



noaa week

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National Climatic Center

R.W. Schoning To Direct National Marine Fisheries Service

Publication Describes Agencies' Warning and Preparedness Plans

The newly published "Federal Plan for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research--Fiscal Year 1974" describes intensified efforts to improve severe storm warnings and to foster disaster preparedness planned by Federal agencies during the year beginning July 1, 1973. Expanded weather services to aviation also are projected.

A combined Federal Plan including activities of all Federal agencies conducting such programs--the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, and Transportation; and the Atomic Energy Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and National Science Foundation--is developed annually for presentation to the Congress.

Programs planned for the coming year would cost \$504,659,000, an increase of \$22,032,000 over fiscal year 1973. (These figures, and others in the plan, are tentative and have not yet received legislative approval.) For the most part, the increase would be used to take advantage of modern technology--including computers, satellites, ocean buoys, automatic weather stations, remote sensing, and automated data-handling techniques--in order to provide improved weather services with reduced manpower.

Increased expenditures are planned by NOAA for additional weather radars, satellite operations, new computers to handle more accurate and detailed forecast models, and expanded systems for disseminating weather warnings to the general public. The NOAA Weather Wire Service, which disseminates up-to-date weather forecasts and warnings to the news media, would be extended to additional states, and community preparedness specialists would be assigned to 14 forecast offices in the tornado and hurricane belts, to assist in local disaster preparedness planning. The National Weather Service is developing a system for automating many of its field operations and services. A prototype field station, to include a mini-computer connected to a central computer, will be completed and tested during fiscal year 1974.

The Department of Defense plans to add more weather radars, expand its satellite data-processing programs, and install advanced instrumentation aboard aircraft used in storm reconnaissance, for collecting, processing, and transmitting data. As a result of the general curtailment of mili-

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Robert W. Schoning has been appointed Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service. He has served as Deputy Director of the agency since September 1971.

In announcing Mr. Schoning's appointment, Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent stated that, "His extensive experience, particularly at the state level, has given him a thorough understanding of, and interest in, the many fishery problems and opportunities common to our states, and I know he will approach those problems vigorously."

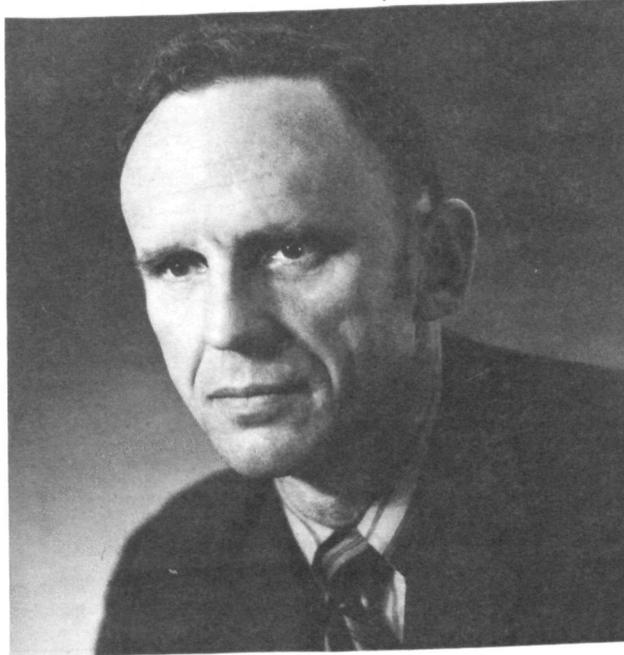
"His fine work, at state and national levels, with the commercial fishing industry, the Nation's sports fishery, the conservation and scientific communities, has provided a background of rare qualification for this important and difficult post...."

A well-known fishery scientist and administrator, Mr. Schoning served as State Fisheries Director, Oregon Fish Commission, 1960-1971, following two years as Assistant State Fisheries Director. Prior to that, he was Director of Research for the Oregon Fish Commission.

