



noaa week

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NOAA Scientists Prepare To Aid Skylab Solar Observations

Scientists with the Environmental Research Laboratories are preparing to help the second team of astronauts in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Skylab aim their sophisticated array of solar telescopes at the sun.

Solar forecasts from Space Environment Services Center, the sun-monitoring arm of the Space Environment Laboratory, are used by NOAA personnel at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston, and by scientists there from the five principal investigator organizations, to guide Skylab's sun-observing schedule. This support was provided while Skylab was manned by the first team of astronauts from May 25 to June 22, and will be resumed during the planned eight-week mission scheduled to begin July 27.

Learning more about the sun's secrets is the principal purpose of Skylab's Apollo Telescope Mount, a complicated set of six solar telescopes and other specialized equipment designed by the principal investigators, that constitutes a unique solar observatory to observe, monitor, and record the day-to-day structure and behavior of the sun.

With the aid of the Apollo Telescope Mount, scientists around the world hope to learn the answers for the first time to some centuries-old questions concerning the sun--including any exact relationships between the solar wind that flows past the earth, the sun's sites of surface activity, and the gaseous solar atmosphere. They also hope to learn what combinations of solar conditions cause communication disruptions and why.

During periods when Skylab is manned, a team of 13 scientists from the Colorado laboratory, including six NOAA commissioned officers, works overlapping 12-hour shifts, 24 hours a day, at the Mission Control Center in Houston to keep the principal investigators and astronauts informed of the latest solar observations and forecasts.

Incoming solar data from the Global Network of observatories are continuously analyzed by the NOAA solar forecasters and scientists from the five Apollo Telescope Mount principal investigator organizations--the High Altitude Observatory of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Harvard College Observatory, Naval Research Laboratory, American Science and Engineering Company, and the Marshall Space Flight Center.

To aid the scientists worldwide with an interest in the Apollo Telescope Mount Skylab mission, NOAA disseminates the observing schedule by radio each hour over WWV, the National Bureau of Standards' time standard radio station. Similar daily broadcasts are made in Europe and Asia so that scien-

(Continued on page 3)

Data Buoys Survive Weather, Ice, and Polar Bears in Arctic

Several unmanned satellite-communicating, data-reporting buoys have drifted in the Arctic ice for more than 15 months in a dramatic demonstration of their ability to operate effectively in one of the world's harshest environments.

By mid-July, two of six 340-pound buoys being tested in the ice pack north of Alaska had continued to operate since April 1972 despite storms, drifting ice, temperatures of 50 below zero Fahrenheit, and attacks by polar bears. Two remained operational for more than 13 months before they ceased responding to satellite-relayed signals. Two operated for 2 1/2 to 3 months. Still another buoy, placed in the ice in October 1972, was still operating after nine months. The buoys were designed to operate up to one year.

The buoys provide environmental data on air pressure, temperature and ice movements as they drift about the Arctic Ocean.

The two operating buoys from the initial installation are in their second summer in the Arctic, the most critical period. This is the period when buoys may become free-floating and more susceptible to damage from collision or crushing by ice movement.

Buoys which operate successfully in the polar regions could play a major role in

(Continued on page 3)

Reeder Takes Oath of Office As Chief of NOAA Personnel



Dr. Robert M. White (right), NOAA Administrator, administered the oath of office to Ralph C. Reeder, as Mrs. Reeder and their children, Charles and Jane, watched. (See item on page 2.)

Miss Fead is NOAA Administrator In 27th Girls Nation Program

Andrea Kelley Fead, of Westfield, N.J., was chosen by Girls Nation to serve as the Administrator of NOAA in the American Legion Auxiliary's 27th youth citizenship training course in the processes of Federal Government.

John H. Clotworthy, Director of NOAA's Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, met with her on July 18, in the absence of Dr. Robert M. White, to outline Dr. White's duties and responsibilities as NOAA Administrator.

