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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA news

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

\$12 Million In Aid Going To Shrimp Industry

An initial \$12.2 million loan and grant program and a series of government/industry initiatives to assist the beleaguered shrimp industry were announced recently by Secretary of Commerce Phillip M. Klutznick.

The secretary said that economic conditions have become serious in the \$1.4 billion shrimp industry within the last several months. Federal assistance is "necessary and appropriate" to help the industry, which is being

squeezed by rising fuel costs, declining demand and depressed prices, Klutznick said. The industry employs more than 35,000 fishermen in the Gulf and South Atlantic areas.

Klutznick said \$11 million will be made available immediately for low-cost government loans to vessel owners with federal guaranteed mortgages. Another \$1 million will be used in conjunction with industry funds to mount a major seafood

consumer information and marketing effort, and \$200,000 will be available to assist shrimp operators wishing to sell their vessels to other fisheries.

Secretary Klutznick also said that he has urged Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington and Congressman John Breaux of Louisiana to work for passage of the American Fisheries Promotion Act during the Congressional session which will begin shortly. This would place, later next

year, \$20 to \$30 million in foreign fishing fees in the Fisheries Loan Fund, which ultimately could be used for mortgage payments and operating expenses.

The Commerce Department, Klutznick said, also will provide low-interest loans from Economic Development Administration (EDA) funds to expedite refitting of vessels for transfer to other fisheries, and for energy, or cost-saving equipment. The amount will

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Apalachicola, Fla., Waters Named Estuarine Sanctuary

Apalachicola, Florida, last month became the site of the Nation's ninth national estuarine sanctuary when Administrator Richard A. Frank officially bestowed that designation upon 192,000 acres of the Apalachicola river and bay system.

At a ceremony in Apalachicola, Frank praised the state of Florida for its efforts at wisely managing its valuable natural resources while simultaneously enhancing important economic activities. He called it an "outstanding example of the benefits of careful, balanced management."

Designation of the sanctuary, along with the recent reauthorization of the coastal zone Management Act, reflects "a substantial commitment by the President to working with and supporting state and local efforts at managing our Nation's vital coastal resources," Frank said.

The sanctuary includes Apalachicola bay, 20 miles of the Apalachicola river, and all or part of three barrier islands. In September 1979,

Florida received and marketed a \$1.8 million grant from NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management to acquire sanctuary land, and initiate estuarine research and educational efforts.

The other sanctuaries located throughout the United States include the 5,500-acre Rookery Bay National Estuarine sanctuary, 35 miles south of Fort Meyers, Florida.

Apalachicola bay is one of the largest naturally functioning river systems in the United States and produces almost 90 percent of Florida's oysters, and provides important nursery grounds for shrimp, blue crabs, and valuable commercial and sport fish.

Frank also extended special congratulations to the citizens and leaders of Franklin County, which encompasses the sanctuary, for cooperating to create a management plan he called "unprecedented in the United States."

"This scheme marks a radical departure from the usual governmental approach

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"Dear NOAA: I Want..."

Some youngsters seeking materials from NOAA appear to think of the agency as a sort of federal Santa Claus.

Take the example of Othniel from the Virgin Islands. He wanted, "equipment: barometer, maximum and minimum thermometer, raignuage, neptescope, (sic) psychrometer, wind vane, anemometer, shelter."

Denise of Louisiana wasn't quite as specific but no less demanding in the card she filled out and sent to Phil McGeoghan, Public Affairs, NOAA in Washington, D.C. Denise said: "It doesn't really matter, whatever you have, I'll take it (that's free) perhaps more on hurricanes and twisters."

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LETTER FROM THE LABS

Two names have been added this year to the growing list of NOAA/university cooperative institutes. These institutes, now seven in number, help NOAA to maintain vigorous ties with the academic community and to provide a strong and continuing input to the agency's basic research.

Dr. Earl G. Droessler, NOAA's Director of University Affairs, says "The cooperative institutes are vital linkages between the universities and NAA. They include some of the country's top scientists, and many excellent research programs relating to the NOAA mission are underway there." The care of these groups is made up of institute Fellows, nationally and internationally known senior scientists, usually drawn from either the university or from neighboring NOAA research laboratories. Each institute is located on a university campus. A prominent faculty member serves as the administrative and scientific leader, bringing together top NOAA scientists and university faculty to work toward cooperative research goals.

