



noaa week

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NWS Reminding Coastal Residents Hurricane Season Is Here

Surveys Off Atlantic Coast Part of Ocean Environment Study

Hydrographic survey operations off the southeast Atlantic Coast will be enlarged in June with four NOAA ships conducting surveys off Florida, the Carolinas and Georgia.

The surveys are part of Project SCOPE (Southern Coastal Plains Expedition), a concentrated two-year study of the ocean environment off the four states launched by NOAA in January. Survey data will be used for nautical charts and for environmental development studies in such areas as ecology, pollution control and marine engineering.

The NOAA Ship WHITING and a hydrographic field party will join the MT MITCHELL and PEIRCE in the program. The NOAA Ship FERREL, which has been engaged in tidal current surveys off Savannah, Ga., will operate elsewhere for the remainder of the year.

Continuing into December, the program calls for hydrographic surveys in the coastal waters extending from False Cape, Fla., to St. Helena Sound, S.C., and, in North Carolina, from Cape Fear River entrance to Cape Hatteras.

The area between False Cape, Fla., and St. Helena Sound, S.C., will be surveyed by the WHITING, commanded by Commander Jeffrey G. Carlen and by a hydrographic field party under the charge of Lieutenant Commander Fidel T. Smith. The party's four-man, 59-foot launch is the fastest, most automated launch of the National Ocean Survey, which operates the NOAA Fleet. The waters from Cape Fear River to Cape Hatteras will be surveyed by the PEIRCE, commanded by Commander Ralph J. Land.

SCOPE operations began January 8 with the MT MITCHELL, commanded by Commander Ronald M. Buffington, surveying a coastal corridor from Flagler Beach, Fla., to Crescent, Ga., continuing until April 15. This ship will resume operations June 15 off the Florida and Georgia coasts and later off Charleston, S.C. The PEIRCE and FERREL followed in February, the PEIRCE operating from St. Helena Sound southward until May 1 and the FERREL off Savannah until May 30. The PEIRCE will begin surveying off the North Carolina coast after June 1.

The National Weather Service has launched its annual campaign to warn U. S. coastal residents about the danger of hurricanes--the most devastating storms on earth. The National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla., under the direction of Dr. Robert H. Simpson, is the hub of its farflung and sophisticated network of storm spotters, trackers, and forecasters.

The hurricane season officially starts June 1 and ends November 30, although hurricanes occasionally occur at other times of the year. Most of the giant tropical cyclones--with winds of 74 to 150 miles per hour or more--strike U. S. coastal areas in August, September, and October. They are a threat chiefly to states bordering the Gulf of Mexico and to those on the Eastern Seaboard.

In 1973, as before, surveillance of tropical storms will be conducted by satellites, including NOAA's ESSA-8 and NOAA-2 satellites; aircraft of the Air Force, Navy, and the Environmental Research Laboratories' Research Flight Facility, under Acting Director Dr. James D. McFadden; and by radar. The goal of the forecasters is to provide at least 12 daylight hours of warning time for people to evacuate before a hurricane strikes.

Computerized predictions of the expected height of storm surges again will be issued this year. It is the storm surge--a tide of wind-driven water--that is the principal killer in hurricanes, responsible for an estimated nine out of ten deaths. Refinements under investigation include more precise forecasts for surges moving into estuaries--a particularly difficult problem. The computerized storm-surge program is an outgrowth of work done by Dr. Chester Jelsnianski, of the NWS Techniques Development Laboratory.

(Continued on page 6)

Hurricane Names for 1973

Tropical storms and hurricanes occurring in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico during 1973, will be identified by the following names:

Alice	Helen	Ona
Brenda	Imogene	Patsy
Christine	Joy	Rose
Delia	Kate	Sally
Ellen	Loretta	Tam
Fran	Madge	Vera
Gilda	Nancy	Wilda

Captain William D. Barbee Named To Command OCEANOGRAPHER

Captain William D. Barbee has been appointed Commanding Officer of the NOAA Ship OCEANOGRAPHER, flagship of the NOAA Pacific fleet. He is slated to assume command in mid-June when the ship returns to Seattle from a four-month oceanographic investigation off South America. Since 1969, he has headed the Pacific Oceanographic Laboratories.