Miss Fead is Treasurer of the Student Council and Managing Editor of the Yearbook at Westfield High School, and also is a volunteer at Westfield Day Care Center and on the Student Liaison Committee to the Board of Education, Development Fund Committee.



Miss Fead presented Mr. Clotworthy an official plaque of greetings from the Girls Nation.

Reeder Becomes Chief of NOAA Personnel

Ralph C. Reeder was sworn in on July 24 by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, and has assumed his duties as Chief of NOAA's Personnel Division.

Mr. Reeder had been Personnel Director for the Health Services and Mental Health Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare since 1970. Previously he had headed the Personnel Management Branch in HEW's National Institute of Mental Health.

From 1957 to 1965, he was engaged in personnel work at the Department of Agriculture, serving as Assistant to the Director of Personnel at the agency's Agricultural Research Service from 1962 to 1965.

Born in Longmont, Colo., Mr. Reeder was graduated from Hastings College, Nebr., in 1952, served in the U.S. Army, and received a master's degree in political science and government from the University of California at Berkeley in 1956.

He is a member of the International Personnel Management Association.

Peking-Tokyo Communications Link May Be in Operation in 1974

If recommendations made recently are followed, the Peking-Tokyo link of the World Weather Watch Main Trunk circuit will be established and ready for operation in April 1974. Establishment of the link will result in faster receipt of greater amounts of meteorological data from Mainland China. Currently, these data are received at Tokyo through radio intercept.

World Meteorological Organization experts in charge of telecommunications recently met with officials of the People's Republic of China at Peking to discuss the proposed establishment of a Peking-Tokyo link of the Global Telecommunication System. The People's Republic of China expressed its desire to establish a Regional Telecommunications Hub at Peking to be connected to the Regional Telecommunications Hub in Tokyo as a branch of the Main Trunk circuit.

The Japanese Meteorological Agency supported the establishment of such a circuit, and has made provision for financing it beginning in April 1974.

In its initial stage, the communications link will consist of five 100-words-per-minute circuits. Later, the facility will be up-graded to 2,400 bits-per-second (approximately 3,000 words per minute).

Bilateral discussions between personnel of the JMA and the People's Republic of China meteorological service are expected to take place in the near future.

James R. Neilon, Technical Assistant to the Chief of the National Weather Service



Communications Division, recently went to Tokyo to discuss with the JMA the Tokyo-Washington link of the Main Trunk circuit. At that time he acquired details of the proposed establishment of the Peking-Tokyo link, and discussed with JMA the possible impact of it on the Tokyo-Washington segment of the Main Trunk circuit.

Mr. Neilon had previously attended the third session of the Regional Association V Working Group on Meteorological Telecommunications in Singapore, at which the Regional Telecommunications plan for the Southwest Pacific was reviewed and updated. He is the U.S. representative to this Working Group.

Neumann Presentation Scheduled

The presentation of the Elmer G. Neumann plaque is scheduled for August 1, 1973, at 2 p.m. in the hallway on the ninth floor of WSC-5. In addition, an award is being given to Mr. Neumann in recognition of his achievements in the field of Union-Management Relations. The presentation is being co-hosted by officials of AFGE Local 2703 and representatives of NOAA management.

Ocean Planning Conference Is Held in Seattle, Washington



NOAA-sponsored Conference on The Oceans and National Economic Development was held in Seattle July 17-19. Among opening speakers were (from left): John D. Spellman, King County Executive; Senator Warren G. Magnuson; Governor Daniel J. Evans; and Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator.

Data Buoys (Continued from page 1)

weather forecasting of the future, since much of the world's weather develops in the Arctic and Antarctic. A system of buoys regularly reporting meteorological data from these "weather factories" would provide an important assist to the nation's forecasters. They would complement those being tested now by NOAA's Data Buoy Office in the North Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Gulf of Alaska.

The Arctic buoys were funded by NOAA, which is responsible for the development of deep ocean environmental buoys. The buoy design and development were performed for the Data Buoy Office by the University of Washington's Applied Physics Laboratory in Seattle.

