



noaa week

Volume 4 Number 15

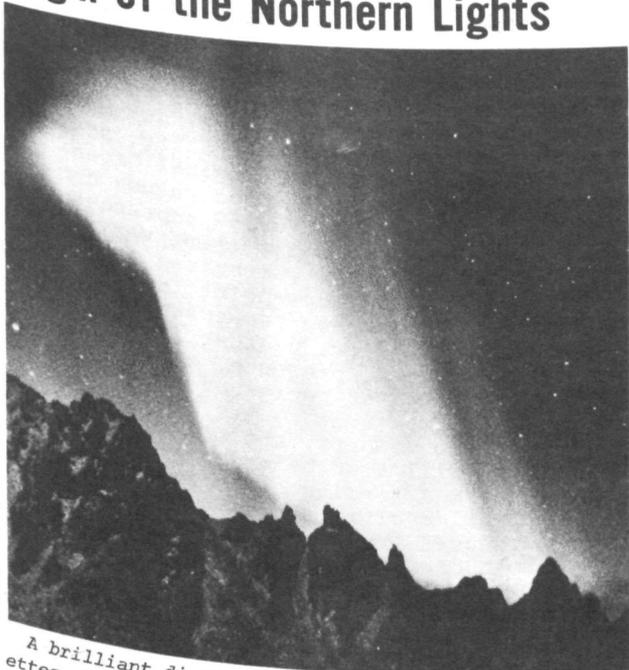
April 6, 1973

Environmental Experiment Involves Dyeing New York Bight

President Nixon Designates April 8-14 as Earth Week

President Richard M. Nixon has designated the week beginning April 8, "Earth Week," and called upon Federal, state and local officials to foster the purposes of the occasion and arrange for its proper observance. He also asked that special attention be given to personal voluntary activities and educational efforts directed toward protecting and enhancing the natural environment. According to the President, "Earth Week" provides "an important opportunity for all Americans to pay tribute to the qualities which have made our country great--individual initiative, voluntary action, and a deep sense of responsibility for the gifts of nature and the welfare of the community."

U.S., Norwegian Scientists Study Origin of the Northern Lights



A brilliant display of northern lights silhouettes the jagged mountains of Norway's Andoya Island, where ERL scientist Dr. D. S. Evans and his Norwegian colleagues are probing auroras with instrumented rockets. (Story on page 6.)

A complex, week-long environmental experiment involving the dyeing of the New York Bight was begun Wednesday by Federal agencies, assisted by the State of New Jersey. Waters extending from Staten Island to a point more than 20 miles east of Asbury Park, N.J., and south of Long Beach, N.Y.--an area including dump sites for sewer sludge, acid wastes, and dredging and excavation materials--will twice be dyed green with a biodegradable substance which will not harm marine life or boats, and which will disappear after three to four hours.

Dispersion of the green dye will be tracked by aircraft and satellite sensors, thus "mapping" water circulation at and near the surface. The purpose of the experiment is to provide information for planning and managing balanced use of the coastal environment and for assessing the impact of natural and man-made substances on the coastal zone.

NOAA is managing the project, which will use two satellites, five aircraft, and ten surface vessels, as well as current meters, tide gauges, and 150 dye sources in gathering information. Other Federal participants are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Navy, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Between April 6 and 13, two intensive experimental periods of three to four hours each will be conducted--one during flood and one during ebb tide. They will be carried out when clouds cover less than two-tenths of the area below 20,000 feet and the sea state is less than three feet. If weather conditions permit, one experimental period will be on April 7, coinciding with the passage of NASA's ERTS-1 (Earth Resources Technology Satellite) over the area.

Sensors on ERTS-1 provide images in the green, red, and near-infrared portions of the visible light spectrum, with a resolution of three to four hundred feet. In these images, suspended sediments, indications of pollution, and chlorophyll can be distinguished by their color.

Sea surface temperature data from the NOAA-2 satellite, operated by the National Environmental Satellite Service, will also be used. Headquarters for the study have been established at the National Marine Fisheries Service Middle Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Laboratory, Sandy Hook, N.J., which will also serve as the staging base for surface vessels.

