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NWS Abbreviated Forecasts For 88 Cities To Be Issued

On September 20, the National Weather Service will begin issuing on its teletypewriter circuits twice-daily lists of abbreviated forecasts for 88 U. S. cities.

By consulting these lists in their newspapers, or hearing them read over the air, travelers will get destination forecasts quickly and efficiently. For each city listed, there will be a brief description of recent weather, plus forecasts for the next two 24-hour periods.

In announcing the new service, NWS Director Dr. George P. Cressman said, "There is no question that weather forecasts for distant cities are a major unfilled need. Our offices are continually bombarded with requests for predictions at destinations hundreds of miles away. This information is in our system,but the problem has been how to get it to the person who needs it. Individual responses are out of the question for any city large enough to have a weather office. The demand is too great. Busy telephones and frustration are the result. Mass dissemination is the only answer. We believe these abbreviated forecasts--if passed along by the media--will do the job quickly and effectively,and fill a large gap in the public-service spectrum.

NOAA AWARDS NIGHT

Saturday, September 23

Indian Spring Country Club
Silver Spring, Maryland

Open bar - 7 p.m. Dinner - 8 p.m.

Dancing to 1 a.m.

Special attraction: Navy Sea Chanters

$13.50 per person

Ticket sellers listed in 9-8 NOAA WEEK

Secretary Peterson Names Two Sea Grant Colleges

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson this week announced the selection of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Hawaii as Sea Grant Colleges.

"Selection to be a Sea Grant College is a proud honor, and these two universities have fully earned this distinction," he said. "Just as the Land Grant college concept worked to develop our resources in agriculture and the mechanical arts, the Sea Grant college concept is now developing our resources in the Nation's marine areas and the Great Lakes.

"Designation of a Sea Grant College comes only after a university has worked hard and with great merit to achieve the distinction. It symbolizes the mutual recognition, by the Government and the University, of a common effort to continue and further improve the excellence and public usefulness of the program. This the Department of Commerce is delighted to affirm."

The Sea Grant Program at the University of Wisconsin was the first on the Great Lakes, and has built on existing competence at the university in scientifically treating important problems of the Great Lakes and the ocean. Five campuses plus the Extension Division are now involved in Wisconsin's Sea Grant program.

A "Biological Resources and Microcontaminants" program explores the range of problems from introduction of chemical contaminants, through their chemical modification, appearance within the tissues of food organisms, and influence on behavior and value of fish populations. A "Water Quality" program concentrates on the Milwaukee area, where Wisconsin's most severe problems exist. A team in the forefront of university expertise in marine mining, working in close collaboration with industry and federal agencies, has surveyed mineable offshore resources and development of methods of recovery that minimize environmental damage.

The Sea Grant Program at the University of Hawaii is tailored to the needs and opportunities of the Hawaiian Islands and U.S. Trust Territories. An ambitious program in aquaculture includes work with exotic species as mahimahi, octopus, and Samoan

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Meteorite Magnetism Is Studied; May Solve Solar System Formation

Faint, meteorite-borne messages from a vanished world are being decoded by NOAA and university scientists, in an effort to decribe forces which helped form our solar system some four billion years ago.

The messages are written in remanent magnetism--the magnetism remaining in a magnetized body after the body is removed from the influence of a magnetic field--in the nickel-iron particles of certain meteorites. If these clues are being read correctly, they indicate the existence of at least a 0.02-gauss magnetic field at the time the primordial solar nebula began condensing into planets. (The earth's magnetic field today is about 0.5 gauss.)

This information should help scientists explain whether magnetism played an important, cooperative part with gravitational forces in distributing planetary materials to their present orbital distances from the sun, and in the accretion of the planets themselves.

The investigators are D. E. Watson, a research geophysicist with the Environmental Research Laboratories' Earth Sciences Laboratories, Dr. E. E. Larson of the University of Colorado's Department of Geology, and Dr. M.W. Rowe and J.M. Herndon of Texas A&M University's Chemistry Department.

