



NOAA WEEK

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

New NOAA Satellite Scheduled for Launch October 17

North Pacific Fish Species Featured in NMFS Poster

A four-color poster entitled "Marine Fishes of the North Pacific," which displays 51 selected marine fishes of that region, was published this week by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Developed by Bob E. Finley, chief of the NMFS National Marketing Service, the new chart is the second in a series of seven. Thousands of copies of the first one, a depiction of fishes of the North Atlantic, have been distributed since its issuance a year ago. The next five posters in the series will be devoted to marine fishes of the Gulf and South Atlantic, of the California Current and adjacent waters, of Hawaii and the Central Pacific; to freshwater fishes; and to shellfish.

Illustrations in the second NMFS fish poster identify the major species found and caught in marine waters from northern California to Alaska. The 30-inch-wide by 48-inch-long chart with scenic illustrations of natural habitats, is printed on washable non-glare plasticized paper that hangs flat against a surface without curling. A list of common and scientific names of the fishes is included. Copies may be ordered from Government bookstores and the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402, for \$1.50 each.

Texas A&M Opens Marine Information Office

Technical information for marine-related commercial and small business firms operating in the Texas Gulf Coast area is now available through a new office opened recently in Houston by Texas A&M University. The new office, partially funded by a NOAA Sea Grant, aids marine and other industries by providing technical expertise for both research and production efforts. Business and engineering-oriented personnel will visit firms in the Houston and Gulf Coast area to assist them in identifying and solving problems. The office staff will be able to draw from a wide variety of experts, both at Texas A&M and at other agencies and organizations.

NOAA's new environmental satellite, scheduled for launch by NASA from the Western Test Range on October 17, will provide weather and ocean information never before available on an operational basis.

After successfully entering orbit, approximately 910 statute miles above the earth, the ITOS-D spacecraft will be designated NOAA-2 and will become the primary spacecraft in the operational environmental satellite system managed and operated by NOAA's National Environmental Satellite Service. It will provide global coverage of the earth's atmosphere and oceans twice each day, crossing the Equator at 9 a.m. local sun time southbound and at 9 p.m. local sun time northbound.

Although similar in appearance to previous ITOS satellites, it is the first in this operational series to fly with no cameras aboard and to rely entirely on scanning radiometers for imagery. It is also the first operational satellite to carry a sensor to obtain vertical temperature profile soundings of the atmosphere routinely on a near-global basis.

The 40x40x49-inch box, with a three-panel solar cell array attached, contains instruments flown on earlier ITOS satellites--the two-channel scanning radiometer and the solar proton monitor--and two new sensors flying for the first time on the operational satellites--the vertical temperature profile radiometer (VTPR) and the very high resolution radiometer (VHRR).

The scanning radiometer system, similar to that on NOAA-1, will gather data in both visible and infrared channels. The visible channel will observe only sunlit portions of the earth, while the infrared channel will furnish cloud pictures both night and day. The radiometer will scan a 2000-nautical-mile-wide swath beneath the satellite's path. Picture resolution will be two nautical miles in the visible channel and four nautical miles in the infrared. The scanning radiometer replaces the two types of camera systems formerly carried on operational satellites, by providing both stored picture coverage of the earth's weather and direct transmission of cloud cover photographs from the satellite to local receiving stations around the world.

(Continued on page 6)

