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# NOAA WEEK

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

## Payment Allowed for In-Grades, Quality Step Increases

### Ocean Survey Publishes Book Of 45 3-D Color Aerial Photos

A book of color photographs which can be viewed three-dimensionally has been published by NOAA.

The 99-page volume contains 45 pictures, prepared from aerial photographs, of coastal areas of the United States, including such communities as New York, Washington, Miami Beach, San Juan, and Honolulu. The pictures, known as stereograms, are believed to comprise the largest collection of such photos gathered together in one volume. They can be examined in detail with a simple stereoscope. A foldout cardboard stereoscope is included with the book for this purpose.

Shoreline locations, underwater features (such as channels, sandbars, and submerged rocks), natural vegetation and agricultural patterns, air and water pollution effluents, geographical and geological features, housing developments, bridges and other engineering features, and the damaging and corrosive effects of storms and other natural disasters, such as earthquakes and hurricanes, can be viewed three-dimensionally.

Each photo is accompanied by a description, technical data, and a map showing the exact area covered. The volume also contains an explanatory text and a glossary of technical terms.

The book was prepared by Harland R. Cravat and Raymond Glaser of the NOS. Copies of the 9-1/8-inch by 11-3/8-inch volume can be obtained for \$4.75 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Its title is "Color Aerial Stereograms of Selected Coastal Areas of the United States."

Within grade increases and quality step increases will be made effective on and after November 14, 1971. This includes those increases which were deferred since August 14. (Retroactive payments for the period from August 14 to November 14 are not authorized.) All efforts will be made to process cases so that pay increases will be included in pay checks issued December 8, 1971.

In all cases where a subsequent personnel action (such as a promotion) has been affected by the freeze on within-grade step-increases, the employee's pay rate will be adjusted effective November 14, 1971, to the rate the employee would be receiving had it not been for the freeze on within-grade step-increases.

**Example:** A GS-5 employee was granted a within-grade step-increase from rate 6 to rate 7 on September 5, 1971, but his actual pay rate remained at rate 6 because of the freeze. On November 1, 1971, the employee was promoted to GS-6. Because of the freeze on within-grade step-increases, the employee has been paid at GS-6, rate 5. Effective November 14, 1971, the employee will begin to be paid at rate 6 of GS-6, as this is the rate he would have received upon promotion if his step-increase in GS-5 had not been frozen.

For the purpose of crediting service for future within-grade step-increases, employees will be considered to have received any frozen increases on the date the increases would normally have been granted, were it not for the freeze, rather than on November 14. Therefore, no employee will have any future increases affected by the 90-day freeze.

Additional information concerning Pay Board decisions affecting NOAA employees will be disseminated as it becomes available.

## Swan Island Joint Project Ends; FAA's Personnel Join NWS

On October 31, the National Weather Service became the sole United States tenant of the Swan Islands, bringing to a close a more-than-20-year era of joint operation on the Islands in which the NWS operated the weather station and the Federal Aviation Administration had radio beacon and other responsibilities. On that date, the four FAA wage board employees and two contract personnel became NWS employees, bringing to 11 the number of NWS people there.

The GS- employees who serve on Swan Island (meteorological and electronic technicians) serve in a bachelor status during their one-year assignments. The wage board and contract personnel are recruited in Grand Cayman or Honduras and usually take their families with them.

Diplomatic negotiations are now under way between the U.S. Department of State and the Foreign Ministry of Honduras that would result in the U. S. giving up its claim to the Swan Islands. It is expected that a treaty in this regard will be signed within a few weeks. Following ratification of the treaty, the U. S. will retain two reservations on Great Swan Island where the weather and communications stations will be operated under a cooperative program with Honduras.

J. Glenn Dyer, Deputy Chief of NWS Overseas Operations Division, has just returned from the Island, where he made a formal survey of, and marked, the two areas that will be reserved for NWS use after the Honduras takes over sovereignty of the Islands.

## NOS Issues Training Chart For Use In Power Squadron Instruction Programs

The National Ocean Survey has issued a new nautical training chart for U.S. Power Squadron boating instruction programs.