The detective work involved in tracking a magnetic body back through time is still more art than science. At NOAA's Boulder laboratories, the work employs a specially designed high-temperature oven and an associated magnetic coil system. These permit specimen rocks to be heated through their Curie temperatures, in an environment which is artificially balanced to provide zero magnetic field and one in which an artificial magnetic field can be applied.

The Curie point of a magnetic material is the temperature at which the material loses its remanent magnetism. If it passes through the Curie point in the presence of a magnetic field while cooling it is remagnetized. If it passes through the Curie point without being exposed to a magnetic field, no magnetization is acquired. Thus, a rock specimen can be heated in a zero field to determine those points at which its remanent magnetism is lost; then reheated in steps in the presence of a known field, to determine points at which it becomes remagnetized. Comparison of these results provides a rough thermal and magnetic history of the specimen.

Because the age of the material is known from other tests--for example, radioactive isotope dating and various geochemical techniques--the magnetic history can be linked to a geologic past, illuminating ancient magnetic fields.

In the case of meteorite experiments, the specimens are carbonaceous chondrites--carbon-rich meteorites containing the small, round magnesium-iron bodies called chondrules. NOAA's unique ability to heat samples to comparatively high temperatures in a pre-

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Captain Gerald L. Short Is Named Deputy Director of Marine Center

Captain Gerald L. Short, who has been Director of the National Geodetic Survey Operations Center, Kansas City, Mo. for almost four years, is now Deputy Director of the Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash. Capt. Short has been with the commissioned corps since 1943. He is well acquainted with Seattle, having served there in 1967-68 as Chief of the Operations Division and prior to that aboard five Seattle-based ships.

NMFS Participates in Youth Ecology Program

The Miami laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Center played host this summer to four SPARE Rangers. SPARE, the Summer Program for Action to Renew the Environment, teaches Dade County youths between 16 and 18 about the environment and ways to help solve ecological problems. Uniforms include green-and-white tee shirts with the ecological flag and the words "Urban Rangers" printed on them. The group assigned to the Miami laboratory learned through practical experience by performing tasks under actual working conditions, such as preparing and packaging samples of fish for heavy metal testing. The SPARE program is coordinated by the county manager's office and funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, plus some local and private funds.

Tom Mann, squad leader for Dade County, Fla., SPARE rangers, watches Alex Riocabo and Luis Fuentes performing laboratory duties at the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Center Miami Laboratory.

John J. Sullivan Dies

John J. Sullivan, Weather Service Specialist at the Weather Service Office at O'Hare Airport in Chicago, Ill., died on September 12. He is survived by his wife, whose address is 5235 S. Natoma Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60638, and five children.

Richard M. Morse Is Appointed To EDS Marine Affairs Position

Richard M. Morse, former Environmental Data Service Consultant for Marine Affairs, has been named Associate Director for Marine Affairs (EDS).

In this position, he represents the EDS Director in all phases of marine science activities and program management and helps maintain the EDS interfaces with the marine environmental data generating and user communities.

Before joining NOAA in 1971, he completed a career in the U.S. Coast Guard, during which he developed and implemented the first course of instruction in oceanography at the Coast Guard Academy, where he was an associate professor of chemistry;established the Coast Guard's Oceanographic Unit at the Washington Navy Yard and served as its first Commanding Officer;assisted in establishing the Coast Guard's oceanographic technical school; and sponsored and obtained the Coast Guard's first shipboard computer.

He received an engineering degree from the Coast Guard Academy, and a master's degree in physical oceanography from the University of Washington.

NOAA Personnel Contribute to Success Of Marine Technology Society Conference

NOAA personnel contributed substantially to the success of the 8th Annual Conference and Exposition of the Marine Technology Society held in Washington, D. C.,this week. They included, in addition to those mentioned in the August 11 issue of NOAA WEEK: Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of the Office of Sea Grant, and Richard M. Morse, Associate Director for Marine Affairs of the Environmental Data Service, who are MTS Councilors; Arthur G. Alexiou, Program Director for Institutional Support of the Office of Sea Grant, Chairman of the Honors and Awards Committee; Dr. Milton G. Johnson, Office of the NOAA Corps, and Dr. Fred L. Olson, of the National Marine Fisheries Service, who co-chaired the panel on "Can Social Values Be Accorded to Ocean Resources Development;" and Dr. H. D. Hess, Dr. D. Barrick, and R. N. Roby of the Environmental Research Laboratories, and Dr. R. A. Cooper and D. Moore of NMFS, who participated in various sessions.