Logistics and field support for deploying the buoy array were provided by the Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiment program, which is funded by The National Science Foundation. AIDJEX is an international multi-agency affiliation of scientists studying the interactions of the ice cap, the Arctic Ocean and the atmosphere. The planning and coordination office is located at the University of Washington.

Additional support for the NOAA/University of Washington project has been provided by the Polar Ice Division of the Navy Oceanographic Office, the Arctic Research Laboratory of the Office of Naval Research, and NASA, which has performed all satellite-related operations.

Skylab Solar Observations (Continued from page 1)

tists there may easily obtain a current observing schedule.

Prime evaluation of the solar data gathered by Skylab's Apollo Telescope Mount experiments will be completed by the five principal investigators and their collaborators after the mission is completed. NOAA will compile a data book containing all the available solar data collected. Microfilm copies of this volume will be available through the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center of the Environmental Data Service, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

NWS, TelePrompter Corporation Begin New Cable-TV Program

NOAA and the TelePrompter Corporation have inaugurated a new and greatly expanded format for presentation of weather information by cable television. The new service is to begin in late July on a prototype basis in Great Falls, Mont. TelePrompter is owner of the Great Falls CATV system. If it is well received, the Great Falls CATV weather program could become a model for the entire nation.

Under the new system, CATV subscribers in Great Falls will see, direct from Great Falls National Weather Service Forecast Office, maps of present and predicted weather, cloud photos from satellites, and storm echoes on radar. They will hear, from a Weather Service forecaster, a narrative explaining the weather depicted. This will mark the first time weather information in such detail--visual and narrative--is piped straight from a Government weather office to a TV audience.

Formal dedication of the new Great Falls CATV weather program is scheduled for July 31 at the Great Falls Weather Service Forecast Office. According to Meteorologist in Charge John W. Hamilton, William G. Kiffe is the Focal Point for Cable TV at Great Falls, and he is assisted by Lead Forecaster Arthur J. Rozett and Cable TV Specialist Maux R. Barnes.

Heretofore, CATV weather presentations have consisted in most instances of slow, back-and-forth "panning" of a bank of weather instruments showing temperature, barometric pressure, and wind speed and direction, on occasion augmented by a look at a printed copy of the latest local forecast--all originating at the CATV station.

The new Great Falls CATV program--still in the experimental state--is an advancement over the station's previous format which consisted simply of a printed description of current weather. The new service provides from an official source the kind of detailed weather information formerly available only by a visit to a Weather Service Office or through the more elaborate presentations on commercial TV.

The Great Falls Weather Service program--which lasts about five minutes--is to be presented alternately with the CATV station's display of current weather. The cycle will be repeated several times an hour. During standby periods, forecasters will update their part of the program by inserting new pictures and/or a different narration, thus keeping viewers continuously abreast of rapidly changing weather conditions.

Mrs. Estelle F. Evers Dies

Mrs. Estelle F. Evers, travel clerk in the Travel and Transportation Branch of the Administrative Operations Division in Rockville, Md., died on July 6. She previously served in the Standards Section of the National Ocean Survey's Aeronautical Chart Division in Silver Spring, Md. She is survived by a son, Michael, of 1131 University Blvd. West, Apt. 1015, Silver Spring, Md. 20902.

personnel perspective

Details

A detail is the temporary assignment of an employee to a different position for a specified period, with the employee returning to his regular duties at the end of that period.

Ordinarily, details will be made for short periods to meet emergency needs; to assist in relieving heavy workloads; and in connection with developmental and promotion programs. Such details should not exceed 120 days without Civil Service Commission prior approval. However, details under authorities relating to (a) the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, (b) details to international organizations, (c) details under participating agency service agreements (PASA) in connection with the State Department, (d) details under agency appropriation acts, and (e) details to the White House by special arrangement, will be governed by the restricting language of the authorities.