The new training chart covers a small portion of Long Island Sound's north shore and is part of a small craft nautical chart used for navigation in that area. It will supplement the conventional nautical training chart (1210 Tr) issued previously for educational programs.

The training chart (116-SC Tr) may be purchased for 15¢ from the Distribution Division (C44) National Ocean Survey, Washington, D. C. 20235.

## Sea Measurement From Space Is Subject of Florida Conference

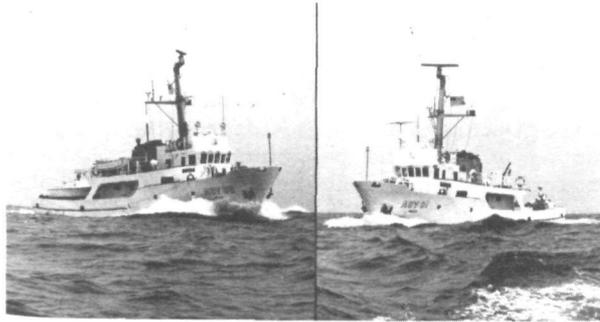
The Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami were host to a conference on Sea Surface Topography from Space held during October at Key Biscayne, Florida, less than a mile from the "winter White House". Jointly sponsored by NOAA, NASA, and the U. S. Navy, and attended by over 150 people from government, universities and industry, the conference was concerned with the measurement of ocean surface properties from spacecraft and aircraft, using microwave and laser instrumentation.

By flying sophisticated altimeters, scatterometers, and radiometers on a satellite, it may be possible to observe wind waves, swell, slopes in the ocean surface due to currents and gravity anomalies, storm surges, and tides. Some of these techniques may be proven by experiments on two upcoming spacecraft. SKYLAB, the one-billion dollar orbiting manned laboratory to be launched by NASA in 1973, will have a prototype microwave system on board and the results from it will be monitored closely by NOAA scientists. The considerably smaller satellite GEOS-C, also scheduled for a 1973 launch, will have an array of advanced instruments including a precision altimeter; in addition, it will be tracked with great accuracy and this combination will allow geodetic researchers, including those in the National Ocean Survey, to decipher the shape of the earth and the positions of remote land masses with about a tenfold improvement in accuracy. NOAA oceanographers and meteorologists will provide NASA with guidance and support in their specialties and will help on GEOS-C by designing experiments and doing data analysis and interpretation.

NOAA personnel actively participating in the meeting included: AOML staff members Dr. John Apel, who organized the conference with the help of John W. Kofoed and Dianne Daniel, AOML Director Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., Bernard Zetler, George Maul, Duncan Ross, George Berberian, and George Morthland; from NOS were Bernard Chovitz and Lt. (j.g.) Lowell Goodman (who is also working directly on GEOS-C at NASA, Wallops Station); from NESS was Dr. Alan Strong; and NWS was represented by Robert McCaslin.

The conference proceedings will be published by ERL in approximately two months.

# Wire Drag Ships Break Record



The NOAA Ships RUDE and HECK have broken the one-day record for wire dragging established only a few months earlier by the same vessels. On Oct. 19, the two sister ships, under the command of Cdr. James Collins, wire dragged 12.3 square miles off Galveston, Texas, using a 10,800-foot drag. The earlier record was set May 10 when the vessels, then under the command of Lt. Cdr. Merritt Walter, dragged 9.7 square miles, using 9,600-foot wire. This in turn had broken the wire drag record which had stood since 1917 of 9.5 square miles, using a 9,000-foot drag. Rear Adm. Alfred C. Holmes, director of the Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va., the ships' home base, lauded their achievement. "For such an accomplishment," he stated, "those involved truly deserve recognition."

## Apply for Fall 1972 University Assignments

Each year about 80 employees are selected for a full academic year of university study related to their careers in NOAA. Training Opportunity Flash No. 5-72 was sent to all elements to encourage those who wish to apply for fall 1972 assignments.