CIRA – The most recent addition to NOAA's family of joint institutes is the Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere, located at Colorado State University in Fort Collins. Dr. Thomas H. VonderHaar of the university's Depart-

ment of Atmospheric Science is acting director. CIRA will initially concentrate on global climate dynamics, local area weather forecasting, weather modification, and the application to meteorological field programs of the new atmospheric sounder system aboard NOAA's latest environmental monitoring satellite, GOES-4. NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder and the National Earth Satellite Service jointly support the institute, whose staff scientists will participate with faculty members from several university departments, in CIRA's atmospheric research.

CIMSS – The only institute to deal exclusively with satellite information is the newly-established Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies at the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus. The director, Dr. Verner Suomi, explains that "What the institute does is put on a more formal and permanent basis the co-operation that has been going on for a decade or more." The new arrangement will support broader projects and provide more consistent funding. "You can plan further ahead, and that's important," Suomi says. Research will involve satellite studies of large-scale weather formations and a six-year project which includes global rainfall estimates and predictions of weather condi-

tions affecting major farm crops.

The National Earth Satellite Service provides NOAA's share of CIMSS funding. Also, nine NESS scientists, are engaged in co-operative research with faculty colleagues.

CIRES – Oldest and largest of the seven institutes is the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, located at the University of Colorado, in Boulder. Established in 1967, and supported by many public and private sources, CIRES has over 100 scientists, including 60 graduate students working toward their Ph.D.s. Primary research areas are atmospheric chemistry and physics, climate dynamics, and earthquake physics and prediction.

Dr. Robert E. Sievers, CIRES director, says that "Our atmospheric research mission closely parallels NOAA's environmental mission, with special emphasis on issues that affect Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region." He explains that one of these is oil shale development, an issue so massive that he says it boggles the mind. "If the more ambitious plans of the oil industry are adopted, we could see 150 oil refineries concentrated in just two counties of western Colorado, attracting a population of 1½ million people – that's equivalent to a new 'Denver'

on the western slope of the Rockies." He says that this may have a serious potential impact on air and water quality. "We're studying chemical reactions in the atmosphere, and how particles are formed from gases. We are also learning how air pollutants are transported and dispersed. A good deal of this work is being pursued jointly by the university's Department of Chemistry and NOAA's Aeronomy Laboratory."

In addition to studying the impact of energy development on the environment, CIRES researchers are assessing the effects of large-scale climate changes. "Here we have to take a global outlook," says Sievers. "We can learn a lot from the examination of past records – everything from river flow rates to glacial ice cores." Because most of the earth's surface is covered by water, the driving forces for climate are often ocean-related, he explains. "So we are involved in such research areas as the computer modeling of polar ice sheets and the study of sea surface temperature data sets." The primary objective of this work is to identify and understand short-term climate changes.

Four More – The research programs of the remaining four institutes, at the Universities of Miami, Washington, Hawaii, and Oklahoma, will be described in a subsequent column.

Amarillo, Texas, NWS Error-Free For Four Years

The need for accurate, timely data in weather forecasting cannot be stressed enough. Most of the upper air stations in the National Weather Service provide accurate, timely data, but one station in particular, Amarillo, Texas, has had four consecutive years without an upper air observation error.

At present, there are 95 stations in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific

taking upper air soundings. These soundings measure the temperature, pressure, relative humidity, and upper wind data from an instrument package, attached to a lighter-than-air, gas-filled balloon. The instrument package is called a radiosonde.

The meteorological data are transmitted by radio signals to a ground station where the observer, usually a meteorological technician,

"works up" the flight. Changes in the radiosonde's position are used to measure wind speed and direction. The meteorological and wind data are entered into a mini-computer, which in turn, generates coded messages. These messages are crucial to accurate weather forecasting and analysis. At the end of each month, the data are sent to the National Climatic Center, where they are

checked for errors. Most stations are error-free for a given month and a few go a full year without errors. Amarillo, Texas has the distinction of not having made an error for the past four years. It's easy to see that the people involved in the upper air program at Amarillo are exceptional in their performance and dedication to their job.