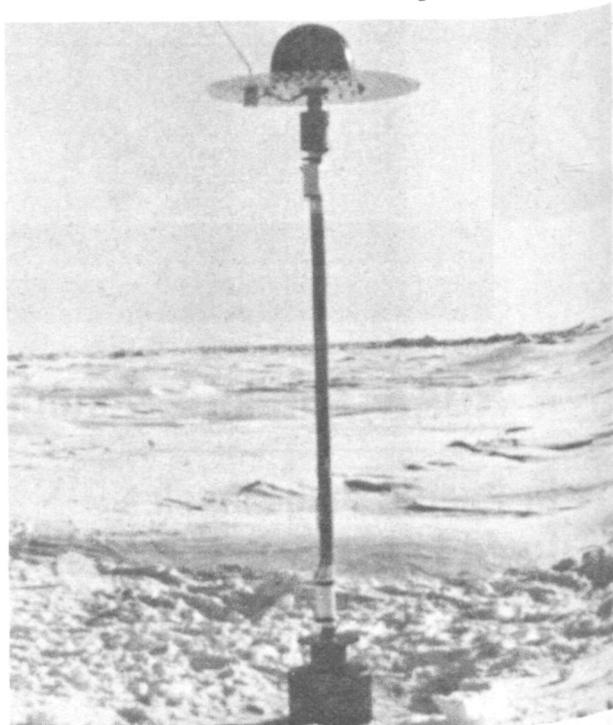
Buoys Reporting From Arctic Ice Pack in NOS-Funded Project

Four satellite-communicating, data-reporting buoys are drifting in the Arctic ice, in an experiment funded by the National Data Buoy Center.

The unmanned 350-pound buoys, being tested in the ice pack north of Barrow, Alaska, are designed to operate for a year. Six were installed last April. Four are still operational, relaying environmental data on air pressure, temperature, and ice movement to Fairbanks, Alaska, via the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's polar-orbiting Nimbus-4 satellite.

The buoys were installed in nine-inch-diameter holes cut in sea ice from 9 to 12 feet thick. The work, including buoy design and development, was performed for the National Data Buoy Center by the University of Washington's Applied Physics Laboratory in Seattle, Washington. Logistics and field support for deployment of the buoy array was provided by the Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiment (AIDJEX) program in conjunction with the National Science Foundation. AIDJEX is an international, multi-agency affiliation of scientists studying the interactions between the ice cap, the Arctic Ocean, and the atmosphere. The planning and coordinating office is located at the University of Washington.

One of the six buoys was placed in the ice at the main AIDJEX ice-camp about 250 miles north of Barrow, and the remaining five were located in an array around the central buoy, at distances of 200 to 300 miles. The farthest north was approximately 450 miles from Barrow; the southernmost buoy about 60 miles away. They were deployed by small aircraft flying out of the main AIDJEX camp. Since then, the buoys have drifted generally clockwise around the central buoy, but not at the same speed or distance. The largest movement so far is in excess of 450 miles



from the point of installation. The critical period for the buoys is during the summer, when the buoys may become free-floating and more susceptible to damage from collision or crushing by ice movement.

In mid-October, an expedition will be dispatched to inspect the buoy left at the site of the main AIDJEX ice-camp last spring. If it is still performing satisfactorily, it will be left in the ice to determine whether it can survive until next spring when the party will again return. No effort will be made to inspect the buoys on the ice pack, at least until spring. Two additional buoys will also be installed during the expedition.

NOAA Anniversary Noted by Coast Guard

Admiral Chester R. Bender, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, sent the following message to NOAA on October 7:

"On behalf of the United States Coast Guard, please accept congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Your record of achievement during the past two years has been most significant in the maritime community. I was most impressed with your magnificent work during the June floods (from Hurricane Agnes). Many may owe their lives to the timely warning provided by the Weather Service. Our two organizations work very closely in a number of areas, particularly with respect to fisheries law enforcement and gathering weather data. We are proud of our relationship with NOAA and look forward to many more years of mutual assistance. Best wishes."

James B. Jones Heads NWS Satellite Staff

James B. Jones, who has been chief of the National Environmental Satellite Service's Planning and Coordination Group since 1968, transferred to the National Weather Service on October 2, as chief of the Meteorological Satellite Staff, Satellite and Sounding Systems Branch, Data Acquisition Division. Mr. Jones first became involved in the Satellite program in 1959, when he was assigned as USAF Air Weather Service Liaison Officer to the Weather Service's Meteorological Satellite Section. He retired from the Air Force in December 1967, after a 25-year career with the Air Weather Service.



