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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA news

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Klutznick Backs U.S./Canada Fish Accord

A proposed agreement between the United States and Canada on the conservation and management of east coast fishery resources harvested by both Nations is essential, Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick has told the U.S. Senate.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Klutznick said the agreement would fairly divide the resources of the fishery between the two countries, and substantially benefit U.S. fishermen. The agreement is consistent with U.S. efforts to encourage the development of the U.S. fishing industry.

(Continued on p. 5)

California Waters Being Proposed As Sanctuary

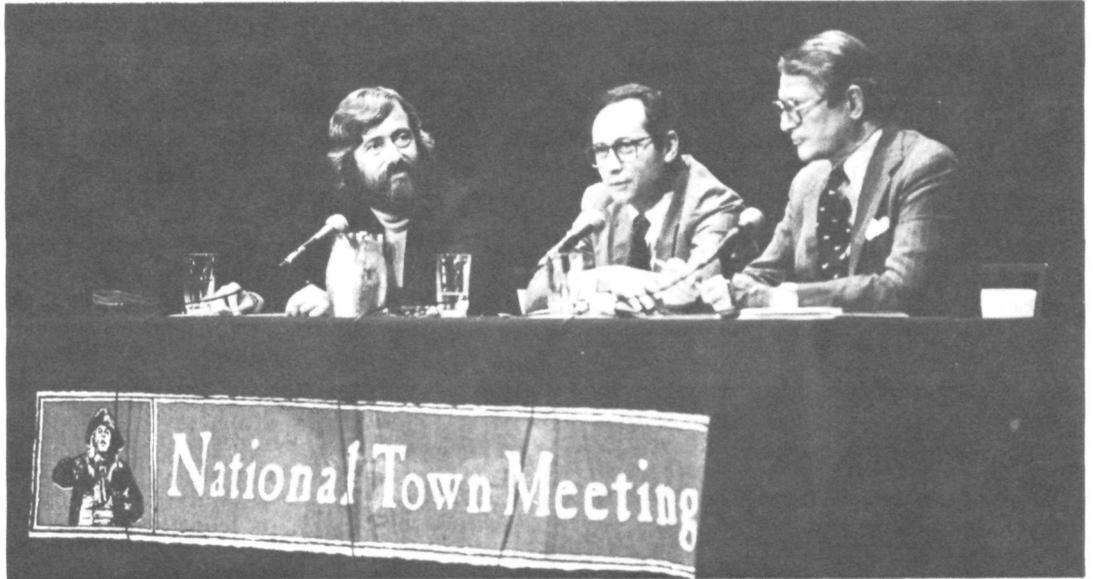
A draft environmental impact statement on a proposed sanctuary to protect the waters off Point Reyes, Calif., and the Farallon Islands has been released by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The sanctuary described in NOAA's report is a 1000-square-mile area off the California coast, just north of San Francisco, that would be used to study and protect the rich marine system of these waters.

The proposed sanctuary surrounds especially impor-

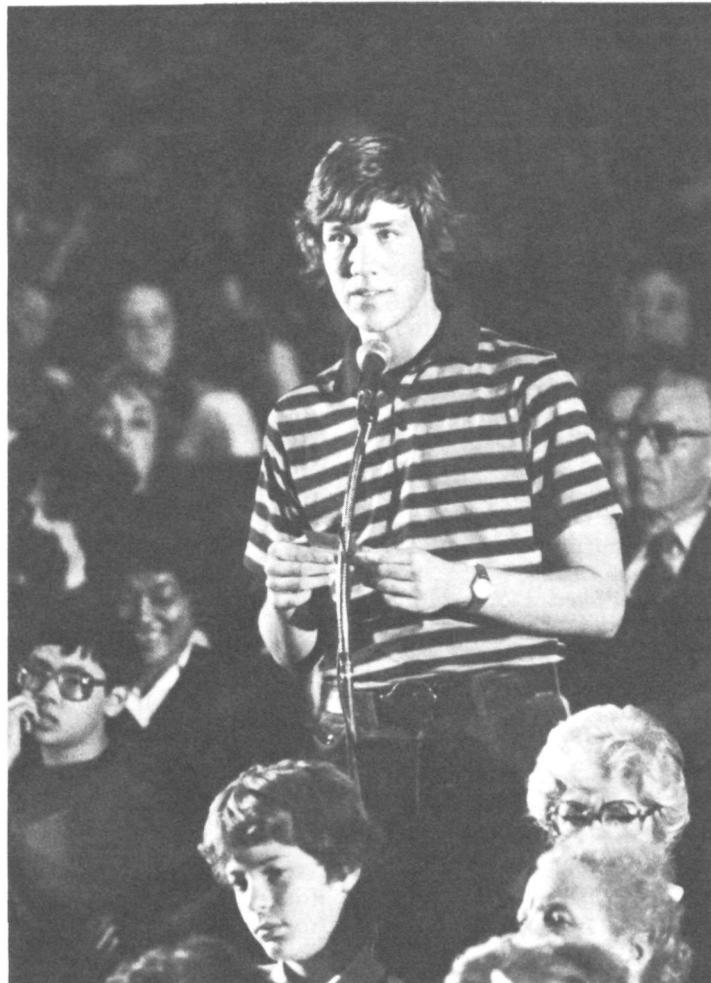
(Continued on p. 4)