NMFS Director Philip M. Roedel, Dr. George H. Keller of ERL, and Dr. Johnson head three of the MTS Professional Committees, and William M. Nicholson, Associate Director for Marine Technology of the National Ocean Survey, served as Program Chairman for the conference.

NWS Public Weather Branch Headed by Gerald A. Petersen

Gerald A. Petersen, who for the past two years has been Program Manager of Field Station Automation in the Systems Plans and Design Division of the National Weather Service's Systems Development Office, has been named Chief of the Public Weather Branch in the Weather Analysis and Prediction Division at NWS Headquarters.

Mr. Petersen's varied 23-year weather career has included service for the Navy and the Air Force, in addition to 14 years with the NWS. His operational and administrative assignments have involved public, aviation, and marine forecasting; development of forecast procedures; data processing systems analysis and design; and instructing courses in meteorology.

He holds a bachelor of science degree in meteorology from the University of Wisconsin; a Master of Engineering Administration from George Washington University (obtained on a Weather Service scholarship); and has completed all of the course work for a Doctor of Public Administration at GWU.

Before assuming his most recent position, Mr. Petersen spent three years as Chief of the Data Processing Branch in the Systems Plans and Design Division. Earlier he served as a Meteorologist at the Weather Bureau Airport Station in Honolulu, Hawaii, and at Winston-Salem, N.C.; as an instructor of meteorology at Chanute Air Force Base Weather School and at Kinston, N.C., Air Force Primary Pilot Training School; and for six years was in the Navy as an Observer, Rawinsonde Technician, and Weather Forecaster aboard ship and at Navy Weather Centrals.

Kansas City Metropolitan Area Is Surveyed

A 16-man National Geodetic Survey field party headed by Ivan L. Crabbe has begun a geodetic survey of a 225-square-mile area of the Kansas City metropolitan area. The purpose of the survey, estimated to cost $36,000, is to strengthen and upgrade the geodetic network in this area and to provide a higher accuracy system for use of the local organizations which are coordinating their survey activities with the Missouri State Land Authority.

Measurements will be made in Missouri, on the roof of the City Hall building in Kansas City; on Briarcliff Road in Independence; at the intersection of Noland Road and U. S. Highway 40 in Raytown; and in Lee Summit; and in Kansas, at the intersection of Parallel Boulevard and Interstate Highway 635 in Kansas City and in Overland Park.

Executive Development Program

Last year the Civil Service Commission issued guidelines for executive development in the Federal service. These guidelines focused attention on a variety of ways that agencies might achieve policy goals for executive development. The guidelines were developed primarily to present a systematic approach to the preparation and development of current and future executives.

Strong direction and support is being given this program by the Department of Commerce and a recent message from the Secretary stated:

"The effective planning, development and accomplishment of Department of Commerce programs requires the most capable and skilled executives and administrators available. Although some of this talent from time to time is recruited from sources external to the Department, there is a growing need for assuring that the incumbents of our present executive and administrator positions are properly equipped to perform their current responsibilities as effectively as possible; that those with potential are being properly groomed for positions of greater responsibility; and that a pool of talent is available within the Department from which to select employees for executive and administrator positions."

At this time, NOAA, working closely with the Department's staff, is in the process of developing an agency executive development program whose goals will be to identify and develop individuals from mid-management groups (GS-13-15 and equivalent) for executive positions. Also plans and procedures are in progress for providing developmental experience for persons who currently hold positions at the executive level (GS 16-18). Through these processes NOAA will develop a reservoir of talent equipped to assume executive level positions with a minimum of interruption to the work processes. Additional benefits will be the improvement of the skills of current executives.

