ocean and atmosphere, as well as on regional weather.

While the impact assessment and related research studies mark an important new direction in NOAA's participation in the Federal response to the Campeche spill, Frank explained that the team from NOAA and other scientific agencies will persist in its efforts to mitigate the impact of the drifting oil.

These efforts have brought some 80 of NOAA's scientists and technicians, spanning the full range of environmental science — oceanography, meteorology, fisheries biology, remote sensing, and related technologies — to a command center at Corpus Christi. At this location, NOAA is adding its expertise to the efforts of the Coast Guard, EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and a variety of other State and local agencies, as well as a number of private industry representatives.

the expected drift of oil.

Made available by NOAA's Office of Ocean Engineering, the buoy was taken to the site by the Coast Guard cutter Blackthorn. The buoy was assembled and tested at NOAA's Data Buoy Office, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The buoy will measure wind speed and direction, air temperature, barometric pressure, sea surface temperature, and wave spectra. The data will be transmitted via satellite to the National Weather Service office in San Antonio, Tex., to be integrated with other information used in forecasting the speed and direction of the surface oil.

A 20-foot boat-shaped "Nomad" type, the buoy will remain on station as long as needed for oil forecasting purposes. During this period the data it provided will also be available for weather forecasting purposes, such as hurricane tracking if required.

Monitor Salvage Study

(From p. 1)

expense, which will be substantial, is warranted."

His evaluation of possible future activities on the Monitor came when results of the expedition were presented to the public at a press conference August 29.

Divers from the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and from Harbor Branch Foundation of Ft. Pierce, Florida, found the ship in fragile condition, Frank said.

"Most of the vessel's upside-down hull has collapsed inward," Frank said investigation by divers revealed. "Many of its iron frames are weakened or badly distorted. The wreck's hull plating, where it is still attached, is thin, deteriorated, and delicate," he reported.

During the four-week investigation, divers recovered a number of artifacts from the wreckage, including such diverse objects as a seven-foot-long boat davit, an iron thimble, a number of bottles apparently from the officers' mess, a porcelain soap dish from the captain's cabin, a whole English walnut,

Pioneer Shellfish Researcher Donates Library To NMFS Center

Dr. Victor L. Loosanoff, a pioneer researcher in shellfish biology for half a century, has contributed his extensive personal library of scientific reprints and journals to the NMFS Southwest Center's Tiburon Laboratory in Tiburon, Calif. Izadore Barrett, Director of the Center at La Jolla, has announced. Loosanoff, widely known for his research on shellfish aquaculture, was a Senior Scientist at the Tiburon Laboratory from 1962 to 1965, when he retired from government service.

The collection of publications which Loosanoff donated to the Tiburon Laboratory contains bound volumes of more than 10,000 reprints, the majority dealing with bivalve mollusks — oysters, clams, scallops, mussels, and the like. Many of the articles describe the morphology, physiology, ecology, and

propagation of shellfish. The collection also includes rare papers on bivalve diseases, predators, and parasites. Loosanoff, himself the author of more than 300 scientific articles, used the library in carrying out his extensive aquaculture and shellfish research at the Milford Laboratory on Long Island Sound.

In accepting the library for NMFS, Director Norman Abramson of the Tiburon Laboratory pointed out that the Loosanoff collection is unique and would be difficult to duplicate anywhere in the world.

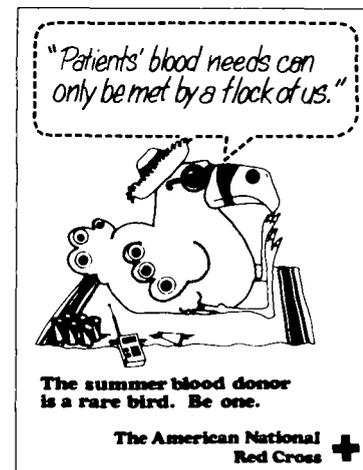
Born in Kiev, Russia, Loosanoff received his undergraduate degree from the University of Washington and his doctorate from Yale University. He entered government service as an aquatic biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (predecessor agency of the National Marine Fisheries Service), serving as the Director of the Marine Biology Laboratory in Milford, Conn., for 27 years.

Lippold *(From p. 1)*

Office of Fleet Operations which is responsible for management of the NOAA fleet of 25 ships.