Full-time university assignments are particularly beneficial for scientific training, especially at the graduate level. There are, however, opportunities for study in other areas and at the undergraduate level.

Those selected receive full financial support of salary and academic expense, plus travel and per diem if attendance is not in the local area. Full details on these assignments may be obtained from the Training Flash, your servicing personnel office, or the Career Development Branch.

Applications should be initiated by the end of November to allow time for processing.

# NWS Departs From Isachsen In Step 2 of Arctic Phaseout

On November 5 the Stars and Stripes were lowered for the last time at the Isachsen Joint Arctic Weather Station (JAWS), marking the end of U.S. participation there.

The last U.S. personnel also departed from Mould Bay in early November, bringing to a close NWS participation at that station as well. Hereafter both stations will be manned by Canadian personnel and supported by Canada.

Departure of NWS personnel from these stations was step two in the phaseout of our participation in the string of five weather stations established 25 years ago in Canada's Northwest Territory and jointly supported by the U.S. and Canada.

The first step of the phaseout was accomplished last November when NWS people vacated the Alert Station. In the final step next November, NWS people will leave the JAWS at Eureka and Resolute.

The phaseout was coordinated at the diplomatic level by the U.S. Department of State and the Canadian Foreign Office and was the subject of a treaty made in early 1970. Under the treaty, all weather information from the stations will continue to be available to the NWS.

## Awards Night Ticket Sellers

There is still time to make arrangements to attend the NOAA Awards Night Dinner Dance to be held at Indian Spring Country Club on Friday, December 3. Tickets may be purchased from:

- Commerce: Helen Hagemeyer.....189-3621
- WSC-1 - Lieut. Callahan .....146-8379
- Mary Moore ..... -8347
- Guy Meredith ..... -8001
- WSC-5 - Mickey Kluth ..... -8416
- Mike Lipson ..... -8606
- Mary Gearhart ..... -8134
- Charlotte Melton..... -8431
- Frank Evangelista .... -8353
- NBOC 2 - Bettie Rothenbuhler.. -8901
- Charles Lee ..... -3105
- Gramax - Robert Reece .....179-2288
- DeeDee O'Donovan .... -2370
- Marcella Thom ..... -2414
- NMFS - Janet Savko .....183-5312
- FOB 4 - Joe Ships .....157-7710
- Ruth Thornberg ..... -7156
- James Jones ..... -7541
- Sea Grant - Robert Abel .....189-2151
- Bldg. 160, Navy Annex -
- Eileen Gardner .....11-33193
- Kathleen Anderson ..... -33757

## NMFS Fish Protein Concentrate Passes Field Test on Children

A fish protein concentrate (FPC) developed by NMFS has passed field tests conducted by Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists.

Following conflicting reports regarding the efficacy of FPC in treatment of protein deficiency diseases, experiments both with children who had recovered from protein malnutrition and children still suffering from the disorder were carried out at the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama, in Guatemala.

These were the first studies in which the NMFS FPC has been evaluated in children in carefully controlled metabolic studies. Results strongly indicate that properly processed FPC is a good source of protein for both normal and malnourished children, and that the quality of the protein is at least as high as that of milk protein.

## Payroll Division Requests Correct Bank Account Numbers

The composite net check to financial organization procedure (as previously publicized) is to be implemented with checks dated on and after January 1, 1972. Under this procedure it is vital to have the employee's correct bank account number in order to assure that the correct account will be credited.

Each employee who has submitted a Standard Form 1189, Request by Employee for Payment of Salaries or Wages by Credit to Account at a Financial Organization, to have his net checks sent directly to a financial organization is requested to verify his account number, which will now be printed on his NOAA Forms 34-14, Statement of Earnings and Leave, in the lower right portion of the form. If the account number is incorrectly printed, or if no account number is shown, notify Payroll immediately. The mailing address is National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Finance Division, Payroll Section, Attn: AD562, Rockville, Maryland, 20852, or phone FTS 301-496-8260 or IDS Code 14-68260.

