



NOAA WEEK

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

President Nixon Names Admiral Allen L. Powell To Succeed Admiral Don A. Jones as National Ocean Survey Director



Rear Admiral Jones



Rear Admiral Powell

Rear Admiral Don A. Jones will retire as Director of the National Ocean Survey on April 30.

President Nixon has nominated Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell, Director of NOS Fleet Operations, to become Director of the Survey upon Admiral Jones' retirement.

Captain Eugene A. Taylor, NOAA Commissioned Corps, Deputy Associate Director for Fleet Operations, will become Director of NOAA Fleet Operations and will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, lower half.

Adm. Jones' retirement ends a 39-year career with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, described as "outstanding in every sense of the word."

"Admiral Jones has served his Nation and the organization he heads with unswerving skill and dedication, and has won an international reputation as an administrator and scientist," he said.

Born in Waldron, Mich., Adm. Jones earned his bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Michigan State University in 1933, and is also a graduate of the U.S. Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia.

He joined the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1933 as a civilian employee and was commissioned an ensign in 1940. In World War II, he was transferred to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army and served from 1942 to 1944 as a coast artillery

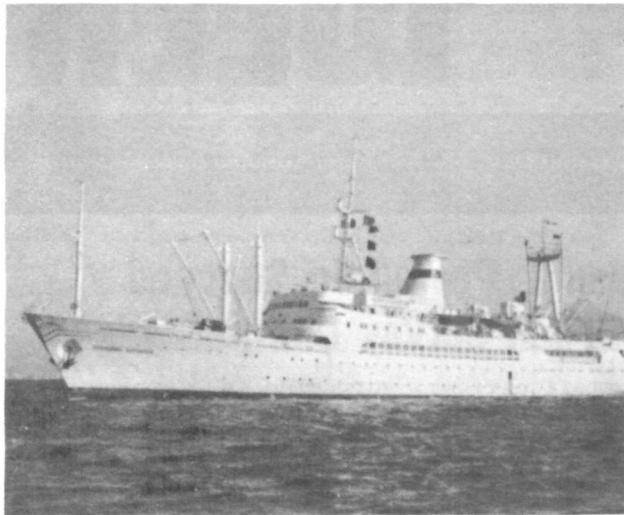
staff officer, surveying and mapping officer, and commander of a submarine mine planter. He served in the Office of Strategic Services from 1944 to 1946, when he returned to the C&GS.

He served on various survey ships and combined geodetic control, hydrographic and photogrammetric surveys. He was awarded the Department of Commerce Gold Metal for his service from 1957 to 1961 as chief of a geodetic project engaged in establishing ground control for water resources mapping of the Blue Nile River Basin in Ethiopia. He served next as Assistant Chief of the Geodesy Division for two years, and then aboard the ship SURVEYOR, first as Executive Officer and then as Commanding Officer. In 1966 he became Associate Director, Office of Hydrography and Oceanography. From January 1967 to September 1968 he served as Associate Administrator of the Environmental Science Services Administration, NOAA's predecessor. He was then named Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. When ESSA was abolished and NOAA created on Oct. 3, 1970, the Coast and Geodetic Survey became the National Ocean Survey. He was nominated by President Nixon as Director of the Survey, and has served in that capacity since.

Admiral Powell received an engineering degree from the University of Texas in 1938. He joined the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1942, and served in World War II as a regimental survey officer. After the war, he served aboard various ships and with numerous field parties in the United States. In 1963, he was assigned to the Survey's Ship Construction Group. As its chief, he played a key role in the design and construction of 10 of the agency's ships. He was awarded the Department of Commerce's Gold Medal for exceptional performance.

In 1968, he was appointed Director of the Survey's Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Virginia, and was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. He also served as the Survey's East Coast field director. In 1971, he was appointed to his present position.

AOML Hosts Soviet Scientists, Oceanographic Research Ship



The AKADEMIK KURCHATOV

The USSR's oceanographic research ship, AKADEMIK KURCHATOV departed Miami, Fla., on Wednesday, March 29, after a four-day visit and exchange of scientific information with NOAA and University of Miami scientists.

Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr., Director of NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and



Chief Scientist of the AKADEMIK KURCHATOV, Prof. Vladimir Kort, and Dr. Stewart are shown above at a luncheon aboard the NOAA Ship DISCOVERER.

Meteorological Laboratories, and his staff had been hosts to the Soviet scientists since the ship docked on March 26.

After leaving Miami, the ship resumed its oceanographic exploration east of the Lesser Antilles and south of the Bahamas as part of the multi-nation Cooperative Investigation of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (CICAR).

Exchange Conference Scheduled

The National Ocean Survey is sponsoring an Interagency Technical Exchange Conference in April at which the expanded responsibilities of NOS under NOAA and programs of interest to federal and state agencies and private industry will be discussed. Sessions will be held at the Washington Navy Yard April 12 and at NOS headquarters, Rockville, Md., April 13. Tours of various NOS facilities, including the NOAA Ships RESEARCHER, RUDE and HECK and High Speed Launch 1257, also are being scheduled.

Invitations to attend the conference, which will be open to the public, have been extended to some 18 agencies, including the Naval Oceanographic Office, Forest Service, Army Topographic Command, Defense Intelligence Agency, Oceanographer of the Navy, U. S. Geological Survey, Reclamation Bureau, Coast Guard, Federal Highway Administration, National Academy of Sciences, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Research Laboratories, Office of Management and Budget, State Department, Coastal Plains Regional Commission, Department of Housing and Urban Development, National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

NOS Appointments (Continued from page 1)

Captain Taylor was graduated from the University of Massachusetts with a degree in civil engineering, and subsequently earned a Master of Science degree in geodetic science from Ohio State University. He joined the Survey as a deck officer in 1950, serving on several ships and on field parties ashore. He served as satellite triangulations officer at Survey headquarters, and for his work in the satellite triangulation system was awarded the Commerce Department's Gold Medal in 1965. He was assigned to the command of the Survey Ship PATHFINDER in 1969, and was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1970, he became Chief of Operations and Requirements in the Survey's Office of Hydrography and Oceanography. In 1971, he was appointed Deputy Associate Director for the Survey's Office of Fleet Operations.



Captain Taylor

Three Women Complete Study Of Underwater Reef Community

Three women aquanauts reported their five-day underwater study of a South Florida coral reef community turned up impressive numbers of reef fish, but an almost total lack of food fish; dozens of curiously diseased fish; and striking numbers of gigantic sponges.

Their study, off Key Largo, Fla., was the sixth of nine back-to-back coral reef studies in the Florida Aquanaut Research Expedition (FLARE).

Comprising the team were a botanist-biologist Dr. Sylvia Earle, a member of the scientific staff of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History; botanist Carole Aregood, a teacher of biology at the Trenton (N.J.) State College; and diver-engineer Zdenka Goldstein, who is employed by a South Florida firm of consulting engineers.

Ms. Aregood collected specimens in repeated shallow-water dives from aboard the mother ship LULU, and sorted and prepared sea plants for laboratory analysis, while her sister aquanauts stayed underwater -- working from the habitat EDALHAB -- for 72 hours. The team spent most of the three days preceding the dive emplacing and testing equipment at the diving site.

The investigators said that while they accomplished their mission -- which was to obtain a large collection of deepwater living plants to cultivate for the first time in a laboratory -- they were hard put to locate the needed plants because of heavy grazing by reef fishes. Nothing is known about the reproductive cycles of marine plants, they said, and not yet clear is the ultimate depth at which such plants may grow. According to Dr. Earle, knowledge of pigmentation in living and freshly preserved vegetation will reveal data pertinent to the subject.

While the women were offloading equipment from the vessel, a team of three marine botanists was aboard, preparing to undertake a four-day study of subtidal seaweeds. They are team leader Dr. Arthur C. Mathieson, an associate professor at the University of New Hampshire, presently a visiting research scientist at the University of South Florida; and UNH graduate students Richard Fraley and Barry Hutchinson.