During his 29-year career, Lippold has served as the director of NOAA's Pacific Marine Center, aboard eight of the agency's ships, and in command of three; and as chief of the Satellite Triangulation Division in which he played a key role in the establishment of a worldwide satellite triangulation network. Other assignments have taken him to Honolulu, Hawaii; Pt. Pleasant, W.Va.; the Arctic coast; and to various states with geodetic field parties. He also spent one year in the DOC Scientific and Technical Fellowship Program and was assigned to the National Bureau of Standards.

Lippold received a bachelor of science degree from New England College, Henniker, N.H., in 1949. He was awarded a civil engineering degree in 1950 at the University of New Hampshire.



UN Conference

Includes

NOAA Program

The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance of the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID/OFDA) has been notified that its "Weather Monitoring and Crop-Yield Estimation System" has been selected from among 300 U.S. Government programs as one of 12 initiatives for consideration for presentation at the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in Vienna, Austria.

The AID/OFDA system, designed for use in the lesser developed countries, was developed under contract by the NOAA/EDIS Center for Environmental Assessment Services (CEAS), building on experience and programs developed as part of the tri-agency USDA-NASA-NOAA Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE). CEAS has added an operational precipitation estimation program for the Caribbean Basin and portions of the Sahel in Africa. Crop yield/climate models have been developed for several subsistence crops in these regions. Analogous models have been used to generate estimates for countries where historical yield information is not available.

A weekly CEAS weather assessment provided to AID/OFDA over the last two years will be expanded to include subsistence crop yield estimates during the 18-month operational test for the Caribbean and Sahel regions which began July 1.

Tax Note

Employees who are subject to state withholdings for the State of Montana will notice the following changes:

—Employees paid biweekly will not have income taxes withheld for the paychecks dated September 5, and September 19.

—Paychecks dated after September 19, will reflect new income tax withholding rates.

Underwater Habitat Begins Missions

America's only active underwater habitat is back in business off St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, as "home" for scientific teams investigating the ecology of local waters. It supports regional projects seeking information about the marine environment and application to problems in U.S. continental coastal regions.

Owned and maintained by NOAA, the habitat — formerly known as Hydrolab — was recently awarded an American Bureau of Shipping Interim Class Certificate as a Class I Habitat.

The first scientific team to mount a week-long research effort from the newly-classified habitat was led by Dr. John Ogden of Fairleigh Dickinson University. In early July the team built small "reefs" out of cinder block near the habitat, and observed fish settlement and colonization patterns. Such studies, it is hoped, will lead to better understanding of fish behavior and how fish communities can be established in areas that previously had few or none.

A second team from Fairleigh Dickinson is investigating how fast sediment moves down the underwater canyon to fill basins on the continental shelf. This movement affects the biology of the area and sources of sand and gravel in ways that are not yet understood.

Dr. Dennis Hubbard of Fairleigh Dickinson is leader of the second mission. Hubbard is with the West Indies Laboratory of the university, which operates NOAA's habitat under contract.

A University of Michigan team headed by Dr. Donald B. Macurda, Jr., and Lee Somers will use NOAA's underwater laboratory in late August to investigate the feeding behavior of stationary flower-like animals called *crinoids* and *ophiuroids*,

Tax Note

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the States of Idaho and Minnesota may notice a minor change in their state tax for salary checks dated on or after September 5.

3-Day Test Ends In Ceremony



The only known underwater NOAA aquanaut awards ceremony took place at the site of NULS-1 as Lt.Cdr. Thomas W. Ruzala (l.) presented a NOAA aquanaut patch to Lt.(jg) Stanton M. Ramsey of the newly created NOAA Diving Office as Richard L. Rutkowski (r.) watched. The men had just completed 52 hours working 50 ft. underwater and testing the system. They were required to decompress for 16 hours.

Representatives of the NOAA Diving Safety Board (NDSB) visited the NOAA Underwater Laboratory System — I (NULS-1) site for a safety evaluation of the system after its recent refitting. The NDSB representatives found the habitat to be clean, safe, and very comfortable. The representatives spent several days reviewing NULS-1 procedures and equipment, then tested the saturation system with a 3-day mission. The habitat is at a depth of 50 ft. and located at the east edge of Salt River submarine canyon a few miles west of Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

The evaluation team included J. Morgan Wells, Chairman, NDSB; Richard Rutkowski, Training Officer, NOAA Diving Office (NDO); Lt.Cdr. Thomas Ruzala, MPE Diving Officer, NOS; Lt.(jg) Stanton Ramsey, Assistant to the NOAA Diving Coordinator, NDO; and William Phoel, Unit Diving Officer, NMFS.

to better understand the relative importance of these animals in coral reef ecology.

