



New Scientific Agreements Negotiated With China



Dr. George S. Benton, Associate Administrator, left, meets with Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi, extreme right. Interpreters are in background.

A delegation headed by Associate Administrator Dr. George S. Benton has negotiated new agreements with the Peoples Republic of China that will result in cooperative climatological studies between NOAA and China and bring Chinese scientists to this country to work at agency facilities around the country.

The delegation met with its Chinese counterparts in Beijing from September 9 through 18. It was the second meeting of the working group established by the protocol reached between China and the United States on May 8, 1979 on cooperation in the field of atmospheric science and technology. The agreement on two annexes to the Protocol — annexes three and four — was signed at a ceremony on September 16 at the Central Meteorological bureau headquarters.

In addition to Dr. Benton, U.S. co-chairman of the working group, the American delegation includes Dr. Eugene Bierly, director, atmospheric science division, National Science Foundation and Dr. Lawrence R. Greenwood, director, environmental observation division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Chinese working group is co-chaired by Zou Jing-meng, deputy director of the Central Meteorological bureau and includes Ye Duzheng, director of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Academia Sinica, and Cheng Chunshu, deputy director and chief engineer, Central Meteorological bureau.

Other members of the U.S. delegation include Dr. Rich-

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Grant Awarded To Train Women, Minorities

Two Georgia institutions have been awarded a three-year grant by NOAA and the National Science Foundation totaling more than \$500,000 to provide graduate training in science for women and minorities.

Receiving the grant are the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Atlanta University Center (AUC). The two institutions will use the funds to provide graduate research and training in atmospheric chemistry and dynamic and physical meteorology, Administrator Richard A. Frank said.

The program will be conducted by faculty members holding joint appointments at Georgia Tech and AUC and will involve, students at both schools, including those from 38 historically black colleges and universities affiliated with AUC. Georgia Tech and AUC will jointly develop research programs, seminars and short courses.

Earl Droessler, Director of University Affairs, said, "The NOAA/NSF grant will make it possible for Georgia Tech and AUC to develop a research capability that will meet regional and national needs and simultaneously train the many specialists needed by NOAA in the developing area of atmospheric science."

Georgia Tech offers a dual degree program with a number of liberal arts colleges. Under that plan, students complete three years of study at their liberal arts college and transfer to Georgia Tech for two additional years. AUC participates in the program and has more than 750 minority engineering students at Georgia Tech.

Estuarine Sanctuary Dedicated

Almost 550 acres along Ohio's Old Woman Creek have been dedicated as the Nation's first freshwater estuarine sanctuary.

Old Woman Creek, near Huron, Ohio, about 50 miles west of Cleveland, is the eighth sanctuary in a network that includes almost 230,000 acres of relatively untouched wetlands in Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, Florida, and Georgia. NOAA's Office

of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) administers the sanctuary program.

The smallest of the sanctuaries, Old Woman Creek is considered an extremely valuable outdoor research laboratory and educational center. Although it is near an urban center, it is one of the most pristine areas on the Lake Erie shore.

There are several species of

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LETTER FROM THE LABS

By Richard Newell

As the development of new energy sources accelerates, NOAA is emerging as a focal point for coordination and research. Energy from the sun, ocean, atmosphere, and even the earth itself, is being harnessed. NOAA's environmental expertise is contributing to progress in each of these areas. In the case of the ocean, the agency is also taking on the role of manager, overseeing the environmentally safe development of clean, inexpensive, renewable power from the sea.

OTEC Pipes Up – The Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) Act of 1980 puts NOAA right in the middle of the world's biggest program to tap energy from ocean waters. This legislation, signed by the President in August, establishes NOAA as the agency responsible for licensing and regulating commercial OTEC facilities, while seeing that the marine and coastal environment are protected.

Floating OTEC plants will be able to tap the solar energy stored in the warm tropical and subtropical waters of the world. In the version now being most actively developed, surface waters vaporize a working fluid such as ammonia, capable of boiling and condensing over a small temperature range. The expanding vapor drives a giant turbine generator. The recycling working fluid is then condensed by cold, nearly freezing, water pumped up from the depths of the sea through a gigantic pipe.

