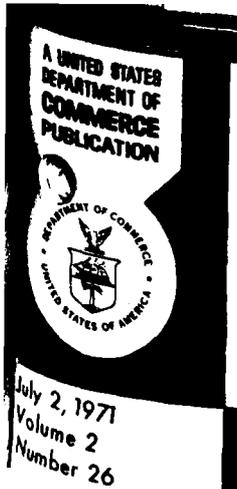


# NOAA WEEK



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

## National Safe Boating Week Begins July 4th; NOAA Expands Charting and Broadcast Services



Safe Boating Week will be observed July 4-10 and NOAA has announced a double-barreled program aimed at enhancing the safety of the nation's 45 million boaters. The National Ocean Survey and the National Weather Service have disclosed plans to issue new nautical charts and increase the availability of radio weather forecasts, both of major importance to recreational boaters. NOAA is a member of the National Safe Boating Committee which annually promotes the observance.

In a proclamation designating the week as National Safe Boating Week, President Nixon said:

"More Americans each year are choosing boating as the ideal way to relax with their families and friends. All too often, however, what starts out as a pleasant cruise ends in tragedy because boatmen fail to teach their families to swim, fail to properly equip their craft with

life preservers and other protective devices, or fail to instruct their passengers on the use of such devices prior to a boating cruise. Every year, about 1,300 lives are lost in boating accidents. These fatalities can be reduced and boating made more pleasurable if those who engage in it will emphasize boating safety rules. I urge all who use our waterways to acquire those skills essential to their own safety and that of others and to apply them carefully."

The National Ocean Survey has programmed the production during the next three years of 14 new charts for Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

Fifteen hydrographic surveys will be conducted during the three-year period by NOS ships and land-based parties to provide the essential data required for the new charts. The information will also be used to update another 500 existing charts.

To further enhance the safety of boaters, the National Weather Service is increasing to 46 the number of VHF-FM transmitters in its nationwide radio broadcast network with 15 being added this year.

National Weather Service broadcast stations being added this year include those at Atlanta, Ga.; West Palm Beach, Fla.; and others in or near Sacramento, Eureka, and San Diego, Calif.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Wichita, Kans.; Detroit, Mich.; Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.; Erie, Pa.; Wilmington, N. C.; Mobile, Ala.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Eugene, Ore.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Anchorage, Alaska.

## Dr. White Chairs FCST Committee On Marine Science & Engineering

Dr. Edward E. David, Jr., Science Advisor to the President and Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, has appointed Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, Chairman of the FCST Committee on Marine Science and Engineering. In announcing the appointment, Dr. David said that the Federal Council would like the FCST Committee to consider how continuity may be provided for the various activities of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. The purpose of the FCST Committee is to ensure the planning and coordination of Federal activities in marine science and engineering and related matters. In addition, the Committee will identify the need for and foster studies or investigations considered appropriate, and review annually the Federal marine science and engineering program and budget. The Committee will be concerned with Federal scientific and engineering initiatives and programs relating to the marine environment.

## New Weather Service Inaugurated To Aid Mariners on the High Seas

The National Weather Service and the U.S. Coast Guard have initiated a new radio-facsimile service that is specifically designed for mariners on the high seas in the North Atlantic. The new service consists of a pair of maps prepared by the Weather Service that are transmitted daily at 1730 Greenwich Mean Time by the U.S. Coast Guard radio station at Boston, Mass. The maps cover almost the entire North Atlantic and include all major shipping lanes between the U.S. and Europe. The first one gives the weather, wind and sea condition over the area for 1200 GMT on the day of the broadcast. The second provides a 24-hour forecast of those elements for 1200 GMT the following day. Both give storm centers, heights of waves, speed and direction of wind, isobars, and major fronts. This service is the first facsimile broadcast of marine weather from a U.S. radio station that is intended for ships without a trained meteorologist on board. The new service should be of particular benefit to vessels that do not carry a radio officer and are therefore unable to copy weather broadcasts by Morse telegraphy.