He joined the old Coast and Geodetic Survey (now the National Ocean Survey) in 1950 and subsequently served aboard ships in the Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific; with a geodetic field party; as Chief of the Marine Data Division and Assistant Director, Institute of Oceanography, at Survey headquarters in Rockville, Md.; and with the Pacific Oceanographic Laboratories' Joint Oceanographic Research Group at the University of Washington. He received a civil engineering degree from the University of Wyoming and his masters degree in oceanography from the University of Washington.

Dr. Gentry Directs, V.F. Dvorak Lectures At International Tropical Cyclone Session

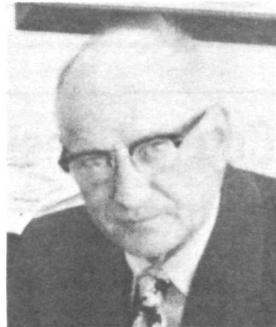
Dr. R. Cecil Gentry, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' National Hurricane Research Laboratory in Coral Gables, Fla., directed a WMO-sponsored training session on tropical cyclone forecasting techniques and warning systems in Asia and the southwest Pacific in Brisbane, Australia, from May 14-26.

Vernon F. Dvorak, Technical Assistant to the Chief of the Analysis Branch of the National Environmental Satellite Service's Data Processing and Analysis Division, was one of five consulting experts on tropical cyclones who lectured at the sessions. The others were: A. J. Shields and Robert L. Southern of Australia; Dr. M. Miyazaki of Japan; and Colonel Cesar F. Tapia of the Philippines. The many aspects of tropical cyclones covered included the economic and social impact; techniques for observing them; the use of satellite pictures for estimating their size and power; forecasting; artificial modification; and disaster psychology.

The international meeting included participants from at least two dozen countries in Asia and the southwest Pacific--those most affected by tropical cyclones. For a workshop on developing a model plan of a tropical cyclone warning service and community preparedness program, the participants were divided into two groups--those whose countries have adequate resources and those who have minimal resources for such a warning system.

Robert G. Beebe Selected MIC Of New WSFO at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Robert G. Beebe, who has been User Services Representative at NWS Central Region Headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., since 1970, has been selected as the Meteorologist in Charge of the new Weather Service Forecast Office at Cheyenne, Wyo. He first joined the NWS in 1945 and served as a Forecaster and Research Meteorologist until 1951 when he formed his own weather consultant firm in Kansas City. He re-joined the NWS in 1966 as Special Assistant



for Industrial Meteorology at NWSH. He holds an A.B. degree in physics from Nebraska Wesleyan University and studied meteorology at the University of Chicago and the University of Kansas. In 1958 he received a Commerce Silver Medal for his outstanding work in improving severe storm and tornado predictions while working for the Weather Service's Severe Local Storms Laboratory, and also has been honored by the American Meteorological Society for his contributions in atmospheric science.

Sea Rising Along Texas-Louisiana Coast

The sea has been rising in recent years along the Texas-Louisiana coast at a more rapid rate than formerly, two NOAA scientists have reported. Commander R. Lawrence Swanson and Carroll I. Thurlow attributed the rise in tide levels to land subsidence, and said the apparent rise in the sea level, if continued, could have far-reaching effects on the economy of extensive areas of low-lying land in this rapidly developing part of the United States.

Their findings are based on tidal measurements along the Gulf Coast for the period 1959 to 1970 which indicate the sea rose relative to the land at a rate of .19 feet to 1.68 feet in the coastal area from Port Isabel, Tex., to South Pass, La., in the Mississippi Delta.

They arrived at their conclusions by comparing the measurements along the Texas-Louisiana coast with the long-term tide record at Pensacola, Fla., where previous studies have shown, the sea level has been relatively stable over the past 50 years.