The National Weather Service will provide special forecast support for the operational period.

A University of Bergen, Norway, Photo.

Regional Preparedness Conference Is Hosted by NWS Eastern Region

Directors and staff members of four Office of Emergency Preparedness and Defense Civil Preparedness Agency regional offices met on March 22-23 at the National Weather Service Eastern Region Headquarters. The purpose of the conference was to explain the programs of NWS and DCPA and to promote better coordination concerning natural disaster preparedness and warning dissemination.

Charles L. Conway, of the Emergency Warnings Branch of the Weather Analysis and Prediction Division at NWS Headquarters, presented the NWS program for Community Preparedness and staffing plans, the proposed NWS interface with the DCPA DIDS warning system, and outlined the objectives

of the proposed DCPA/NWS Letter of Agreement on Natural Disaster Preparedness Planning.

Other topics discussed included: a report of findings from NWS Agnes surveys; the role of OEP and DCPA before and during Agnes; DCPA and OEP preparations for this spring's Great Lakes flood threat; NWS flash flood alarm system; NWS use of RADEF (radiological volunteer monitors) and state observing networks for storm reporting; requirements for preparedness training and education; DCPA on-site assistance program; and the lines of authority regarding communications between and to OEP/DCPA/NWS/state and county Civil Defense and on down to alerts to municipal levels.



Attending the conference were (from left): J. Lynch, Deputy Director, OEP Region I; T. Witt, Director, Field Operations, DCPA Region III; A. Hahn, Disaster Coordinator, OEP Region III; A. Zenowitz, Director, L. Dillon, Director, Field Operations, W. Black and R. Wiegand, Regional Field Officers, and K. Covey, Warning Officer, DCPA Region I; A. Snider, NWSH Liaison to DCPA; S. Simplicio, Director, W. Seibert, J. Thomas,

A. Kachic, J. Goldman, and G. Shak, ERH; H. Groper, Flash Flood Coordinator, NWSH; R. Nolan, ERH; Mr. Conway; R. Connor, Director, OEP Region V; W. Pettigrew, Director, Training, and J. Mealy, Director, Field Operations, DCPA Region II; P. Hartzell, Deputy Director, OEP Region II; E. Hakla, Program Analyst, and B. Bishop, Director, DCPA Region IV; and (not in photo) F. Oleson, Director, Technical Services, DCPA Region I.

NOAA Men To Speak at "Sportfishing '73"

David H. Wallace, NOAA's Associate Administrator for Marine Resources, will be the keynote speaker at "Sportfishing '73," a public forum and exposition to be held in Ocean City, Md., April 7-8. He will discuss the outlook for marine sport fish along the Atlantic coast.

Robert W. Schoning, Deputy Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and Russell T. Norris, Northeast Regional Director, NMFS, will be members of the panel on "Sportfishing Today and Tomorrow," and Richard Stone, a Biologist at the NMFS Fisheries Laboratory at Beaufort, N.C., will be on the panel on "Sportfishing and the Economy."

"Sportfishing '73" is jointly sponsored by the Delmarva Advisory Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and natural resource conservation agencies in Delaware, Virginia, and New Jersey.

Lieutenant Mulhern Joins Staff of Ship PEIRCE

Lieutenant Martin R. Mulhern is the new Operations Officer of the NOAA Ship PEIRCE. A commissioned officer since 1969, he served previously aboard the FAIRWEATHER, with the Seismological Field Survey in San Francisco, and with the Albuquerque (N.Mex.) Seismological Center.

Marine Climatological Summaries Available

The Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., has published Vol. 4, 1964, the first issue of annual "Marine Climatological Summaries" for the U.S. area of responsibility, under a cooperative World Meteorological Organization program. The 455-page volume contains monthly summaries for 57 representative marine areas and three ocean weather stations. The elements summarized are: dry-bulb temperature, dew-point temperature, sea temperature, air-sea temperature difference, visibility, weather, wind direction and speed, pressure, cloud, and waves. Three hundred copies of the publication have been sent to the WMO for distribution to members, and official distribution will also be made to about 100 domestic and foreign organizations active in marine climatology. Copies may be purchased from the National Climatic Center, NOAA, Federal Bldg., Asheville, N.C. 28801.