NOAA has been assisting the Department of Energy in the engineering and environmental aspects of OTEC for the past three years. Joseph R. Vadus of NOAA's Office of Ocean Technology and Engineering Services heads the OTEC engineering program. The first commercial-scale OTEC plant, in the

100 to 400 megawatt range, is scheduled for the late 1980s. (More about OTEC in an upcoming NOAA Magazine article.)

A Wave-Powered Pump – NOAA's Office of Sea Grant is sponsoring a more modest project, but one with great potential benefits. It's the first attempt to desalt seawater using energy from ocean waves. The project is underway at the University of Delaware's College of Marine Studies. Dr. C. M. Pleass, the primary investigator, states that the direct application of wave energy holds great promise for the production of low-cost fresh water for arid seacoasts receiving waves consistently greater than three feet high. His system works by reverse osmosis, one of the most energy-efficient desalting methods. Seawater is pre-filtered through seabed sand and then pumped through a membrane, leaving the salt behind. Efficiency is high because the seawater is not forced through any energy-demanding phase changes, as required for electrical power production.

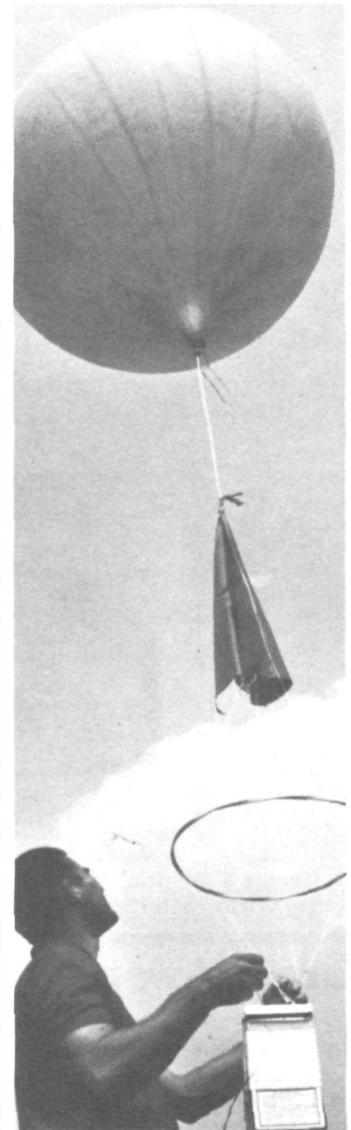
Prototype System – A prototype system, producing 150 gallons of fresh water per day, will be tested off the coast of Puerto Rico this fall, under the direction of Doug Hicks, a graduate student who helped to develop the system. A seven-foot-diameter buoy will ride the waves to power the piston of a high-pressure underwater pump moored to the sea floor. Built from low-cost, low-technology components, the desalting system is designed to be used in waves typical of the trade-wind belt. "Initially, the devices will be small, designed to supply drinking water," says Pleass. The investigators see the potential for coupling larger devices to trickle-irrigation systems as the project gathers momentum.

New Energy Office – NOAA's new Office of Ocean Minerals and Energy, directed by Robert W. Knecht, is the focal point for the agency's ocean energy programs. The Office's primary function is to administer the provisions of both the OTEC Act and the Deep Seabed Mineral Resources Act. This involves establishing national regulations and licensing programs for commercial seabed mining and OTEC development, as well as dealing with related international issues.

In the Act Again – More energy legislation, in the form of the Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980, was approved by the President in September to provide for an accelerated program of wind energy research, development, and demonstration. The program will be carried out by the Department of Energy with support from other agencies. NOAA will help to establish a National Wind Energy Data Center to provide information to the public on wind energy resources. The agency will also undertake a three-year national wind resource assessment program.

Sunlight and Steam – NOAA's solar radiation network uses an impressive variety of sun sensors at each of 38 national weather stations, to provide a complete solar energy profile at different locations and times of year. (See "To Catch The Sun" - NOAA Magazine, March/April 1980.)