Dr. Ernest H. Williams, Jr., of the University of Puerto Rico will direct a team Sept. 10-27, in research on parasites of various fish. The group will capture fish that are infested with the parasites, others that are not, transfer the parasites, and tag, release, and monitor the infested fish. Susceptibility or immunity of various species, and other information, will be obtained. This work will be useful in learning more about how parasites spread among fish, and how environmental health affects the spread.

Dr. David B. Olson of the Is-

land Resources Foundation, St. Thomas, V.I., will lead a mission in October to find out more about the growth and mortality rates of black coral in the area. Black coral has recently been used in considerable quantity by local jewelers, and the Virgin Islands Government has become concerned that the coral may be over-harvested. Olson's work will assist the local government in establishing guidelines for the coral harvest.

Dr. William B. Gladfelter and William S. Johnson of the West Indies Laboratory, Fairleigh Dickinson University, will survey plankton-feeding fish during a late-October mission.

Exploring the Monitor

NOAA's first involvement with the Monitor came in September 1974, when the State of North Carolina, hoping to protect the wreck from treasure hunters, nominated the site as a marine sanctuary. In January of the following year, the Civil War ironclad was officially designated a marine sanctuary, becoming the first sanctuary named under the Marine Protection Research, and Sanctuary Act of 1972.

Since that time, NOAA, which is the trustee for the site, has permitted a number of scientific expeditions to the wreck. The most important of these took place in the summer of 1977, when Harbor Branch Foundation, a Florida-based research organization, made a series of dives on the hulk using both of its submersible vehicles. During that mission, stereo-photographs were taken of the

entire ship, and two artifacts — a piece of the Monitor's hull plate and a brass marine lantern — were recovered. The lantern is now undergoing a lengthy preservation process at the Smithsonian Institution.

Most recently, in July 1979, Jacques Cousteau and members of the Cousteau Society, including Cousteau's late son Phillippe, spent several days filming the Monitor in preparation of a documentary on famous shipwrecks.

The expedition to the Monitor last month was the largest ever undertaken. Some 50 dives were executed over four weeks, using a battery of highly sophisticated underwater equipment, including a four-man submersible to carry divers down to the wreck, a special induction dredge to expose artifacts at an excavation site in the officers' quarters, and television cameras

to record virtually every step of the action.

One of the most important aspects of the August mission was the treatment of artifacts recovered from the wreck. Unlike artifacts recovered from land, objects removed from salt water begin to deteriorate almost immediately once they are exposed to air. As each item was exposed during the excavation, its position was recorded. As materials were brought to the surface they were catalogued, photographed, and packed in special wet storage containers.

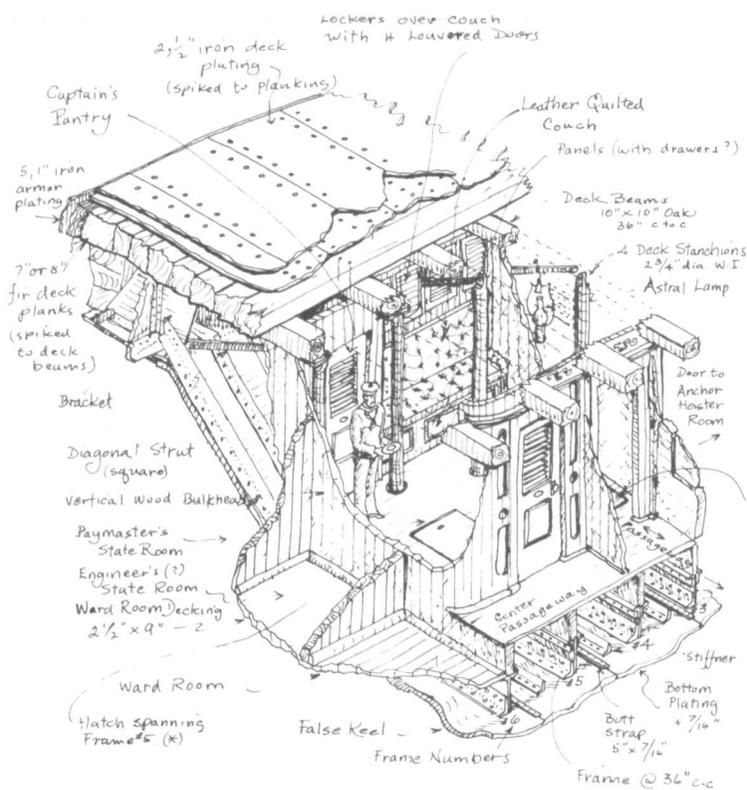
At the end of the mission, all the recovered items were transported to North Carolina's preservation laboratory at the Fort Fisher Historic Site near Kure Beach, N.C. There they will undergo a process of cleaning, chemical stabilization, and eventually, preservation.