Hawaii Sea Grant Researchers Propose Marine Transit System

Sea Grant researchers at the University of Hawaii have proposed a unique solution to local transportation problems in and around Honolulu. Called the Hawaii Environmental Area Mass Transit (HEART) system, the plan calls for the use of existing canals, streams, and the open ocean for moving people and goods to and from suburbs to high-density city locales. Honolulu is interlaced with drainage canals, according to the university researchers, most of them wide enough to accommodate marine vehicles. The preliminary layout for HEART utilizes the ocean as an "expressway" with stops at Hawaii Kai, Kahala, Waikiki, Honolulu Harbor, Honolulu International Airport, Hickam Air Force Base, and Pearl Harbor. Express vehicles such as hydrofoils will travel at high speeds outside the reef and approach inland terminals through channels or waterways. Local loops will operate on canals and streams such as the Ala Wai Canal, Nuuanu Stream, Kapalama Stream, Ala Moana Canal, and Manoa-Palolo Canal. The planners say some dredging and widening will be required, and also some bridges will have to be reconstructed to permit passage of canal vessels. Preliminary estimates place cost of the HEART system at \$140,000,000.

Eldon Ferguson Heads ERL Aeronomy Lab

Dr. Eldon E. Ferguson has been named acting director of ERL's Aeronomy Laboratory. The directorship of the Aeronomy Laboratory is rotated among its senior scientists, to divide their time between research and administration. The present assignment is Dr. Ferguson's second as laboratory director. Dr. George C. Reid, who has acted as laboratory director since January 1971, will continue in his field of research as a senior scientist.



Commerce Secretary Announces Sea Grants

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson announced on October 11 the award of \$6.6 million in Sea Grants for Great Lakes and ocean-related research, education, and service projects.

The grants were to the University of Calif. (\$1,650,000), University of Hawaii (\$1,450,000), University of Wis. (\$1,100,000), University of Mich. (\$949,400), La. State University (\$793,400), and University of Del. (\$719,900).

Six Thousand Visitors Attend Washington-Area Open House



Crowds of students at the Sterling open house selected NOAA brochures with the assistance of Valerie Anderson, Office of Public Affairs.

More than six thousand people--including many school science classes--attended the NOAA open house held October 6 and 7 at the National Weather Service's Sterling Research and Development Center in Virginia.

The event was covered by three major Washington, D.C., television stations and in area newspapers.

All NOAA components were represented by displays or booths at the open house. There were a laser wind sensor and an acoustic sounder from ERL's Boulder laboratories, a demonstration of APT satellite reception provided by the Satellite Service, an Environmental Data Service booth, and a model of the floating city being developed by the University of Hawaii with Sea Grant support. National Marine Fisheries Service contributions included displays from Sandy Hook, N.J., and Woods Hole, Mass., and the National Ocean Survey was represented by models of experimental buoys.



From left, Dr. William E. Eggert, Director of the National Weather Service Test and Evaluation Laboratory at Sterling; Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator; and WMAL television news reporter Gwen Dillard, at the open house.

President Directs More Effective Labor-Management Relations

In his memorandum of September 6, 1972, President Nixon strongly reaffirmed his desire to bring about more meaningful collective bargaining for Federal employees. To this end, he has called on the heads of departments and agencies to join in a directed effort to make the program even more effective. He has asked that positive and constructive labor-management relations be considered a matter of high priority in his administration.

Executive Order 11491, as amended, directs the U.S. Civil Service Commission, in conjunction with the office of Management and Budget, to establish and maintain a program for the policy guidance of agencies on labor-management relations in Federal service. Under this authority, and in order to promote the efforts which the President has urged in his memorandum, CSC and OMB have developed "Guidelines for the Management and Organization of Agency Responsibilities under the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program."

The Guidelines are fundamental precepts for developing a positive and construc-

tive bilateral relationship with Federal employee unions and for use by agency management in assessing program adequacy. Although they are applicable throughout the Federal establishment, full consideration was given to the wide diversity of agency roles and missions and the varying stages of program development among agencies during preparation of the Guidelines. As a result, the Guidelines are flexible enough to fit a broad range of program requirements.