Work in support of geothermal energy development includes a project to determine how the foul-smelling hydrogen sulfide gas found in geothermal steam is dispersed by local winds. This research will help energy officials to locate future geothermal power plants so as to minimize olfactory insults. (See "California Geysers Spout Research" - NOAA Magazine, July/August 1980.)



NWS Improving Data Collection

The National Weather Service is modernizing its systems for collecting and processing upper air information used to make weather predictions.

The program will take five years and cost \$6.5 million.

Under it, NWS will convert from a manual to an automatic system for entering data collected at its 114 nationwide field stations into minicomputers for processing. Electronic systems at the field stations will be converted from vacuum tubes to solid-state.

NWS Project Engineer William B. Fritts said, "Not only will we increase the reliability of our upper-air data collection system, but

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Fishery Accords Signed With Africa

NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank returned October 1 from a 10-day trip to Africa as part of a U.S. delegation looking into various forms of technological aid to that part of the world.

Frank traveled through Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Senegal as a member of a delegation headed by President Carter's science advisor, Frank Press, and composed of NASA Administrator Robert A. Frosch, U.S. Geological Survey Director William Menard, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Pickering and others.

Administrator Frank, second from left, cements with a handshake the signing of an accord with Nigeria under which that African nation will pay the U.S. up to \$1.5 million to help it develop its tuna industry. Smiling in agreement is Dr. Edward O. Bayagbona, director of Nigeria's Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research; looking on is U.S. Ambassador Stephen Low and Dr. F. N. C. Oragwu of the Nigerian Ministry of Science and Technology.

Other agreements reached during the trip were a \$150,000 Letter of Intent under which the U.S. will aid Senegal in assessing its fishing stocks and a proposal for allowing Zimbabwe to send "dependent forecasters"—that Nation's description of those learning to be meteorologists—to the U.S. for training

EDIS Analyzes Damage Caused By Summer Heat Wave

The summer's heat wave and drought took at least 1,265 lives and cost the Nation nearly \$20 billion.

NOAA's Environmental Data and Information Service reports that because of the high temperatures and dry conditions:

- Heat related summer deaths were seven times greater than normal;
- Electrical energy use reached an all-time record;
- Crops and livestock suffered greatly;
- Searing temperatures buckled hundreds of miles of major highways;
- Water resources in many parts of the country were seriously jeopardized.

The analysis is based on information obtained from federal agencies, private organizations, and 26 states affected by the unusual weather.

Most of those who died from the heat wave were

either elderly or poor, and lived in non-airconditioned homes or apartments. The greatest number of fatalities, 311, occurred in Missouri even though other states had higher temperatures for longer periods.

Authorities at the Center for Environmental Assessment Services said the heat wave's greatest impact upon energy consumption and costs began during the last week of June. During the next six weeks, total electric use averaged 5.5 percent above normal at an accumulated cost of more than \$1.3 billion.

Corn, soybean, and next spring's wheat crops were damaged by the drought. The poultry industry also lost millions of birds. However, the winter wheat crop actually benefited from hot, dry weather during the harvesting period.

Parched pastures, poor

nutrients, and the heat slowed livestock growth, resulting in widespread sell-off of herds. The destruction of the protective vegetative cover of thousands of acres of midwest crop land also may cause severe soil erosion in future winter months.

Because of the drought, the price of finished or ready for sale food items rose by 4.4 percent in August alone, while prices for raw agriculture products increased 19 percent during July and August, the analysis shows.

The heat wave buckled hundreds of miles of major highways. Illinois alone sustained \$100 million in road damage. Highway damage throughout the heat belt is estimated to be four to five times that amount.

The heat also is blamed for widespread vehicle breakdowns and a surge in automotive repair expenditures. Many areas experienced water

shortages and rationed their supplies. Texas and Arkansas were the hardest hit. A drop in the water table in those states and Oklahoma forced farmers to "dry" farm acreage that previously was irrigated. Because the drop far exceeded yearly normals, industrial development in the three states also is threatened the study concludes.

The heat wave began in mid-June when temperatures exceeded 100 degrees Fahrenheit in southwest Texas.