## EDS Makes Contribution to Navy Guide

EDS' Data Information Group prepared a comprehensive section on the climatology of the Ocean Basin Environment for inclusion in the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office's first Sailing Directions Planning Guide (Mediterranean). The Guide, which was issued recently, is designed to assist mariners in preparing for ocean voyages.

## LSC's Lake Hydrology Branch Marshals Its Ice-Measuring Force

As most of the Lake Survey Center's research and surveying parties are starting to return to the Center's main offices in Detroit with their busy data-gathering season at an end, the personnel in the Lake Hydrology Branch, concerned with Great Lakes ice, are just putting their primary ice-data collecting plans into operation. In preparation for the first observation of ice, approximately 35 ice observers are being contacted as to their availability for this activity. Once a week, after the first ice appears, the ice observers drill a hole in the ice, lower a carpenter's folding rule, and measure ice thickness by layers. The rule has a special right-angle foot attached, so it can be easily fastened to the bottom of the ice formation. These measurements will take place on each of the Lakes.

In addition, about 41 water level gage observers are also being contacted for participation in a daily visual report of the lake ice conditions. Their observations are marked on a letter-coded postcard which is mailed weekly to the Lake Hydrology Branch.

The information is used in compiling technical reports which are distributed to Great Lakes organizations interested in this type of information. (See NOAA Magazine - October 1971.)

## NWS Studies To End in Automation Of Surface Data Collection

Studies underway in two National Weather Service elements are expected to result eventually in methods of automating collection of surface information for use in weather forecasts.

The Data Acquisition Division is analyzing why surface observations are taken when they are taken, and why the methods used are used. DATAC has evaluated each element based upon its use (i.e. aviation, marine, fire weather, etc.), the overall importance of each use (importance of forecasts for air pollution, public weather, etc.), and the number of stations currently required to observe that element.

This list will be used by the Systems Development Office in its project to determine the priority order of the surface elements reported--which parameters are absolutely essential; which, while not essential, are used often enough that they should be retained and automated; and which parameters are seldom used and should not be automated unless it is simple and inexpensive to do so.

## Lieutenant Theberge Honored For Work on Anomaly Map



Lt. (j.g.) Albert E. Theberge (left) is shown receiving from Captain G. L. Short, Director of the NOS National Geodetic Survey Operations Center, in Kansas City, Mo., a \$300 Special Achievement Award in recognition of his "outstanding initiative and performance" in producing the "East Pacific Magnetic Anomaly Map." While serving aboard the NOAA Ship SURVEYOR in the fall of 1970, Theberge, in addition to his regular duties, organized a team which reduced, plotted, contoured and analyzed data aboard ship. The map and an accompanying data report, "Magnetic Survey off Southern California and Baja California," were then forwarded to the Marine Geophysics Group in Rockville, Md., for editing and publication. Dr. Gordon Lill, Deputy Director of NOS, said that as a result of Theberge's initiative, the new map and data report could be issued in a relatively short time after the survey. Dr. Lill added that geologists and geophysicists will be able to make considerable use of the map and report.

## Gamefish Tagging Increase Reported by NMFS

The cooperative marine gamefish tagging program supervised from the NMFS laboratory at Tiburon, California, increased by 62 percent over 1970 in number of fish tagged this past spring. Fish tagged included 795 striped marlin, 127 sailfish, 29 blue marlin, 2 black marlin, and 167 other fish. Interest in the tagging of marlin and sailfish in Southern California waters continues to increase as a result of high mercury levels reported for these billfish, which if landed and not used personally by the angler require disposal to a Class A dump, costing the individual angler \$15 per fish.

## EDS Teaches AID Trainees Oceanographic Data Management



(Front row, from left) Djoko Praseno (Indonesia), Rene Cuzon (Coordinator), Tongaueb Taweessith (Thailand), Virat Charusombat (Thailand).

(Back row, from left) Sergio Signorini (Brazil), Miguel Angel (Mexico), Alfonso Lozano (Colombia).

Shown are trainees in the Agency for International Development-sponsored program in oceanographic data management practices at EDS' National Oceanographic Data Center. Training in data processing for this second group of trainees began at the Center in late October and will continue until the end of December.