NOAA Personnel, which is responsible for the administration of the labor-relations program, is formulating new directives for implementing the spirit and intent of this new effort. Intensified training and counseling of first line supervisors plus a general re-emphasis of existing labor relations priorities will aid in accomplishing this objective. Also, Personnel is studying the impact of the President's new directive on our existing labor-management program and exploring the various avenues available to achieve its goal. As plans are developed, they will be publicized in Personnel Perspective.

Voting Residency Requirements Eliminated

A 1970 law makes it possible for every citizen to vote in Presidential elections without regard to long residency requirements or to a person's location at the time of the election. It does so by abolishing length of residence requirements and by requiring states to have absentee registration and voting procedures for Presidential elections.

These changes will have a substantial effect on NOAA employees who have moved within the United States shortly before the Presidential election or are overseas at election time. These employees should be aware of these changes in registration and voting requirements so they may exercise their rights as citizens. The District of Columbia is governed by these changes as well as the States.

Specifically, the new law addresses two aspects of voting in Presidential elections:

- 1) State residence requirements are abolished and state voting registration may extend within 30 days of the election. Also, if registration is closed, the prospective voter may vote in person or by absentee ballot in the state from which he moved. Registration, however, must be established in one State or the other within either State's time limit.
- 2) Absentee registration and voting procedures are offered by each State. Employees who will be away from their home State or overseas should avail themselves of these procedures. They may register before they leave or from their out-of-state locale and they may apply for absentee ballots up to seven days before the election and sometimes even closer to election day depending on the laws of the State. Ballots must be returned no later than the closing of the polls on election day.

Inauguration Day, January 20

Inauguration Day is a special holiday occurring, as everyone is aware, once every four years. Inauguration Day 1973 falls on a Saturday, however, and this raises questions as to when the holiday will be celebrated--on the Friday before or on Saturday, the actual date on which the holiday falls. The question was submitted by the Civil Service Commission to the Comptroller General and he ruled that Friday, January 19, 1973, would not be a legal holiday for pay and leave purposes. On the basis of this decision, Inauguration Day is to be considered a holiday for pay and leave purposes only for those employees in the District of Columbia and specified adjacent areas, whose work schedules include that day as a scheduled workday. Therefore, only those NOAA employees in the Washington, D.C. area actually working on Saturday, January 20, 1973, will realize holiday benefits.

Health Insurance Open Season

A health insurance "open season" will be held November 15-30 to give employees wishing to do so the chance to change plans or options. Before that time, new premium rates will be announced and new brochures will be printed and distributed.

That's A Personnel Question

In an effort to more effectively serve the informational needs of NOAA employees, Personnel Perspective is inaugurating a question and answer column. NOAA employees are encouraged to submit questions they may have to:

PERSONNEL PERSPECTIVE
NOAA PERSONNEL AD423
NBOC #2,
ROCKVILLE, MD 20852

Those questions determined to be of general employee interest will be printed with appropriate responses. Because of space limitations, it will not be possible to answer every question submitted.

January Pay Increase

In a message of August 31, 1972, President Nixon advised the Congress that he would recommend a pay increase for Federal employees effective January 1, 1973. Citing pertinent provisions of the Economic Stabilization Act Amendments of 1971, the President indicated that the pay increase could not take effect this year in view of the 5.5 percent increase last January.

The President expressed his personal support of the principle that our Nation's public servants should receive pay comparable with pay in private industry, but he pointed out that they must also be treated the same as their private sector counterparts, who are also able to receive an increase only once a year.

NOAA Grievance Procedure

The NOAA Grievance Procedure, Chapter 15 of the NOAA Personnel Handbook, dated September 12, 1972, has been distributed throughout the agency. This issuance supercedes the Department of Commerce procedure as the official document for processing NOAA employee grievances.

Supervisors should inform employees of where this chapter may be reviewed.

Voting Leave

The November 7 Presidential election is only three weeks away and most NOAA employees are making plans for voting. Normal voting leave policy will apply to all employees on election day. In essence, this policy provides that employees may be excused for the time necessary to give them three (3) hours clear for voting, either between the opening of the polls and their reporting for work, or between the end of their work and the closing of the polls, whichever requires the least amount of time off the job.