NOAA Ship Peirce welcomes Washington, D.C., visitors aboard May 3-4. (See page 4)



Above, Frank and fellow panelists.

Left, A questioner.



Frank Tells Of Ocean Stresses

The seas are undergoing "massive stress" and their valuable resources are being depleted, NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank said at a National Town Meeting on Thursday, April 10, at the Kennedy Center.

Speaking before a standing room audience in the Eisenhower theater, Frank blamed the problems on mismanagement of underwater resources and the continued poisoning of the oceans.

The NOAA administrator said the latter has placed the seas under "greater stress than ever before." He cited the recent oil spills from the Amoco ship Cadiz and the

(Continued on p. 4)

LETTER FROM THE LABS

A flight to the Mount St. Helens volcano, 50 miles northeast of Portland, Ore., has netted scientists of the Air Resources Laboratories a full set of samples of the plume and the air downwind of it.

"On Thursday (April 10th), the most volcanically active day of our visit, we were up over nine hours collecting plume data and air sampling between 5 and 80 miles to the southeast," said Dr. Rudolf F. Pueschel, head of ARL's Atmospheric Chemistry Program in Boulder.

Pueschel and co-scientist Dennis L. Wellman spent the better part of a week in their twin-engined Aero Commander. "We had suspected that many of the volcano's emissions would be identical to those from burning coal, including sulfur dioxide, which causes haze and acid rain," Pueschel said. "However, we found no oxides of nitrogen and very little sulfur dioxide." Preliminary analysis of the air samples should be completed within a week or two.

Pueschel was guided in part by daily computer predictions of the trajectory plume, from ARL colleagues in Silver Spring, Md. The models used to predict where St. Helen's plume will go are similar to diffusion models developed

by the laboratory to trace the trajectories of radioactive fallout.

If the volcano breaks loose with a major eruption, sending smoke and gas above 30,000 feet, into the stratosphere, the output is likely to spread around the globe and remain there for a long time, perhaps years. In that case, the remote, clean-air stations of ARL's Geophysical Monitoring for Climatic Change (GMCC) program will monitor any weakening of the direct solar beam caused by volcanic debris. Such a sun-screening effect could cool the earth down a fraction of a degree or so, scientists suspect.

* * *

The NOAA ship *Researcher*, based in Miami, is off on a month-long Gulf of Mexico cruise to study the Role of Organics in the Marine Environment (ROME).

"Things are going extremely well," said Dr. Donald K. Atwood, Chief Scientist for the return leg of the voyage, just before his departure from Miami to board the ship at Veracruz.

The five-year program is being conducted by the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, in cooperation with the National Marine Fisheries Service. Its purpose is to test the idea that organic substances, especially decomposed plant or animal matter, might have a key effect on the

ecological health of the Gulf.

Chief Scientist on the first leg of the cruise has been Dr. George R. Harvey of AOML's Ocean Chemistry Laboratory, which Atwood directs. Harvey explains that organic compounds may help to increase the growth of microscopic floating plants, called phytoplankton. When organics combine with such essential trace metals as copper, zinc, and manganese, this often makes the metals more palatable to the phytoplankton and the tiny marine creatures that graze on them.

The scientists are also studying phytoplankton species that secrete very toxic organics called halocarbons, in order to protect themselves from grazers. By comparing the natural production of halocarbons with what comes from human sources, the investigators hope to estimate how well the Gulf can handle such pollutants in the future.

The *Researcher*, commanded by Capt. Ronald L. Newson, returns to Miami on May 5th.