Pat Wehling: Flying Backwards

Pat Wehling's co-workers at NOS don't find anything unusual about him, but strangers often wonder whether he is going or coming.

That's because Wehling flies around during off-hours in a plane, dubbed a canard, that looks from the rear as it should from the front.

There also is one other unusual thing about Wehling's aircraft—he built it himself.

When the Rockville aviator, a Lt. Cdr. in the NOS flight division takes off from Frederick where he keeps the plane, he gets these reactions:

"I just saw an airplane flying backwards!"

"It looks like a water bug."

Elderly women, Wehling admits, say they would "never fly in that thing."

One woman does share Wehling's passion about his aircraft—his wife Ruth. She helped him assemble most of the 690-pound plane in their basement. It measures 17 feet in length and has a 20-foot wing span. The project took three and one-half years to complete and cost \$9,000.

Once completed, Ruth nicknamed the plane Polyphemus—after the cyclops in Greek mythology—because of the single eye painted on its front. A toothy grin is painted beneath the eye.

Wehling gives a simple explanation for building the plane: "I needed a hobby," he said.

That hobby so consumed Wehling and his wife that they ignored the pounds of fiberglass that accumulated in their home. "We neglected the house, and the neighbors avoided it," Ruth said.

Wehling learned to fly about seven years ago and previously owned a commercially built Cessna. He boasted that his new two-seater can go twice as fast—200 miles-per-hour—and fly higher than a Cessna, reaching altitudes of 24,000 feet.

Wehling said that although another commercially built aircraft, a Bonanza, can equal the speed of his canard, the purchase price of a Bonanza is seven times greater—\$61,000—than the \$9,000 he spent to build his aircraft.

The NOS aviator said that there are 400 canards currently in existence and 1,600 under construction. His is one of five in the area.

Wehling gets such facts from Burt Rutan, an engineer in Mojave, California who sold him the plans for the plane—a 300-page manual—for \$200.

Rutan, who also designed the plane, mails a quarterly newsletter to purchasers of the plans. In it, he reports on accidents, analyzes their probable cause and keeps canard builders up-to-date about problems and corrective design changes.

The canard's design is, stated mildly, unusual.

Wehling compares its appearance to the Wright Brothers aircraft because both planes have the smaller, canard wing in front. Most people, however, only remember the two, distinctive "sandwich-type" wings on the Wright Brothers plane.

The canard also is unusual in that its nose rests on the

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Jennings Gets Sea Grant Post

Feenan D. Jennings, director of the Texas A&M University Sea Grant College Program, has been named president-elect of the Sea Grant Association. Jennings' election came at the 13th annual meeting of the Association, held at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

The 50-member Sea Grant Association is made up of colleges and universities with Sea Grant programs and industrial firms and other associations with marine interests. Jennings will serve as president-elect for one year, at which time he will become president of the Association for a one-year term.

Director of the Texas A&M Sea Grant College Program since March of 1978, Jennings was formerly head of the National Science Foundation's Office for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) in Washington, D.C.

Prior to his association with the NSF, Jennings was head oceanographer in the Geophysics Branch of the Office of Naval Research, and senior engineer at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Fowler Acting As CZM Head

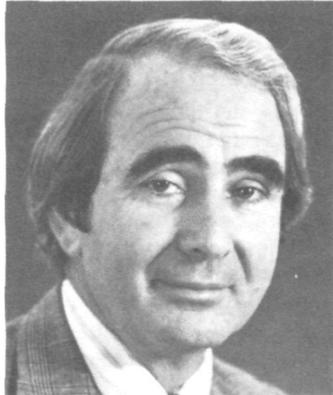
Donald W. Fowler has been named acting assistant administrator for Coastal Zone Management to replace Michael Glazer. Glazer has returned to his native California to take a position with a Los Angeles law firm.

Fowler was a special assistant to Administrator Richard A. Frank until he was appointed deputy assistant administrator for the coastal management office in January of this year.