Ocean-Atmosphere Committee Publishes First Annual Report

The National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere transmitted its first annual report to the President and Congress on October 2. The 25-member advisory committee, created by Congress last year, is required by law to maintain a continuing review of the marine and atmospheric science and service programs of the United States and to submit annual reports to the President and Congress. Dr. William A. Nierenberg, Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography is NACOA chairman.

Focusing on four major topics--law of the sea, fisheries, weather modification, and coastal zone management--NACOA found a common pattern of problems, arising "from the behavior of a system that takes action only in a crisis."

The report is being distributed within NOAA, so that it can be studied in detail. Additional copies of "A Report to the President and the Congress by the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, First Annual Report, June 30, 1972" can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 40 cents each.

Ocean Survey Publishes Chart For Wrangell Harbor, Alaska

A nautical chart, covering Wrangell Harbor, Alaska, and its approaches, has been published by the National Ocean Survey.

Wrangell Harbor is a major port at the eastern end of Sumner Strait in southeast Alaska. It serves as a terminal for ocean-going vessels as well as for smaller craft and contains a fish cannery, a large lumber mill and two oil company facilities.

The new chart (C&GS 8165) gives, for the first time, large-scale coverage of the approaches with an inset of the busy harbor area.

Grove City College Honors Dr. Austin

Dr. Thomas S. Austin, Director of the Environmental Data Service, received an Alumni Achievement Award from Grove City (Pa.) College in ceremonies on October 7. Dr. Austin received a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from Grove City in 1938 and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the college in 1965. The Achievement Award cited Dr. Austin for his outstanding work in science.

New NOAA Satellite Launch Scheduled (Continued from page 1)

The very high resolution radiometer will obtain observations similar to those taken by the scanning radiometer, but with a resolution of 1/2 mile in contrast to the 2-to-4-mile resolution of the scanning radiometer observations. Limited amounts of the VHRR data will be stored for selected areas along the orbit, but the instrument will operate most of the time in a direct readout mode, transmitting data as it is taken to relatively complex "S-band" receiving stations. NOAA stations located in Gilmore Creek, Alaska, Wallops Station, Virginia, and Redwood City, California, will be equipped to acquire the VHRR observations.

In addition to providing images of cloud cover, the scanning radiometer and the VHRR will obtain a measure of the sea surface temperature in cloud-free areas. Observations from the scanning radiometer will be used to produce daily global analyses of the sea surface temperature for use in a number of weather and marine environment forecast services. Using data from the VHRR, the Satellite Service expects to refine techniques for producing high resolution sea surface temperature analyses for selected areas where such information would be particularly useful for fisheries interests, for monitoring the circulation in bays and estuaries for pollution control, and for better understanding of ocean dynamics. In addition, the VHRR observations of ice on oceans, lakes, and rivers are expected to provide useful information to navigation, and its high resolution observations of the snow pack in remote areas are expected to assist hy-

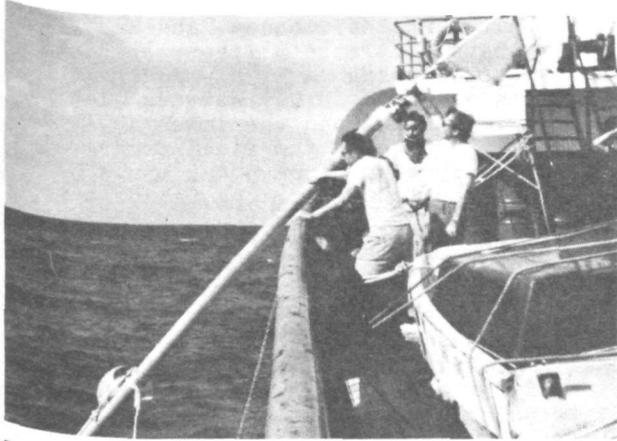
drologists in providing a more reliable assessment of flood potential.

The vertical temperature profile radiometer is an instrument that measures infrared energy radiated at six levels of the atmosphere and at the earth's surface or cloud tops. These measurements are used to calculate the vertical temperature distribution--or profile--of the atmosphere beneath the satellite. The radiometer also provides information on the total moisture content of the atmospheric column observed.