He holds a bachelor of science degree in fisheries from the University of Washington and has done postgraduate work in fisheries and mathematics.

Mr. Schoning served in the Marine Corps in both World War II and the Korean conflict

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Robert W. Schoning

Program Changes Are Announced For Seattle Ocean Conference

Changes in the list of speakers and participants at the conference on "The Oceans and National Economic Development," to be held in Seattle July 17-19, have been announced.

Added to the list of speakers and panel participants are:

- John D. Spellman, King County Executive, who will welcome the conferees;
- John Whitaker, Undersecretary of the Interior, who will take part in the panel on "The Ocean's Energy and Mineral Resources;"
- Dr. Giulio Pontecorvo, Professor of Economics and Banking at Columbia University, and John S. Dempster, Vice President, Zapata Haynie Corporation, both of whom will participate in the panel on "Living Resources;"
- Representative Thomas Downing of Virginia, who will be chairman of the panel on "The Oceans as a Recreational Resource;"
- James G. Watt, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, who will participate in the panel on "The Oceans as a Recreational Resource;"
- Undersecretary of Commerce John K. Tabor, who will speak at the reception and banquet July 18; and
- Howard W. Pollock, Deputy Administrator of NOAA, who will take part in the panel on "Coastal Zone Management and Marine Resource Development."

Individuals previously announced as speakers or panel participants who have been forced to cancel their appearances are Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz (originally scheduled to give a keynote address); Senator Henry Jackson; Senator Mark O. Hatfield; Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton; Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent; Dr. Francis T. Christy, Jr., of Resources for the Future; Shirley Temple Black, Special Assistant to the Chairman, President's Council on Environmental Quality; and Earl Conrad, Vice President, Zapata Haynie Corporation.

C. H. Blackwood Heads Worcester, Mass., WSO

Clyde H. Blackwood, a Weather Service Specialist at Hartford, Conn., has been appointed Official in Charge at the Worcester, Mass., Weather Service Office. He



Mr. Blackwood

entered the Weather Service at Curwensville, Pa., after serving as an Aerographer in the U.S. Navy. He transferred to LaGuardia Field, N.Y., and later became a weather briefer on Nantucket Island, Mass., where he remained for 18 years and became OIC in 1969. In 1970, the office was closed

and its functions transferred to the Meteorological Observatory at Chatham, Mass. In 1972, he moved to Hartford.

He received his meteorological training in the Navy and at the University of Miami. Mr. Blackwood succeeds George Courville, who recently retired after more than 44 years of service.

Cold Water Eddies May Speed East Coast to Bermuda Shipping

National Environmental Satellite Service scientists have suggested that cold water eddies may someday be used to speed shipping between the east coast and Bermuda, giving help similar to that provided by the Gulf Stream for northbound shipping along the east coast.

The cold water eddies are large bodies of water--60 to 100 miles in diameter and with a circumference of 200 to 300 miles--roughly circular in form, and containing counter-clockwise currents. Frequently found along the Atlantic coast in an area extending roughly from south of Cape Cod, Mass., to northern Florida and eastward to Bermuda, they apparently are formed when the cold Labrador Current, pressing down from the north, strikes the warm Gulf Stream, somewhere in the area south of Cape Cod, and breaks through, forming eddies with a cold central core and a warm outer ring.