The scientists said the sinking of coastal areas could be due to a number of factors, including, in some localities, the withdrawal of oil, gas and large quantities of subsurface water, especially in industrialized zones. The weight of the water from the encroaching sea could also be a factor in some instances, as well as glacial melting.

They added that changes along the coast, while generally slow, may be significant over the span of man's lifetime and must be considered when decisions are made on coastal planning.

Memorial Weekend Weather Toll Includes Centreville WSMO

Weather activity--tornadoes, heavy rains, high winds and flash floods--which over the long Memorial Day weekend caused more than 40 deaths, injured hundreds, and left millions of dollars of destruction, kept National Weather Service facilities in 11 states manned around the clock. Emergency backup personnel had to be called in to assist in several locations.

During this period, the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., issued 50 tornado watches.

Between noon on May 25 and noon on May 28, the greatest number of tornadoes for any 72-hour period on record--160--dipped down in the midwest and south. Among the several towns that suffered devastation from these tornadoes was Centreville, Ala. Centreville is the location of the Weather Service Meteorological Office's WSR-57 radar site.

There, according to Lawrence R. Mahar, Director of the NWS Southern Region, Meteorologist in Charge Dale A. Black was talking by telephone with the Weather Service Forecast Office in Birmingham, Ala., on Sunday evening, when the tornado hit. The dome over the radar disappeared completely; the radar dish antenna was blown about 50 feet from the tower and destroyed completely; and the tower was damaged. One-third of the roof of the building--which was built in 1970--was taken off, and another third of it damaged severely. Sixty percent of the electrical work in the building will have to be replaced.

Mr. Mahar's knowledge, all NWS employees and their families escaped injury, and all their homes received only minor damage, except that the homes rented by Edward Landry and Robert Coe, Weather Radar Specialists, were completely destroyed.

Surveyors Receive Antarctic Service Medals

Four members of National Geodetic Survey teams which spent a year in Antarctica performing observations on the PAGEOS satellite have been awarded the National Science Foundation Antarctic Service Medal. The men spent almost 12 months at Mawson and Casey stations with two-way radios being their only means of communications with the outside world.



(From left) Michael L. McGinley; Roy W. Anderson; Director of the National Ocean Survey Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell, who presented the medals; Harold W. Wood; and Larry D. Hothem.

NMFS Scientist To Be Honored By University of Minnesota

The Outstanding Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota will be presented on June 5 to Maurice E. Stansby, Director of the Division of Environmental Conservation at the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle. He has been a fisheries chemist for more than 40 years with NMFS and its predecessor agencies.

The award represents the Institution's statement of appreciation to former students who have attained eminence and distinction. Mr. Stansby was a 1930 graduate and earned his master's degree in 1933.

He began his Federal career at the Gloucester, Mass., Federal fisheries laboratory in 1931, transferred to Seattle, Wash., in 1938, and later to Ketchikan, Alaska. After serving as laboratory director there from 1940 to 1942, he was appointed director of the Seattle Technological Laboratory. In 1965 he became director of the newly created Pioneer Research Laboratory in Seattle, and in 1971 was appointed to his present position.

He originated the journal Commercial Fisheries Abstracts and was its first editor. In 1966 he received the Interior Department's distinguished service award.

ESIC Linked to AEC Retrieval System

Environmental Data Service's Science Information Center (ESIC) has acquired terminal access to the Atomic Energy Commission's automated RECON information retrieval system. RECON provides immediate referral to information concerning approximately 230,000 papers published since 1967 on subjects of primary interest to scientists and managers working in the atomic energy field. A large number of the papers, however, concern marine sciences, meteorology, geology, and other earth and space sciences. ESIC plans to place other environmental science information sources pertinent to NOAA's mission into a system similar to RECON. The planned referral system will not require the user to be an expert in computer and information technology; natural language dialog will be used in communication with the computer, allowing any user to browse through large files of document citations and abstracts quickly and efficiently.

ESIC personnel working with the RECON system are Robert Freeman, Chief, Technical Information Division, Project Leader; James Stear, Computer Systems Analyst; Steven Tibbitt and Robert Walter, Technical Information Specialists; and Sterling Waske, Information Specialist.