Henry S. Coe, Sr., Dies

Henry S. Coe, Sr., former Assistant Chief of the Reproduction Division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey, died on March 5 in Clearwater, Fla. He retired in 1954.

Washington Creek's Salmon Run Is a Bonus of Federal Research

A bonus benefit from sea farming research at the National Marine Fisheries Service Aquacultural Experiment Station at Manchester, Wash., is a new run of coho salmon to Beaver Creek, a small stream which flows near the station.

In November and December of 1972, 1,655 two- and three-year-old coho entering the fishway near the mouth of the stream were counted by biologists. The returning fish were three-year-olds released from salt-water pens at the experiment station, and sexually mature two-year-olds that had escaped from the nearby Pilot Salmon Farm operated jointly by Domsea Farms, Inc., Sea grant, and NMFS. Biologists estimated that the three-year-olds in the run to Beaver Creek represent a respectable six percent return from an experimental release of 81,000 young coho in July 1971.

Beaver Creek was not the home stream for either the two- or three-year-olds, both lots having been incubated in different watersheds. The experience of the smolts when transplanted to saltwater pens near Beaver Creek was sufficient to condition them to home on Beaver Creek when they matured. Fishery scientists believe this technique may be useful for open-range salmon ranching in which privately-reared salmon smolts will be conditioned and released from selected sites to pasture in the sea before returning for harvest as fully grown adults.

In the summer and early fall of 1972, while the salmon were congregating off the mouth of Beaver Creek, a vigorous local sport fishery developed in which up to 37 boats took as many as 100 fish per day.

Another benefit from the new coho run was the 700,000 eggs taken from females entering the fishway. Some eggs were retained by NMFS for experimental purposes, but the bulk went to the Washington Department of Fisheries which sold nearly one-half million for commercial rearing.

NOAA Bans Radio Packs for Porpoises

A new regulation put into effect April 2 by the National Marine Fisheries Service prohibits the placing of radio transmitters on the backs of porpoises.

The NMFS, which administers part of the Marine Mammals Protection Act, said the tuna industry had taken steps to conform immediately with the ruling when this problem was brought to its attention even before the new regulation published in the Federal Register had become effective.

The action followed reports that some fishermen had attached transmitters to the backs of porpoises to assist them in locating tuna. Porpoises tend to swim above tuna schools and are widely used to locate them. When the transmitting antenna is above the ocean surface, a beeping radio signal is broadcast which helps fishermen maintain contact for up to 15 miles.

Initial Meeting Held By SC/AQSM of ICMS

The Subcommittee on Atmospheric Quality Meteorological Services of the Interdepartmental Committee for Meteorological Services met for the first time on March 20 at NOAA Headquarters. During the session the members outlined their requirements for meteorological services in the areas of urban air pollution, fire control, and prescribed burning and smoke management.

The meeting was chaired for the Department of Commerce by Burton H. Kirschner, Environmental Quality Weather Services, National Weather Service Weather Analysis and Prediction Division, and John Davies of the Federal Coordinator's office acted as Secretary. Other members in attendance were Robert Bjornsen and Charles Roberts of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service; Paul Humphrey of the Environmental Protection Agency; and James H. Richardson and Fred E. McBride of the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management. Dr. Wayne McGovern represented NOAA's Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction.

The main themes of the meeting were that development efforts should be undertaken to provide centrally produced meteorological parameters on relevant scales for input to fire danger rating, fire manning and prescribed burning, and meteorological data acquisition needs.

It was agreed that work would start in late April to develop an interagency agreement/Federal Plan to identify the meteorological requirements of user organizations.

Fukuhara Named "Federal Employee of the Year"

Dr. Francis M. Fukuhara, Director of the Division of Marine Fish and Shellfish at the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle, Wash., was named "Federal Employee of the Year" by



the Seattle Federal Executive Board. He was one of seven individuals selected from 65 nominations made by Federal agencies and military installations in the Greater Seattle area. His category was the "Outstanding Civil Servant GS-12 and Above."