As one of the first steps towards the development and/or improvement of executives and potential executives, NOAA is emphasizing supervisory and managerial training. This type of training is the foundation of executive development.

When NOAA's executive development plan becomes fully operational one can expect to see:

1. Identification and categorization of executive positions by functional areas such as administrative, technical, program management, etc., on a recurring basis.
2. A selection process designed for the selection of the best persons available.
3. Selected potential executives placed in "learning" positions or matched to target positions by some other means.
4. Individual developmental programs, including classroom and work experience designed to provide the selected potential with knowledges and skills needed to perform in the target position.
5. An appraisal of the overall program, individual programs, and the participant's progress.

Broadening the Scope of Labor Management Bargaining

The Civil Service Commission recently drafted tentative proposals for broadening the scope of bargaining in Government. These proposals, if adopted, could open several areas of personnel administration to negotiation between Federal managers and unions.

Agencies, unions, and others have received copies of the draft proposals and have been asked to comment on them. The proposals are a result of extensive, in-depth discussions between personnel directors, suggestions from agencies and unions, and staff work by an interagency study group.

Among the Commission regulations or guidelines that could be modified through adoption of the proposals are those related to withdrawal of resignations and retirement applications, reduction-in-force, performance evaluations, incentive awards, and minimum charge for leave. CSC also requested comment on the possibility of wholesale revision of the Federal Personnel Manual to reduce bargaining strictures across the board.

The net result of enactment of the proposals would be to allow agencies greater latitude in what they could negotiate. Agencies would be encouraged, but not required, to negotiate on matters covered by the proposals.

The Merit Promotion Program

When there are at least three "best qualified" candidates for promotion to a vacant position, their names are placed on the Merit Promotion Program Certificate for consideration by the selecting official. In some cases where meaningful distinctions cannot be made as to the relative qualifications among a small number of candidates, up to ten names may be listed on the Certificate.

When there are only one or two "best qualified" or "highly qualified" eligibles, the names of "qualified" candidates (total of five names) may be included on the Certificate if the Manpower Utilization Council determines that the "qualified" candidates warrant certification.

Selecting officials are encouraged to interview candidates on the promotion certificate if they are not known to them. However, it is not mandatory that all candidates be interviewed since geographic location or other administrative problems may make interviews impractical.

The selecting official is expected to give careful and objective consideration to the eligibles referred to him. His selection is subject to the approval of the Personnel Office for the purpose of assuring compliance with policies and regulations, and such other approvals as may be required by law, regulations, or policy. The selecting official shall indicate his decision, his specific job-related reasons for selecting a candidate, and other action as required on the promotion certificate, complete the non-discrimination certification printed on the form and return the certificate to the Personnel Office. The Personnel Office will arrange for a release date and notify all parties concerned. Employees selected for promotion normally will be released within 15 calendar days after notification.

Candidates considered for promotion will be notified by the Personnel Office of the outcome of each formal consideration for advancement accorded them, and the name of the individual selected for the vacancy. Ineligible candidates who have applied for vacancies will be advised of this finding by the Personnel Office. The selecting official to whom a merit promotion certificate is issued will, at the request of the Personnel Office, personally counsel candidates and answer questions they may have about their consideration.

Upon specific request to the Personnel Office, any employee considered for a vacancy will be furnished the following information:

a. Whether he was found to be qualified on the basis of the minimum qualification standards;
b. Whether his name was on the list from which selection to fill the position was made; and
c. In what areas, if any, he should improve himself in order to increase his chances for future selection for advancement. (This information normally will be furnished by means of a counseling discussion with either a representative of the Personnel Office or a knowledgeable supervisor.)

Employees who have complaints arising from actions effected under the Merit Promotion Plan should attempt to resolve them by first taking them up with their servicing Personnel Office or the NOAA Personnel Officer. Inquiries should be as specific as possible. Employee complaints arising from actions effected under the provisions of the plan which cannot be resolved by the Personnel Officer will be handled as grievances in accordance with published procedures or the equal employment opportunity complaint procedures if discrimination is alleged.