Details outside the agency may be made in a number of ways. Employees may be detailed from NOAA to (a) other offices of the Department of Commerce, (b) other agencies and departments, (c) international organizations, (d) foreign countries, (e) the White House, and (f) State or local governments, or persons may be detailed to NOAA from these other agencies.

In accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations, details in excess of 30 days should be recorded in official personnel files except for those details which are basic to a person's regular duties. These records document experience which may be used at a later date as qualifying experience. Questions pertaining to details should be directed to servicing personnel offices.

Career Management

This is the second article of a series on Career Management. The first offered an overall view of the Career Management Program. In this article, the focus will be on career information, one of the most important aspects of this program.

Career information consists of all the facts and conditions relevant to entry and progress in a given occupational field. As programs are developed and published for specific career fields, highly reliable information about those fields then becomes available. The reliability of this information is achieved by having operating officials develop information for their particular career fields, and through investigations of career patterns.

This information is then reviewed at all levels in the career field and by unions, if any are involved. The result of this effort is greater career visibility for the employee which helps

NWS Honors Employees in EEO

Dr. George P. Cressman, Director of the National Weather Service, honored ten NWS employees by letters of commendation in recognition of their efforts in equal employment opportunity during 1972. The letters commended the employees on their leadership, initiative, judgment, and dedication to fairness; which have led to positive action in carrying out the goals of EEO within the National Weather Service. Recipients of the letters of commendation included:

Harold S. Lippman, Office of Hydrology
Vaughn D. Rockney
Chief, Overseas Operations Division
Office of Meteorological Operations
Richard A. Brintzenhofe, MIC
Suitland Section
Space Operations Support Division
Office of Meteorological Operations
John Lovkay, Jr.
Director, Equipment Development Lab
Systems Development Office
Daisy McKelly
Systems Plans and Design Division
Systems Development Office
Silvio C. Simplicio
Director, NWS Eastern Region
Young T. Sloan, MIC, WSFO
Lubbock, Texas
Harry W. Waldheuser
Principal Assistant, WSFO
Lambert Field, Hazelwood, Missouri
George Brancato, MIC, WSFO
Lambert Field, Hazelwood, Missouri
Stuart G. Bigler
Director, NWS Alaska Region

him to make more accurate decisions about his career goals. In this way, information gained from career management programs may be helpful in shaping one's career.

Although career management programs do not supply solutions to individual situations, they provide career information about areas of general employee concern such as:

1. Requirements for job entry and promotion such as the nature and quality of training and experience.
2. Duties and purposes of the various types of positions.
3. Geographic locations available.
4. Grade distribution and advancement potential.
5. Travel and mobility requirements.
6. Patterns of movement possible within the organization.

The next article in this series will discuss the use of career information in establishing career goals.

Introducing NOAA's New Form 53-1, Request for Training

REMOVE THIS SHEET FROM NO CARBON REQUIRED PAPER SET

Form on reverse is provided as a WORKSHEET and the supervisor's HOLDING COPY. Balance of set must be typed.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND CODES FOR USE BY THE APPLICANT OR SUPERVISOR IN COMPLETING THE ITEMS ON NOAA FORM 53-1

ITEM

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
DATE OF BIRTH

These items are used for identification purposes only.

PURPOSE OF TRAINING (Coordinate with supervisor for determination of correct entry.)

CODE	PURPOSE OF TRAINING	CODE	PURPOSE OF TRAINING
1	AS A RESULT OF MISSION OR PROGRAM CHANGE	5	TO MEET FUTURE STAFFING NEEDS
2	AS A RESULT OF NEW TECHNOLOGY	6	TO DEVELOP UNAVAILABLE SKILLS
3	AS A RESULT OF NEW WORK ASSIGNMENTS	7	TRADE OR CRAFT APPRENTICESHIP
4	TO IMPROVE PRESENT PERFORMANCE	8	ORIENTATION
		9	ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

DATE TRAINING TO BE COMPLETED (Six digits, i.e., 020673)

ON DUTY HOURS - i.e.: in work status

NON-DUTY HOURS - i.e.: in non-work status

DIRECT COST - (Whole dollars only) Total dollars expended by NOAA for such items as: tuition, laboratory or library fees, books, supplies, and materials directly associated with training.