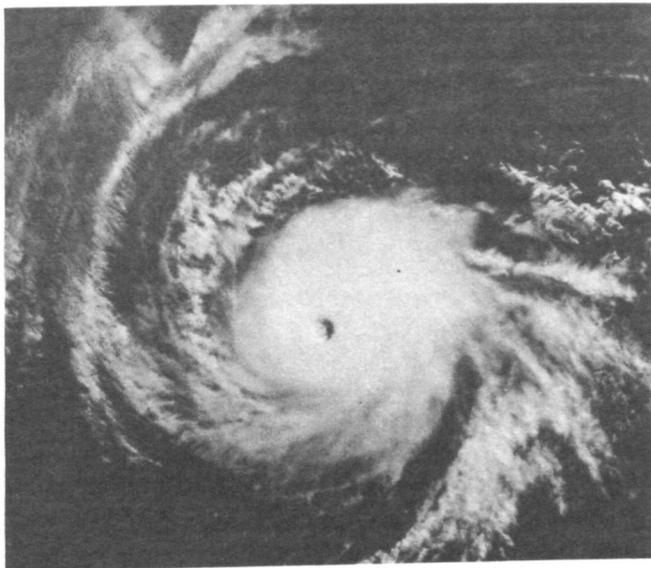
Oceanographer Dr. Alan E. Strong said the surface currents near the edge of the eddies average about two miles an hour. The speed of the surface currents of the three cold water eddies which have been tracked since late 1970 by NOAA environmental satellites, Navy planes, and various ships varied from approximately one to three hours.

Dr. Strong noted that the eddies, some of which proceed down the east coast to northern Florida, where it is believed they become absorbed into the Gulf Stream, travel directly across the path of commercial shipping and navigation along the New York-Bermuda and Norfolk-Bermuda shipping lanes. In a paper prepared for the Mariners Weather Log, a bimonthly publication on sea conditions issued by the Environmental Data Service, Dr. Strong and his colleagues--Harry G. Stumpf and John Pritchard--explained how the eddies might help speed shipping on its way:

"It could be of some importance to regularly scheduled commercial shipping lines to know the position and size of the eddies, as well as the magnitude of the surface circulation," they stated. "Should an eddy lie directly in the path of a vessel, it would be expedient to make slight course alterations to employ the counterclockwise currents to advantage. Prior knowledge of an eddy location would permit the necessary corrections in a ship's course to maintain or improve its time table." A ship whose cruising speed is 18 miles per hour (15 knots) would gain approximately 30 minutes by transiting a typical cold eddy approximately 50 miles to the right of center compared to missing the feature entirely. Transiting the same distance to the left of the eddy's center, the vessel would lose 45 minutes, since it would be 'bucking' the current. The scientists said that by keeping to the right of the center, ships traveling through an eddy could take advantage of the counterclockwise current.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

Skylab, Aircraft Sensors Obtain Hurricane Wind, Wave Measurements



Left photo shows dish antenna being deployed from C-130 research aircraft operated by NOAA to measure sea state, and on the right is Hurricane Ava as seen in visible light by a very-high-resolution radiometer aboard NOAA-2, NOAA's polar-orbiting environmental satellite. The exceptionally detailed image shows the intense eastern Pacific hurricane as it drifted westward at 5 p.m. Greenwich time, June 7, 1973.

Scientists and sensors aboard a C-130 flying laboratory from the Environmental Research Laboratories and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Skylab obtained a unique set of hurricane wind and wave measurements during a brief encounter with superhurricane Ava, the first storm of the eastern Pacific hurricane season, and the most violent hurricane on record for the area.

Scientists from the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories and the Research Flight Facility intercepted the storm about 300 miles southwest of Acapulco as Skylab was passing overhead, and flew a series of tracks through the hurricane at altitudes ranging from 500 to 10,000 feet.

The June 6 penetration was one of a series of NASA-funded Skylab underflights to prove the effectiveness of measuring large-scale processes in and over the ocean surface using microwave and other sensors aboard such space platforms. The flights also provide an improved understanding of hurricanes and other atmospheric phenomena, and should help improve man's ability to

predict, simulate, and modify them.

Duncan B. Ross, an oceanographer with AOML's Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory is principal investigator on the NOAA underflights of Skylab.

Measurements of such surface parameters as windspeed and wave height obtained from the microwave systems on the C-130, similar to those aboard Skylab, will be used to verify the accuracy of similar, simultaneous observations made by the spacecraft from its orbit 270 miles above the earth's surface.