Temperature records were shattered in more than half a dozen states, and on one day—July 13—three cities broke their all-time maximum temperature records. They were Augusta, Georgia, with 107 degrees, Atlanta with 105, and Memphis, Tennessee, with 108. Temperatures in Dallas, Texas, reached 100 degrees each day from June 23 through August 3.

Five Presented Meritorious Executive Awards

Five NOAA employees were among 15 Commerce officials presented Meritorious Executive certificates and \$10,000 bonus checks by Secretary Klutznick on Sept. 26.

The five are David S. Johnson, assistant administrator for NESS; Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, director of NWS; Eldon E. Ferguson, director of the Aeronomy laboratory, Boulder, Colo.; Dr. G. Gordon Little, director of the Wave Propagation laboratory, Boulder; and Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky, director of the Geophysical Fluid laboratory, Princeton, N.J.

In presenting the awards, Secretary Klutznick said:



David S. Johnson.

"Today government service is beginning to make it worthwhile for those who are a part of it ... Today there is opportunity to earn recognition. These awards represent that opportunity to earn recognition and go forward."

The certificates presented award winners read:

"The President of the United States of America has conferred on (Name of Recipient) the rank of Meritorious Executive in the Senior Executive Service for sustained accomplishment in management of programs of the United States government and for noteworthy achievement of quality and effi-

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Richard E. Hallgren.

Cooperative Studies Will Bring Chinese Scientists To U.S.

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ard Hallgren, director, National Weather Service; David S. Johnson, assistant administrator, National Earth Satellite Service, and Lawrence M. Denton and Alice Hogan, NOAA Staff. Dr. R. J. Hung, professor of atmospheric sciences at the University of Alabama-Huntsville, joined the delegation in Beijing and acted as interpreter/adviser.

Four new projects agreed upon under Annex III to the protocol are:

- Climate monitoring — The U.S. and China will exchange experts during 1981 to explore the possibility of a cooperative program in climate monitoring;

- Climate modeling and numerical prediction — A mutual exchange of scientists also will be undertaken in 1981 to review and discuss current and possible cooperative activities in climate modeling. In addition, four scientists from China will visit the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) to work on numerical prediction research and application of large scale computers to meteorology;

- Ground-base remote sensing — China will send

three scientists to the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colorado, to work at the Wave Propagation Laboratory and the Aeronomy Laboratory;

- Tropical Cyclones — A mutual exchange of experts also will be undertaken to review current activities and to discuss possible cooperation in this area during 1981.

Under Annex IV, the parties agreed to begin a cooperative program that will provide Chinese meteorologists with an opportunity to broaden their professional background through training and participation in the operation and scientific research of NOAA facilities. Nine Chinese meteorologists will visit various NOAA units for periods of approximately one-year. Probable assignments include: the National Meteorological Center in Washington, D.C., two scientists; the National Environmental Satellite Service in Washington, D.C., one scientist; the Environmental Data and Information Service in Washington, D.C., two scientists; the National Hurricane Center, Miami, one scientist; and the Satellite Field Services Station, Miami, one scientist. Two scientists also

will visit Kansas City, one at the NWS' National Severe Forecast Center and another at NESS; Satellite Field Services Station.

Various seminars and lectures were held by both the U.S. and Chinese delegations. Dr. Bierly of NSF presented a lecture on incoherent scatter radar for upper atmosphere research; Dr. Hallgren presented an overview of weather services in the U.S.; Dr. Greenwood of NASA reviewed NASA's atmospheric and climate activities; and David Johnson of the National Earth Satellite Service spoke on various aspects of the environmental satellite

program. The Chinese presented discussions on research activities in climate dynamics, atmospheric chemistry, paleoclimate, severe storms, upper atmosphere, and aerosol.

A highlight of the trip occurred on the evening of September 19, when the delegation was received by Vice Premier Fang Yi in the Great Hall of the People. The one-hour discussion centered on the cooperative efforts in the field of atmospheric sciences, which the two nations have undertaken, and on the priorities and probable changes in direction of meteorological research and services.

Ohio's Old Woman Creek First Freshwater Sanctuary

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endangered plants and animals in the sanctuary, and it is used extensively by migrating water fowl, including ducks, geese, and swans.