Glass mustard bottle retrieved from USS Monitor — "U.S. Navy" on one side, "Mustard" on the other.

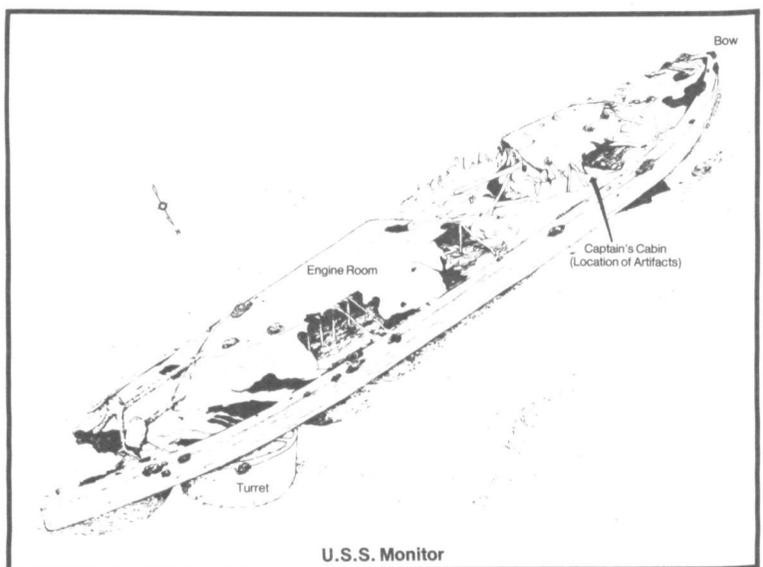


Brass lantern base from wreck of USS Monitor. Buried in the sand outside the wreck, it was uncovered by the propeller wash from a submersible during the NOAA-North Carolina-Harbor Branch Foundation archaeological exploration of the Monitor.



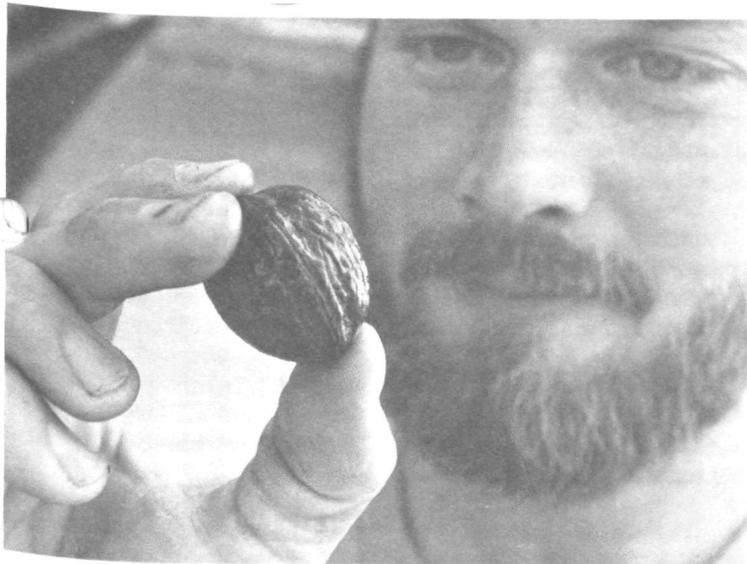
Captain's Cabin
USS Monitor
E.W. Peterkin - Hatteras, N.C.
17 August 1979

(*) Conjecture from other monitors



Wreckage of the USS Monitor, famed "cheesebox on a raft" of Civil War days, is depicted in this artist's sketch made from hundreds of underwater photographs of the remains.

Sketch of Captain's cabin in the USS Monitor, as reconstructed by Ernest W. Peterkin, USN (Ret.), an expert on the Monitor's history and construction.