The award was presented by Governor Daniel J. Evans of Washington and Roy N. Vernstrom, Chairman of the Seattle FEB.

Runner-up in the same category was John Spinelli, a member of the staff of the NMFS Pacific Fishery Products Center in Seattle.

Retirement

In the March 23, 1973, issue of Personnel Perspective, the possibility of a retirement cost-of-living increase was reported. As late as last week, the news media reported that this increase could amount to as much as six percent. When these increases present themselves, employee interest in other retirement benefits peaks. Accordingly, Personnel Perspective, over the next several issues, will review in detail the various opportunities and benefits of the Civil Service Retirement System.

This issue will deal with service creditable toward retirement. In later issues, the types of retirement will be discussed, sample annuities will be computed and specific retirement benefits will be explained. It is hoped that this information will enable interested NOAA employees to determine whether or not they are eligible to retire and to compute their annuities accurately. Servicing NOAA personnel offices are, of course, available for assistance.

Creditable service is service, both civilian and military, performed for the Federal Government. Service performed for other employers--non-Government service--is not creditable for retirement purposes. Generally, full-time credit is allowed for periods of Government employment; that is, a day's credit is allowed for each day elapsing between the date of appointment and the date of separation. Credit is given for civilian service in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Federal Government and in the District of Columbia Government. The service may be performed at different times, in one or more agencies, independent offices, or branches of the Government; and either before or after the employee acquired a retirement status, but before the date of separation upon which title to annuity is based.

Credit is granted for all leave without pay, suspension, furlough and absence without leave not exceeding an aggregate of six months in any calendar year. Full-year credit is granted employees on military furlough or employee's compensation. Employees serving

with the Armed Forces who are in a furlough or leave-without-pay status are entitled to credit for entire periods of absence up to December 31, 1956, or until completion of five years of this military service, whichever occurs later. Employees receive credit for honorable active military service without contributions to the retirement fund, and no deposit of any kind may be made for this service.

Intermittent service is creditable for only the actual days in a pay status. Two hundred sixty work days constitute a work year for crediting intermittent service. Periods of separation from Federal service for more than three calendar days are not creditable.

Federal Service for which retirement deductions have been refunded but not redeposited is not creditable for retirement purposes. A lump-sum payment covering accrued and accumulated leave is not considered pay for retirement purposes, and no credit is allowed for the period covered by the payment. Credit is allowed, however, for accumulated sick leave. The service of an employee who retires on immediate annuity is increased by the days of unused sick leave.

When an annuity is computed, the fractional part of a month in the aggregate service is eliminated. In cases of erroneous removal or suspension, full credit is given for these entire periods. Employees serving on a part-time basis with a prearranged regularly scheduled tour of duty receive full credit for all time elapsing between the date of appointment and the date of separation. Civilian service which, because of type of appointment, placed an employee under the social security laws is credited if the employee later becomes subject to the retirement act, even if the employee is eligible for or receives social security benefits.

These, broadly, are the criteria for determining service creditability. If you have a situation which is not treated by this discussion, the personnel office should be consulted.

1973 Awards' Nominations

Nominations for the Department of Commerce Gold and Silver Medal Awards and the four NOAA Awards are solicited and should be submitted to the Chief, NOAA Personnel Division, AD4, by May 25, 1973.

The Gold Medal Award is the highest given by the Department of Commerce and is granted for contributions of major significance to the Department, the Nation, or the world. Such significant accomplishments may include: (a) a major contribution to science, technology, or administration; (b) demonstrated outstanding leadership in the administration of major programs; (c)

highly distinguished authorship; or (d) heroic action involving jeopardy to life.

The Silver Medal Award is the second highest award given by the Department of Commerce and is granted for contributions of unusual value to the Department. Examples of contributions include: (a) very valuable contribution to the field of science, technology, or administration; (b) outstanding skill or ability in duty performance which has resulted in program advancement; (c) meritorious authorship; or (d) unusual courage or competence in an emergency.