"Climate of North Dakota" Is Available

The "Climate of North Dakota," by Dr. Ray E. Jensen, former State Climatologist at Fargo, is available at no charge from the North Dakota State University at Fargo. The booklet was distributed initially to every high school in the state, and also will be used by farmers, highway and construction engineers, conservationists, merchants, health officials, etc.

Dr. Jensen is now Chief of the the Data Acquisition Branch in the National Weather Service's Southern Region Office in Fort Worth, Tex.

Federal Coordinator Issues FY 1973 Weather Service Plan

Improved warnings of hazardous weather, and expanded meteorological services to agriculture and to air pollution control authorities, are planned by Federal agencies for the year beginning July 1, 1972.

The newly published "Federal Plan for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research -- Fiscal Year 1973" includes projected activities of all Federal agencies conducting such programs.

A combined Federal Plan is developed annually by the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator.

Service programs planned for the coming year would cost \$395,052,000, an increase of \$12,498,000 over fiscal year 1972. Supporting research programs total \$93,826,000, an increase of \$17,120,000. (These figures, like others in the plan, are tentative and have not yet received executive or legislative approval.)

Measures to improve warnings of disastrous weather include installation of additional radar equipment, development and launch of advanced satellites, and expansion and modernization of communications systems.

To provide an improved flow of weather information and warnings to the public, NOAA plans to extend or complete its weather wire service in New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado. This service, which disseminates forecasts, warnings and advisories to the public and to the mass media, presently covers 20 states and parts of seven others.

NOAA's agricultural weather service, providing specialized observations, forecasts, warnings, and reports to the agricultural community and forestry management interests, is scheduled for extension to Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Wyoming. In addition, the service will be augmented in California and Oregon.

To assist air quality control programs, NOAA plans to establish Environmental Meteorological Support Units in Portland, Oreg., Charleston, W. Va., and Birmingham, Ala. Such units have been established previously in 14 urban areas.

"The Federal Plan for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research -- Fiscal Year 1973" is available for 70 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Fred A. Meditz Dies

Fred A. Meditz, a Repairman at the National Weather Service's National Reconditioning Center in Joliet, Ill., died on March 26. He had recently completed 24 years of service at the Joliet facility, where he went to work after serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

IFYGL Radar Net To Measure Ontario Watershed Rainfall

A special radar system, together with a back-up rain-gage network, has been put in operation to measure rainfall over Lake Ontario and its basin for the International Field Year for the Great Lakes (IFYGL).

U.S. radars located at Buffalo and Oswego, N.Y., are tied in with a Canadian radar near Toronto (Woodbridge, Ontario) to cover the entire lake watershed. The Buffalo radar, operated by the National Weather Service, has been specially instrumented to undertake this project. At the other end of the lake, a new radar, erected about eight miles south of Oswego, is operated by the State University of New York at Oswego under contract to NOAA. Each radar measures precipitation for a radius of up to 120 nautical miles from the site.

NOAA is the lead U.S. agency for IFYGL, which consists of a one-year concentrated data-collection effort on Lake Ontario and its basin, and subsequent analyses to improve the scientific basis for management of Great Lakes water resources. It is jointly planned, developed, and executed by scientists of Canada and the United States, and is a joint contribution to the International Hydrological Decade. Principal objectives are improvement of water quantity and water quality.

The Buffalo and Oswego radars will measure amounts of rainfall at ten-minute intervals, in inches per hour, throughout the areas covered. They will record rainfall rates at sixteen levels of intensity. This data will make it possible to compute with great accuracy the amount of rainfall at any given point in the lake or its basin.

The Buffalo radar is a WSR-57 operated by National Weather Service staff under Meteorologist-in-Charge James E. Smith. The Oswego radar, a Vitro MR-782, is operated under the direction of Prof. Robert B. Sykes, Jr., SUNY/Oswego. Chief operator is Norman Knox.

To support the radar, a network of 16 automatic recording precipitation gages has been established south of Rochester, in a square 7.5 miles on a side. These gages, installed by the staff of the National Weather Service, measure actual precipitation -- rain- or snowfall -- and will be used continuously to check the radar calibration.