Automatic Forecast Displays Now in 50 Areas

There are now 50 different cities where cable television companies receive weather forecasts for the area directly off National Weather Service teletypewriter circuits. These forecasts are continuously displayed on television sets of CATV subscribers.

Summer Employment

Again this year, NOAA is participating in the Federal Government's effort to provide meaningful summer employment for talented and needy young people. The various summer employment programs, as described below, provide for work assignments, training, educational guidance, and career counseling:

Summer Aids are hired to perform clerical and unskilled duties. These employees, who must meet the Economic Need criteria, receive the minimum hourly wage rate.

Junior Fellows are high school seniors in the upper ten percent of their graduating class who have been accepted for college. They are employed during summer and vacation periods until they graduate from college. These employees are hired at the GS-2 level and may progress to GS-4 by the end of their college career. Job assignments are career-related and provide progressively responsible duties commensurate with academic attainment.

Federal Summer Interns are undergraduate upperclassmen and graduate students hired to perform substantive duties in administrative, professional, or tech-

nical career fields. Nominated by their colleges, they are usually hired in grades GS-4 through GS-9.

Handicapped Youths are either mentally retarded or severely physically handicapped. They are hired under special CSC authority without competitive examination.

Student Trainees, Typists, etc. are hired in grades GS-1 through GS-4 to perform duties appropriate to their particular skills. They are hired through certification by the Civil Service Commission as a result of eligibility in the Summer Employment Announcement No. 414.

Graduate Students and Faculty Members work in professional or administrative positions in grades GS-5 through GS-12.

For many of these young people, summer employment with NOAA will be their first experience in the work world. Supervising these young adults may require more guidance and understanding than with a regular employee. Servicing personnel offices will provide guidelines for supervisors on this subject in the near future.

NOAA Office of Administration EEO Committee



The third featured NOAA EEO Committee is that of the Office of Administration. This committee serves employees of the five Office of Administration divisions.

From left to right: (Seated) James Pettus, Alice Sanchez, Exum Roberts - Chairman, Polly Shanker, Karoline Potter, (Standing) R.L. Carnahan - Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration, John Kelly, Lois Lenori, Sam Dean, Rena Smith - Vice Chairman, William Fuller, T.P. Gleiter - Assistant Administrator for Administration.

Employee Labor-Management Participation

Under the provisions of Executive Order 11491, which governs labor relations in Government, over 11,000 NOAA employees are eligible to be represented in their dealings with management by Federal unions. Of these 11,000 employees, approximately 5,200 are actually represented by unions. These unions have been awarded exclusive recognition in specific work areas throughout NOAA, most as the result of employee elections. In their specified units of recognition, the unions are responsible for representing the interests of NOAA employees

included in these units. Also, they may negotiate labor-management agreements with NOAA pertaining to personnel policies and practices and matters affecting working conditions. The August 4, 1972, issue of *Personnel Perspective* discussed the subject of union representation in some detail.

Below is a chart depicting NOAA's employee union participation in relation to the Department of Commerce and the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. These figures are as of November, 1972.

	Percentage of Total Eligible Employees in Exclusive Units	Percentage of Total Employees Covered by Negotiated Agreements	Number of Units	Number of Agreements
NOAA	42	30	89	27
DOC	31	20	116	45
Executive Branch	55	39	3392	1694

Income Tax Deduction Option

Employees planning to retire in June, 1973, may request a straight 20 percent Federal income tax deduction on lump sum leave payments. Use of the regular percentage withholding method may cause a larger than normal amount of tax to be withheld on final salary payments, especially if the annual leave balance is 240 hours or higher.

Employees desiring to use the 20 percent tax factor option should forward a memorandum stating so to the Finance Division, Payroll and Labor Cost Branch, Payroll Section: AD562. To assure timely processing the memo should also include your name and employee number and be received by Payroll at least two weeks before your last day. This option will also apply to retirements after July 1, 1973.