The NOAA Awards provide an opportunity

(Continued on page 5)

Position Descriptions

The subject of position descriptions will be treated by Personnel Perspective in three parts. The first part, in this issue, will present general information on the purpose and requisites of an adequate position description. The second part will concern the individual responsibilities of supervisors, employees, and personnel representatives in the preparation and maintenance of position descriptions. The third part will cover the use of position descriptions as significant managerial tools. This series of articles will not detail the specifics of preparing position descriptions but, rather, will call all employees' attention to salient facts which can be further discussed and elaborated by personnel representatives.

Position descriptions are an essential feature of a personnel management system. Each description is an official record of a decision by a management official that certain work is to be performed by a particular employee or group of employees. The position description also serves as the basic and official source document for the establishment of the title, series, and grade of a position.

The Civil Service Commission defines a position description as "a statement of the duties and responsibilities comprising the work assigned to a civilian officer or employee." Further, the Commission requires that a position description be established for each position within an agency. Position descriptions can vary in format and in the amount of information provided. However, as a general rule, a position description is considered adequate if it contains the following essential elements:

1. A statement of the principal duties - These are the duties which occupy a substantial part of the employee's work time and include any other duties which affect the qualifications necessary to perform the work. When

there are several different duties, the percentage of time occupied by each should be reflected if this information is necessary for the proper classification of the position.

2. Responsibilities of the position - The nature and extent of the employee's responsibilities must be clearly defined. Any specific authority placed in a position is an important element of responsibility and should be included in the description.

3. Supervisory relationships of the position - Supervisory relationships may be of two types; supervision received and supervision given:

a. Supervision received - An adequate description must show the supervisory restrictions, instruction and guidance under which an employee operates.

b. Supervision given - The description should identify the organization or positions under supervision and should show the kind and level of work and size of staff supervised. The scope and degree of supervisory responsibility should also be described.

4. The qualification requirements of the position - The qualification requirements and demands of a position are usually apparent from a clear description of work performed. If, however, there are specialized qualification requirements or demands that are not readily apparent, they should be specifically mentioned in the description.

The proper classification of a position requires an understanding by the position classifier of the occupational field, organization, functions, programs, and procedures of the office in which the position is located. Position descriptions should not, however, contain language detailing this job-related information. The classifier must either have such knowledge or be able to obtain it readily if necessary.

1973 Awards' Nominations (Continued from page 4)

for NOAA to recognize the exemplary contributions of outstanding employees. Each NOAA Award consists of a plaque and \$1,000. As a rule, one award is made in each of the following categories:

- Scientific Research and Achievement: Granted in recognition of unusually significant contributions to scientific research and development, or outstanding contributions to scientific literature, including all areas of specialization represented in NOAA.

- Public Service: Granted in recognition of significant contributions to the quality and effectiveness of NOAA's public service programs, contributions having such merit as to bring extraordinary credit to the Department and NOAA.

- Engineering and Applications Development: Granted in recognition of unusually significant contributions to the operating or research programs of NOAA in the area of engineering, applied technology, or systems or equipment development.

- Program Administration and Management: Granted in recognition of unusually significant contributions to the efficiency and quality of NOAA Management and Administrative activities.

Forms CD-223 and CD-242 should be completed for all medal nominations. Each award nomination should be submitted on NOAA Form 53-15, and nominations must be endorsed by the head of the Primary Organization Element in which the nominee is employed.

Mysteries of Northern Lights Are Probed by Instrumented Rockets

Scientists with the Environmental Research Laboratories, Norway's Royal Norwegian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and other Norwegian university and government laboratories are cooperating in a study aimed at learning the basic cause of auroras, or "northern lights."

The joint research program, which began in 1969, involves Dr. D.S. Evans, director of the Interplanetary and Magnetospheric Physics Program of the Space Environment Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., and scientists with the Norwegian Council.