Ava was also a first for the hurricane-hunting Research Flight Facility, which had never before flown a research mission into a Pacific hurricane. The aircraft, captained by Howard W. Ticknor, entered the storm at about 500 feet altitude, flew to the band of 65-knot winds, then climbed to 10,000 feet, where it penetrated into the circular eye. Flight Director and Chief Meteorologist Harlan W. Davis reports that sustained winds increased from 60 to 130 knots over a line ten miles long, an unusually steep gradient for a hurricane.

Takeover of Pensacola Navy Radar on Schedule

National Weather Service operation of the Navy WSR-57 radar at Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Station began at 0040Z on July 1.

Presently the staff is operating in very cramped quarters alongside Navy meteorological operations. However, a contract has been awarded for construction of a building which will house the radar operations and the Weather Service Office presently located at Pensacola Municipal Airport.

Added to the original Pensacola staff of two (Claude W. Allen, Meteorologist in Charge, and Joseph W. Pope) are Radar Specialists Raymond L. Lowe, Ernest Sauve, Franklin D. Bowen, Daniel S. Rice, and Frank Reiser, and Electronic Technicians Horace Johnson and Eugene Patin.

LSC Hydrographic Section Surveys in Lake Erie

The Lake Survey Center's Hydrographic Section is conducting surveys in Lake Erie from approximately Sandusky to Cleveland, Ohio. The work is part of a long-range program to update and improve Great Lakes navigational charts.

The team comprises William Bergen (Acting Chief of the Hydrographic Section), Robert Stachon, Bernie Van Nest, Ronald Bagalay, James Bryson, Timothy Snapke, Peter Souchock, Kathleen Kelly, Jennifer Pack, Lieutenants (junior grade) Michael C. Meyer and James D. Servais, and Amos Perry, the boat operator on the 54-foot, electronically-equipped survey vessel LAIDLAY.

The team, stationed at Lorain, Ohio, will complete the work about the end of August.

personnel perspective

Appointment in the Competitive Service

Appointment, the placing of a person in office, takes various forms in the Federal Government. Generally, in the Executive Branch, appointments fall into two major categories - competitive and excepted. This article focuses on competitive appointments. Appointment in the excepted service will be covered in a subsequent article.

Initial competitive appointments and some subsequent temporary appointments in the competitive service generally are acquired through competition with other persons who have an interest in the same line of work. This competition is provided through the competitive examination processes whereby applicants are ranked according to examination scores. Certification for employment is based on these scores.

Competitive examinations usually consist of (a) evaluation of work experience and/or substitutable education, (b) determination of suitability, (c) meeting medical requirements, (d) status of apportionment (number of persons from a particular State working in a headquarters job in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area), (e) possession of U.S. citizenship, (f) completion of a probationary period, and (g) sometimes a written test and/or performance test. If a written test or a performance test is required, the examination is known as an assembled examination, since applicants are required to assemble at a particular place and time for testing. An examination in which applicants are rated on the basis of education, experience, and other factors without the requirement for passing a written or performance test is known as an unassembled examination.

Upon successfully competing in an examination, the applicant's name is entered on a register at the appropriate Civil Service Area Office. Names are entered on the register in descending order of examination scores, with higher scores appearing at the top and lower scores appearing in rank order. The scores include an augmentation of five or ten additional points allowed for veteran's preference, if entitled, and if properly claimed. A disabled veteran who completes a course of training prescribed by the Administration of Veterans' Affairs under Public Laws 78-16 and 86-721 may be appointed noncompetitively to a position for which trained. The agency must get prior approval from the Commission, which determines whether the training was adequate for performance of the duties of the position.

When vacancies occur at different agencies throughout the area of jurisdiction of a particular Civil Service Area Office, and certification of eligible candidates is requested, that office

will certify eligibles from the appropriate register (the names of the persons having the highest scores). Ordinarily, enough names will be certified to permit the requesting office to consider three names for each vacancy. Selections are then made from the top three candidates available, consistent with veteran's preference.