* * *

The annual television workshop on severe storms was held again at the National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., where the first NOAA workshop for TV weathercasters was held in 1976. Weather people from twenty stations and two state networks attended, represent-

ing markets over much of the eastern U.S.—from Ft. Meyer, Fla., to the Twin Cities, and Amarillo to Atlanta.

The Saturday morning session was led by laboratory director Dr. Edwin Kessler, and included talks by Fred Ostby, acting director of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center, Ed Ferguson, manager of the Kansas City Satellite Field Services Station, and NSSL researchers.

The location of the severe storms workshop alternates each year between the forecast center in Norman, and the satellite facility in Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Dr. George Freeland and Mr. John Burns of AOML's Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory are in Cairo, Egypt, on a cooperative research project to study the bottom sediments of Port Said and the Great Bitter Lake. These areas are to be dredged as part of the overall plan to deepen the entire Suez Canal.

* * *

Dr. Kirby Hanson, director of GMCC, spent the week of April 8th in Geneva, Switzerland, as a member of the World Meteorological Organization's panel of experts on environmental pollution. Some of the topics discussed were the Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network, the carbon dioxide problem, and atmospheric particles.

—Richard Newell

NMFS Fills International Position

Carmen J. Blondin has been named director, Office of International Fisheries Affairs of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Blondin joined NMFS in 1973 and has served as the deputy director of International Fisheries Affairs, Chief of the Division of Enforcement and Marine Mammal Protection, and Marine Mammal Coordinator. He replaces the late David H. Wallace.

Blondin previously was U.S. Commissioner to the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission and the International Commission for the Conserva-

tion of Atlantic Tunas. In addition, he serves as the senior U.S. member of the US/USSR Fisheries Claims Board, US/Polish Fisheries Arbitration board, and the US/Spanish Claims board.

An attorney, Blondin retired as a Commander after 25 years of service in the Coast Guard and the submarine service of the U.S. Navy.

He received his B.S. degree from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1955, and his J.D. degree from George Washington University Law School in 1962.



Robert Case (left) and Mary Watson receive special EEO Awards from Dr. Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla., for their outstanding contributions to the National Weather Service facility's program.

NOAA Helps Nation's Farmers Save Energy ...

Specialized agricultural weather services provided by NOAA daily help farmers save money and energy in 27 states across the country.

Through agriculturally related forecasts, farmers have been able to both reduce their use of fuel and oil-based fertilizers and herbicides and apply them more effectively.

Fuel consumption for the production of agricultural commodities accounts for about two to three percent of the Nation's total energy usage, according to government estimates.

"Weather forecasts save U.S. farmers at least \$750 million a year in production costs of the major commodities such as corn, wheat, soybeans,

cotton and fruits," according to Professor James E. Newman, extension climatologist at Purdue University. Lafayette, Ind.

These agricultural weather forecasts are provided by the National Weather Service through its nationwide network of weather offices. Each office issues daily forecasts tailored to its locale and the crops found there. The forecasts are supplemented by special weather advisories that are related to farm practices and issued several times a week.

The NWS notes that weather affects the yield and quality of agricultural commodities more than any other variable. Temperature, wind, precipitation, dew, sunshine, humidity, and other factors affect both the growth and development

of crops. These conditions also are factors in guarding against the diseases and insects that can infect crops.

The weather can determine the best timing for chemical spraying, because certain products often depend upon conditions at the time. Some herbicides, for example, require rain or other moisture to be activated. Pesticides, on the other hand, become less effective when diluted or washed away by rain.

Accurate forecasts of minimum temperatures also are as vital to the fruit grower as they are to the asparagus farmer when it comes to cold weather. With 24 to 36 hours advance warning of frost or freezing weather, these farmers can harvest early to save their crops, the NWS said.

Reliable cold weather

warnings not only save crops, but they help conserve diesel fuel and electricity for heaters and blowers by indicating when they are needed or not needed to ward off the frost.

Weather forecasts help save energy and money in other ways. With advance notice of a coming rain, a farmer might decide not to irrigate and save the electrical costs of running the water pumps. Timely weather forecasts also help farmers eliminate unnecessary tractor trips to the crop fields, conserving many gallons of precious fuel. A field in need of cultivation, for example, often can wait a few days when the farmer knows that it is going to rain and, knowing it will rain saves the energy that would be wasted eliminating weeds that would only spring up days later.

.... While It Practices Conservation at Sea

NOAA's 25-ship scientific fleet saved more than a half million gallons of fuel last year through conservation measures.