The program provides training and experience in the acquisition, processing, and effective use of nearshore ocean data to individuals responsible for developing oceanographic efforts in their countries. The candidates initially spent four weeks at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass., collecting and processing data at sea. Subsequently, they spent one week at the University of Rhode Island's International Center for Marine Resource Development.

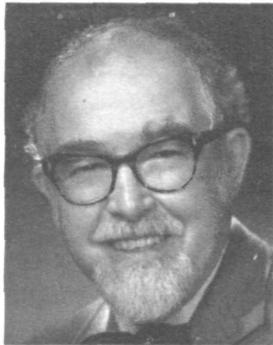
After training at NODC, they will visit a number of Federal and private laboratories to become familiar with activities and procedures used in this country.

## Correction

Dr. Earl E. Gossard has been appointed Chief of the Geoacoustics Research Program Area of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Wave Propagation Laboratory, not Chief of the Wave Propagation Laboratory, as reported in NOAA Week of November 12, 1971. We regret the error.

# NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

James Giraytys, Chief of the NWS Data Acquisition Division's Requirements and Evaluation Branch, has been designated by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, as a U. S. member of the WMO Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation. Vaughn D. Rockney, Chief of NWS Overseas Operations Division, is President of the Commission, and Wayne F. Staats, Chief of the NWS Equipment Development Lab's Equipment Systems Branch, is also a member of the Commission. Currently, Mr. Giraytys is serving as Chairman of a CIMO Working Group on Data Accuracy.



As a visiting American Geophysical Union scientist, Dr. John S. Rinehart of the Environmental Research Laboratories presented lectures on earthquakes, transient stress waves in solids, and the "how and why" of geysers at Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, and

Dr. Rinehart Russell Sage College, Troy, New York, earlier this month.

Dr. William O. Davis, Chief of Research Applications in the Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction, who, on behalf of Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction, delivered the keynote address on "Monitoring the Environment" at the First Joint Conference on Sensing of Environmental Pollutants, at Palo Alto, Calif., recently, has been selected General Chairman of the Second Joint Conference to be held in 1973. Jointly sponsored by NOAA, NASA, EPA, the American Institute for Aeronautics and Astronautics, the Instrument Society of America, the American Chemical Society and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, the Conference brings together those with problems in the sensing of environmental pollutants and those skilled in the arts and sciences necessary to solve them.

Melvin Fields, meteorological technician in the Pacific Weather Project of the NWS Overseas Operations Division, will spend November and December providing observational and meteorological support aboard the S.S. GLOMAR CHALLENGER, a deep sea drilling project vessel operating under an N.S.F. project grant, on the Suva, Fiji, to Darwin, Australia, leg of its journey. Mr. Fields relieved Charles Green, who served on the ship from Yokohama, Japan to Suva.

Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director, Meteorological Operations, NWS, gave the keynote address at the Wyoming Association of Broadcasters-sponsored "Weather Information Service" seminar in Casper recently. Other panel participants included Governor Stanley Hathaway, Senator Clifford Hansen, Charles G. Knudsen, Director, NWS Central Region; Robert M. Black, Agricultural & Marine Services Meteorologist, NWS Western Region Headquarters; and Dr. Terrell L. Noffsinger, Chief of the NWS Special Weather Services Branch.

Among the 150 attendees were representatives of the Farm Bureau, Wool Growers Association, Livestock Producers and faculty and research staff of the University of Wyoming, as well as the MICs of the Weather Service Offices in Wyoming (Tom Rule - Cheyenne; Neil Coulter - Casper; Bill Troxler - Sheridan; and Irvin Gee - Lander).

Joseph W. Slavin, NMFS Associate Director for Resource Utilization, led the U.S. delegation to the 6th annual Session of the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products in Bergen, Norway, last month. Roland A. Finch and James R. Brooker, both of the Division of Fishery Products Research and Inspection, attended as advisors. The Committee is part of the Codex Alimentarius, a body responsible for development of international food standards. After successive revisions and modifications to make them acceptable to a majority of the member countries, the standards are recommended to all countries as a basis for international trade.