## NMFS Protects U.S. Interests In Continental Shelf Species

The National Marine Fisheries Service is acting to prohibit foreign fishing vessels from taking ten more species of marine animals after determining them to be creatures of the Continental Shelf. Creatures of the Continental Shelf are defined in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, to which the United States is a party, as those which at the harvestable stage "are immobile or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or subsoil of the Continental Shelf." This Convention is implemented by a 1964 U.S. law commonly known as the "Bartlett Act" under which the United States has the right to reserve to its own nationals the right to harvest certain marine resources determined to be creatures of its Continental Shelf, except as otherwise provided by international agreement.

The animals added to the list include: Precious red corals and black coral; surf clams and ocean quahog; and the following crustacea: Dungeness crab, deep sea red crab, northern stone crab, golden king crab, and two species of California king crab (Paralithodes rathbuni and Paralithodes californiensis). Species previously listed by the U.S. as creatures of the Continental Shelf included: tanner, king, and stone crabs; red and pink abalone; Japanese abalone; queen conch; and four kinds of sponges.

NMFS Director Philip M. Roedel said the list is subject to modification from time to time. He added that the amended regulation was effective upon publication in the Federal Register on June 23, 1971.

## Texas Advisory Council Is Organized To Advance State's Sea Grant Program

A Texas advisory council has been formed to aid in the development of the state's Sea Grant Program. The council was organized by Texas A&M's Sea Grant Program under the direction of John C. Calhoun, Jr., with the cooperation of Texas A&M President Jack K. Williams. The Texas A&M University Sea Grant Program is part of NOAA's National Sea Grant Program. Texas A&M, the only Texas university receiving institutional support from the Sea Grant Program, is one of only 11 institutions in the nation receiving broad-based institutional support.

# Duty Assignments Change for Six NOAA Men



Lt. Albright



M.E. Miller



Capt. Haraden



Cdr. Jeffers



T.E. Wahl



W.A. Porth

Captain Gerard E. Haraden is the new Chief of Operations at the NOS Pacific Marine Center in Seattle. Seven ships conduct oceanographic activities from the base. Capt. Haraden will be assisted in his duties by Cdr. K. William Jeffers, the new assistant Operations Officer. A commissioned corps officer for 20 years, Capt. Haraden was previously Director of the Ocean Survey's Anchorage (Alaska) Office. His career includes service aboard seven vessels; command of the PATTON; officer in charge of the Honolulu Observatory; and assistant Chief of the Facilities Division, in Washington, D.C. Cdr. Jeffers has been a commissioned corps officer since 1956. His assignments have included service aboard six ships; commanding officer of the NOAA Ship DAVIDSON; at the Fredericksburg and Honolulu Observatories; with the Pacific Tides program; and as Chief of the Pacific Marine Center's Processing Division.

Wendell A. Porth, former MIC at the Shreveport, La., Weather Service Office, has been selected to fill the meteorologist in charge position at Tampa, Fla. Mr. Porth entered the Weather Service at Elko, Nev., in 1955, after completing 12 years in the U.S. Air Force. He moved to Reno, Nev., in 1956, and later served at Sacramento, Calif.; Juneau, Alaska; Duluth, Minn.; and Detroit, Mich. In 1966, he was selected as MIC at Rockford Ill., and remained there until his transfer to Shreveport in 1969.

Marvin E. Miller has been appointed to head the National Weather Service's Columbus, Ohio, office, succeeding Howard Kenny, who recently retired. Mr. Miller

has held several assignments over the past 11 years while employed with the NWS. He has been NOAA Climatologist for the State of Ohio since 1966. Joining the Weather Service in 1960 as an observer-briefer at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1960, he transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1961 as a forecaster in the former Weather Bureau Air Resources Laboratory. He later became chief forecaster in the National Air Pollution Potential Forecast Program at the Laboratory. Prior to entering the Weather Service, he served as a weather officer in the Air Force.

Thomas E. Wahl is succeeding Richard Simmermacher (retired) as head of the National Weather Service's Wilkes Barre-Scranton office. Mr. Wahl assumes the official in charge position after serving as principal assistant and as weather service specialist at the airport office since 1951. From 1948 to 1951, he was a Weather Bureau upper air specialist and observer in the Atlantic Weather Patrol aboard U.S. Coast Guard cutters. Prior to entering the Weather Service, he spent three years in the Army Air Force as a navigator with the Eighth Air Force in the European Theatre of Operations during World War II.