Ohio's Department of Natural Resources acquired the land for the sanctuary with the help of an \$894,000

grant from CZM. State officials report that during its first 15 months of operation, the sanctuary was visited by more than 4,000 persons.

The sanctuary has been designated a part of the Ohio Nature Preserve system. The state's Department of Natural Resources will manage it.



Plan Signed — Jim Hutchinson, the State Department's deputy secretary for natural resources signs the Louisiana coastal management plan. From left to right are NOAA's assistant administrator for CZM Michael Glazer, Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA), Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA), Rep. John Breaux (D-LA), Rep. Robert Livingston (R-LA), Rep. Lindy Boggs (D-LA), Rep. W. Henson Moore (R-LA), and Mike Bourgeois, director of the Division of State Lands.

NOAA Grant Aids Louisiana's CZM Program

The state of Louisiana has received approval of its coastal management program and a \$2.5 million grant to implement it. The one-year grant will be augmented by \$615,000 from the state.

Almost \$800,000 of the federal grant will be allocated to 19 coastal parishes for developing and carrying out local coastal programs. Other funds are being set aside for studies of the state's fragile

barrier island system and diversion of freshwater to wetlands.

In addition, 14 other special grants, totaling \$6.9 million awarded Louisiana recently under the federal coastal management office's Coastal Energy Impact Program, are aimed at helping the state's coastal parishes

deal with the onshore effects of oil and gas activity off its coast.

Included are a million-dollar project to restore the state's endangered oyster reefs, \$148,000 to build a walkway at New Orleans' Joe Brown park, and \$500,000 to restore the old Southern Hotel in Covington.

NWS Improving Data Collection

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we will simplify equipment maintenance problems."

The NWS field stations track and receive weather data for processing from balloon-lofted radio devices called radiosondes.

The radiosonde consists of sensors that detect temperature, relative humidity and pressure at altitudes of 90,000 feet or higher. The radiosonde's transmitter

continuously sends these data to the ground-based tracking stations. Wind speed and direction are also determined from changes in the position of the airborne radiosonde.

Fritts said the modernizing project has been contracted to the Servo Corp. of America, Hicksville, Long Island, N.Y.

—Carolyn Habbersett

Meritorious Executive Awards

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iciency in the public service." The certificates were signed by President Carter.

The ceremonies, held in the Secretary's office, included family members and friends of the award winners.

Created by the Civil Service Reform Act, the awards

are given to Senior Executive Service members on a competitive basis. Only one percent of the Senior Executive Service are eligible to compete for the Distinguished Executive awards, and only five percent for the meritorious awards.

New Members Appointed To MFAC Group

Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick has named 10 persons to the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee.

The advisory group deals with such issues as international fisheries, aquaculture, biological and environmental research, fisheries technology, administration of the Marine Mammal Protection and the Endangered Species acts, and fishery management issues associated with extended fisheries jurisdiction.

Committee members are chosen because of their competence and proven interest in U.S. marine fishery resources. Appointments are for a three-year term. Approximately one-third of the members are replaced each year to insure continuity.

The appointees are: Alan J. Beardsley, Market Foods, Kodiak, Alaska; Sarah Chassis, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., New York, New York; Maumus F. Claverie, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana; Joel Dirlam, Professor of Economics, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island; Charlotte Newton, Virginia Citizens Consumer Council, Springfield, Virginia; Dr. Francisco Pagan-Font, Executive Director, Marine Resources Development Corporation, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Elizabeth Stromeyer, Secretary-Treasurer, Red Top Sporting Goods, Inc., Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts; Elizabeth L. Venrick, assistant research biologist, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, California; and Walter W. Walkinshaw, Seattle, Washington. Ann McDuffie, Food Editor, Tampa Tribune, Tampa, Florida, has been reappointed for a second term.

NACOA Calendar

NACOA has announced these meeting dates for the calendar year 1981:

- Tuesday and Wednesday - January 13 and 14
- Tuesday and Wednesday - February 24 and 25
- Thursday and Friday - March 26 and 27
- Tuesday and Wednesday - May 12 and 13
- Tuesday and Wednesday - June 23 and 24
- Tuesday and Wednesday - August 18 and 19
- Tuesday and Wednesday - September 22 and 23
- Monday and Tuesday - November 2 and 3
- Tuesday and Wednesday - December 8 and 9

Incentive Awards Program Achievements - The Incentive Awards Program is designed to improve Government operations and services by motivating and rewarding employees when appropriate.