Committee To Advise AMC Director On Equal Employment Program

An eight-member committee has been established to advise Rear Admiral Alfred C. Holmes, Director of the NOAA Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va., on the operation and effectiveness of the equal employment program. The eight members are: Leonard Austin, Thomas E. Brown, James L. Cross, Harry Smith, Billy Barnes, Jamie Twine, Allen G. Davis and Arnold Shands. They were elected by employees or appointed by the Director and will serve for one year.

NWS Office in Lubbock, Texas, To be Made Forecast Office

The Lubbock, Tex., office of the National Weather Service will be elevated to full Forecast Office status effective May 15.

When the change is made, the Lubbock station will have the primary responsibility for preparing the public, agricultural and aviation weather forecasts for all Texas areas west of the 100th Meridian - a line extending from the eastern boundary of the Texas Panhandle southward to near Del Rio. As a major center, the Lubbock station will issue public zone forecasts -- each comprising an area of around 4 to 6 counties -- and aviation landing weather forecasts for Amarillo, Lubbock, Midland, San Angelo, El Paso, Big Spring, and Wink. The office already is responsible for special agricultural weather advices for a multi-county area on the Texas High Plains and this service will continue.

An additional service of the new forecast center will be specialized weather forecasts for use in air quality management by state and local authorities.

Presently the primary forecast responsibility for Texas is handled by two centers -- Fort Worth and San Antonio. The change establishes a center for the western portion of Texas to deal solely with problems of that area.

Williams Assigned to Sea Grant Program; Petersen To Be Acting Director of LSC



Cdr. Petersen (left) signs orders assuming command of LSC from Capt. Williams (right).

Commander Sigmund R. Petersen has been named Acting Director of the National Ocean Survey's Lake Survey Center in Detroit, Mich., Cdr. Petersen will head the NOAA facility until a Director is named.

Captain Robert E. Williams, who was the first Director to head the Center after it was transferred from the Army Corps of Engineers, has been reassigned to the NOAA Sea Grant Program at the University of Washington. Captain Williams has served since last May, while Cdr. Petersen has been Deputy Director since last July.

Public Is Invited To Tour NOAA Ships In Washington April 15



The NOAA Ships RUDE and HECK

The NOAA Ships RESEARCHER, RUDE, HECK, and Launch 1257 will visit the nation's capital April 11 to 15. They will be open to the public Saturday, April 15, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Washington Navy Yard. The public is asked to use the entrance at Ninth and M Streets, S.E. Free parking will be available at the piers at which the ships are berthed.

Special tours will be provided for Members of Congress, government officials, the scientific community and representatives of 18 federal agencies attending an Interagency Technical Exchange Conference in Washington.

The RESEARCHER, commissioned in 1970, is the latest addition to NOAA's scientific fleet. She is enroute to Rochester, N.Y., where she will be the major U.S. research vessel on Lake Ontario during the International Field Year for the Great Lakes, a joint U.S.-Canadian scientific undertaking.

The data acquisition system aboard this \$8 million floating laboratory records scientific data automatically from sensors aboard and suspended from the ship. A computer at the heart of the system automatically records and processes geophysical, oceanographic, hydrographic and meteorological data and logs the ship's position continuously and routinely. The vessel carries a normal complement of 76 officers, scientists and crew and is commanded by Captain Steven L. Hollis.

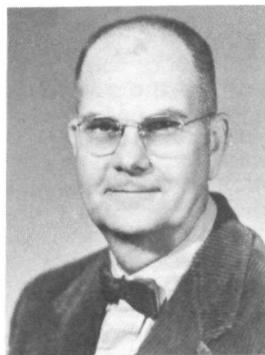
The RUDE and HECK are wire drag vessels, the only ships of their type in the United States built specifically for the task, of location of submerged navigational hazards, such as wrecks, coral reefs, pinnacle rocks and other hidden obstructions dangerous to shipping. The vessels tow a submerged wire between them to locate the navigational hazards so nautical charts can show their precise location and the exact depth over them. Several scuba divers accompany the vessels for personal observations when these are

necessary. The 90-foot, 220-ton sister ships, which cost \$870,000 each to construct, are enroute to Delaware Bay for wire drag operations. Commander James Collins commands both vessels. Each carries a normal complement of two officers and eight crew.