Soundings from the vertical temperature profile radiometer will be acquired by the NOAA Command and Data Acquisition stations and retransmitted to the National Environmental Satellite Service in Suitland, Maryland, for central analysis and processing. In addition to providing information on temperatures and water vapor in the atmosphere, the measurements will be used to calculate geopotential height--the altitude of a specific pressure level in the atmosphere. During the first half of 1973, the Satellite Service plans to begin transmitting the temperature soundings to weather centers in the United States and abroad.

A fourth sensor on the spacecraft is the solar proton monitor which detects the arrival of energetic solar protons in the vicinity of earth. Solar proton data will be acquired by the National Environmental Satellite Service and transmitted to NOAA's Space Environment Laboratory at Boulder, Colorado, for use in issuing warnings of solar storms.

Fisheries Ship Studies Line Islands' Downstream Wakes



Launching one of the floating buoys used on CROMWELL cruise to follow the movement of water downstream of Christmas and Fanning islands.

National Marine Fisheries Service ship TOWNSEND CROMWELL returned to Honolulu recently after a five-week cruise to the central Pacific. Dr. Frank J. Hester, director of NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center's Honolulu Laboratory, said the research vessel spent 30 days in the Line Islands, about 1,900 kilometers directly south of Hawaii, where her scientific field party investigated patterns of flow of surface currents downstream of Christmas and Fanning islands. Known as island wakes, these patterns of surface flow are of special interest to both oceanographers and fishery scientists because they are often outstanding fishing grounds. The

mission of this CROMWELL cruise was to study the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the wakes to better understand their importance to the ecology of oceanic fishes.

A periodic wake system, one in which eddies are formed and shed periodically as the water flowing past an island moves downstream, was present downstream of Christmas Island, reported Dr. Richard A. Barkley, field party chief on CROMWELL. Numerous bird flocks, fish schools, and abundant seaweed and neritic (coastal) plankton were found closely associated with the wake as far as 200 kilometers downstream of the island.

The wake downstream of Fanning Island was much less turbulent, probably because the island is more streamlined and considerably smaller, Dr. Barkley said. Nevertheless, a close association between water in the wake and the presence of coastal animals was also observed at Fanning.

Marine life is normally sparse in the tropical ocean, but within the wakes of both Christmas and Fanning islands numbers of small animals, particularly crab and mollusc larvae, were found in the plankton samples. Barkley believes that this downstream trail of food organisms may be one of the major attractions that brings oceanic fish, such as the skipjack tuna, near islands.

SWFC plans further studies of island wakes, both in the Line Islands and downstream of the Hawaiian Islands, in January and February of next year.

Woffinden Named to New NWS Liaison Post

Charles M. Woffinden, former Chief of Operations for the National Weather Service Central Region, has been appointed to a newly created position as NWS representative to the Air Force's Air Weather Service and the Environmental Research Laboratories. He will be based at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois, traveling to Boulder, Colo., and other locations as necessary. Mr. Woffinden will be responsible for continuing liaison, coordination, and joint planning activities in all areas of NWS programs insofar as they are related to the NWS and ERL.

Douglas Fox Joins Air Resources Staff

Dr. Douglas G. Fox, formerly senior staff scientist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, has recently joined the Division of Meteorology, National Environmental Research Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. He will continue to develop and apply numerical models of environmental fluid dynamics. Dr. Fox is assigned to the Air Resources Laboratory, NOAA Environmental Research Laboratories, and is on permanent loan to the Division of Meteorology.

NASO Man Heads Seattle Training Council

Edmund D. V. Dickey, Career Development Officer at the Northwest Administrative Service Office, has been named chairman of the Seattle Federal Executive Board Intergovernmental Training Council. The council's goal for the coming year is to determine how it can best enhance and develop intergovernmental training capabilities and expertise, as well as foster implementation of the training aspects of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.

Weather Exhibit Displayed at Charleston, W. Va.