Lt. John C. Albright, of Madison, Wis., is the new Chief of a 20-man National Ocean Survey geodetic field party. The party is now engaged in triangulation work in Louisiana. Lt. Albright joined the commissioned corps three years ago and has served on the NOAA Ship McARTHUR and with a geodetic leveling party. Prior to this, he spent seven months in 1964 and 1967 in geodetic survey operations in Antarctica.

## Two-Month Oceanographic Study of Caribbean Currents Begins



Capt. Munson

Capt. Hollis

A new aspect to a three-year international oceanographic investigation of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico gets underway this month with U.S. scientists and ships participating.

The prime objective of the current two-month operation, part of a larger program involving some 15 countries, is an intensive study of the circulation patterns of the area to determine the processes by which these take place. The U.S. efforts are concentrated in the western Caribbean, Yucatan Channel, and the southeastern part of the Gulf of Mexico. A large portion of the U.S. participation is being conducted by NOAA.

The trade winds over the tropical Atlantic and Caribbean are thought to be the prime movers of the ocean currents in the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Florida Straits. However, the manner by which this wind momentum input is organized into an ocean current is unclear. One hypothesis is that the input first drives a series of eddies, which in turn drive the larger-scale currents. An older hypothesis holds that the western Caribbean currents are driven directly by the winds to flow uphill against gravity. There are other possibilities, too.

The extent and nature of the ocean currents will be determined by radar tracking of radio-equipped parachute drogues deployed 120 feet below the surface. The temperature, salt content, and depth of the water also will be measured, plotted, and studied and examinations made of the distribution of certain trace metals. The deep-water tides will be studied by current meters moored close to the ocean

bottom. And the temperature, speed, direction, and humidity of air currents and the nature of clouds will also be investigated to provide background for an understanding of the interaction between the sea and the atmosphere.

Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., of NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., and U.S. National Coordinator for the project known officially as the Cooperative Investigation of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (CICAR), said that prior to this effort little scientific work other than on a one-ship basis has been done in the area over the years.

NOAA components involved in CICAR include the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., headed by Dr. Stewart; the National Marine Fisheries Service; the National Ocean Survey; and the National Oceanographic Data Center, which is serving as the central data repository for CICAR.

The August operation to investigate the circulation in the area will also include ships from Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, the United Kingdom and Venezuela, as well as ships operated by the National Ocean Survey and the National Marine Fisheries Service of NOAA and by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Approximately 15 NOAA scientists will conduct their portion of the investigation through July and August from aboard the NOAA Ships DISCOVERER and RESEARCHER. The DISCOVERER, commanded by Captain Robert C. Munson of Oneonta, N.Y., is scheduled to leave Miami July 7 and the RESEARCHER, commanded by Captain Steven L. Hollis of South Hadley, Mass., is slated to leave Norfolk, Va., July 6. Chief scientists from the Miami laboratories for the NOAA expedition are Robert Starr on the DISCOVERER, and Frank Chew and Dr. Robert Molinari on the RESEARCHER. Personnel and facilities from numerous U.S. agencies are involved in the overall CICAR program. In addition to NOAA, these include the Geological Survey, the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the National Science Foundation. CICAR also includes a broad representation from the university community. Countries participating in CICAR, in addition to the United States, include Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, West Germany, France, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Soviet Union, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and Venezuela.