"Scientists neither understand nor agree why auroras happen at the present time," Dr. Evans explains. "I believe some auroras are associated with processes in the ionosphere, although the energy required to produce them is generally conceded to come from the sun. But I can't believe a process located as far away as the sun could produce something as thin as an aurora--only 600 yards deep. Something must happen closer to the earth."

To observe the auroras more closely, the NOAA physicist and his Norwegian colleagues launched NOAA/NASA and Norwegian Nike-Tomahawk rockets in a series of flights chosen so that the rocket trajectories passed over visual auroral forms.

"Rockets are an ideal vehicle for this type of scientific research," Dr. Evans points out. "Scientific balloons can gather data only up to about 100,000 feet. Satellites must fly well above the atmosphere but transmit only limited amounts of data. Rockets are the only tool we have for probing, in detail, the area between balloon

and satellite altitudes--and this middle range of altitudes is the region where auroras occur."

The rocky launching site is located at Andenes, a tiny settlement on the island of Andoya, in the Norwegian Sea. The Norwegian island is situated within the "auroral oval"--an imaginary irregular circle around the northern magnetic pole where northern lights may occur every night of the year. The research is only done during Norway's long Arctic night in January, February, and the early part of March because sunlight interferes with the rocket-borne instruments during the remaining months.

Some of the structured, classical auroras begin as a band across the sky, and may persist for hours. Vertical striations--the "curtain effect"--appear next and may last 30 to 40 minutes. The display often culminates with a brilliant, rapidly moving aurora which lasts five or ten minutes. When the aurora is at its brightest, the energy dissipated is comparable to 250 kilowatts per square mile--as bright or brighter than a full moon. Then the brilliant display gradually fades into darkness.

The Norwegian scientists have been shooting rockets over the auroras since 1962. Although they began a joint program with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at that time, they now launch three or four rockets independently each year. Dr. Evans and other scientists are invited to place instrument packages aboard the rockets for the joint research program.

Harshbarger Named to NWS Operations Post

Harold B. Harshbarger, former Chief of the Climatological Services Division in the National Weather Service Office of Meteorological Operations, is now Special



Assistant to the Chief of the NWS Overseas Operations Division. He will work in all aspects of management of overseas operations by the NWS.

Between 1965 and 1971 he served on the staff of the Director of the Environmental Data Service. He joined the Weather Service in Washington, D.C., in 1946 as a meteorologist, and subsequently was Principal Assistant at Hartford, Conn.; Official in Charge of the Weather Records Processing Center in Albany, N.Y.; Chief of the Climatological Services Division's Records and Processing Section and of its Climatic Field Services Branch; and Manager of the Field and User Services Division. He was a Station Weather Officer while in the Army Air Corps during World War II. He holds a B.A. in mathematics from Gettysburg College, and has done graduate work in meteorology at New York University.

Outlook Good for Sardine Catch

New England coastal fishermen may have a bumper sardine catch in 1973, studies by the National Marine Fisheries Service indicate.

The Northeast Fisheries Center at Woods Hole, Mass., says the 1971 year class of larval herring spawned in the fall of that year is the strongest of the past eight years, based on the winter mortality and spring abundance surveys in 1972. If all goes well in the fishery and the stocks are harvested by the fishing industry, the U.S. sardine pack should show a strong rise over the 22.2 million pounds recorded in 1971, the last year for which data are available. The average U.S. pack for the past five years was just over 27 million pounds.

Thomas A. Dey, Sr., Dies

Thomas A. Dey, Sr., Construction Representative in the Engineering Division at National Weather Service Central Region Headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., died on March 28. He had served the Federal Government for 11 years and the NWS since 1970. He is survived by his wife, Jane, of 4016 West 72nd Terrace, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66208, and two sons.