INDIRECT COST - (Whole dollars only) Total dollars expended by NOAA for transportation, lodging, and subsistence in connection with training.

Zero fill the left most positions to complete the four digit field (i.e., 0040)

REMOVE THIS SHEET AND USE REVERSE FOR WORKSHEET

A

TRAINING CONTROL NUMBER					NOAA FORM 53-1 (5-73)		U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION	
Use special care in entering data in this column for automated record purposes.					See Chapter 07, "Employee Development," NOAA Personnel Handbook, for detailed instructions. Complete all items NOT SHADED. Forward ALL COPIES through supervisory channels for completion of authorization requirements. ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME for personnel processing prior to enrollment or attendance record file.			
IDENTIFICATION DATA					EMPLOYEE'S NAME LAST - FIRST - MIDDLE INITIAL			
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER					POSITION TITLE		BUILDING	ROUTING CODE
MO. DAY YEAR DATE OF BIRTH					STREET		CITY	STATE ZIP CODE
TRAINING ORGANIZATION					TELEPHONE OFFICE		HOME	
SOURCE OF TRAINING					COURSE TITLE (Field of study for long term)			
PURPOSE OF TRAINING (From code on reverse)					NAME AND ADDRESS OF TRAINING FACILITY			
TYPE OF TRAINING					REMARKS			
COURSE CODE								
COURSE DESCRIPTION								
LEAVE BLANK								
MO. DAY YEAR DATE TRAINING TO BE COMPLETED					ON DUTY HOURS	TRAINING TIME	BEGINNING DATE	
DIRECT COST					NON-DUTY HOURS			
INDIRECT COST								
ATTACHMENTS REQUIRED FOR:								
1. Long Term (More than 120 days): Form CD-57, Agreement for Employee Assigned to Training through Non-Government Facilities, plus any requirements stated in announcement.								
2. CSC and GSA Courses: Optional Form 37.								
3. Doc. Courses: Form CD-247								
4. Special enrollment required by other courses should be completed and attached.								
My supervisor and I have discussed the training requested herein. Employee's Initials: _____								
I certify that this employee meets the educational prerequisite qualifications for requested training and has at least one year of continuous Federal Service in case of Non-Government training. (Otherwise, include justification for waiver.)								
SUPERVISOR		SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE		
PROGRAM APPROVAL		SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE		
FUNDING APPROVAL		SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE		
This request meets the legal and regulatory requirements of PL 85-507 and Doc AO 202-410.								
PERSONNEL REVIEW		SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE		B

The new NOAA Form 53-1 is a part of the new automated training data subsystem which will improve the records of training of NOAA employees. In order for an employee to be enrolled in any NOAA-sponsored training course, this new form must be used. Old NOAA Form 53-1's should be discarded. New forms may be obtained through normal supply channels.

The first page (A) provides instructions for coding that is required on the left side of the second page (B). The reverse side of the first page is a worksheet for preparing the form and may be used as a holding copy for supervisors. Only the unshaded parts of the form should be completed. In using the new form, no carbon paper is required. Copy #5 will be returned to the employee to advise of enrollment or course authorization.

The new 53-1 is designed to be self explanatory except for the special instructions on the first page and at the top of the second page. Additional information about using the form and other details concerning training will be found in NOAA Personnel Handbook Chapter 07, "Employee Development" which is now being printed. Questions may also be directed to servicing personnel offices.

Military Leave

Many NOAA employees request military leave for National Guard and Reserve Summer Camps. Full-time NOAA employees who belong to the National Guard or one of the Armed Forces Reserves are entitled to 15 calendar days of authorized military leave per year, as prescribed in NOAA Personnel Handbook Chapter 12, Section 8.