# NWS/USMMA Sponsor Merchant Shipping Seminar; Awards Presented



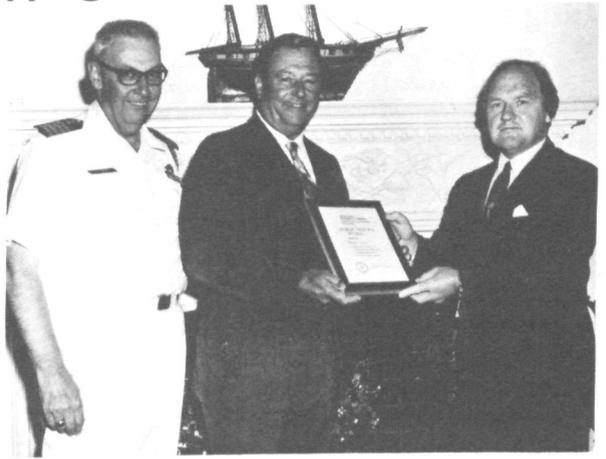
Left to right: George A. Christensen, outgoing Propeller Club President; Capt. Edward P. Sawyer; Carl Reber; Daniel P. Kirby; and Clyde Connor.

A seminar, "Weather Service for Merchant Shipping," cosponsored by the National Weather Service and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy of the Maritime Administration, was held June 16 at the Academy at Kings Point, L. I. William McKee, Marine Specialist, Eastern Region headquarters, spearheaded the users' conference in cooperation with Captain Alfred E. Fiore, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. This was the first such conference designed for top echelon personnel on the operating staffs of the major shipping companies and concerned corporations and individuals in the maritime industry. More than 50 persons attended.

The seminar ended with a Public Service Awards ceremony at which presentations were made to: American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, Farrell Lines, Prudential-Grace Lines, Sea Land Service, and States Marine Lines for their significant contributions to data collection and improved weather services and cooperation with the National Weather Service.

NOAA officials attending the seminar included: Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director, Meteorological Operations, NWS headquarters; Silvio G. Simplicio, Director, NWS Eastern Region headquarters; Norman L. Canfield, Regional Climatologist; William J. McKee; Max W. Mull, Marine Weather Services, NWS; Vincent J. Oliver, Chief, Applications Group, NESS; and Gerald L. Shak, Eastern Region User Services Representative.

Similar NWS Public Service Awards were presented to the Delta Steamship Lines, Inc., and the Lykes Brothers Steamship



Left to right: Capt. Victor E. Tyson, Asst. Supt. of the USMMA; Norman W. Lee, Farrell Lines Vice-President, and Dr. Johannessen, NWS Associate Director.

Co., Inc., at ceremonies held during the annual election-dinner meeting of the Propeller Club in New Orleans, La., June 16. Carl Reber, NWS User Services Representative of the Southern Region headquarters, presented the awards to Capt. Daniel P. Kirby, vice-president, operations, Delta Steamship Lines, and to Capt. Edward P. Sawyer, Lykes Brothers Steamship Co., who represented their companies. Weather Service officials attending the ceremonies, in addition to Mr. Reber, were: Clyde Connor, MIC of the New Orleans Weather Service Forecast Office, Albert Rohlfs, Marine Supervisor, NWS Marine Center, New Orleans; Julius Solieau, Port Meteorological Officer, NWS Marine Center, New Orleans. In addition to Delta and Lykes, awards will be presented to Texaco, Inc., Panama Canal Company, and Humble Oil and Refining Company--three other Gulf area companies. Other awards will be made to west coast steamship line operators.



A golf umbrella frame is used as an antenna part to help reach satellite in seminar demonstration.

## NWS Warns Swimmers Against Dangerous Rip Currents

Again this year, the National Weather Service is stressing the dangers to swimmers imposed by rip currents. These killer currents may occur at any ocean beach. They are insidious, powerful ocean actions that can exhaust the strongest of swimmers. Suddenly and unexpectedly, the swimmer realizes that he is being swept out to sea. Knowing that he can swim well, he strikes out hard against the current shore. But after a few minutes, he finds that he is not making any headway, that the water around him is over his head, that he is almost out to the surf zone. He calls for help, but no one hears him above the surf's roar. Panic takes over, then exhaustion. Soon, he is dead by drowning.