Hundred-year-old English walnut, held by North Carolina state archaeologist Richard Lawrence; the nut was taken from the Captain's cabin of the Monitor.



Porcelain soap dish from Captain's cabin of USS Monitor, retrieved by archaeologist-divers during scientific expedition to the civil war ironclad.

USS Monitor Chronology

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|--|
| 1861 | | 1975 | |
| October 4 | - Swedish inventor John Ericsson signed contract to build the Monitor for \$275,000. | January 30 | - Resting place of the Monitor designated National Marine Sanctuary by Secretary of Commerce, to be administered by Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| 1862 | | 1976 | |
| January 30 | - Monitor launched in Brooklyn, New York | June 9-10 | - Monitor Research and Recovery Foundation and University of Delaware aboard the R/V Eastward obtained data concerning the magnetic field and subbottom acoustic reflectors in the Monitor Marine Sanctuary |
| February 25 | - Ironclad commissioned into U.S. Navy | 1977 | |
| March 6 | - USS Monitor headed for the Virginia Capes with 49 men on board | April 4-8 | - Monitor Marine Research and Recovery Foundation, NOAA, University of Delaware aboard the R/V Henlopen obtained measurements of the near bottom currents, a core sample of the sediments beneath the wreck, and horizontal television observations of the wreck |
| March 9 | - "Battle of the Ironclads": USS Monitor vs CSS Virginia (formerly the Merrimack) lasted 4 hours at Hampton Roads, Virginia | July 17-August 2 | - NOAA, Harbor Branch Foundation, and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, using the R/V Johnson and R/V Sea Diver, conducted a photogrammetric survey of the Monitor and controlled recovery of an iron plate and brass lantern lying 40' north of the turret on the sea floor |
| March-December | - On blockade duty off Hampton Roads | 1979 | |
| Christmas Eve | - USS Monitor ordered to North Carolina for recovery operations against Fort Fisher | June | - Capt. Jacques Cousteau's ship Calypso sent divers to the first free-swimming film coverage of the wreck |
| December 29 | - USS Monitor departed the Virginia Capes for Beaufort, N.C., under tow of the USS Rhode Island | August 1-28 | - NOAA, Harbor Branch Foundation, and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, using the R/V Johnson, conducted a comprehensive archeological and engineering assessment of the Monitor, featuring diver lock-out from Johnson-Sea Link submersibles. Excavation of the bow section of the vessel and recovering hull plates for later analysis as indicators of the structural and preservation condition of the Monitor was planned. |
| December 31 | - Vessel sank during raging storm off North Carolina coast. Four officers and 12 crewmen lost | | |
| 1973 | | | |
| August 27 | - Wreckage of Monitor discovered by Duke University expedition aboard the R/V Eastward | | |
| 1974 | | | |
| April 1-7 | - Scientists aboard Alcoa Seaprobe vessel confirmed Duke University's identification of the Monitor | | |
| May | - Duke University aboard the R/V Eastward took dredging samples in the vicinity of the wreck which included a decklight cover and small ferrous concretions | | |
| August 12-16 | - US Coast Guard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, NOAA, and North Carolina Division of Archives and History aboard the CGC Chilula investigated existing portable underwater search equipment | | |
| August 19-22 | - Duke University aboard R/V Beveridge made observations of the wreck using underwater television systems | | |
| 26-28 | | | |
| September 26 | - North Carolina Governor nominated resting site of Monitor to be first marine sanctuary | | |

PERSONNEL PERSPECTIVE

Probationary Period Required For New Managers & Supervisors

Under the authorization of the Civil Service Reform Act and the Office of Personnel Management regulations, probationary periods are now required for newly appointed managers and supervisors. The definitions of "manager" and "supervisor" for purposes of determining whether or not an employee is covered are those given in the Supervisory Grade Evaluation Guide and the Job Grading Standard for Supervisors for General Schedule

positions and Federal Wage System positions, respectively.

A separate probationary period is required upon initial entry into a supervisory position and initial entry into a managerial position. An employee who satisfactorily completes a probationary period as a manager and is later assigned as a supervisor will generally not have to serve a probationary period in the supervisory position. Time spent as a supervisor may not, however, be credited

towards the completion of the probationary period required for managers.