Launch 1257 is a recent acquisition to the NOAA fleet which provides greatly enhanced data acquisition capability in basic hydrographic surveys. The \$115,000 craft is capable of taking soundings at speeds up to 20 knots. The wheel house contains, in addition to the helm, a radarscope and depth recorder and a left-right steering indicator from which the helmsman controls the launch's track. Within the cabin is located a Hydroplot controller, a computer and plotter. These systems are capable of automatically collecting and graphically recording time, depth and position data, while the launch's track is automatically determined from electronic ranging stations ashore. The 59-foot launch is presently engaged in a resurvey of the Potomac River.

Leslie T. Gerdes Retires

Leslie T. Gerdes, Weather Service Specialist at the Peoria, Ill., Weather Service Office, retired on April 1 after



more than 30 years of Federal service. He entered the Weather Service in August of 1945, after spending three years in the U.S. Army during World War II and a short tenure with the Post Office Department. His entire weather service career has been at Peoria. Mr. Gerdes resides at 613 West Garfield Avenue, Bartonville, Ill. 61607.

National Quotas Recommended For Atlantic Herring Fishery

The previously unregulated herring fishery of the Northwest Atlantic will be protected by national quotas if recommendations of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) are ratified by member nations. Members of the Commission are the United States, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Canada, Denmark, Spain, Norway, Japan, Portugal, Italy, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the USSR, Poland, and Romania.

Delegates to a special ICNAF session, held in Rome in response to growing concern over declines in the herring resource, agreed upon 1972 quotas for each of the nations participating in fisheries supported by the Nova Scotia, Georges Bank, and Gulf of Maine herring stocks.

In addition, a minimum size limit of 9 inches (22.7 centimeters) was proposed for herring caught in all but one small portion of the herring fishery within the Convention Area.

William M. Terry, Director of International Affairs for NOAA, and head of the U.S. delegation to the Special Session, pointed out that this is the first time agreement has been reached on national quota allocations in a multilateral fisheries management body.

Of the 30,000 metric ton total quota recommended for the Gulf of Maine stock, the suggested U.S. allocation is 21,000 tons, with 6,000 tons going to Canada, and 2,500 to the Federal Republic of Germany. An allocation of 250 metric tons is reserved for other member governments, and another 250 tons is allowed for the catch of nations which are not members of the Commission, but are presently engaged in the fishery.

A total quota of 150,000 metric tons is recommended for the Georges Bank stock, with 4,000 tons reserved for the U.S., 5,800 tons for Canada, 31,600 for the Federal Republic of Germany, 1,200 for Japan, 49,400 for Poland, 600 for Romania, and 48,200 for the USSR. A quota of 1,000 metric tons is reserved for other member governments, and 8,200 metric tons is allowed for non-members presently engaged in the fishery.

The suggested division of the 65,000 metric ton quota for the Nova Scotia stock specifies 35,700 tons reserved for Canada, 1,000 for Japan, 26,300 for the USSR, an allocation of 1,000 tons for other member governments, and an allowance of 1,000 tons for non-members presently engaged in the fishery.

Mr. Terry stated that the agreed national allocations would mean for most nations a 1972 catch sharply below their 1971 catch. However, the reductions in U.S. catches would be considerably less than those for other nations fishing the same stocks.

He added that, "While the agreements are not what the U.S. delegation had hoped for, they nevertheless are of considerable importance to the future of the Northwest Atlantic herring resource and the industry in the United States.

\$55,000 Sea Grant Is Awarded For Pilot Plant for Fish Food

NOAA has awarded a \$55,000 Sea Grant to help the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institution equip a pilot plant which will produce food for fish from sewage by-products.

According to Dr. John H. Ryther, the project's principal investigator, a laboratory model of the tertiary sewage treatment-aquaculture system has been designed and successfully tested. The project has now progressed to a point where it must be enlarged to a pilot scale to test and evaluate its practical potential. The system involves the growth of cultures or natural populations of marine phytoplankton in diluted effluent from a secondary sewage treatment process and utilization of the algae as food by bivalve molluscs such as mussels and oysters. The system is designed to remove the objectionable inorganic products of sewage decomposition such as ammonia, phosphate, etc., and to produce a crop of commercially valuable shellfish as a by-product.