Each year, many persons unfamiliar with these currents die at the shore--deaths that can be prevented by learning how to recognize a rip current and how to swim out of one. A rip current is a strong, narrow current flowing out to sea perpendicular to the shore and carrying back to sea the water brought in by waves and longshore currents. It is part of a generally-circular pattern of water movement found off most long, gently-sloping sand beaches. If, when swimming, you notice that you tend to move faster in one direction along the shore, there are probably longshore currents, and you should expect rip currents to be developing. Your first indication, if your feet touch bottom occasionally, will be a feeling that the bottom is moving fast toward shore. When your feet aren't touching bottom, you will notice that you are much farther out to sea than you expected. This is the point where most swimmers who lose their lives start swimming their hardest toward the beach, and where they make a fatal mistake. Since the rip current is seldom more than ten or twenty feet wide, swimmers should swim parallel to the beach, and they can very soon be free of it. Remember these rules:

1. Learn to recognize a rip current;
2. Look for them every time you go to the beach;
3. Avoid them if possible, but if you get caught in one
4. Swim parallel to the beach;
5. Point them out and explain them to children.

## CSC Inspection of Commerce Personnel Operations Slated

During FY 1972, the Civil Service Commission will be conducting a nationwide personnel management evaluation of the Department of Commerce. As the largest Bureau in the Department of Commerce, NOAA will play a prominent role in this evaluation. More than 50 NOAA field stations have been selected for review. These field visits will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission or by a joint Civil Service Commission and Department of Commerce team.

NOAA field evaluation visits have been scheduled beginning in July and will run through December 1971. In July, preliminary questionnaires to be used in the survey will be sent to all employees of those field stations selected for review. As the visitation dates are firmed up, each field station selected for review will be informed of the dates to expect the review team.

In addition to the questionnaires, the review will include interviews with employees, supervisors and managers at field stations, as well as in Regional Offices and NOAA headquarters. These reviews, which are conducted periodically, offer an invaluable opportunity for an assessment of personnel management in NOAA by an objective source--the Civil Service Commission. To insure the maximum return from this survey, and to raise the effectiveness of personnel management in NOAA, each employee of the field stations to be visited is urged to cooperate fully with the review teams.

## Marked Improvement Noted in NMC Operations

The National Weather Service's National Meteorological Center has made significant strides in its operational radio-sonde data program during the past year. Fourteen percent more reports from upper air units in the six NWS regions are now being processed on schedule at NMC than were computer processed during the first part of 1970. In addition, the volume of usable data from moving ships in the Pacific has doubled with no increase in the observing program. These gains represent an investment by NWS of about \$1.5 million for observations. The improvements, according to Arthur Thomas of the Upper Air Branch, NMC Development Division, can be attributed to the combined efforts of headquarters and field offices.

## Lake Survey Scuba Diving Team To Repair Research Instruments

The Lake Survey Center's Instrument Branch has dispatched a three-man team to repair damage to the sensitive scientific equipment at Point Betsie in Lake Michigan, and Whitefish Point and Eagle Harbor in Lake Superior. Each year, ice and snow on the Great Lakes cause the data-collecting networks set up for research and engineering programs to deteriorate. Ron Dana, Richard Thibault, and Jerry Nahas are repairing the damage to existing underwater platforms holding pressure transducers. The transducers send voltage through a cable from the underwater platform located offshore in the Lake to the beach, where selected information is recorded on magnetic tape for processing and use by Lake Survey's scientists and engineers.

On the return trip, the team will install a relay wave gage system at Gary, Indiana, for the Coastal Engineering Research Center, as well as check research towers located at Muskegon, Mich., for possible damage to supporting cables and other components. Periodic checks of these towers are scheduled to prevent serious and costly maintenance problems. The field party expects to return to the Lake Survey Center on July 20.



Lake Survey diver checks equipment

## Data Buoy Secretary Honored For Outstanding Performance



Miss Margaret G. Bennett, secretary-stenographer in the Marine Systems Division of the NOAA National Data Buoy Project, received an Outstanding Performance Award for her contributions in the establishment of the Data Project Office in Mississippi. In a letter to Miss Bennett, Captain V. W. Rinehart, Director of the Project, praised her for her initiative and judgment during the crucial period of the move of the office from Washington, D.C., to the Mississippi Test Facility. In photo, left to right: Cdr. William Merlin, Chief, Program Control Staff; Cdr. Peter Morrill, Deputy Director; Lt.(j.g.) Patrick Hart, Marine Systems Division; Miss Bennett; and Cdr. Richard Rybacki, Chief, Systems Engineering Division.