Failure to adhere to laws, Civil Service Commission regulations and instructions, Department of Commerce policies and guidelines and the NOAA Merit Promotion Program is to be rectified without delay. Action to rectify a violation may involve the employee who was erroneously promoted, the employee or employees who were not promoted or considered because of the violation, or the officials who caused or sanctioned the violation. It may also involve correction of program deficiencies.

An official who permits a violation to occur shall be informed of the violation and told what he should do to avoid repetition. Whether action will be taken against an official and the type of action taken will depend on such factors as the severity of the violation, the motivation of the violation and whether the violation was repetitive. The action may include reprimand, withdrawal of authority to make selections or promotions, or suspension or removal from the position or service.

NMFS Is Co-Sponsor of Seminar On Mechanically Recovered Fish

The National Marine Fisheries Service is co-sponsoring a two-day seminar on the production and use of new, highly nutritional, and possibly inexpensive fish products, to be held in Oakbrook, Ill., on September 21 and 22. The other sponsor of the event, to be attended by fishery scientists, technologists, fish processors and manufacturers, and marketing specialists, is the National Fisheries Institute.

The seminar will center on a detailed examination of new technology in the form of mechanical fish separators successfully introduced during the past several years which provide a greater yield of meat from fish by stripping extra quantities from skin and bone. NMFS and other scientists will present technical papers summarizing the current technical status of mechanical recovery systems and product characteristics, and suppliers from Germany, Japan, Sweden, and the U.S. will demonstrate their equipment. Quality, classification, designations, and labeling considerations of the products will be discussed, and use of recovered fish flesh will be demonstrated. The last session will explore consumer expectations, education, and possible reaction to the new fish products.

Also to be discussed are the comments and recommendations of the seafood industry received in response to NMFS notices in the Federal Register on June 10 and August 19 on "frozen fish blocks."

Further information on the seminar may be obtained from: Roy Martin, National Fisheries Institute, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036; NMFS Atlantic Fisheries Technology Center, Emerson Ave., Gloucester, Mass. 01930; and NMFS Pacific Fisheries Technology Center, 2725 Montlake Blvd. East, Seattle, Wash. 98102.

Meteorite Magnetism (Continued from page 2)

cisely controlled, non-oxidizing, non-reducing atmosphere, under controlled magnetic field conditions, seemed to offer data of sufficient promise to warrant destructive tests of these rare materials.

As reconstructed by the present investigators, nickel-iron particles condensed from an ionized gaseous state much above 800 degrees Celsius and were magnetized during cooling in the primordial magnetic field; then, these particles were joined together under the influence of at least a 0.02-gauss field. At some later, undetermined point in their long flight through space, they were again heated, this time to about 500 degrees Celsius, and were partially remagnetized by a 0.10-gauss field existing at that time and place. Possibly the meteorite passed close to or was part of a planetary body possessing a magnetic field, or the sun, or the solar magnetic field was much larger than it is today.

Wayne C. Lewis Is Awarded Commendation by Coast Guard

National Marine Fisheries Service Fisheries Management Agent Wayne C. Lewis (left) recently received the U.S. Coast Guard Public Service Commendation from Rear Admiral W.A. Jenkins, Chief, Office of Operations. Agent Lewis was awarded the commendation for his initiative and courage during the seizure of two Soviet fishing vessels off Alaska in January. The citation read, in part, "His performance of duty is in keeping with the highest traditions of Federal Law Enforcement Officers."

Sea Grant Colleges (Continued from page 1)

crab. A small but profitable precious coral fishery has been established, and innovative concepts for a floating city and waterborne urban rapid transit system are being pursued. The program also includes a strong pioneering program in "human performance in the sea" which draws on the resources of the Makai Range as well as University facilities.

The University of Washington, University of Rhode Island, Oregon State University, and Texas A&M University were designated Sea Grant Colleges by then-Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans last September.