An employee who requests use of the 20 percent tax factor option will receive a final salary check followed in two weeks by a lump sum leave check. An employee not electing to use the 20 percent factor will receive a lump sum leave payment in the same check as the final salary payment.

Library Sciences Career Management

On June 29, 1973, the Career Management Program for the Library Science field will become operational. Enrollment in the program has already begun. After that date, vacancy announcements will, for the most part, not be issued to publicize available positions in the following fields: Librarian (GS-1410 Series); Library Aid and Library Technician (GS-1411 Series); and Technical Information Specialist (GS-1412 Series).

Announcements may be issued in cases where the Career Management Program does not provide sufficient candidates. Interested employees must be registered in this program to receive promotional and other career-oriented considerations in these fields in NOAA and throughout the Department of Commerce.

Employees in other lines of work who are eligible for and interested in the Library Science fields mentioned above also should register in this program. Registration forms are available from servicing personnel offices.

RIF Task Force Phases Out

The special Task Force which was established at the NOAA Headquarters Personnel Division to provide policy advice, assistance in implementing reductions in force, and placement of employees affected by reduction in force, has begun to phase out its operations.

As of the end of May, 609 RIF notices have been issued. Of the 398 notices containing offers of continued employment with NOAA, 258 were accepted and 96 were declined, leaving 44 pending acceptance. Employees placed totaled 278. 244 employees either have been separated or are to be separated. After receiving notices, 43 employees are retiring.

The Task Force will continue to operate on a reduced scale through the remainder of the fiscal year. It will be concerned primarily with giving placement assistance to employees who were reached by reduction in force, and statistical reporting.

"Touch and Ask Exhibit" Shown TO Miami Area School Children



Miss Palko holds a shovel-nose lobster for the children to feel. In foreground is a woolly sheep sponge.

A version of the "Show and Tell" sessions so popular in elementary schools has become a routine part of the marine biological program conducted at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Center in Miami, Fla. Fisheries biologist Barbara Palko fills the role of visiting lecturer twice weekly at elementary schools in the area, putting on what she calls a "Touch and Ask" exhibit. Recently, in a two-day session, Miss Palko instructed 400 youngsters at the Gulliver Academy in Miami.

An advocate of learning from life itself, as she travels the school circuit, she takes along a dozen or more living examples of locally available marine specimens--turtles, hermit crabs, mollusks, sea anemones, lobsters, live coral, and other sea creatures. She encourages the children to touch and handle the living samples and then answers questions concerning the life cycle of the animals, their habitats, their behavioral patterns, their relation to man, and their place in the environmental system. She says baby sea turtles win all the popularity contests.

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Mechanical Bathythermographs Available on Loan From NOAA

NOAA has several hundred mechanical bathythermographs available for loan, on an annual renewable basis, to academic institutions, technical training schools with marine programs, marine laboratories, and other organizations with marine interests.

The instruments were received from the U.S. Navy, which declared them surplus, and have been refurbished and calibrated by the National Ocean Survey's National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center. According to Dr. Francis E. Elliott, Assistant to the Director of NOIC, it is NOIC's policy to issue only instruments which are in good working condition. Since these are used bathythermographs, they need inspection, adjustment, and calibration before they can be reissued. Although the loan of the instrument itself is free, there will be an initial charge of \$100 per instrument and to NOIC or its regional calibration centers will be borne by the borrower.

The present cost of a new mechanical bathythermograph is \$750.

Great Lakes Area U.S. Power Squadrons Attend Annual Open House and Tour of LSC

The Lake Survey Center Marine Mapping and Charting Division's recent annual "open house" for the Great Lakes area U.S. Power Squadrons included a tour of the Center's charting facilities and a U.S. Power Squadron seminar. Such activities provide in-depth background information to those involved in the Cooperative Charting Program, which contributes to safe boating and accurate Great Lakes charts.

Hurricane Season Here (Continued from page 1)

The series of storm-evacuation route maps being prepared by the National Ocean Survey now includes published maps for Galveston, Tex.; the Mobile, Ala./New Orleans, La., strip; and Corpus Christi, Tex. Under preparation are maps for the Charleston, S.C./Savannah, Ga., area; Norfolk, Va., and vicinity; and the New York City/Long Island/northern New Jersey area. These maps show areas that would be inundated by various levels of tidal storm surge, and indicate preferred evacuation routes. A limited number of the maps are available to local officials in areas involved, from the nearest Weather Service office.