During the first year of the competitive appointment, the appointee serves a probationary period. It is during this time that the employee becomes familiar with the actual duties of the position for which employed; and conduct and performance on the job are first observed. The probationary period is regarded as the final step in the examining process.

Most initial appointments are made as career-conditional. Under such appointments, an employee must successfully complete a three-year period of substantially continuous creditable service, in order to become a career employee. Substantially continuous service means service without a break of more than 30 calendar days. The three-year period enables the employee to demonstrate interest in a Federal career and enables the Federal government to provide some assurance of continuing career opportunities.

Subsequent appointments in the competitive service may be made noncompetitively, without reexamination or certification. To do so, applicants must meet whatever requirements are imposed for the position. Such requirements may include: (a) having previously held a competitive appointment, (b) returning to Federal service within a three-year period if career status was not achieved by the applicant (c) acquiring competitive status by Civil Service Commission action or by statutes which bring positions into competitive status, or (d) meeting all of the qualification requirements of the particular position. Types of noncompetitive appointments include: (a) reinstatement of a former employee, (b) conversion of a qualified employee, (c) transfer of an employee from one department to another, (d) temporary appointment in lieu of reinstatement, (f) appointment based on service under other merit systems, or (g) appointments based on positions being brought into competitive service.

Wage Marine Wage Rates

NOAA pay schedules for wage marine employees are predicated on wage rates resulting from marine union-industry pay negotiations. The NOAA pay schedules covering the positions of licensed deck officer, and electronic technician, for the period June 16, 1973, through

(Continued on page 9)

National Ocean Survey EEO Committee



Continuing with our pictorial series of NOAA's various EEO Committees, this week we are featuring the members of the National Ocean Survey's EEO Committee. The Committee advises the Director of NOS on matters concerning equal employment opportunity. Seated: Ernest Shephard; Grace Sollers; Dr. Gordon Lill - Deputy Director, NOS; William Clark; and Samuel McCoy - Chairperson. Standing: LTJG Steven Hollinshead - Vice Chairperson, Robert Alsop, Ralph Nelson, J.D. D'Onofrio, Mykola Stawnychy, and Richard Cardascia. Not pictured: Ernest Kyle.

Federal Executive Development Program

The Office of Management and Budget, in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, has announced a program to provide executive preparation for selected senior managers (GS-15 level or equivalent).

The program will include participation in a specially-designed training group at the Federal Executive Institute for approximately two months plus one or more work assignments during the remainder of the training year.

Announcements and applications have been mailed directly to the Civil Service Commission to eligibles who are registered in the CSC Executive Inventory. Applications are due by August 10, 1973. Twenty-five participants will be selected Government-wide by December 21, 1973, to begin training on March 3, 1974.

Any questions about this program should be directed to servicing personnel offices.

Wage Marine Wage Rates (Continued from page 4)

June 15, 1974, will not be issued until union-industry pay determinations have been concluded. When the respective unions (Masters, Mates and Pilots, Radio Officers Union) furnish NOAA with required information on rates applicable to that time period, NOAA schedules will be developed and the resultant pay rates will be retroactive to June 16, 1973.

Report on Preliminary Findings of DOC Status of Women Questionnaire

In January, 1973, the Department of Commerce Federal Women's Program Coordinators distributed questionnaires to a sample of female employees in the Department. 1400 questionnaires were sent to NOAA female employees in Washington, D.C. and Boulder, Colorado.

Originally designed to gather attitudinal information on how female employees view Personnel Management matters affecting their jobs, the survey also provided profile and statistical data.