Employees Receive DOC Gold and Silver Medals

Gold Medals

Robert W. Knecht, director of NOAA's Office of Minerals and Energy, received a Gold Medal for his work as assistant administrator of NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Manage-



Robert W. Knecht

ment, a position he held from the time the office was established in 1972 until December 1979. The citation accompanying the medal praised Knecht for his "major contribution of national importance" to coastal management issues and for his work to convert coastal zone management into a "vital program that is unique in its ability to bring together all levels of government to resolve key coastal issues."

Ray H. Barnes, received a gold medal for outstanding work as the meteorologist-in-charge of the NWS office in Mobile, Alabama, during Hurricane Frederic.

Barnes directed the establishment of an effective



Ray H. Barnes

community preparedness plan that spelled the difference between life and death for hundreds in the Gulf coast community when the hurricane struck in 1979.

Hurricane Camille's devastation, one decade earlier, had focused attention on the need for a disaster preparedness plan. Barnes forged a strong relationship between the NWS, the community and local law enforcement officials in the subsequent plan.

Rex J. Fleming, director of the Global Atmospheric Research Program, was awarded a gold medal for his outstanding leadership as direc-



Rex J. Fleming

tor of U.S. participation during the recent five-year Global Weather Experiment.

Fleming was cited for organizing all U.S. operations, which included satellite, ship land station, and aircraft operations as well as the use of hundreds of ocean buoys and weather balloons during the project, the largest international scientific experiment yet attempted.

Robert J.C. Burnash, hydrologist-in-charge of the Sacramento River Forecast Center, received a gold medal for outstanding contributions to the field of hydrology and data acquisition.

Throughout a decade of work for the NWS, Burnash's innovative developments have greatly improved flash flood and general flood forecasting.



Robert J. Burnash

He is recognized as an authority on floods, worldwide.

Water resource engineers from 31 nations have visited the Sacramento Federal State River Forecast Center to see his hydrological forecasting model. Several countries are now using the model either operationally or for research purposes.

Wallace K. Kanahale, an able bodied seaman aboard the NOAA Ship *Surveyor*, received the gold medal, for rescuing a fellow crewmember who fell overboard while



Wallace K. Kanahale

the ship was tied up in San Francisco.

Kanahale's citation stated that when his shipmate fell into the water, a strong current carried him under the pier, and "without hesitation Mr. Kanahale leaped into the water and rescued the shipmate who was suffering from hypothermia and was unable to rescue himself."

Dr. John Hunter, a fishery

biologist at NOAA's laboratory in La Jolla, Calif., was awarded a gold medal for his

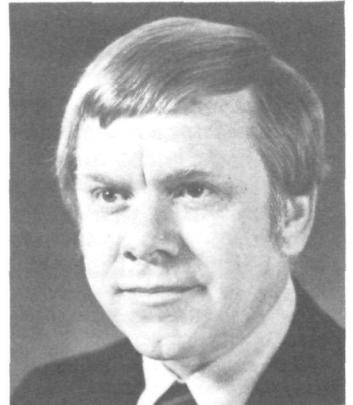


John Hunter

discovery of new biological principles on the ecology of marine fishes.

Hunter has been a pioneer in the science of fish behavior of some types of schooling fish such as sardines, anchovy, and herring which are of great importance in filling the world's protein needs.

Robert D. Wildman, deputy director, Office of Sea Grant, received his Gold Medal for his exceptional leadership and scientific management skills in support of the National Sea Grant



Robert D. Wildman

College Program, a Federal partnership with some 150 colleges and more than 4,000 people.

Wildman was cited for his creative and dynamic leadership in reorganizing the Office of Sea Grant to improve program efficiency and more closely align the office with the overall mission of NOAA.

Silver Medals

Phyllis A. Polland, meteorologist-in-charge of the Pensacola National Weather Service office, was awarded a silver medal for her outstanding work during Hurricane Frederic.

Ms. Polland was honored for both her preparedness planning before the hurricane hit as well as for her leadership and competence during the emergency.