The NWS has joined a number of other public and private safety-oriented agencies in a special campaign to promote protection of mobile homes against wind damage through use of proper tie-downs. Copies of a brochure illustrating such tie-downs, "Wise Up--Tie Down," may be obtained by writing to Mobile Living Communications Center, P.O. Box 3431, Chicago, Ill. 60654 or by phoning (312) 782-9250.

Wire Drag Survey To Be Made In Ship Channels to Texas Ports

Navigational hazards in ship channels leading to the Texas ports of Galveston, Port Arthur and Port Aransas will be surveyed beginning in June by the NOAA Ships RUDE and HECK. The ships, commanded by Commander Leonard E. Pickens, carry normal complements of 10 men each.

The shipping channels, known also as safety fairways, were placed on NOS nautical charts to guide coastal and ocean-going vessels safely between the numerous oil platforms which rise above the Gulf surface as far out as 60 miles. A long-range program was begun in 1970 to investigate navigational hazards in all safety fairways, including anchorage areas, from Port Isabel, Tex., to Pensacola, Fla. Since then, work has been done off Port Aransas and Galveston, in the Mobile Bay area and in the Southeast Pass of the Mississippi River entrance. The ships will operate in the gulf until mid-November before returning to their base in Norfolk, Va.

Navigational hazards to be included in this year's investigations are at least nine wrecks.

Meteorology Class Held at NWS Training Center



Participants in the Basic Meteorology Course - Part II, held at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., from May 3 - 18 were (front row, from left) Charles Kashatok, Bethel, Alaska; Jack Fender, King Salmon, Alaska; Joseph Alexie, Bethel, Alaska; Frances Walter, Homer, Alaska; Orlin Booshu, Nome, Alaska; Robert Lekanof, Yakutat, Alaska; (standing, from left) Larry Burns, Larry McEwen, and Jim Wantz, Instructors; Kevin Sullivan, Barrow, Alaska; Elliot Frazier, Barrow, Alaska; Richard Smith, Talkeetna, Alaska; Delano Barr, Kotzebue, Alaska; and Instructors Bill Winkert and Mike Weinrich.

Charles W. Wise Dies

Charles W. Wise, Chief, Regional Center for Tropical Meteorology at the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla., died on May 21. He had been on the NHC staff since 1966, when he retired from the U.S. Air Force. He is survived by his widow, of 7890 S.W. 134th St., Miami, Fla. 33156, and three sons.

NOAA's special SAVE MONEY suggestion campaign ends on June 15. See NOAA WEEK dated May 11 for details.

William W. Ierien Selected OIC at Aberdeen, S. Dak.

William W. Ierien, Weather Service Specialist at the National Weather Service



Mr. Ierien

Office in Aberdeen, S. Dak., has been selected as Official in Charge of that office, replacing William J. Trebbe, who has retired. Mr. Ierien entered the NWS at International Falls, Minn., in 1960, following four years in the U. S. Navy and he subsequently served in Lincoln, Nebr., and Fargo and Bismarck, N. Dak. His meteorology credits include courses from Pennsylvania State University, the University of Oklahoma, Oregon State University, and the University of Utah. He also has attended North Dakota State University and the University of Nebraska.

All Great Lakes Levels Except Superior Are Higher Than at Any Time Last Year

According to the latest Lake Survey Center Monthly Bulletin of Lake Levels, all of the Great Lakes except Lake Superior are higher today than they were at any time last year.

The Bulletin shows, in general, that Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Ontario are still rising while Lakes St. Clair and Erie have very nearly leveled off for the year. It should be noted that Erie and St. Clair are still well above their record highs and generally are expected to equal or exceed the record highs from now through October. Therefore, the potential for serious damage is still very real and will remain so.