By award of Sea Grant College status, the Department of Commerce expresses its confidence in the demonstrated dedication and competence of the College, and assigns priority of support to the College within the limits of overall Federal priority and fiscal considerations. To be eligible for such designation, an institution must have a demonstrated record of superior performance for a minimum of three years in Sea Grant programs that encompass research, development of the marine environment, education and training of marine scientists and technicians, and an effective marine extension or advisory program.

New Seal Colony Is Discovered Off Southern California Coast

A previously unknown northern fur-seal rookery has been discovered by a National Marine Fisheries Service biologist at Castle Rock, a small rocky island near San Miguel Island, off Point Conception, southern California. Robert DeLong, of the Northwest Fisheries Center, Seattle, Wash., has been investigating California fur seals since they were discovered in 1968 on San Miguel Island.

He said he had sighted animals that looked like seals on Castle Rock several times during the early months of 1972, but prevailing sea conditions made it impossible to navigate close enough to the island for positive identification until late in July. His first positive identification was of fur seal pups on the rocks. Next he saw a large male emerge from the splash zone and move up the rocks toward the pups.

Further observation revealed six adult males on the north side of the rocks--all beachmasters (as the breeding bulls are called), judging from the carefully spaced territories they occupied--and another bull in the water. More than 40 females were swimming nearshore and about 35 others were scattered over the wave-washed rocks. Pups rambled over a wide area and many were in the splash zone. In all, eight bulls, more than 100 cows, and 43 pups were counted. No bachelor males were seen. Additional animals may be present on the island, but large sea swells made it impossible for the boat to draw close enough for a more precise count.

Mr. DeLong said it was highly unlikely that the Castle Rock fur seals were merely displaced members of the larger rookery on nearby San Miguel Island, inasmuch as no marked specimens were seen at the Castle Rock site. Biologists had marked most members of the San Miguel herd some time ago in efforts to monitor migration patterns.

Mr. DeLong added that data collected through frequent monitoring of the San Miguel Island fur-seal rookery since its discovery four years ago reveal a steady increase in pups, females, and males. Preliminary estimates this year show that the size of the herd has almost doubled since the last national report was issued by the Interior Department in 1969. (Under an agreement with the Navy, which administers San Miguel Island, the Interior Department's National Park Service is responsible for most wildlife on the island. NOAA is in charge of research concerning fur seals and other marine mammals.)

Members of the NMFS Seattle Fisheries Center plan to revisit Castle Rock for closer scrutiny of the fur seals as soon as weather permits.

A Cheerful Reminder

October has two holidays--
Columbus Day on the 9th, and
Veterans Day on the 23rd.

LSC Limnology Division Studies Oswego Harbor Current Circulation

As a part of its on-going limnological studies on the Great Lakes, Lake Survey Center's Limnology Division sent a five-man scientific team to Oswego Harbor, August 14 through August 25, 1972, to study the harbor's current circulation. The crew deployed six drogues, each suspended at a different depth, to take measurements. The study will show the difference in the currents' speed and direction at different levels. The drogues were tracked using surveying transits.

This is the second part of the project--the crew finished the first phase this spring and the third is scheduled for the fall. By performing the same test at three different times of the year, the seasonal changes will also be shown in the currents' patterns.

In addition to increasing Lake Survey's own knowledge in this area, the information secured from the project will be beneficial to the International Field Year for the Great Lakes (IFYGL) program.

Louisville Lead Forecaster Clyde B. Lee Builds Inexpensive APT Set at His Home

Clyde B. Lee, a Lead Forecaster at the National Weather Service Forecast Office at Louisville, Ky., has built a home-constructed Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) set at a cost of less than $150.

He says that the quality of the pictures received on this simple equipment compares favorably with the more expensive commercial equipment.

The antenna in the background is a four wave-length helix equipped with TV rotators for tracking the ESSA 8 satellite.

In the center foreground is a surplus Western Union desk facsimile converted to use as a facsimile recorder for the ESSA 8 transmission.

Volunteer Weather Observers Honored for Service to Nation

Thirty volunteer weather observers have been selected to receive the National Weather Service's Thomas Jefferson and John Campanius Holm Awards for their dedicated service. Each is part of the network of 13,000 volunteer weather observers scattered throughout the United States and its territories that contributes valuable facts and figures about the Nation's weather by making and recording daily meteorological observations.