17th Weather Service Operations Class Held at NWS Training Center



Participants in the 17th Weather Service Operations Class held from March 6-29 at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., were (front row, from left) Jay Krieger, Wilmington, Del.; Roy Sodetani, Hilo, Hawaii; John Borgia, Wilmington, Del.; Eleanor Smith, Kalispell, Mont.; Timothy Dove, Fairbanks, Alaska; Paul Bartolome, Winnemucca, Nev.; Charles Queen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jerry Horn, International

Falls, Minn.; (back row, from left) Mike Weinrich, Instructor; Winston Williams, Grand Junction, Colo.; Clinton Simpson, Kodiak, Alaska; John Lambert, Brownsville, Tex.; Frank Perdue, Santa Maria, Calif.; Jim Wantz, Instructor; Santos Balandran, Little Rock, Ark.; Jerry Eckhart, Del Rio, Tex.; Jimmy Whittemore, Providence, R.I.; Donald Hardy, Flagstaff, Ariz.; and Larry McEwen, Instructor.

Aerotriangulation Pilot Project Completed

The Lake Survey Center recently completed its analytical aerotriangulation pilot project of Milwaukee Harbor, Wisconsin. Aerotriangulation is used to establish position of LSC charts; in the establishment of geodetic positions for landmarks; and for positioning aids to navigation. The minimal number of field control points in stereoplotting instruments. Robert Watts, who is in charge of LSC photogrammetry operations, and Albin Barbuzinski carried out the marking and measuring of points on the triangulation equipment. Mr. Barbuzinski is also performing the stereoplotter work. Computer services and program adjustment procedures were supplied by the Aerotriangulation Section at National Ocean Survey headquarters. The new system results in LSC being capable of doing its own aerotriangulation on small projects. Lengthy aerotriangulation projects will continue to be done by NOAA in Rockville, Md.

International Cloud Atlas Available

The Station Management Section of the National Weather Service's Data Acquisition Division has a small supply of copies of International Cloud Atlas, Abridged Atlas, which will be distributed, as long as the supply lasts, to NOAA facilities or stations having need for a copy. Forward station name and address to:
NOAA, NWS, DATAC, W1421
8060 13th Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

NOAA Film To Be Shown in Theatres

The NOAA motion picture "Take Two From The Sea," produced for the Shellfish Institute of North America, will be shown in a ten minute theatrical "short" version by Universal Pictures in theatres over the United States. In the film, two young hopefuls are surprised to learn that their "big break" as Hollywood film makers is to make a documentary on oysters and clams-- about which they know nothing. They travel to the West, Gulf and East Coast oyster-clam shellfishing sites, photographing the harvesting, aquaculture, processing, cooking and serving of shellfish. Elliot A. Macklow, Chief, Motion Picture Service, was producer of the film.

The following theatrical schedule was provided by Universal Pictures:

Theatre	Starting	For
Hollywood Pacific Hollywood, Calif.	April 6	6 weeks
Cinema Grossmont San Diego, Calif.	May 23	4 weeks
Bethany Road Phoenix, Ariz.	May 23	3 weeks
Red Rock #2 Las Vegas, Nev.	May 23	8-15 weeks
Joy Theatre New Orleans, La.	June 8	9 weeks

35 Million Charts, Publications Issued in 1972

Approximately 35 million nautical and aeronautical charts and publications were issued in 1972, according to Morris Jones, Chief of the National Ocean Survey's Distribution Division. The material was distributed to authorized sales agents, the public, Department of Defense and other government agencies, airline and shipping companies, libraries and colleges, and members of Congress.

Length of Service Awards

National Weather Service Eastern Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in January were: 30 years - Newton C. GREENWOOD, WSMO, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James W. McNEAL, WSO, Charlotte, N.C.; Otho M. EAKIN, Jr., WSFO, Washington, D.C.; Donald R. HAWKES, WSO, Rochester, N.Y.; John A. MAYER, WSO, New York City, N.Y.; John GODOVCHIK, Jr., WSO/AV, Pittsburgh, Pa. and William F. MITTELSTADT, WSO, Newark, N.J. 25 years - Wayne P. TUMMONS, WSO, Charleston, S.C.; Edgar G. HULTMAN, Jr., WSO, New York City, N.Y.; and Arthur C. CARLSON, Jr., WSFO, Charleston, W. Va. 20 years - Robert O. WEEDFALL, WSO/SC, Morgantown, W. Va.; Albert OLIVER, WSO, Akron, Ohio; and James R. SPILLERS, WSO, Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C.