A silver medal was awarded to Dr. Henry R. Frey for his "distinguished national service to the people and Government of the United States while serving as Project Manager and Principal Investigator of the National Ocean Survey National Strategic Petroleum Reserve Support Project." The \$1.5 million project, which is nearly completed, "is on schedule, and within budget, owing in large part to Dr. Frey's management abilities and attention to duty."

Chester C. Slama received a silver medal for his contributions to science and technology which have "contributed to the improved efficiency and effectiveness of the photogrammetric and geodetic operations of the National Ocean Survey."

Slama, a photogrammetric research engineer in NOS' Office of Marine Surveys and Maps, had previously received a silver medal in 1973. He was honored for his role in development of an operational geodetic survey system using aerial photographs that has made possible the determination of precise ground positions with the same accuracy as obtained from geodetic ground survey procedures.

Armor L. Lane, director of the Marine Minerals division received a silver medal for his outstanding performance in providing Federal direction to the developing technology of undersea mining.

Lane was chosen for the award because his initiatives

in this new area of marine resource development have enabled the agency to assume full responsibility for implementation of deep seabed mining legislation prior to official Congressional approval.

Thomas M. Kaneshige, a supervisory physical scientist in the Office of Research and Development, was awarded a silver medal for his valuable and unique contributions during the recent five-year Global Weather Experiment.

Kaneshige was cited for his vital role in data management for the project, the largest international scientific experiment yet attempted.

Ronald D. McPherson, a research meteorologist in the Atmospheric Analysis branch of the National Meteorological Center, was awarded a silver medal for leading the development of a global analysis forecast system by using numerical methods. This new system efficiently extracts weather observations from remote-sensors.

Ronald E. Reap, an NWS research meteorologist, won a silver medal for developing a 12- to 36-hour probability forecast that can be transmitted in graphic form daily through AFOS, the NWS Automation of Field Operations and Services system. This has improved the accuracy of NWS operations particularly in thunderstorm and severe storm prediction. Forecasters at the National Severe Storm Forecast Center use this computerized information to prepare their outlooks.

Denzil R. Davis of Quincy, Florida, and Jerrel E. Hughes received silver medals for their combined contribution to science and technology benefiting the U.S. agricultural industry. Davis, a retired supervisory meteorologist, and Hughes, an electronics development technician, working together at the NWS' Nuclear Science Center at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, developed an automatic device to measure vegetative wetness.

George M. Kush, hydrologist at the NWS field Office in San Antonio, Texas, was awarded a silver medal for his outstanding management of the hydrologic services program in south Texas.

Kush has effectively established 31 local flash flood warning systems in one of the most flash flood-prone regions of the United States. Setting up each system required both coordination with city officials and extensive training of volunteers.

Bernard Zavos received a silver medal for outstanding management of the NWS' Overseas Operational Program (OOPS) in developing nations of Latin America and the Caribbean. Overseas Operational division functions, under bilateral treaties, to exchange vital meteorological data among countries. Zavos has instituted several concepts such as short-term training for electronic technicians and equipment operators, installation of wind-finding radars, and the use of U.S. technicians to furnish data for the World Weather Watch System.

Dr. Roland Wigley, a fishery biologist at the Fisheries Center in Woods Hole, Mass., was awarded a silver medal for his contribution to the development of the Northeast's billion dollar fishing industry and the protection of the Northwest Atlantic's sensitive environment.

Wigley's studies of deep-sea red crabs and northern shrimp are credited with launching and sustaining those fisheries.

Dr. Michael Laurs, a research oceanographer with NOAA's laboratory in La Jolla, Calif., was awarded a silver medal for his contributions to tuna oceanography and leadership in implementing cooperative government-industry albacore tuna research.

Dr. Laurs is credited with combining significant scientific contributions to oceanography and tuna biology with outstanding leadership in promoting and implementing

cooperative research programs with universities, state governments, and industry.

Four additional silver medals were awarded to a group of NOAA employees who rescued an elderly woman last Spring from the Elizabeth River near the docks of the NOAA Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Kenneth Holden II of Rollings Hills, Calif., Cdr. Merrit N. Welter of Norfolk, Va., Lt. Thomas G. Russel of Catonsville, Md., and Robert H. Maness of Redford, Va., were credited by the Norfolk Rescue Squad with saving the life of the woman.