Authorization for military leave must be supported by properly endorsed military orders or other official evidence that military duty is to be performed during this period. Leave is computed

on a calendar-day basis. Thus, if an employee is on military leave from Monday of one week to the Friday of the following week, the intervening Saturday and Sunday should be charged to military leave.

If an employee is on military duty on a regularly scheduled overtime day, he is entitled to overtime compensation on that day if he has been in a pay status 40 hours of the basic work week. Employees are entitled to any other premium pay due them from their regular duty status while on military leave.

Skylab Astronauts, Fishermen Join in Ocean Game Fish Experiment

Skylab astronauts, land-based scientists, deepsea anglers, and charterboat captains will work together early next month in a concentrated effort to relate physical characteristics of the ocean to distribution of game fish. Planned for August 4 and 5, the sea surface-to-space study, to take place in the northeastern Gulf of Mexico, will involve a conglomerate of ocean researchers and remote-sensing systems under the cooperative direction of NOAA and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NOAA has been designated the lead agency for the experiment. Its participation is directed by the National Marine Fisheries Service Engineering Laboratory, and NASA coordination is provided by the Johnson Space Center's Earth Resources Laboratory. Both are located at the NASA Mississippi Test Facility in Bay St. Louis.

The oceanographic fact-finding mission will try to relate stocks of sport fish such as marlin and sailfish to ocean features detected by advanced sensors carried aboard orbiting satellites and specially equipped aircraft.

The experiment, the most extensive yet in a series of studies designed to relate satellite acquired information to that gained in traditional oceanographic investigations, was set to coincide with Skylab's crossover pattern at noon August 5, and with the peak of the region's big-game fishing season. At that time (operations schedules and cloud conditions permitting), the highly sophisticated, broad-range Skylab sensors will be focused on the triangularly shaped study area, taking multiple measurements which can be translated into such ocean features as chlorophyll content of the water (an important indicator of nutritive production), salt content, water temperature, and color gradient.

The same kind of data will be collected at the sea surface from nine research boats, and fishermen in the study area will keep careful records of all fish sighted, hooked, and caught. Later, after the

Skylab splashdown, the satellite data will be coordinated and compared with the voluminous data collected by the aircraft at lower altitudes and the vessels at sea.

NOAA's Principal Investigator for the SKYLAB event is William H. Stevenson. The NMFS will coordinate the work of some 60 bluewater fishing craft and nine research vessels deployed over 3,600 square miles of ocean off the Florida coast adjacent to Pensacola, Destin, and Panama City. NOAA's Oregon II will stand at anchor on the fishing grounds to operate as mother-ship and floating laboratory for the fleet of anglers, and the George M. Bowers and Kingfisher II will record oceanographic data.

NASA directs the activities of the Skylab astronauts, two of its Earth Resources aircraft that sweep over 200-mile-long corridors at heights of 10,000 and 20,000 feet, and a remote sensing surface vessel, The Erl, scheduled to operate as the "hub boat" and maintain radio contact with the entire fishing and research fleet.

Aerial observations and measurements will be made by aircraft operated by NASA's Johnson Space Center. The two airplanes involved--a C-130 and a Beechcraft--use an array of cameras and other sensors similar to those carried by Skylab, to monitor at relatively close range predetermined segments of the fishing site. Subsequently, the aerial observations will be correlated with those gained at the sea surface and aboard Skylab.

The NOAA-2, an environmental satellite orbiting at an altitude of 900 miles, scans the region twice daily.

To broaden participation of fishermen in this investigation, a special committee made up of representatives of game fish clubs and charterboat associations from Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana will manage and administer a fishing tournament. The clubs, which decreed that no entrance fees will be charged for the tournament, will also present trophies and awards for record catches at a banquet planned for the first weekend in September at Pensacola.