Dr. Gilbert D. Kinzer Retires

Dr. Gilbert D. Kinzer, physicist at the National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL), Norman, Oklahoma, retired on April 1, after over 34 years' Federal service.



He began his Federal career in 1938 at the Naval Research Laboratory, where, in 1945, he received the Meritorious Civilian Service award for his work in the ballistics field.

From 1947 on, he was instrumental in developing the Physical Research Division of the U. S. Weather Bureau. In 1957, he received the Department of Commerce's Exceptional Service Medal. In 1959 he became Director of the U. S. Weather Bureau's Physical Science Laboratory, and subsequently, Director of a newly created Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory (APCL). With the formation of ESSA and the move of APCL to Boulder, Dr. Kinzer joined NSSL in Norman in 1966 as its senior scientist and leader of a study of storm electricity in relation to precipitation areas.

A native of Illinois, he received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1936. His early career included work at that University; with the Urbana, Ill., city government; and as Chairman of the Department of Physics and Mathematics at St. Victor College, Bourbonne, Ill., from 1936-1938.

Battelle Institute To Study Alternate Seal Harvest Methods

Battelle Institute, Columbus Laboratories (Columbus, Ohio), has begun preliminary work on a study of alternative harvesting techniques which could be used in the annual fur seal harvest on the Pribilof Islands off Alaska.

The herds are administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service. Although veterinarians and other experts have agreed that the present seal harvesting techniques are efficient and humane, NMFS has sponsored extensive research seeking improved and more aesthetic methods of handling the harvest.

Under a \$49,910 Federal contract, the research firm has agreed to make a detailed evaluation of a number of concepts that might offer potential improvements in harvesting techniques, develop one or more prototype killing devices, then test and evaluate them during the harvest on St. Paul Island this summer.

Stringent criteria will be applied to each concept or technique considered. The contract stresses that any harvesting method developed must be painless, humane, employ minimal herding or driving, that it must be rapid, uncomplicated, and require a minimum of equipment and personnel.

The procedure must not involve abnormal hazard to harvesting personnel, and must be more "aesthetic" than the clubbing technique with no sacrifice in humaneness.

Other criteria include reasonable costs for implementation, maintenance and operations, and equipment which is rugged and reliable enough to withstand the adverse environmental conditions of the Pribilof Islands.

Earl S. McLaughlin Retires

Earl S. McLaughlin, a meteorologist at the Weather Service Forecast Office, in Minneapolis, Minn., retired on April 1, after more than 42 years of service. He began his career at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1929, and subsequently served in Memphis, Tenn., Juneau, Alaska, and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., before being assigned to Minneapolis in 1957.

He attended the Miller School of Business, University of Cincinnati, and the University of Washington, from which he received a Bachelor's Degree in Math in 1947. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin reside at 5717 35th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55417.



WMO Air Pollution Committee To Plan Monitoring Network

A World Meteorological Organization (WMO) panel will meet in Raleigh, N.C., from April 10-14 to work out recommendations for a global air pollution monitoring network. The panel's recommendations will be presented to the WMO Executive Committee.

The United States' part of the monitoring program is a cooperative effort involving NOAA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The U.S. already has ten regional stations and a major "baseline" station at the Mauna Loa Observatory on the island of Hawaii. EPA provides some of the instrumentation and chemical analysis for the work. The Environmental Research Laboratories' Air Resources Laboratories operate all of the stations under the leadership of Donald Pack.

Under the monitoring program, NOAA plans to establish additional stations in relatively clean, remote locations in the Arctic, South Pacific, and near the North and South American continents.

The meeting, a function of the WMO Executive Committee Panel on Meteorological Aspects of Air Pollution, is being held at EPA's National Environmental Research Center, part of the Research Triangle Park in Raleigh.