The vessels, operated by the National Ocean Survey and ranging from 65-foot fishery vessels to 303-foot research ships, reduced their consumption of diesel fuel last year to about 6.5 million gallons.

"At a price of 53 cents per gallon for diesel fuel," Rear

Admiral Herbert R. Lippold, director of NOS, said, "The savings last year amounted to \$265,000. At current prices, this would be equivalent to \$650,000."

Lippold said most of the savings were achieved through reduced ship speeds which had only a negligible effect upon the time at sea. Only 40 out of approximately 5,000 ship working days were lost, he noted.

Lippold said the current

conservation program also revolves around the use of fuel-efficient power settings for ship speeds and the combining of projects so that vessels spend less time in transit to work areas.

"Generally, the four Class I ships," said Lippold, "account for almost 50 percent of the fleet fuel consumption and these ships, which range from 292 feet to 303 feet, have gained most attention in the conservation effort."

NOAA's Class I ships are the Oceanographer, Discoverer, Researcher, and Surveyor.

The NOAA fleet began emphasizing fuel efficient measures in the middle 1970's. In 1979, when fuel availability was sharply curtailed in a number of ports, stronger steps were taken by NOS to conserve fuel by limiting ship transits that had least impact upon the program.

Coast Pilot Three Is Being Updated, Revised

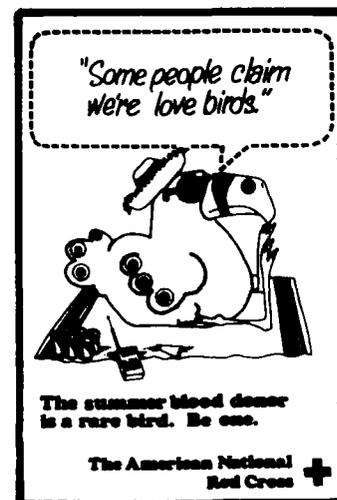
NOAA will begin a four-month inspection on May 4 of maritime facilities from Cape Henry, Va., to Sandy Hook, N.J.

The inspection is being made to update and revise U.S. Coast Pilot 3, a source of a wide variety of information important to mariners of U.S. coastal and intra-coastal waters.

First published in 1894, the U.S. Coast Pilot 3 is a

publication issued by NOAA for merchant ships, fishermen, government vessels, and recreational boaters. It supplements standard nautical charts by furnishing details it cannot show graphically, such as channel and anchorage peculiarities, navigational regulations, climatic synopses, port facilities, and descriptions of prominent landmarks. It also contains historical notes and general information concerning the areas and their communities.

The inspections will be conducted by NOAA Corps Lt.(j.g.) E. Scott Varney. He will visit all ports, harbors, and larger inlets and islands in the region, including the ports at Hampton Roads, Richmond, and Alexandria, Va., Baltimore and Cambridge, Md., Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N.J. He will also visit the smaller harbors at Atlantic City, N.J., Rehoboth, Del., Ocean City, Crisfield, and Annapolis, Md.





The NOAA Ship Peirce will welcome visitors aboard in Washington, D.C., May 3-4. The 163-foot hydrographic and research vessel will be tied up along the Maine Avenue promenade in southwest Washington. Hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Two NOAA Scientists Awarded For Tornado Detection Device

Two scientists from NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory, Norman, Okla., received an Oklahoma Society of Professional Engineers' Outstanding Engineering Achievement Award for a visual tornado detection display device.

Larry Hennington, an engineer, and Don Burgess, a meteorologist, were honored April 12, during the Society's annual meeting in Norman.

The NOAA team con-

ceived, designed and implemented the laboratory's Doppler radar multi-moment graphic display — a system which visually plots weather data from NOAA's Doppler radar in Norman in real time on a television screen for instant meteorological interpretation. NOAA meteorologists use the system during severe thunderstorms to search visually for areas of rotating updrafts which typically spawn tornadoes.

Sanctuary (From p. 1)

tant seabird rookeries and habitats for seals and sea lions. NOAA has worked closely with the California Coastal Commission, and has held several public meetings in California to develop the proposal.

"The marine sanctuary will not create a wilderness closed to human use, but instead would set up a special program to give this area long-term attention," said Michael Glazer, Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management. According to Glazer, the sanctuary would be used to conduct research, to monitor the conditions of the area's natural resources, and to provide educational programs.