Clem E. Arens, Acting Chief of the Instrumentation and Facilities Section, and Donald E. Carrier, Oceanographer in the Processing Section, of the NOS' Oceanographic Division's Tides Branch, have just returned from Grand Cayman Island, where they installed a tide gage at the NWS station.



Robert D. Ross, meteorological technician at the NWS Office in Fargo, N.D., retired October 30, after 30 years of service.

He received his initial weather training in the Air Force. He entered the NWS at Sheridan, Wyo., in 1945, and subsequently served at Norfolk, Nebr., and Rock Springs, Wyo., until his assignment to Fargo in 1951. He resides at 1013 South 10th St. in Fargo.

## Forecasters Training Course Underway--First of FY 1972



Shown above are the participants in the first FY-72 Forecasters Training Course at National Weather Service Headquarters. They are: (Standing, from left)-Joe B. Cope, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rolland F. Wendlick, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Ernest G. Cogdal, Phoenix, Ariz.; Robert L. Halla, Great Falls, Mont.; Major John Pohle, 6th Weather Wing, Andrews AFB; Rollo T. Davis, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Tommy W. Trimble, Fort Worth, Texas; Donald M. Gales, Los Angeles, Calif.; Robert G. Behm, Detroit, Mich.; Kenneth W. Richardson, San Antonio, Texas; Ronald S. Olson, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Thomas S. Yoshida, Kwajalein Island; Wilbur E. Fig-gins, Sacramento, Calif.; Roland G. Lof-fredo, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harrison S. Sperry,

Salt Lake City, Utah; James C. Taylor, Miami, Fla.; Jack Hansen, Anchorage, Alaska; Thomas G. Weaver, Raleigh, N. C.; Harry Swenson, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; James S. Fling, Albuquerque, N.M.; Fred Ostby, NWSH, and Maury Pautz, NWSH. (Seated, from left)-Roger Weldon, NWSH; Robert J. Werner, Washington, D. C.; Waldo Younker, Anchorage, Alaska; Milton R. Lefebvre, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frederick Branden, Columbia, S. C.; Abe Rosenbloom, NMC; Robert Derouin, NWSH.

Messrs. Pautz, Ostby, Weldon, and Derouin of NWS Headquarters Technical Procedures Branch are instructors and supervisors of the Forecasters Training Course.

## University's Sea-Grant-Sponsored Game Helps Environmentalists Make Decisions

Last week the Mayor of Traverse City, Mich., and three members of the city's Planning commission visited the University of Michigan's Environmental Simulation Laboratory to play a game called "W.A.L.R.U.S." in an effort to help themselves make better decisions about land and water management. The other players of W.A.L.R.U.S. (Water and Land Resource Use Simulation) were researchers on the staff of the University's Sea Grant Program, a multi-disciplinary research project focusing on resource management in the Great Lakes area. Much of the research conducted by Sea Grant scientists has centered on Grand Traverse Bay in northwestern Michigan, near Traverse City.

A major purpose of the game, which reflects real-life problems facing decision-makers in cities and towns near large bodies of water, is to help "players" gain an overview of the scientific, economic and political implications of land and water management problems. On such issues as water supply and sewage treatment, the

problems might be compounded by jurisdictional disputes between cities and townships.