The contributions made by Federal employees who have been recognized through the Federal Incentive Awards Program during F.Y. 1979 produced the highest savings in the history of the Program. For every dollar paid in awards the Government benefits were approximately \$11.00. The total number of employees that received recognition increased approximately 8 percent last year. In other words, approximately 1 out of every 11 employees received recognition through quality increases and honorary, non-cash and lump-sum awards.

**STATISTICAL DATA -
F.Y. 1979**

Suggestions

Received DOC	1194
Received NOAA	688
Adopted DOC	243
Adopted NOAA	141

Special Achievement (Includes cash, honorary and non-cash awards)

Approved DOC	4859
Approved NOAA	1289

Quality Increases

Number granted DOC	1569
Number granted NOAA	685

CO-OP Housing Needed - The Employee Relations and Advisory Services Branch in Rockville, Maryland, is responsible for helping Co-op students locate housing while they are working in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan area. Each student needs housing for approximately six months out of the year.

If you have or know of someone who has available housing, please contact Carolyn Jones or Doretha Footman on 443-8105. They will be happy to discuss the particulars with you.

In addition to Co-op student housing we also have a need for housing for employees who are temporarily assigned to this area. Their needs range from a single room to accommodations for a family. The span varies from person to person. Some employees are here for one month; others are here a year or more.

New Coast Pilots

Five new editions of the *U.S. Coast Pilot*, which provide mariners with a wide variety of navigational information, have been published by the National Ocean Survey.

The updated editions are:

- U.S. Coast Pilot 3 - Sandy Hook to Cape Henry (Eighteenth Edition) \$6.50
- U.S. Coast Pilot 4 - Cape Henry to Key West (Eighteenth Edition) \$6.50
- U.S. Coast Pilot 5 - Gulf of Mexico, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (Thirteenth Edition) \$6.50
- U.S. Coast Pilot 7 - California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii (Sixteenth Edition) \$6.50
- U.S. Coast Pilot 8 - Alaska: Dixon Entrance to Cape Spencer (Fourteenth Edition) \$6.50

Of particular interest to mariners is the inclusion of Federal regulations concerning safety fairways and anchorage areas in major ports. Detailed information is provided on wharves, cargo-handling equipment, depths alongside wharves, available storage area, and other data of interest to mariners.

**Jefferson, Holm Awards Honor
Volunteer Weather Observers**

NOAA has honored the country's top 31 volunteer weather observers for their outstanding contribution to the field of meteorological observations.

"Our nationwide corps of 11,500 volunteer weather observers helps support the vast operation of the National Weather Service data collection," said Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, Director.

"Volunteers provide essential data for both our NWS forecasts and severe weather warnings," he added. "The cooperative observer stations are often located in remote regions of the country that would otherwise go unreported."

The daily temperature and precipitation measurements provided by a majority of volunteers are vital to complete the comprehensive documentation of the Nation's climate. Such documentation plays an important role in everything from the distribution of fuel and electricity to the support of insurance claims and criminal investigations.

If the community is designated a flood-prone region, volunteers can supply river gage readings to strengthen NOAA's flash flood warning program. Other volunteers contribute specialized information to aid agricultural forecasts for neighboring farmers.

Six of the volunteers received the Thomas Jefferson Award, named for President Thomas Jefferson. As a statesman-scientist, he is credited with taking consistent weather observations from 1776 to 1816. He was the first American observer to use meteorological instruments.

Another 25 volunteers were presented the John Campanius Holm Award. Holm recorded the first weather observations in colonial America, near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1644 and 1645.

The 1980 Thomas Jefferson Award winners are:

- Charles L. Brumley, Ralston, Okla.
- Harold Del Ponte, Klamath, Calif.
- Hal W. English, Greenville, Texas
- Charles Homor Nolan, Baxter, Ky.
- Malcolm C. Stewart, Ashburnham, Mass.
- Mr. and Mrs. Ira Vinion, Fort Benton, Mont.