Proposed regulations are

also a part of the management plan for the sanctuary and they are discussed in detail in the draft environmental impact statement. The proposed regulations would prohibit all oil and gas exploration in any part of the sanctuary and would prevent oil tankers and other heavy commercial vessels from coming within one mile of the Farallon Islands or Bolinas Lagoon.

NOAA will hold public hearings on its draft environmental impact statement on May 13. In San Francisco and Point Reyes.

Copies of the 225-page impact statement are available from the Sanctuary Programs Office, Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235.

Environmental Issues Weighed

The environmental issues of industrial, municipal and radioactive waste disposal was emphasized at the Second International Ocean Dumping Symposium, Woods Hole, Mass., April 15-18.

The symposium was sponsored by NOAA's National Ocean Survey, the University of Rhode Island, and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. University scientists and federal/state environmental experts from the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, and Japan met to share their studies on ocean waste disposal, and consider ocean disposal as a method of waste management.

Presentations by the more than 40 experts included the distribution of inorganic and

organic constituents of dredged materials in the water column, bottom sediments, and marine organisms, and the long-term consequences of dredged material disposal in deep estuarine water and the deep ocean.

Additional topics on the agenda included the disposal of radioactive waste, and a strategy for assessing the technical and environmental feasibility of seabed emplacement of high level nuclear wastes. Discussions also were held on the disposal of consolidated scrubber and fly ash wastes from electric power plants, and the industrial and municipal waste disposal studies off Puerto Rico, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

EEO Awareness Week Begins

April 28 through May 2 was NOAA's EEO Awareness Week. A number of events held throughout the week are designed to bring about greater awareness of the various groups protected by the Civil

Rights Act.

The activities will culminate today with the EEO Awareness Luncheon at the Bolling Air Force Base Officer's Club. The guest speaker was the Honorable Jane C. Edmonds, Chairperson of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

Town Meeting (From p. 1)

Ixtoc oil well, calling them two of the worst in history. He said the problem is compounded by the continued dumping of sewage sludge and PCBs, polychlorinated biphenyls into oceans.

Unlike Lake Erie, Frank warned in response to a question, "You can't drain the oceans."

Frank substituted for Oceanographer Jacques Cousteau on the three-member Town Meeting panel. Cousteau, according to Town Meeting officials, sustained injuries in a minor accident.

Also participating on the panel were Cousteau's son, Jean Michel, of the Cousteau Society, and Ambassador Elliot L. Richardson, the Presi-

dent's special representative for the Law of the Seas. ABC television Science Editor Jules Bergman was moderator of the discussion on "The Seas: Scientific and Political Prospects."

Cousteau underscored Frank's warnings about the harm being done the seas. He said that he has seen vast changes in the oceans during the 34 years he has been engaged in scientific study. "That is a very short time in the history of the oceans," Cousteau said.

Frank noted that one area of mismanagement of the seas has been in fishing. He said far too much stock was taken from the oceans before 1977 and as a result, the fishing of some schools has reached its limits while other stocks remain under-utilized.



Donald R. Wrisnet

Two NOAA men are helping cartographers put Antarctica on the map. Donald R. Wrisnet, a research hydrologist with the National Environmental Satellite Service, and Lt. Craig P. Berg, NOAA Corps, were at McMurdo Station, Antarctica, in January under a National Science Foundation grant to prepare a NOAA-6 mosaic of the continent. The actual mosaic



Lt. Craig P. Berg

— made up of a number of images from the polar orbiting satellite — will be done by the U.S. Geological Survey when the satellite data have been rectified and enhanced. A High Resolution Picture Transmission Station, manned throughout the year by Navy meteorologists at McMurdo, has been installed by NSF to receive the NOAA images.

Klutznick Backs U.S./Canada Fish Accord

(Continued from p. 1)

Klutznick told the Committee that the U.S. and Canada, within their 200-mile jurisdiction, generally can prevent the excessive exploitation of fishing resources by other countries. However, he said, there are special conservation problems associated with the resources shared by both Nations because of their overlapping boundary claims and the movement of fishery stocks between their fishery zones.

He told the lawmakers that each country currently determines how it will manage the harvest of particular stocks in its zone and in disputed areas. Many stocks migrate freely through the disputed areas and from one zone to the other during the course of the year, Klutznick said.

"Views of what is equitable and fair may differ between the two countries," said Klutznick. "Priorities re-

garding specific stocks may also differ. And, it may be difficult, if not impossible, for one country to ask its fishermen to exercise restraint without some assurance that the other country will follow suit."