The weather information they gather is processed and published by the Environmental Data Service and is an important contribution to the Nation's weather history. A few observers receive a small payment for special assignments, but most serve without pay.

Three observers with more than 40 years of service and three with more than 30 years were given the Thomas Jefferson Award. This, the highest award, named for Jefferson because he made an almost unbroken series of weather observations from 1776 to 1816, was awarded to: Floyd C. Butel, Overbrook, Kans., 44 years; Jim Curry, Wolf Canyon, N. Mex.; 40 years; Mrs. Ethel H. Hayes, Wilmington, Ohio, 35 years; Perry C. Quattlebaum, Conway, S.C., 42 years; Max H. Sherrod, Palmer, Alaska, 30 years; and Frank T. Street, Henderson, Ky., 36 years.

The John Campanius Holm Awards, presented for continued excellence as volunteer weather observers, are named in honor of the first person known to have recorded the weather systematically in the American colonies. The Reverend Holm made records of the climate, without the use of instruments, near the present site of Wilmington, Del., in 1644 and 1645.

Volunteer weather observers who received the John Campanius Holm Awards for 1972 are: Mrs. Ella L. Albrecht, Buxton, Ore.; H. Douglas Baker, Scott City, Kans.; Fred S. Brown, Woodstock, N.H.; Donald B. Crisler and family, Port Gibson, Miss.; William H. Cumming, Houlton, Me.; John H. Daybell, Porterville, Calif.; Ellis H. Forby, Onaka, S. Dak.; Harold L. Good, Cloverdale, Ore.; Richard J. Hoge, Watertown, Wisc.; Stanley E. Kasparek, Fairbury, Nebr.; Martin G. Kizer, Apache, Okla.; Philip J. Kress, Richardton, N. Dak.; Mrs. Pearllee M. Little, Enterprise, Miss.; John A. McCormick, Fallon, Nev.; Mrs. Pattie L. Mizelle, Greenville, N.C.; Mrs. A. H. Nelson, Bushnell, Fla.; John N. Payne, Jr., Evansville, Ind.; Lyle B. Prince, New Harmony, Utah; Thomas J. Proffitt, Columbia, Va.; Mrs. Hazel Pruett, Quenemo, Kans.; James B. Robertson, Frenchman's Bay, St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands; Earl F. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; Arthur E. Suess, Menno, S. Dak.; and Mrs. Lucille E. Weddle, Badger, Calif.

notes about people...

Frank Saunders, Oiler on NOAA Launch 1257, operated by Hydrographic Field Party 746, has been commended by NOS Director Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell and Atlantic Marine Center Director Rear Admiral Alfred C. Holmes for his quick action on July 3 which prevented a small fire aboard a cabin cruiser from becoming a major fire. The 25-foot cruiser and the launch had both just refueled at the Quantico Fueling Station when an explosion was heard on the cruiser. Mr. Saunders, who was in the pilot house of the launch, grabbed a fire extinguisher and ran to assist. The owner of the wooden hull cruiser opened the hatch to the engineroom and caught fire, and jumped overboard. Mr. Saunders and Lieutenant Commander Glen R. Schaefer, Officer in Charge of the launch, who had also run to assist with a second extinguisher, jumped aboard the launch and took her a safe distance from the refueling depot. The fire department trucks arrived and completed extinguishing the fire.

Admiral Powell stated that Mr. Saunders' quick actions prevented possible damage to the fueling pier and Launch 1257.

NOAA Deputy Administrator Howard W. Pollock examines rare, ancient artifacts he brought up from the Mediterranean Sea bottom on a SCUBA diving expedition.

Dr. Ben McLuckie of the University of Delaware Department of Sociology, spent six weeks at the National Weather Service Southern Region Headquarters this summer working in the area of public reaction to storm warning. Dr. McLuckie has done considerable research on public reaction to natural disasters not only in this country but also in Japan, Italy, and other countries plagued with earthquakes and storms.

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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