Preliminary findings of the questionnaire responses reveal that the women surveyed represent an experienced and stabilized workforce. Generally women in NOAA like their jobs and are optimistic about their opportunities. Results of the survey indicated the average grade of female employees in NOAA is GS-6 and that about 20 percent of the women surveyed had moved from the secretarial/clerical field into other occupational fields.

Structured interviews are being designed to extend the questionnaire findings and will be conducted in NOAA in the near future. Final results of the study will be published in a later edition of Personnel Perspective.

notes about people

Papers were presented at the recent Symposium on Meteorological Satellites sponsored by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales in Paris, France, by Frederick G. Finger, Chief of the Upper Air Branch of the National Weather Service Development Division; Dr. William L. Smith, Chief, Radiation Branch, in the National Environmental Satellite Service's Meteorological Satellite Laboratory; Dr. David Q. Wark, Research Meteorologist in the Satellite Experiment Laboratory of NESS; and Dr. John A. Leese, Deputy Chief of the Data Processing and Analysis Division of NESS. Subsequently, Mr. Finger, Dr. Smith, Dr. Wark, and Francis J. Schmidlin, Network Meteorologist at the National Weather Service Support Facility on Wallops Island, Va., presented papers in Konstanz, Germany, at the Sixteenth Plenary Meeting of the Committee on Space Research. Earlier, Mr. Schmidlin conferred with representatives of the Establishment for Meteorological Studies and Research of the French Meteorological Agency in Paris, about data exchange and launch schedules of the Experimental Inter-American Meteorological Rocket Network.

Dr. Gale H. Lyon, of the National Marine Fisheries Service's Division of Resource Utilization, was elected National Vice President for Air Force Affairs of the Reserve Officers Association of the U.S. at the association's recent convention. Dr. Lyon is a colonel in the Air Force Reserve. The Reserve Officers Association consists of approximately 60,000 reserve officers located in areas throughout the world.



Dr. Donald J. Williams, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Space Environment Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., recently participated on a study panel regarding U.S. participation in the International Magnetospheric Survey scheduled for the years 1976 through 1978. As a result, a report, "International Magnetospheric Study--Guidelines for United States Participation" has been issued by the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Williams also was invited to be a member of the Academy's Advisory Panel on the International Magnetospheric Study.

Peter J. Van Kommer, Chief of the Administrative Operations Branch of the National Weather Service Alaska Region, participated, as Chairman of the AD HOC Directory Committee of the Anchorage Federal Executive Association, in the development of a Minority Business Enterprises Directory for the State of Alaska. The purpose of the directory, compiled by the Federal Executive Association, is to provide guidance for Federal, state, and local government purchasing executives in facilitating their use of minority business to meet their purchase requirements of both goods and services.

Survey Shows Distribution Of NOAA Corps Personnel

A recent survey of the NOAA Corps revealed that a majority of commissioned officers are on shore duty. Of 343 officers on the commissioned rolls April 1, better than 61 percent held shore assignments, including the Corps' five rear admirals, all but two captains, and about 73 percent of the commanders and lieutenant commanders. Approximately one-third of the commissioned personnel were on sea duty. Of these, more than 63 percent were ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade). About six percent were in training on shore.

Here is the breakdown on the distribution of the 343 Corps personnel:

Rank	Sea Duty	Shore Duty	In Training
Rear Admiral		5	
Captain	2	20	
Commander	11	35	1
Lt. Commander	11	33	2
Lieutenant	17	39	4
Lieutenant (j.g.)	23	78	4
Ensign	48	1	9
Totals	112	211	20

Of those on shore duty, 193 had office assignments and 18 were with field parties. Of those in training, 6 were at universities, 5 in Officer Training School, and 9 were receiving training in hydrography.

Warning, Preparedness Plans

(Continued from page 1)

tary activities, the surface and upper-air weather observing program will be decreased significantly.

The Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration plans 100 more unmanned Flight Service Stations to provide weather information for pilots. The FAA's En Route Flight Advisory Service would be expanded from the present four locations to twenty-five.