## NOAA Discontinues Tax Withholdings for R.I.

Authority for NOAA to withhold for state income tax from the salaries of employees in the State of Rhode Island terminated, June 30, 1971. Withholdings will no longer be taken for this tax from salary checks dated after June 30, 1971.

## Employees Urged To Check Bond Information

Employees are urged to examine the name(s) and address on their U.S. Savings Bonds. If the name(s) is incorrect, it may be difficult to cash the bond. If the address is incorrect, the bond will be mailed to the wrong location and returned to the Payroll Section. If an error is discovered, notify the Payroll Section by calling 301-496-8546.

## EDS Receives First Shipment Of Foreign Oceanographic Data

World Data Center (WDC)-A, Oceanography, co-located with EDS's National Oceanographic Data Center, has received the first shipment of completed international data inventory forms--Report of Observations/Samples Collected by Oceanographic Programs (ROSCOP). The forms, forwarded by G. Peluchon, Chief of the new French oceanographic data center, Bureau National des Donnees Oceaniques, describe data gathered during the cruises of the JEAN CHARCOT, CAPRICORNE, NIZERY, and VAUBAN. These inventory forms indicate data collected at sea.

ROSCOP is intended as an important new mechanism in support of the international oceanographic data exchange system. It is intended to fill the gap between the first announcement of an oceanographic program by members of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the eventual receipt of the actual data by the World Data Centers. The ROSCOP inventory can also be used by the international scientific community to provide a referral service to data which may not be routinely exchanged through the WDC system.

## NCC Employees Complete Course In Weather Observing Practices

Seven employees in the Climatic Information Branch of EDS' National Climatic Center have completed a training course in surface weather observing practices. Pertinent features of Federal Meteorological Handbook No. 1 were covered in classroom discussions, and all of the trainees actually made and recorded weather observations under a variety of weather conditions. The purpose of the course was to help these employees better understand the scope and limitations of the daily weather records which they handle in their day-to-day work.

A major benefit of the training has been an improvement in the service of identifying and extracting records from the NCC files. An overall objective is to provide better and faster service to requesters. Long-term benefits expected include cost reductions, increased efficiency, and better informed employees.

## NWS Wire Broadcasts Reports Of Great Lakes Water Levels

Lake Survey Center's weekly Great Lakes water level report is again being broadcast over the National Weather Service's wire. As the levels begin rising in late winter and spring, peak usually about mid-summer, then start their normal decline and reach their annual lows sometime in February, this report informs the boater exactly how much the depth shown on his chart (Chart Datum) differs from the actual depth of the water. Chart Datum is the standard or fixed level on which Lake Survey charts are drawn. The water level information is carried by both the National Weather Service and the Canadian press wires. The Lake Survey supplies this data each Thursday in the form of its "Boater's Weekend Water Level Report." A number of Great Lakes area newspapers carry the information in their Friday's weather block and several radio and TV stations report the levels in their weekend weathercasts as a public service to the recreational boating community. The lake level figures apply equally to Canadian charts.

## Perfect Timing

Nature cooperated when Television Station WOI in Des Moines, Iowa, scheduled a panel show on the subject of tornadoes. When the show began at 10:30 p.m. recently, there had been heavy thunderstorms, lightning, and warnings of damaging thunderstorms in the area. In addition, there were public reports of funnel clouds. Harold Gibson, meteorologist in charge at Des Moines, had been coordinating warnings at the Weather Service Office before going to the station to appear on the program. Joining him on the panel were Paul Waite, NOAA climatologist; Sid Barnard, station meteorologist; and Curt Bauer, Civil Defense Coordinator. The "Tornado" film was shown early in the program, but due to popular demand was repeated at 1 a.m. The weather generated so much interest in tornadoes that the panel was kept busy answering phoned-in questions until the early morning hours, for a period of about 4 hours and 40 minutes. This was a record time for any program originated by the TV station.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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