Panel Chairman Robert A. McCormick, on assignment to EPA from ERL's Air Resources Laboratories, said that this is the first time the panel has met outside of Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. McCormick, whose position at EPA is Director of the Division of Meteorology, added that the panel selected the site because of its interest in the environmental research facilities there.

Captain Raymond M. Stone Retires

Captain Raymond M. Stone, head of the San Francisco office of the National Ocean Survey, retired on March 31 after more than 31 years with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Before going to San Francisco in 1967, Capt. Stone headed the Office of Hydrography and Oceanography at the Survey Headquarters in Rockville, Md. His other previous assignments



included that of assistant to the Director as CAA Liaison Officer; assistant to the Chief of the Marine Chart Division; and Chief, Operations Division, Office of Hydrography and Oceanography. He also served 17 years aboard 13 Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels.

He was born in Riverhurst, Saskatchewan, Canada, grew up in Los Angeles, Calif., and received his civil engineering degree from the University of California at Berkeley. He resides in Piedmont, Calif.



notes about people...

Dr. William Aron, Director, Office of Ecology and Environmental Conservation, has been named a member of a representative steering group which will serve the new Marine Technology Society Water Quality Committee.

Captain Leonard S. Baker, Chief, Division of Geodesy of the National Geodetic Survey, was recently elected to a three-year term as a Director of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. Capt. Baker has been appointed by the incoming President, Ed Miller, as Chairman of the Finance Committee and as a member of the Financial and Administrative Matters Committee.

The Systems Development Office of the National Weather Service has recently secured two Presidential Interns. Dr. Joseph Czika, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, will work for the Equipment Development Laboratory as a mathematician. The Techniques Development Laboratory obtained Dr. Jerome P. Charba, a meteorologist, from Norman, Okla.

Also under the same program, Helen E. Coffey, who earned her master's degree in Astrogeophysics from the University of Colorado, has joined the staff of the Environmental Data Service's Aeronomy and Space Data Center in Boulder, Colo. Her background will be utilized in the production of the special data compilations prepared in the World Data Center - A - Upper Atmosphere Geophysics Report series.



The Presidential Intern program was developed by the Office of Science and Technology for young unemployed scientists and engineers with advanced degrees.

An article by Foster Morrison, Geodetic Research and Development Laboratory, NOS, entitled "Density Layer Models for the Geopotential" appears in the current (March-April 1971) issue of American Scientist, the national magazine of the Sigma Xi Honor Society. The article discusses the latest developments in global geodesy with emphasis on research done in GRDL, but is written for the scientifically oriented layman, rather than for the geodetic specialist.

The 1972 edition of Collier's Encyclopedia contains a completely revised article on geodesy authored by Bernard Chovitz, Geodetic Research and Development Laboratory, National Geodetic Survey, NOS.



Shown above are (from left) Evelyn W. Bickford, Roxanne R. Hughes, Marlene M. Menick, Judy P. Magrum, Joanne Davis, and Lorraine A. Gardner, employees in the Subscription Section, Distribution Division, Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography, National Ocean Survey.

The group received a special achievement award for its efficient maintenance of 150,000 individual (paid) subscriptions to aeronautical charts.

As a participant in the American Geophysical Union's Visiting Scientist Program, Dr. Wallace H. Campbell, of the Environmental Research Laboratories, recently lectured on the earth's magnetic field and its interactions with solar and interplanetary phenomena at Abilene (Tex.) Christian College, Louisiana State University in New Orleans, and Prairie View (Tex.) A&M College.

He also gave introductory lectures on the sun and interplanetary disturbances, magnetospheric reaction to solar terrestrial activity, micropulsations in the earth's magnetic field, and geomagnetic instrumentation at the Institute of Geophysics, City University of Mexico.

Dr. Campbell is chief of the Space Magnetism Group of the Earth Sciences Laboratories.

G. Carper Tewinkel, Technical Assistant to the Chief of the National Ocean Survey's



Coastal Mapping Division, has been named an Honorary Member of the American Society of Photogrammetry. He was President of ASP in 1960 and is now the General Secretary of the International Society of Photogrammetry. He has been employed by the NOS and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, since 1941.

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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