Other agencies expect to continue weather operations at essentially the same level as in fiscal year 1973.

"The Federal Plan for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research--Fiscal Year 1974" is available for 85 cents a copy by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or for 60 cents a copy at Government Printing Office bookstores.

R.W. Schoning Heads NMFS

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and is currently a colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

He is known for his writings on salmon and other fishery matters of the Pacific Northwest, and holds membership in a number of professional and conservation organizations, including the American Institute Fisheries Research Biologists, American Fisheries Society, Pacific Fisheries Biologists, and Izaak Walton League of America.

Mr. Schoning succeeds Philip M. Roedel, who recently was appointed NOAA's Coordinator of Marine Recreation Programs, with responsibilities across the entire agency.

Colombians, Venezuelan Complete NOIC Seminar Under AID Grant



(From left) Roberto Forero and Enrique Daza of the Comision Colombiana de Oceanografia, Cartagena, Colombia; and German A. Febres of Venezuela's Instituto Oceanografico and a lecturer at the Universidad de Oriente, recently completed a seminar conducted by the National Ocean Survey's National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center. The purpose of the seminar, conducted under a grant of the Agency for International Development for member countries of the Organization of American States, was to instruct oceanographers in testing and calibrating instruments and assisting them in establishing or improving NOIC-type operations in their own countries.

C. Robert McCoy Named Binghamton, N.Y., OIC

C. Robert McCoy, a Weather Service Specialist at Syracuse, N.Y., is the new Official in Charge at the Binghamton, N.Y., Weather Service Office. He succeeds Gean DiLauro, who retired after 42 years' service.



Mr. McCoy He received his meteorological training at Penn State and the University of Oregon, and has attended Hobart and Brooklyn Colleges.

Dr. Harald W. Straub Dies

Dr. Harald W. Straub, a German-born scientist who served for 19 years with the Department of the Army and the Department of Commerce, died on July 5 in Bethesda, Md. He had retired on June 29 as a physical scientist in the Geodetic Research and Development Laboratory of the National Ocean Survey in Rockville, Md. He is survived by his wife, Lucia, and three sons, Henrik, Walter, and Thomas.

NWS Feasibility Test To Follow Transmitter Test by Contractor

After several years of planning, the first Decision Information Distribution System transmitter is now being tested by the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency contractor. The contractor will test the equipment at Edgewood, Md., during the period July 1 to September 15, and from September 15 to October 15, the National Weather Service will test the feasibility of using DIDS to disseminate natural disaster warnings.

A working group composed of Meteorologist in Charge Jerry La Rue and Principal Assistant John Porter of the Weather Service Forecast Office in Washington, D.C. (Suitland); Herbert S. Groper, Flash Flood Coordinator, NWS Office of Hydrology; Charles Conway, Community Preparedness Program Leader, NWS Emergency Warning Branch, Weather Analysis and Prediction Division; and Sam L. Sorce, STRATCOM, Department of Defense, will develop a series of test messages which will enter the DIDS from WSFO Washington.

During the test period, messages will be telephoned from the WSFO to the National Three Warning Center at Olney, Md., for input to the DIDS transmitter. By the end of the year, a DIDS console will be installed at the WSFO Washington, giving it direct access to the transmitter. At the same time, one or two Weather Service Offices under the Edgewood umbrella will receive a small DIDS weather warning console for testing. These will be similar to a telephone "call director" which allows the selection of county address, priority, number of messages, and identification code. The header message will pass through the WSFO console to activate the DIDS transmitter.

The Edgewood transmitter will permit the NWS to warn individual counties or metropolitan areas in all or parts of 10 states from New York to North Carolina and westward into Ohio. Nine more transmitters are planned to cover the 48 contiguous states. At the present time, 500 tone alert receivers are being distributed to local government officials with future plans calling for mass news media receivers. DCPA hopes to have a low cost home receiver developed and on the market soon.