A weather exhibit--prepared by Robert O. Weedfall, West Virginia State Climatologist, John McClain, MIC at WSFO Charleston, and V.J. Valli, Agricultural Advisory Meteorologist at Kearneysville--was displayed at the Governor's Food and Agriculture Exhibition held Sept. 20-24 at the Charleston, W.Va., Civic Center. More than 50,000 persons attended the exhibition, where the weather booth was manned by personnel from the Charleston Forecast Office.

Students From Twelve Nations Complete NODC Training Course

A third group of trainees has completed the AID-funded, UNESCO-sponsored course in "Acquisition, Processing and Utilization of Ocean Data." The training is organized by the National Oceanographic Data Center, to enable developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America to obtain and utilize information about the marine environment and ocean resources.

After spending one month at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution to obtain a broad view of the marine sciences and data collection, the 12 trainees went to the University of Rhode Island's International Center for Marine Resource Development to learn about ocean resources and economics, and to NODC to become familiarized with the procedures and techniques used in an oceanographic data center.

The trainees now will be visiting NOAA laboratories on the east and west coasts before proceeding to the Canadian Oceanographic Data Centre, the British Oceanographic Data Service, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Secretariat, the World Meteorological Organization, and the Fishery Data Centre of the FAO.



From left: Chang-Ki Lee, Korea; Franklin Webb, Guatemala; Suthichai Tamiyavanish, Thailand; Jorge Jordan, Chile; Seshagiri Rao, India; Martin Mensah, Ghana; Patricia Crespo, Mexico; Sardar Siddiqui, Pakistan; Rene Cuzon du Rest, Program Coordinator, NODC; Lt. Hector Borche, Uruguay; Capt. Serafin de Guia, Philippines; Daniel Galfon, Argentina; Arnold B. Hull, representing EDS; Kastoro, Indonesia; and John J. Chakalis, representing the Director of NODC.

Minneapolis MIC Honored for Public Service

The Minnesota Association of Civil Defense Directors has presented its 1972 MACDD Award for Outstanding Service to Joseph Strub, MIC of the Minneapolis Weather Service facility. The award is presented each year to a person outside the MACDD for service to the public and the association in furthering the organization's public safety/service objectives.

Satellite Triangulation Program Links United States and Canada

The United States, Canada, and Great Britain have completed a five-year field program to establish a highly accurate satellite geodetic survey network linking Canada with Alaska and the lower 48 states.

The final phase of the field program involved survey teams from NOAA, the U.S. Army Topographic Center, the Canadian Departments of Energy, Mines and Resources and National Defense, and the Military Survey of Great Britain. The program was coordinated by Lawrence W. Swanson of the National Ocean Survey.

The network was established by means of satellite triangulation, a highly sophisticated method of surveying in which geodetic camera teams photographing an artificial satellite against a background of stars play a key role in determining directions and distances hundreds of miles over land and water. The program was initiated in 1963, continued through mid-1966 when it was interrupted, and resumed in 1970. Computer processing of data obtained from the photographs is expected to be completed by mid-1975.

The satellite triangulation program provides only directions between points on the ground. Distances will be provided by measurements being made between selected stations in the lower 48 states by the National Geodetic Survey. The balance of the links in the network will then be computed mathematically. By combining the ground measurements with those established by satellite triangulation, the precise position of each point in the network can be determined.

When results of the new network are available the relative accuracy between Washington State and Alaska will be about 6 meters (20 feet). At present, the relative accuracy is probably no better than 30 meters (100 feet).

Aronovitch Heads Olympia Weather Office



Barry B. Aronovitch has assumed responsibilities of Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Office in Olympia, Wash. He began his Weather Service career in 1965 as a Radar Meteorologist on Santa Catalina Island. In 1967 he transferred to Olympia as Fire-Weather Meteorologist. He graduated from Florida State University in 1965 with a B.S. in Meteorology.

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

ERRATA NOTICE

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

Discolored pages
Faded or light ink
Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or Library.Reference@noaa.gov

HOV Services
Imaging Contractor
12200 Kiln Court
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387
July 23, 2010