New Water Level Publication Available

In July, the Lake Survey Center added the "Great Lakes Water Levels-1972" report to its three other publications on U.S. Great Lakes recorded water level gage data: "Great Lakes Water Levels, 1860-1970," "Great Lakes Water Levels - 1970," and "Great Lakes Water Levels - 1971." The book spanning the 110 years from 1860 to 1970 contains 180 pages and consists of monthly and annual water surface elevations. Books in this part of the series will be published at appropriate intervals. The annual books show daily and monthly water surface elevations and contain about 125 pages. "Great Lakes Water Levels - 1973" is scheduled for distribution in about March 1974.

The books fulfill the need for data in a comprehensive form for easy reference by lake shippers, hydroelectric companies, builders, researchers, and shoreline property owners.

Agricultural Weather Support Service Transferred from EDS to Weather Service

The cooperative efforts of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture in which the Department of Commerce has been preparing the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, the Palmer Drought Index, Crop Moisture Index and other weather-related services to agriculture will be continued through the mechanism of transferring three personnel from the Environmental Data Service's Laboratory of Environmental Data Research to the National Weather Service.

Dr. Richard E. Felch heads the Agricultural Weather Support Service Program, and he is supported by Meteorologist Lyle M. Denny and Meteorological Technician Orus W. Byrd. The Program is part of the Special Weather Services Branch of the Weather Analysis and Prediction Division.

Scientists Find Evidence of Seafloor Mineral-Forming Processes

Analyses of manganese-rich rocks dredged from the median valley of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge indicate that metal-concentrating processes in the ocean basins are many times more efficient than previously believed, according to an Environmental Research Laboratories scientist. Dr. Peter A. Rona, a research geophysicist with the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., reports that chemical analyses of dredged samples suggest the accumulation of unusually pure manganese, over a comparatively short period of time in the median valley.

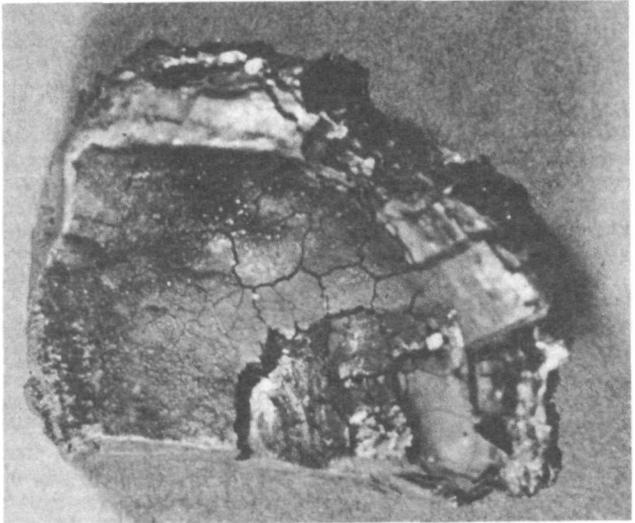
"The sample," Dr. Rona says, "is a two-inch (42 millimeter) thick deposit of manganese which has accumulated about 100 times faster than the manganese nodules known to cover large areas of the sea floor, and purer than any manganese deposit ever sampled from the sea floor. But more importantly, we believe this is the first hydrothermal mineral deposit discovered in the median valley of a mid-oceanic ridge, which suggests that similar processes could be forming other significant metal deposits there as well."

Hydrothermal activity is the mineral-forming process that results when hot liquids carrying dissolved metals circulate through openings in rocks and deposit concentrations of metallic minerals. According to Dr. Rona, hydrothermal activity is probably linked to the process of sea-floor spreading which is presently occurring at the mid-oceanic ridges, a 47,000-mile-long submerged mountain range that is continuous beneath all the major oceans of the world.

The sample was part of nearly a ton of oceanic basalts and related rocks dredged from either side of the median valley of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge over a 100-mile-square area, by NOAA's *Discoverer* last year. Geochemical analysis of the unique manganese sample was performed by Drs. Martha R. and

Robert B. Scott, a married team of scientists at Texas A&M University who are collaborating with NOAA scientists in the study of mineral-forming processes in the oceans.