A manager or supervisor who is required to serve a probationary period will be evaluated periodically during this period. A determination will be made at the end of 52 weeks as to whether or not that person will be retained in the managerial or supervisory position. When the employee fails to meet the standards required the employee will be returned to a

position of no lower grade and pay than the position held immediately prior to entering into the managerial or supervisory position.

There are still questions to be resolved concerning probationary periods. A NOAA Circular is currently being cleared for distribution. Many questions undoubtedly will be answered by this circular, however, employees may refer questions to the Office of Personnel, NOAA, AD43.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
NMFS 79-88(LT)	Secretary (Stenography)	GS-7/8	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	8/29	9/13
NOS 79-67(DB)	Supervisory Cartographer	GS-9	NOS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/4	9/18
NOS 79-69(DB)	Supervisory Cartographer	GS-9	NOS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/4	9/18
NOS 79-68(D)	Supervisory Cartographer	GS-9	NOS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/4	9/18
NWS 79-98(GZJ)	General Engineer	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/4	9/18
ER 79-59(SB)	Lead Quality Inspection Specialist (Electronics)	GS-11	NWS	Philadelphia, Pa.	9/4	9/18
NWS 79-94(GZJ)	Electronics Engineer	GS-5 or 7	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/4	9/18
CR 79-91(GL)	Electronics Technician	GS-11 (may be filled by lateral reassignment of GS-11 in grade)	NWS	Wichita, Kans.	9/5	9/19
SR 79-56(GC)	Meteorologist (ARTCC Resource Met)	GS-12 (may be filled at lower grade)	NWS	Jacksonville, Fla.	9/5	9/19
SER 79-25	Chemist	GS-9 (position may be filled at GS-7 level)	NMFS	Charleston, S.C.	8/28	9/19
SR 79-57(GC)	Meteorologist (Warnings and Preparedness Meteorologist)	GS-12 (may be filled at lower grade)	NWS	Jackson, Miss.	9/5	9/19
SR 79-58(GC)	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-12 (may be filled at a lower grade)	NWS	Oklahoma City, Okla.	9/5	9/19
ERL 79-29(OML)	Computer Operator	GS-3 (known promotion potential to GS-7 full-time; Competitive Service)	ERL	Princeton, N.J.	8/29	9/20
NMFS 79-91(LT)	Policy Analyst (Utilization & Development)	GS-13/14	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	8/29	9/20
EDIS 79-93(EAF)	Director, Center for Environmental Assessment Services, (CEAS)	ES-1301	EDIS	Washington, D.C.	8/15	9/21
NWS 79-99(GZJ)	Electronics Engineer	GS-11 (promotion potential to GS-12; 3 vacancies may be filled from this announcement)	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/7	9/21
ERL 79-303(RT)	Supervisory Computer Specialist	GS-12	ERL	Seattle, Wash.	9/11	9/25
NOS 79-64(NB)	Supervisory Oceanographer	GS-15	NOS	Rockville, Md.	9/4	9/25
NOS 79-73(DB)	Supervisory Cartographer	GS-13	NOS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/11	9/25
	Supervisory Computer Specialist	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	9/11	9/25

NOAA Keeps Its Training Form

Effective November 1, Office of Personnel Management has granted NOAA permission to use NOAA Form 53-1 for requesting, authorizing, certifying, and recording all training actions for NOAA employees. As of that date the multipurpose training form SF 182 (OF-170) will no longer be used.

NOAA Training forms have been revised once again to comply with OPM recommendations. The NOAA Form 53-1 (6-79) includes the Privacy Act Statement on the reverse of Copy 1 and the standard definitions for purposes of training on the reverse of Copy 6. The NOAA Form 53-41 (7-79), Nomination for Interagency Training, replaces the former NOAA Optional Form 37 and must accompany the NOAA Form 53-1 when Government training is requested. Both forms carry the information that OPM has approved their use.

The revised forms are being printed and will be on the shelf in Kansas City by October 1. They may be implemented as soon as they are made available to employees and supervisors and it is expected that NOAA will be able to convert totally to use of the new forms by November 1, after which the SF 182 (OF 170) should not be used. Since stocks of the old forms 53-1 (12-77) and 37 (4-76) are already in short supply, they may be destroyed as soon as they are replaced.

Anne Tibbetts Lange, a research fishery biologist at the NMFS laboratory in Woods Hole, has won that lab's first annual "Judith Brennan Hoskins Memorial Award." A Woods Hole resident who has worked at the lab since 1972, Lange was selected as the one non-managerial-level employee at the lab whose work most exceeded expectations.