The proposed agreement would:

- Establish a bilateral fisheries commission which would develop measures for managing those fish stocks subject to joint management, and assist with management measures for stocks in which either party has an overriding interest;

- Set up a management regime by which some 28 fish stocks, or groups of stocks, would be managed. The United States would exercise primary management responsibility for the majority of stocks on Georges Bank, and Canadian fishermen would be obliged to abide by U.S. management measures;

- Specify the shares of stock fishermen of each country would be entitled to catch for each school of fish covered by the agreement;

- Outline procedure for settling disputes, and

- Provide for the review and any needed adjustment of shares at 10-year intervals.

Satellite Talks Held

More than 700 representatives of business firms, trade associations, educational institutions, and state and local government agencies have responded to NOAA's request for assistance in developing a national civil operational land remote sensing satellite system.

Under a Presidential directive, the system is being designed to make use of remote sensing by satellite in such areas as food production, mineral exploration, resource assessment and management, environmental protection, and land use planning.

At a series of five regional meetings held in March with state and local government and private sector representatives, satellite managers learned of a wide variety of specific potential uses for such a system. The meetings were held in Seattle, Chicago, Tallahassee, Washington, D.C., and Albuquerque.

Wilbur H. Eskite, Jr., a member of NOAA's Satellite Task Force, which conducted the series of meetings with users and potential users, said many thoughts regarding the

organization of the new satellite system also were expressed.

"The suggestions made were all good," he said. "Some demanded resources we are not sure will be available to us, while others were very much in keeping with our thoughts on the matter. The interest in an operational system offering a continuity of data available within specific time frames is larger than we had believed prior to the meetings."

NOAA will use its experience in managing operational meteorological satellite systems, and the technology derived from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) experimental Landsat program in developing the civilian operational system.

The Landsat program has demonstrated that satellite derived data can be applied beneficially to agriculture, mineral and petroleum exploration, land resources inventory, management of range land, forests and water resources, environmental management and other activities.

**PERSONNEL
PERSPECTIVE**

Annual, Sick Leave Rules Laid Down

Annual Leave

Your request for annual leave must be submitted to your immediate supervisor at least 48 hours in advance and approved *before you stay off*. In case of emergency, when prior approval cannot be obtained, you should request annual leave by telephone or telegram as soon as possible within the first two hours after your regular shift starts. Telephone calls, telegrams, etc., used in connection with reporting absences are at your own personal expense.

Sick Leave

If you have an appointment for a medical, dental, or optical examination, you are required to inform your

supervisor in advance. However, if you cannot report for work because of an unexpected illness, you must notify your supervisor accordingly, by telephone or telegram, as soon as possible within the first two hours after your regular shift starts. If you can't notify the supervisor yourself, have someone do it for you. Regardless of who calls, it is not to be at Government expense.

A medical certificate must accompany any request for leave that covers more than three consecutive workdays. This certificate should be given to your supervisor within two days after your return to duty. When an employee is suspected of abusing sick leave, the supervisor has the right to request a medical certificate for any amount of sick leave used. This supervisor's request will be in the form of a written advance notification to you.

Tardiness

If you are not at work at the scheduled time and you have not received approval to be off, you are tardy (at least).

If your supervisor does not accept your reasons for being tardy or if you are guilty of frequent tardiness, your supervisor does not have to, and should not, "look the other way." You may be placed on annual leave or leave without pay. There's a good chance that you just may be considered AWOL even though you have leave to your credit. The annual leave, LWOP, or AWOL status will cover the period starting with the time you were supposed to be at work, and ending at the time you actually got there. Since annual leave and leave without pay are only charged in multiples of one hour, fractional hours equal one hour. This means you could be charged an hour's leave for being 15 minutes tardy. You are not expected to work during the time you are charged leave. On the other hand, you also cannot spend the time in conversation with other employees or otherwise disrupting the normal routine of the workplace.

If you are not complying with the above, you may well be abusing your leave and that may be held against you.

NOAA SES Candidates Welcome

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 stresses that an effective Senior Executive Service (SES) is critical to the successful management of the Federal government. To this end, all agencies are required by the Office of Personnel Management to establish programs for the systematic development of candidates for the SES. Under guidelines issued by the Department of Commerce, NOAA's Executive Resources Board is now soliciting applications for NOAA's first SES Candidate Development Program.