Russel, who organized the rescue effort, started the boat engine and maneuvered the craft to the scene. Maness gathered life jackets and other equipment for the rescue. "The seemingly lifeless body, floating face down and motionless in the river," read the citation, "was pulled into the boat. There was no apparent pulse and no breathing. Lt. Holden immediately started cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) which restored breathing. Cdr. Walter and Maness assisted in the CPR routine."

Two meteorologists with the Environmental Research Laboratories have received silver medals for their outstanding work in organizing and carrying out a major research project to improve understanding of severe storms and regional weather.

Drs. Ronnie J. Albery and Stanley L. Barnes were cited for work on the project, SESAME '79 (Severe Environmental Storms and Mesoscale Experiment). For this two-month experiment last summer, satellites, radars, and a small air force of instrumented planes, balloons and surface sensors was brought to bear first on a square some 1,100 miles in on a side to study regional-scale weather, and then on a storm-scale square 250 miles on a side. The program, 15 years in the planning, has resulted in new data on severe storms that will be studied for years to come.



The Building Of An Eyestopping Aircraft

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ground when it is not in flight. This is a design feature intended to keep the light-weight aircraft from flipping over when the pilot is not in it. Wehling must hand crank a retractable wheel beneath the nose into place before take-offs. A propeller at the rear of the plane also must be hand started.

Because the canard's wings are at either end, its weight is centered between the two. Wehling said that a special feature of the larger wing at the rear of the plane is its winglets, verticle angled fins that reduce drag. He noted that despite its 17-foot frame the canard experiences no more drag than a 14-inch cube when it is in flight.

Even though the canard is considered an experimental aircraft, the FAA does inspect it. FAA inspectors won't go up in the plane, but they will check it out on the ground. However, owners can

earn a repairman's certificate and perform their own annual inspection.

The first 40 hours in the air must be confined to flying within a 50-mile radius of the airport. No passengers are allowed.

Wehling took his maiden flight on Polyphemus on July 19. He began with high speed runway taxiing exercises but found that at 70 mph, it was hard to keep the plane from taking off. The first time airborne, he sailed about 20 feet in the air on a straight course landing just before the runway ended.

Wehling has flown his canard 30 times and accumulated 25 of the hours necessary. He hopes to complete all 40 by Christmas. Ruth then won't be left behind at the Frederick airport when her husband takes off in his water-bug. Because of their combined weight, the Wehlings will be able to fly for 3½ hours at

180 mph on 22 gallons of gas. "Perfect for weekend trips," Ruth says.

When questioned about dangers of flying an experimental aircraft, Wehling admitted that several people have been killed. He believes errors in construction were the main factor involved. "Because you must follow the plans yourself and find all materials and parts it's easy to make mistakes."

Wehling once had a minor accident during takeoff. He failed to fully crank the front wheel into place. While taxiing at 60 mph, the landing gear buckled and the canard's nose tipped forward shaving off layers of fiberglass.

"Maintenance is the highest cost," Wehling stated, but he has not figured it out completely. "My next project is to build a trailer to take the plane back home so I can work on it."

—Heidi Daniel

Klutznick Explains Shrimp Industry Aid (Continued from p. 1)

depend upon EDA authorization and appropriation legislation now before the Congress.

He has further announced plans to form a high-level industry government committee to identify research and development priorities designed to improve productivity and efficiency, and to provide start-up funds on a competitive basis for the establishment of a Shrimp Research Foundation.

He said he has instructed NOAA to join industry in examining the advisability of a legislative proposal to assist in vessel debt consolidation through government guaranteed loans with possible interest subsidies.

Klutznick stated that the program is intended to assist vessel owners who are most likely to be able to operate efficiently in the long run. Its

purpose is to help these vessel owners weather the current economic crisis and to promote restructuring of the industry to enhance long-term productivity and competitiveness.

He said he will form a departmental task force, under the direction of Administrator Richard Frank, to implement and review the program.

FWP Forum Set For Dec.