During the past year she has been the chief U.S. scientific advisor in the American-Canadian negotiations over East Coast fishing boundaries. She has also continued to gain international recognition for her research into the biology and assessment of North Atlantic squid populations.

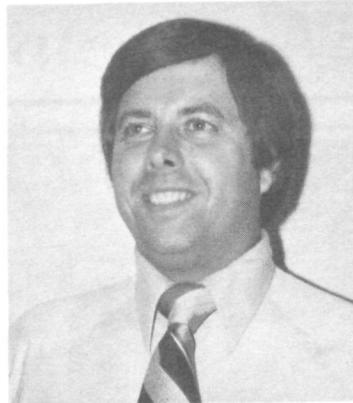
Judith Brennan Hoskins, for whom the award was named, was employed at the fisheries lab until her death at age 31 in June 1978. At the time of her death, she was chief of the lab's fishery analysis investigation and had established an international reputation as a researcher of multispecies fishery management and as an advisor to both bilateral fishery negotiations and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

Millard "Al" Landers is the new Official in Charge at the WSO on St. Paul Island in the Alaska Region. He has worked with NWS in Alaska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado and Iowa.

Dr. Nancy G. Maynard and William D. Ernst of the NOAA/MESA, Hazardous Materials Response Project in Anchorage, Alaska, and the NOAA Scientific Support Group at Bay St. Louis Miss., have received awards from the U.S. Coast Guard.

Maynard received a Public Service Commendation for involvement in Federal pollution response efforts in Alaska. Ernst received a Certificate of Recognition and a cash award for his contribution to the Hazardous Material Response team in Anchorage, and the Bay St. Louis group received a plaque for work supporting the Coast Guard's pollution response organization in the southeast.

Kenneth A. Holmes is the new Meteorologist in Charge of the Spokane, Wash., WSO. He began his weather career with the USAF. He joined the NWS as a meteorologist at the



Kenneth A. Holmes

Minneapolis Forecast Office, then transferred to Indianapolis, Ind. This was followed with an assignment as MIC of the Weather Radar Office in Salt Lake City, Utah. He received his degree in meteorology from the University of Washington.

Richard C. Przywarty and Jeff Walker, NOAA meteorologists at WSFO Anchorage, Alaska, were recently granted the American Meteorological Society's Seal of Approval for their work on "Aviation Weather" which is broadcast to over 30 towns in Alaska from KAKM, the PBS station in Anchorage.

Dr. Tapan Banerjee has been named Aquaculture Coordinator for NOAA, assigned to the Utilization and Development Division of NMFS. Formerly with the Peace Corps as an area director, Banerjee will coordinate all aspects of aquaculture programs involving research and development and represent NOAA in the interagency-industry-university committees as well as on international organizations.

He received his B.S. in zoology from the University of Calcutta, M.S. in marine biology from the University of the Pacific in California, and Ph.D. in marine education from Laurence University, California. Among positions he has held throughout his career is that of Sea Grant program coordinator, Department of Marine Science and Technology, Southern Maine Technical Institute, 1967-74.

Philip E. Shideler, Meteorologist in Charge of the WSFO in Topeka, Kans., was recently named Topeka's 1979 Federal Civil Servant by the Topeka Federal Business Association. A luncheon was held in his honor featuring Al Pearson, Director of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center, as speaker.

Reggie Neal, a graduate student at Texas A&M University in oceanography under a special graduate scientist program sponsored by EDIS' National Oceanographic Data Center, sailed this summer on an indoctrination cruise on the NOAA ship Surveyor on its leg from Juneau to Kodiak, Alaska. While aboard the ship, he was a watchstanding scientist engaged in data collection operations for the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program (OCSEAP).

Ferguson Receives German Award

Dr. Eldon E. Ferguson of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., has received a Senior U.S. Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in West Germany.

Ferguson, Director of the Aeronomy Laboratory, will use the award for a year of research on atmospheric ion chemistry at the Max Planck Institute for

was program chief of a research group which studies atomic and molecular collision processes controlling the composition of the upper atmosphere. The group's measurements of many positive and negative ion-molecule reaction rate constants in the thermal range have had a great impact in aeronomy and re-entry physics. Knowledge of these reactions is a key ingredient to the understanding of the earth's atmosphere and those of other planets.