The NOAA SES Candidate Development Program is a two-year part-time program which combines regular duties with training programs and developmental assignments. The program is open to employees at the GS-15 level. Approximately ten to twenty participants will be selected to begin the program in September 1980. Successful graduates of the SES Candidate Development Program will be certified as "SES Qualified" and a graduate may be selected for an SES position without further merit competition. However, participation in the program does not insure a graduate of promotion or selection for an SES position nor is it a prerequisite for SES selection.

Employees at the GS-15 level are encouraged to apply. Program brochures will be sent to eligible employees and information is available through all Servicing Personnel Offices. Applications must be submitted to the NOAA Executive and Management Development Officer (MB/PER2) through the MPE/MLC by May 23, 1980. In the near future, other Management Development Programs for GS-12 thru 14 employees will be announced.

**CURRENT
NOAA
VACANCIES**

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
NWS-80-75(GZJ)	Program Analysis Officer	GS-15	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	4/15	5/6
NOS-80-52(LAD)	Supervisory General Physical Scientist	GS-15	NOS	Rockville, Md.	4/21	5/12
HQS-80-48(AM)	Supervisory Personnel Management Specialist	GS-15	HQS	Rockville, Md.	4/15	5/6
ERL-80-103(VP)	Supervisory Meteorologist or Physical Scientist	GS-15	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	4/15	5/6
NWS-80-75(GZJ)	Program Analysis Officer	GS-15	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	4/15	5/6
NWS-80-77(FM)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Boulder, Colo.	4/15	5/6
NESS-80-23(VLM)	Physical Scientist	GS-14	NESS	Suitland, Md.	4/23	5/14
HQS-80-58(AM)	Electronics Engineer	GS-14	HQS	Washington, D.C.	4/21	5/12
AR-8012(JB)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Anchorage, Alaska	4/15	5/6
NWS-80-79(GZJ)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-14	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	4/15	5/6
NWS-80-83(FM)	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	4/23	5/14
NWS-80-82(WL)	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	4/23	5/14
NMFS-80-78(PM)	Fisheries Development Field Programs	GS-13	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	4/15	5/6
NESS-80-22(BJJ)	Electronics Engineer	GS-13	NESS	Suitland, Md.	4/21	5/12
NMFS-80-78(PM)	Fisheries Development Programs Coordinator	GS-13	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	4/15	5/6
EDIS-80-80(PM)	Ecologist	GS-12/13	EDIS	Washington, D.C.	4/23	5/14
NESS-80-24(VLM)	Hydrologist	GS-12/13	NESS	Kansas City, Mo.	4/23	5/7
HQS-80-57(TR)	Budget Analyst	GS-12	HQS	Rockville, Md.	4/14	5/12

Elizabeth Kissel, of the NMFS Office of Utilization and Development, won second place at the Area VI, Western Division, District 36 Toastmasters International Speech Contest. Her topic was "Stop — and Smell the Roses." Six top-notch speakers, representing Area VI's six clubs, competed

in the contest held on April 3 in Rockville, Md. The NOAA Toastmasters Club meets each Wednesday of payday week at the Page Building Complex. Visitors are welcome. If you are interested in visiting or joining the club, telephone Educational Vice President Helen Crook (202) 634-7261.



Ray E. Bowman (left) of the Northeast Fisheries Center's Woods Hole Laboratory and Myron J. Silverman of the Sandy Hook Laboratory scan the collected abstracts of scientific papers given at the Second Annual NEFC Research Meeting in Woods Hole April 1-3. More than 60 presentations were made to about 150 attendees at the meeting, held to encourage research and technical communication among bench-level scientists at the Center.

Bezdek Heads Miami Labs

Dr. Hugo F. Bezdek has been named director, Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological laboratories in Miami, Fla.

AOML conducts studies associated with the Gulf Stream and major currents, ocean chemistry, waves and other air-sea interactions, and plate tectonics and continental drift.

Prior to this appointment, Bezdek had been deputy director for the Ocean Science and Technology division, Office of Naval Research, Arlington, Va. He also was on special assignment as the

assistant for environmental science to the assistant secretary of the Navy for research, engineering and systems. From 1970 to 1974, Bezdek was a research physicist with the University of California in San Diego's Marine Physics Laboratory at La Jolla, Calif.

A recipient of several fellowships, Bezdek earned his Ph.D. in physics from the University of Colorado in 1970. Prior to that he studied at the Capitol Institute of Technology in Washington, D.C. He received a B.S. degree in physics from New Mexico State University:

Award Nominees Due

Nominations for the 1980 DOC Gold and Silver Medals are due in MB/PER53 by May 16.