"Women and Men — Crossroads to Understanding" is the theme for NOAA's Federal Women's Forum, to take place on Tuesday, December 9, at the Department of Commerce Auditorium, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

The morning program will begin with a keynote address by Carmen R. Maymi and feature a town meeting discussion by a panel of agency managers who will field questions from a panel of NOAA women in three general areas: (1) attitudes, perceptions, and relationships; (2) training and upward mobility; and, (3) recruitment and promotions.

Ms. Maymi is director, Equal Employment Opportunity (Internal) Office of Personnel Management. She was director of the Women's Bureau and deputy assistant secretary of labor for employment standards at the Department of Labor from 1973 to 1977.

The afternoon session, starting at 1:30 p.m., will feature panelists from within and outside NOAA discussing such topics as sexual harassment, alternative work schedules, networking, mentoring, and career advancement.

The Forum is sponsored by NOAA's Federal Women's Program. Additional details will be announced in the December 1 issue of *NOAA News*. All employees are urged to participate in this event. Questions or comments should be directed to Ellen Overton, 443-8725.



Carmen B. Maymi

Three new appointments have been made in the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research (OFCM), established by the Department of Commerce to coordinate the activities of all the Federal agencies in meteorological services.



Corington Alexander
Captain Corington A. Alexander, Jr. (formerly head of the Naval Oceanography branch of the Command and Control Development division within OPNAV until August 1980) has been named assistant deputy federal co-

ordinator for the U.S. Navy's and Marine Corps' meteorological activities. He will coordinate the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps meteorological programs with DOC, NOAA and other agencies.

Alexander joined the Navy in 1959 and was designated a naval aviator in 1960. His fleet assignments have been as a patrol plane commander with Patrol Squadron NINETEEN, and as a Meteorological Officer and Plane Commander aboard aircraft carrier USS KITTY HAWK.



Herbert Brody
Herbert Brody, a super-

visory electronics engineer with the Federal Aviation Administration has been named assistant deputy federal coordinator of the office. His area of responsibility is the Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Brody began his career in 1952 as an electronics engineer with the Radar Branch. He held numerous positions in radar and electronics from 1959-66.



Alfred Molla
Colonel Alfred C. Molla, Jr., former commander of the 3rd Weather Wing and Strate-

gic Air Command's Director of Weather at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, since 1978, was appointed the Assistant Deputy Federal Coordinator in the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research. He is in charge of coordinating the meteorological programs of both the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force.

Molla began active duty in the USAF in 1953. In 1969, he was the Operations Officer of the Southeast Asia Weather Central and the 30th Weather Squadron Commander in Vietnam.

The Office of the Federal Coordinator is responsible for a continuing and systematic review of the Federal Government's programs in meteorological services and supporting research. Responsibility for this coordination and planning function is assigned to the Department of Commerce.

NOAA Plays Surrogate Santa Claus To Kids *(Cont. from p. 1)*

One young boy from Texas stressed quantity. He wrote: "I would like to have all of them for my class and help us learn about them."

Most requests sent NOAA are weather related. Ralph of Georgia said, "I'd like to know about blizzards, droughts, hail storms, and more information about all types of weather, like flooding, more about hurricanes, and please send me a map."

Einar, a New Yorker, was puzzled about weather terminology, he pleaded, "Please—a definition of weather terms—mostly cloudy—partly sunny? etc. I do not understand what is being said on radio. "Bill" me if necessary."

But not all kids who write are asking for something. For instance, David from North Carolina is looking for "any activity that a 14-year-old boy can participate in". But in a P.S. he said, "Last year I did a school project on

weather satellites and thanks to you, I won 2nd place."

Since the end of July, McGeoghan, public affairs officer in charge of publications distribution, has received approximately 300 requests via 4' x 6' yellow cards. The cards are sent out only in response to requests—just in case you "Want to Know More" they read. McGeoghan gets requests for 10 thousand cards at a time from units of NOAA holding open houses. The public also can pick up the cards and other literature at a NOAA facility.

However, the total amount of telephone, letter, card and other requests received by McGeoghan is nearly 6000 per year, he said.