Since 1972, Ferguson has been on the Editorial Advisory Board of the international journal, *Planetary and Space Science*, and since 1976, an associate editor of the *Journal of Chemical Physics*. He has been a recipient of a Commerce Department gold medal and NOAA's Scientific Research and Achievement Award for his work in ion chemistry.

Before joining NOAA in 1962, Ferguson was an associate professor of physics at the University of Texas at Austin. He received B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in physics from the University of Oklahoma.



Dr. Eldon E. Ferguson

Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg from September 1, 1979 to September 1, 1980.

Before assuming his duties as laboratory director, Ferguson

OBITUARY

Paul S. Galtsoff

Dr. Paul S. Galtsoff, director emeritus of the NMFS Woods Hole Laboratory, died August 23. He began his Federal career as the naturalist on the original R/V Albatross. In 1964 he retired as director of the shellfish laboratory in Woods Hole, continuing on until 1971 as guest investigator. His 60-year reign as one of the world's pre-eminent shellfish research biologist began after his graduation from the Imperial Moscow University in 1910. Prior to his immigration to the U.S. with his wife and fellow researcher, Eugenia, in 1921, he was the senior zoologist of the Russian Imperial Academy of Science. He received the Interior Department's distinguished service award and gold medal in 1962.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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FROM THE GALLEY



SOLE VEGETABLE SKILLET

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1-1/2 pounds sole fillets or other thin fish fillets, fresh or frozen | 1-1/2 cups diagonally sliced carrots, cooked and drained |
| 2 tablespoons butter or margarine | 1 package (9 ounce) frozen cut green beans, cooked and drained |
| 1 tablespoon lemon juice | Yogurt Fish Sauce |
| 3/4 teaspoon salt | |
| 1/4 teaspoon dry mustard | |

For indoor or outdoor cooking—

Thaw and skin fillets if necessary. Melt butter or margarine in 12-inch heavy skillet. Stir in lemon juice, salt, and mustard. Coat fish on both sides with butter mixture. Fold fillets in half in skillet. Cover skillet and cook until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork, 8 to 10 minutes. Push fish to center of skillet. Spoon mixed hot carrots and beans around edge of skillet. Spoon a small amount of sauce over fish. Cover and heat. Serve with remaining sauce. Makes 4 servings.

Yogurt Fish Sauce

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1/2 cup plain yogurt | 2 tablespoons sweet pickle relish |
| 1/2 cup salad dressing | 1/2 teaspoon paprika |
| 1/4 cup sliced green onion | |

Combine ingredients: mix well. Makes about 1-1/4 cups.

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 pollock fillets and fresh cod steaks along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh whole sea trout and fresh whole spot in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh

whole grouper and fresh rock shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fresh whole lake whitefish and frozen breaded portions in the Midwest; fresh sole fillets and fresh Pacific red snapper fillets in the Northwest; and fresh Pacific red snapper fillets and fresh whole rainbow trout in the Southwest.

**Good Response
To Hotline Use**

The hotline to the Office of the Inspector General for the Department of Commerce has produced a good number of complaints, according to Inspector General Mary P. Bass.

Installed recently by Secretary Juanita Kreps at Main Commerce to serve the entire Department, the Office and its hotline are meant to curb the waste and mismanagement of programs and operations of the Department. Some of the calls to date concern fraud, theft of government property, false claims, and kickbacks, says Bass. Others are about waste: unproductive use of staff time or idleness, waste of supplies, and waste of travel funds and departmental monies.

The Inspector General emphasizes that complaints to her office may be made anonymously. If an employee's name is given, it will be disclosed only with the employee's prior consent or where confidentiality is not possible because of any judicial or administrative proceeding required to be initiated based on the results of an investigation. Employees are protected against reprisals for disclosing fraud, waste, or abuse.

"We follow-up a complaint of waste or mismanagement by determining through our staff of investigators and auditors whether the allegation is correct, and whether it represents either a serious abuse or one representative of a Departmental wide problem," says Bass. "We then recommend corrective action, and we follow-up to determine that corrective action has been taken or a good reason given for not doing so."

Employees are encouraged to



Mary P. Bass

report any Departmental crime, waste and abuse if they are hesitant to contact the people in their office who are responsible or when their suggestions are ignored or rejected on an unreasonable basis. The Hotline telephone number is: 202/724-3519.

Employees may also write to: Inspector General, P.O. Box 612, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.

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

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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