Mrs. Kennedy Is First Western Region Lady OIC

Mrs. Walda S. Kennedy, a Weather Service Specialist at the National Weather Service Office in Winslow, Ariz., has been named Official in Charge of the Weather Service Office at Bishop, Calif. She will be the first lady Official in Charge in the NWS Western Region.



She joined the Weather Service as a teenager, and her assignments, before transferring to Arizona, included La Guardia, New York City; and New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.

She is a graduate of New Haven (Conn.) State Teacher's College.

recipe of the week



BOUILLABAISSE -- TAMPA STYLE

- 2 pounds red snapper, mullet or redfish fillets, fresh or frozen
- 1 pound raw shrimp, fresh or frozen
- 1 can (10 ounces) frozen oysters
- 1 cup coarsely chopped onion
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- 1/2 cup butter, margarine, or olive oil
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup coarsely chopped fresh tomato
- 2 cups fish stock or water
- 1 cup tomato juice
- 1/2 cup sherry
- 1/2 lemon, sliced
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/8 teaspoon cayenne
- 1/8 teaspoon leaf thyme
- 3 whole allspice
- 1 small bay leaf
- Pinch of saffron (optional)
- French bread

Thaw frozen fish. Skin fillets and cut in slices or large chunks. Thaw frozen shrimp. Peel, devein, and wash shrimp. Thaw oysters. Cook onion and garlic in butter, margarine, or olive oil in Dutch oven until tender. Blend in flour. Add remaining ingredients except French bread; mix. Simmer gently 30 minutes or until flavors are well blended. Add fish, shrimp, and oysters. Simmer gently 15 to 20 minutes or until shrimp are tender and fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Serve with crusty French bread. Makes 10 cups, about 8 servings.

Harris A. Jones Dies

Harris A. Jones, one of the earliest Weather Service employees and one of its oldest living retirees, died on July 4 in Elkins, W. Va., at the age of 96. He had retired as Meteorologist in Charge at Elkins in 1945 after 40 years' service. Before going to Elkins in 1914 he served at Memphis, Tenn.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Brawley, Calif.; Fort Worth, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; and Key West, Fla.

calendar of events

- Through Sept. 16
Woods Hole, Mass.
NOAA's Aquarium at the Woods Hole, Mass., Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service is open to the public every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(C. L. Wheeler, 607-548-7684)
- July 23-27
Helsinki, Finland
International Symposium on Hydrology of Lakes. Sponsored by the International Association of Hydrological Science of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.
(A. P. Pinsak, Lake Survey Center, NOAA, 630 Federal Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226, 313-226-6039)
- July 30-Aug. 4
Helsinki, Finland
"Observation and Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution." World Meteorological Organization and World Health Organization.
(V. Rockney, Code W13, National Weather Service, 8060 13th St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 301-427-7709)
- Aug. 8-9
Boston, Mass.
Interdepartmental East Coast Winter Storms Conference. Sponsored by the Subcommittee for Basic Meteorological Services of the Interdepartmental Committee for Meteorological Services. (S.O. Grimm, Jr., Code W117, National Weather Service, 8060 13th St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 301-427-7679)
- Sept. 10-12
Washington, D.C.
"Marine Industries: Problems and Opportunities," Ninth Annual Conference and Exposition of the Marine Technology Society. (R.W. Niblock, MTS, 1730 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-659-3251)
- Sept. 13-14
Kansas City, Mo.
Annual Intra-National Weather Service Severe Local Storms Conference. (F.E. Wells, Code W117, National Weather Service, 8060 13th St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 301-427-7679)
- Sept. 25-28
Seattle, Wash.
"Ocean '73," Fourth annual International Conference on Engineering in the Ocean Environment, sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc. (E.W. Early, Co-Chairman, Ocean '73, University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, 1013 N.E. 40th St., Seattle, Wash. 98195, 206-543-1300)

Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:
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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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