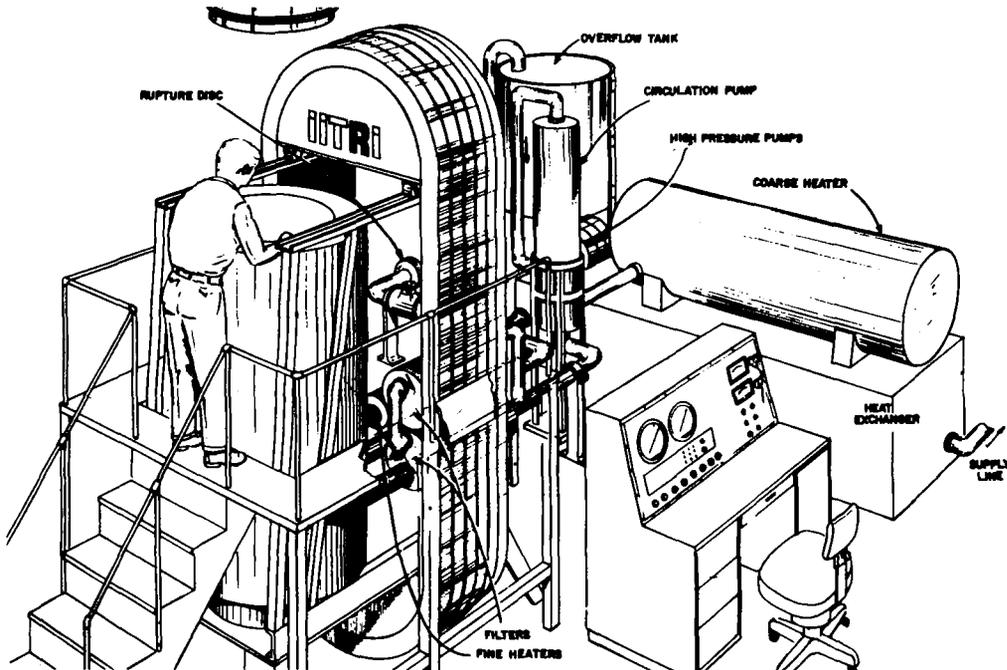
In the Traverse City game, for example, players assumed the roles of city officials, township officials, scientists and land developers who were faced with a hypothetical situation in which the townships are causing pollution problems by dumping raw sewage into a nearby waterway.

In just a few rounds of play, the players were required to come up with a solution that is acceptable both scientifically and politically.

This was a prototype for future games that will more accurately reflect scientific and political realities in the Grand Traverse Bay area.

The Environmental Simulation Laboratory, a unit of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources, has produced numerous other games designed to help decision-makers deal with urban and environmental problems.

## NOIC Orders Facility To Test, Evaluate, Calibrate Ocean Systems



The National Ocean Survey's National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center (NOIC) will soon have a unique capability for the testing, evaluating and calibrating of oceanographic instruments, devices and sensing systems for ocean use under three major environmental variables found in the deep ocean.

Currently NOIC is procuring a precision controlled salinity-temperature-pressure environmental facility which includes a pressure vessel fabricated from materials which are non-metallic, non-magnetic, and electrically non-conducting.

The pressure vessel (30" inside diameter x 72" inside length) has been designed using a stack ring banded-reaction frame. This concept uses filament-wound individual components which are then assembled as shown in the figure to produce the complete vessel. Such a design makes it possible to (1) non-destructively proof test each component prior to assembly and (2) to change the length of the vessel if ever required. The segmented ring construction makes it virtually impossible to have a catastrophic failure since any fracture will be stopped at the interface between ring components. This feature also allows

for easy repair of a damaged vessel component.

Mr. B. Polanin, NOIC Facilities Manager, reports that the facility will operate with working solutions of distilled water, tap water and saline solutions of 0 to 40 parts per thousand in a temperature range of  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . to  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . with a solution temperature stability of  $\pm 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$ . and gradients to within  $\pm 0.02^{\circ}\text{C}$ . in a pressure range of 0 to 10,000 pounds per square inch gage.

All wetted metal components of the system will be constructed of Monel alloys for minimum corrosion. The pressure vessel, reaction band and all of its support structure are constructed from glass reinforced plastics.

The complete facility as shown in the figure is being designed by Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, Chicago, Ill., under Dr. R. Cornish, the Program Manager, and is scheduled for delivery to NOIC in August 1972. At that time the facility will be installed and operated by NOIC in keeping with its national responsibility for providing unique facilities for testing, evaluating and calibrating sensing systems for use in the ocean.

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:  
Office of Public Affairs, NOAA, Room 221, Bldg. 5, Rockville, Md. 20852. Phone (301) 496-8243.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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