The 1980 John Campanius Holm Award winners are:

- Orville H. Alverson, Popejoy, Iowa
- Mitchell Bidart, Jr., Leonard Creek, Nev.
- Joseph A. Corroto, Cleveland, Miss.
- Charles B. Copley, Coalville, Utah
- Kenneth L. Driftmier, Beaconsfield, Iowa
- Clifford T. Easter, Jermyn, Texas
- Mrs. Jane W. Forsythe, Bozeman, Mont.
- Le Grande C. Heaton, Orderville, Utah
- Butler B. Ives, Lipan, Texas
- Mrs. Leonis C. Joines, Sparta, N.C.
- Peter Kocher, Haque, N.D.
- Kenneth Leighton, Vanderpool, Texas
- Mrs. Gladys B. Nelson, Fort Ripley, Minn.
- Irvin J. Nygren, Audobon, N.J.
- Dr. E. R. Oble, Celo, N.C.
- A. Worth Phillips, Idlewild, N.C.
- William J. Phillips, Yadkinville, N.C.
- Levern Root, Towanda, Pa.
- Mrs. May C. Scheer, Mapleton, Iowa
- Lyman W. Schwartz, Paradise Valley, Nev.
- Joseph P. Simko, Danbury, Conn.
- William C. Smith, Charles City, Iowa
- W. G. Stein, Brenham, Texas
- J. Henry Weber, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
- E. G. Young, Beaver Dam, Ky.



John Carey

John Carey, chief of the Office of Management and Budget's Commerce Branch since 1976, has been named director for the Office of Program Evaluation and Budget.

He joined the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1970 as a budget examiner for the securities and Exchange Commission, the Postal Service, and other agencies. During the mid-70's, he served as the senior OMB budget analyst for NOAA programs.

Carey served four years with the U.S. Air Force, from 1961 through 1965. He holds degrees from Pennsylvania and Ohio State Universities.

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The *NWS staff of Louisville, Kentucky*, has been complimented by Governor Brown for its excellent forecasting after a train derailed in Muldraugh, Kentucky, this summer leaked vinyl chloride gas into the air. Four thousand

and people had to be evacuated. NWS provided wind and precipitation information within a 10-20 mile area of the crash.

In a letter to the Meteorologist in Charge, Governor Brown wrote: "The recent train derailment in Muldraugh again has made us all aware of the hazards we face daily. Fortunately, because of the excellent work done by the many Federal, state, local, and private agencies involved we were able to resolve this particular incident without serious consequence. Thank you for the immediate weather forecasting we requested numerous times during this emergency. Your cooperation was valuable to the operation." * * *



Novelito A. Nebril

From Seattle to Shanghai, the culinary expertise of the *Oceanographer's* Chief Steward - Novelito A. Nebril, has been acclaimed from Mt. Rainer to the mouth of the Yangtze River.

Nebril's most recent commendation comes from Captain Jerry Saladin, who was in command of the *Oceanographer* during its visit to China last June.

"You deserve special recognition," wrote Saladin, "for the success of the Administrator's receptions in Shanghai. These receptions were historic."

Saladin said that despite the pressure in preparing two receptions for 500 Chinese and their leaders, Nebril "exemplified the best in

American culinary skill and fully demonstrated the quality of American seafood products. The receptions were conducted without flaw."

Because the ship had been at sea for more than 30 days, fresh American produce was not available. "Nonetheless," said Saladin, "through superior motivation and dedication, Nebril did an outstanding job."

* * *



Mata S. Baker

Mata S. Baker, secretary for the Central Region Hydrology Division, has been selected EEO Committee Chairperson. She replaces Milan Allen who transferred recently to the NESS Satellite Field Services Station. Mata began her Weather Service career January, 1978, at WSFO, Des Moines, Iowa, as a communicator. She transferred to Central Region Personnel Division in late 1978 and was appointed to the Hydrology Division early this year. Originally from Flint, MI., she has lived in Kansas City, MO for most of the past 11 years. She was formerly the Federal Women's Program Coordinator for the Central Region and hopes to continue the achievements of the Region's EEO goals.