Some requests are impossible to fill. McGeoghan handles these by sending the inquirer a packet of information that includes a copy of a *NOAA Magazine*, the *NOAA Story* booklet, a satellite

picture of North America, a leaflet on clouds, and an inventory of all publications.

Budding meteorologists who ask for expensive weather equipment are sent a NOAA reprint called *The Amateur Weather Forcaster*, that, in part, explains how to make simple weather instruments, McGeoghan said.

McGeoghan must decipher many of the requests to determine what is being sought. For example a Philadelphian asked: "Do you have any stickers that say things on them?"

Sometimes McGeoghan must limit the amount of material he sends. Chris of Indiana wanted "... a winter storm book, a hurricane tracking chart of the Atlantic, Easterin (sic), and Central Pacific (sic). And please a lot of other things."

Sometimes people write asking for information about career possibilities with

NOAA. A Californian asks: "How does one get into a career with NOAA? I want to get into meteorology," he says. "There are other sections of NOAA that look interesting too."

Many are concerned about the cost of the materials, unaware that they are free. "I want to know more about hurricanes. I need a hurricane tracking map. I want a text book on storms," wrote Christopher, a Floridian. He concluded, "Will any of this stuff cost anything?"

But mainly kids write NOAA for answers to questions about the weather, the ocean, and the earth. "The other day I looked outside and the clouds were moving (sic) and they formed dif. (different). They moved in a little bit. How did the clouds form in a dif. way?" wondered Lori of South Carolina.

McGeoghan will send her an answer. —Heidi Daniel



BARBECUED SOLE TURNOVERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 pounds sole fillets or other thin fish fillets, fresh or frozen | 1 cup commercial barbecue sauce |
| 1 cup sliced onion | 1 teaspoon celery salt |
| 2 tablespoons butter or margarine | 3 slices processed American cheese, cut in half |
| | Lemon wedges, for garnish, optional |

Thaw and skin fillets if necessary. Cook onion in butter or margarine just until tender. Remove from pan; drain well. Add barbecue sauce to pan drippings; heat. Sprinkle pieces of fish with celery salt. Place 1/2 slice of cheese on one end of each fish fillet. Top cheese with an equal amount of cooked onion. Fold the other end of fish over onion and cheese. Place in well-greased, hinged wire grill. Brush fish with sauce. Cook about 4 inches from moderately hot coals for 5 to 8 minutes. Baste with sauce. Turn carefully. Cook 5 to 8 minutes longer or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Serve with any remaining sauce and lemon wedges. Makes 6 servings.

Pay Increase Effective October 5

A 9.11 percent increase in pay was effective October 5, 1980, for NOAA employees whose pay comparability increases are not affected by Congressional action limiting pay. The increases were reflected in their October 29, 1980,

salary checks.

The 11.7 percent increase in Commissioned Officers' pay was effective October 1, 1980. Their increases were reflected in the salary checks dated October 26, 1980.

Contest Deadline Extended

The sponsors of the Fellow Hard Workers contest have decided to extend the deadline for accepting nominations to six weeks from publication of this November 17 issue of *NOAA News*. The complete list of winners will be published in *NOAA News* two weeks after the new deadline.

The contest is sponsored by a group of NOAA employees to recognize fellow federal employees of NOAA who, in rain or shine, hot or cold, go the extra mile. Fifty metal buttons have been struck and will be awarded to those nominated. The rules are simple— to nominate any employee, send in the individual's name with the signatures of five fellow workers. A description of the person's contribution is required. The contest address is:

Fellow Hard Workers Contest
c/o P.O. Box 131
Poolesville, MD 20837

The winners will be awarded a 1½" button with their initials on the back. This one-time contest is being funded by private donations.

Sanctuary Named

(Continued from p. 1)

that attacks resource problems piece by piece," he said. "In this case, an estuary is being viewed as a whole and decisions regarding its use will be made by people who are closest to the sanctuary management."

NOAA's estuarine sanctuary system is aimed at helping coastal states acquire and manage special estuarine areas to serve as natural field laboratories for research and educational purposes. The sanctuaries are operated and owned by the states but are helped financially through 50 percent matching grants from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, an agency of the Department of Commerce.

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