Forms CD-242, "Recommendation for Medal Award", should be completed for all DOC medal nominations.

Justification for the awards must include specific examples of the contribution. In cases where the nominees for Gold and Silver Medals or the NOAA Awards are supervisors, a statement documenting their involvement in and support of the NOAA EEO Program must be included. If the medal nominee has not previously been awarded a medal of a lower rank, a statement of explanation must be included.

The Gold Medal, the high-

est Departmental award, is granted for rare and outstanding contributions of major significance to the Department, the Nation, or the world.

The Silver Medal, the second highest award, is granted for contributions of unusual value to the Department.

Nominations, except those based on herosim, must be accompanied by a current Outstanding Performance Rating.

All nominations require the approval of the head of the appropriate Major Line Component in which the nominee is employed. Forms and additional information concerning the submission of these awards may be obtained from servicing personnel offices.

Twenty Instructors Graduate From CPR Training Class

In less than a year, NOAA's In-House Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Program has produced 20 CPR instructors in the Washington Metropolitan Area, and more than 175 employees have taken CPR training.

The CPR program for NOAA employees in the Washington area was set up in July 1979 by the Career Development Division.

Instructors schedule as many as four classes a year as the need arises. In order that the classes may be convenient to various work sites in the area, coordinators have been selected for each major NOAA location.

Margaret Griffin of the Personnel Division is the overall coordinator for the program. She can be reached at 443-8626.

History of NWS Weather Unit Being Written By Retiree

NOAA News has been asked its assistance in compiling information for a history of Weather Service operations at the Mt. Washington (N.H.) Observatory. The information being sought concerns the whereabouts of some of those who were stationed there before the NWS ceased its program there in the early 1950s. Those for whom information is requested and the years they served at Mt.

Washington are: Paul Gravelle (1949-1951), Charles Gardner (1950-1952), Charles Harrington (1949-1951), Ken Cox (1951), Irving Zillon (1935-1938), John Alden (1946-1947), and Charles White (1946). Anyone having information on these men or willing to share anecdotes or experiences on the Mt. Washington Observatory should write William Drebert, P.O. Box 124, Madison, NH, 03849.

FROM THE GALLEY

SHRIMP CREPES VERONIQUE

- 1/2 pound cooked, peeled, and deveined tiny Pacific shrimp, fresh or frozen
or
2 cans (4½ ounces each) small shrimp
2 tablespoons margarine or butter
1/2 cup finely chopped celery
1/4 cup finely chopped onion
1 cup sliced fresh mushrooms
3 tablespoons flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon paprika
Dash cayenne
1½ cups milk
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup seedless green grapes, halved
3 tablespoons coarsely chopped pimiento

Shrimp

Thaw shrimp if frozen. Drain canned shrimp and rinse gently with cold water. Melt margarine or butter in saucepan. Add celery and onion; cook until tender, but not brown. Add mushrooms; cook until tender. Stir in flour, salt, paprika, and cayenne. Add milk; cook until thickened stirring constantly. Stir in lemon juice. Add shrimp, grapes, and pimiento; stir carefully. Spoon 1/3 cup shrimp mixture down center of each crepe; roll. Place in shallow 2-quart baking dish or oven-proof platter. Add half and half to remaining sauce; spoon down center of crepes. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F., for 25 minutes or until hot. Sprinkle with paprika and garnish with grape clusters. Makes 4 servings, 2 crepes per serving.

Crepes

Combine ingredients; beat until smooth. Chill at least 1 hour. Lightly grease and heat 7 or 8-inch frying pan or crepe pan. Pour about 3 tablespoonfuls of crepe batter into pan all at once. Tilt pan quickly and rotate to spread batter evenly over bottom of pan. Cook until lightly browned; turn and bake second side. Makes 8 crepes, 7 to 8-inch diameter.



- 2 to 4 tablespoons half and half
Crepes
Paprika for garnish
Green grape clusters for garnish

CREPES

- 1 cup milk
2 eggs
¾ cup sifted flour
¼ teaspoon salt

South Dakota Governor Assists NOAA Weather Radio



South Dakota Governor William Janklow (left) accepts a weather radio from Rollin Mannie who heads the Weather Service Forecast Office in Sioux Falls. The radio was presented in appreciation of the Governor's assistance in publicizing NOAA Weather Radio. A weather radio display was set up in the State Capital where it remained throughout the legislative session.

NOAA news

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