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Dr. Donald C. Malins, Director, Environmental Conservation Division, Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center,

National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington, and Dr. Arne Jensen, Professor of Biochemistry, Universitet i Trondheim, Institutt for Marin Biokjemi, Trondheim, Norway, have been appointed Editors-in-Chief of the new journal *Aquatic Toxicology*. Drs. Usha Varanasi and Harold O. Hodgins of the EC Division are members of the Editorial Board.

The new journal is published by Elsevier/North-Holland Biomedical Press, Amsterdam, and the first issue is scheduled for February, 1981. Aquatic toxicology is a rapidly developing field that is receiving a great deal of attention in our quest to understand pollution of marine and freshwater environments.



Mary Ruth Broughton

Mary Ruth Broughton, secretary for the Central Region Deputy Director since June, 1979, has been selected the region's Federal Women's Program Coordinator. She replaces Mata Baker who recently became EEO Chairperson. Ms. Broughton began her Federal career with a 2-year appointment in 1956 to the FBI in Washington, D.C. Born and raised in NW Missouri, she returned to Kansas City North in 1964 and went back to work for the FBI. She later transferred to the VA Medical Center as Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Medical Service in 1967.

OBITUARY

Carol Y. Wolverton, secretary to the Director of the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., was killed in a car crash September 24 in Miami. Mrs. Wolverton had been with NOAA for over 16 years and with the Federal government over 25 years. She served as an officer in the U.S. Navy.

FROM THE GALLEY

FISH PORTION-

STROGANOFF CASSEROLE



6 frozen breaded precooked fish portions (2-1/2 to 3 ounces each)
 2 tablespoons melted margarine or cooking oil
 1 tablespoon lemon juice
 3 cups medium noodles (6 ounces cooked and drained)
 1 can (8-1/2 ounces) peas and carrots, drained*

1 can (10-3/4 ounces) condensed cream of chicken soup
 1/2 cup dairy sour cream
 1/2 cup milk
 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
 1/2 teaspoon onion or garlic salt
 Dash of pepper

Broil fish portions as directed on package label, drizzling margarine or oil and lemon juice over portions before broiling. Combine noodles, peas and carrots, soup, sour cream, milk, Worcestershire sauce, onion or garlic salt, and pepper, mix well. Pour into shallow 1-1/2 quart casserole. Top with fish portions. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., until noodle mixture is hot and bubbly. Makes 6 servings.

*One package (9 ounces) frozen peas and carrots, cooked and drained, may be substituted for canned ones, if desired.

NOAA news

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NOAA News reserves the right to make changes in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the publication and of NOAA.



**NOAA-HEW SOFTBALL LEAGUE
 DIVISION A CHAMPS 1980
 "AEROS"
 (AERONAUTICAL CHARTING DIVISION)**

Front row l. to r. H. Stewart, J. McIlroy, K. Behens, R. Greenland, B. Cullen. Back row l. to r. G. McKisson, D. McKisson, J. Krashoc, C. Morton, R. Heimerling, B. Derrick, L. Morton, R. Atwell. Players not present - L. Green, W. Layton and T. Ragazzo

**Dr. Ahlstrom's Library
 Goes To NMFS Center**

During a brief ceremony on August 7, 1980, Margaret D. Ahlstrom, widow of the fishery biologist, Dr. Elbert Halvor Ahlstrom, unveiled a small bronze plaque officially dedicating her husband's library at the National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Center at La Jolla, California.

Dr. Ahlstrom's library was built during a distinguished career of 40 years with the National Marine Fisheries Service and its predecessor agencies and reflected his consuming interest in ichthyology, particularly the

science of larval fish biology to which he devoted his entire professional life.

The Ahlstrom library includes more than 250 books, many of them rare and valuable volumes, 10,000 reprints, and a large collection of serials.

In accepting the library for the Southwest Fisheries Center, Dr. Izadore Barrett, Director of the Center, said that Dr. Ahlstrom's gift demonstrated his love of science and his willingness to share his broad knowledge and ideas with his colleagues and students.

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