Lake-by-lake data in the bulletin includes: Lake Superior is expected to peak near the end of August and be very slightly above last year; Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, which are expected to peak at the end of July at just over four feet above the standard reference plane from which chart depths are measured, will at that time be about six inches higher than their highs of 1972; Lake St. Clair has been setting new record highs every month since October 1972 and is expected to continue to equal or exceed the highs through October of this year; Lake Erie has been setting new record highs since September 1972 and at the end of October is expected to be about four inches lower than for the same time last year but still about 20 inches above its long-term average; Lake Ontario, which at the end of April was about two feet higher than it was before Agnes struck in 1972, was expected to peak at the end of last month at 62 inches above chart datum which will be at the May high of record set in 1952.

recipe of the week



FISH BITS WITH SWEET-SOUR SAUCE

2 pounds fish fillets, fresh or frozen
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon paprika
1/2 teaspoon pepper
Fat for frying
Sweet-Sour Sauce

Thaw frozen fillets. Cut fillets into 1-inch pieces. Combine flour and seasonings in a bag. Add fish and shake well. Place fish in a single layer in hot fat in a 10-inch fry pan. Fry at moderate heat for 2 to 3 minutes or until brown. Turn carefully. Fry 2 to 3 minutes longer or until fish are brown and flake easily when tested with a fork. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve with Sauce. Makes 6 servings.

Sweet-Sour Sauce

3/4 cup chopped onion
3/4 cup chopped green pepper
1/4 teaspoon crushed garlic
1 tablespoon salad oil
1 cup water
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
1/4 teaspoon powdered ginger
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup catsup
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1/4 cup water

Cook onion, green pepper, and garlic in oil in a 2-quart saucepan until tender. Add water, vinegar, sugar, ginger, and salt. Boil 10 minutes. Combine water and cornstarch. Add cornstarch mixture and catsup. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Serve hot. Makes approximately 2 cups sauce.

Initial NOAA Report Summarizes Weather Modification Activities

NOAA has published its first periodic report on weather modification activities in the United States.

Under Public Law 92-205 of 1971, all non-Federal weather modification projects conducted within the U.S. and its territories must be reported to the Secretary of Commerce. The reporting requirement became effective Nov. 1, 1972, with NOAA carrying out the program on behalf of the Secretary.

From Nov. 1, 1972, to March 22, 1973--the period covered by the initial summary issued by NOAA--27 weather modification projects were reported. Of these, eleven took place in Oklahoma, seven in California, two each in Washington and Idaho, and one each in Arkansas, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

Nearly three-fourths of the projects were conducted to increase rain or snowfall, and the remainder to dispel fog at airports. Sponsors included community associations, municipal districts, cities, counties, airlines and airport authorities, power companies, universities, and private companies or individuals. The actual operations were conducted by 10 commercial weather modification concerns, three municipal districts, one university, and a power company.

Silver iodide proved to be the most frequently used seeding agent. In 21 projects, seeding materials were introduced from generators on the ground, and in six the materials were dispensed from aircraft.

The NOAA summary notes that the reporting period covered includes only the colder months of the year, that the number of projects probably will be greater in warmer months, and that the report is only a partial picture of the annual weather modification activities in the U.S.

Titled "Weather Modification Activity Reports--November 1, 1972, to March 22, 1973," by Mason T. Charak and Mary T. DiGiulian, the publication is available from NOAA, Office of Environmental Modification, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Lawrence L. Hendrickson Dies

Lawrence L. Hendrickson, Area Electronics Supervisor at the National Weather Service Office in Cincinnati, Ohio, died on May 26. He had been with the NWS for 22 of his almost 25 years of Government service. Survivors include his widow, Juanita, of 262 Florence Pike, Burlington, Ky., 41005, and a son and two daughters.

William E. Wood Dies

William E. Wood, Supervisory Observation Specialist at the Atlantic Weather Project in Norfolk, Va., died on May 29. He had served the NWS for 29 years. He is survived by his widow, Marie, whose address is R.D. No. 2, Box 324, Philipsburg, Pa. 16866, and a son.

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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