National Weather Service Central Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in January were: 30 years - Ellis D. PIKE, WSO, Wichita, Kans.; and Raymond R. WALDMAN, WSO, Milwaukee, Wis. 25 years - Maynard W. ZLOMKE, WSO, North Platte, Nebr. 20 years - Laurence G. SHAFFER, WXAP, CRH Kansas City, Mo.; Franklin D. WOODS, WSFO, St. Louis, Mo.; and Francis L. ZILLINS, WSO, Muskegon, Mich.



Joseph PILEGGI, National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Resource Utilization (right), received his 35-year pin from NMFS Deputy Director Robert W. Schoning.

National Marine Fisheries Service employees at the Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle, Wash., who recently received Length of Service Awards were: 20 years - Felix FAVORITE, Ancel JOHNSON, and Alvin PETERSON.

NOAA Headquarters employees who received Length of Service Awards in January were: 35 years - Charles L. BRISTOR and Julius BADNER. 30 years - Reginald C. BAUM, Paul G. CARROLL, Edwin B. FAWCETT, Raymond A. GREEN, James D. ELLIS, Walter D. CASTLE, Abraham NAGELBERG, Kathleen E. KANE, Edward Rosemond BLAND, Corine J. FORD, Richard MERCHANT, Thomas S. STULTZ, Gertrude BUTLER, Donald B. DUESLER, Arthur W. JOHNSON, and Louis D. STRINGER. 25 years - Herbert S. LIEB. Robert B. ABEL, Anthony STURM, Salvatore F. DOMINO, Charles F. LEWIS, Lewis J. BAKER, Jr., Anne M. TZARNAS, Robert W. TABER, David MILLER, and David W. HOLMES. 20 years - Heyward E. CANNEY, Jr., Harvey W. BALLARD, Stephen H. WALKER, Wenona J. CREWS, and James T. WILLIAMS, Jr.



National Ocean Survey National Geodetic Survey Operations Center employees who received Length of Service Awards in January were: 30 years - Clark BROOKS, Party G-37. 20 years - Jerry F. POPIEL, Party G-36.

National Weather Service Western Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in January were: 45 years - Harry L. BAHR, WSO Fresno, Calif. 30 years - Aaron L. ZIMMERMAN, WSFO Seattle, Wash.; and Mary M. BATES, WSFO Portland, Oreg. 25 years - Edmund D. PORTER, WSO Kalispell, Mont.; Louise S. WELCH, WRH, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Garland M. BYRUM, WSO Eureka, Calif. 20 years - (in August 1972) Richard A. Wood, WSO Winnemucca, Nev.



At the National Ocean Survey's Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va., Martin ZIMMER (left) recently received his 30-year Length of Service Award from Rear Admiral A. C. Holmes, AMC Director.

National Weather Service Southern Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in January were: 30 years - Richard E. KLOSS, WSFO Albuquerque, N.Mex.; Mabel G. TANNER, WSFO Albuquerque, N.Mex.; Philip W. ACKERMAN, WSO Jackson; and George A. BURNHAM, WSO Tampa, Fla. 25 years - William F. JACKSON, WSFO Ft. Worth, Tex.; Leonard L. BAILEY and Gilbert B. CLARK, NHC, Miami, Fla. 20 years - William T. SWETT, WSRH Ft. Worth, Tex.; Charles RODRIGUEZ, WSO El Paso, Tex.; Jack HOLLIS, WSFO Little Rock, Ark.; John R. MIMS, WSFO New Orleans, La.; and Herman L. JOHNSTON, Jr., WSO Shreveport, La.

M. G. METCALF, Chief Engineer aboard the NOAA Ship SURVEYOR, received a 30-year Length of Service award last November.



John D. EARLY, Jr., Field Foreman with National Geodetic Survey Triangulation Party G-20, received his 30-year Length of Service Award from Chief of Party Lieutenant Commander John C. Albright.

Roy R. SODETANI, WSO Hilo, Hawaii, National Weather Service Pacific Region, received a 25-year Length of Service Award in January.

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