The dredging operation and subsequent analyses were part of the Miami facility's Trans-Atlantic Geotraverse, conducted by the Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory there. TAG, now entering its fourth field season, is the first systematic geological-geochemical-geophysical study of a large section of the earth's crust across an entire ocean basin, and covers a corridor across the North Atlantic between Cape Hatteras, N.C., and Africa's Cap Blanc. This corridor follows the path of separation of North America and Africa during continental drift over the past 200 million years.



This manganese sample (5 by 3 inches, 2 inches thick) is the first hydrothermal mineral deposit found in the median valley of a mid-oceanic ridge.

Storm Evacuation Maps Are Issued for Area From Charleston, S.C., to Savannah, Ga.

Six storm evacuation maps for the Atlantic coast area extending from Charleston, S.C., to Savannah, Ga., have been published by the National Ocean Survey. The area covered includes a 120-mile stretch from Bull Bay, just north of Charleston, to Ossabaw Island, about 20 miles south of Savannah, including the South Carolina communities of Beaufort, North Charleston, Hilton Head Island and Parris Island, site of the Marine Corps Recruiting Depot.

The maps are being issued for areas endangered by hurricanes and other violent storms. They show emergency evacuation routes, areas subject to flooding, and elevations which may provide "safety islands" for storm evacuees.

The maps, being issued for areas endangered by hurricanes and other violent storms, show emergency evacuation routes, areas subject to flooding, and elevations which may provide "safety islands" for evacuees.

The maps may be purchased by the public for \$2 each from the Distribution Division (C44), National Ocean Survey, Riverdale, Md. 20840.

Dr. H.H.Harris Named To Coordinate Coastal Environment Programs in Northwest

Dr. Howard H. Harris has been appointed to fill the new position of Northwest Environmental Coordinator for NOAA's Office of Coastal Environment.

Based at Seattle, Wash., Dr. Harris will be responsible for representing the Office of Coastal Environment in the Pacific Northwest.

Dr. Harris has been Chief of Program Planning and Development in the San Francisco office of the Environmental Protection Agency since January 1972. Previously, beginning in 1965, he held various positions with the Federal Water Quality Administration and its successor organization, EPA, in San Francisco. With both he had extensive experience in planning and mathematical modeling of water resource systems, including both estuaries and rivers.

Dr. Harris received undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of California at Berkeley, with primary work in civil engineering, sanitary engineering, and chemistry and chemical engineering. He received his Ph.D. from Berkeley in 1966.

recipe of the week



SALMON CHOP CHOP

- 1 can (1 pound) salmon
- 1 cup water
- 2 tablespoons soy sauce
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon ginger
- 2 tablespoons cooking oil
- 1 clove garlic, thinly sliced
- 1 package (6 ounces) frozen Chinese pea pods, partially thawed and broken apart
- 1-1/2 cups diagonally sliced celery or Chinese cabbage
- 1 cup green onion pieces, cut into 1-inch lengths
- 1 can (5 ounces) water chestnuts, drained and sliced
- 4 to 6 servings hot cooked rice

Drain salmon. Break salmon into large bite-size pieces. Combine water, soy sauce, cornstarch, sugar, salt, and ginger; blend well. Heat oil and garlic in heavy fry pan or Chinese Wok over high heat until garlic is browned. Remove garlic and discard. Add pea pods and celery; cook and stir for 2 minutes. Add green onion and water chestnuts; cook and stir for 1 minute to heat vegetables. Add soy sauce mixture; cook and stir until sauce is thickened. Place salmon pieces on vegetables; cover pan, turn heat to low and allow salmon to heat (about 2 minutes). Serve over rice. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

W.F. Carbine Dies

W. F. Carbine, former Regional Director of the old Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (now the National Marine Fisheries Service) Inland Region, which had headquarters at Ann Arbor, Mich., died on July 18. He had retired in 1970.

EDS Ensures Continuation Of Basic Climatological Services

The Environmental Data Service National Climatic Center (NCC) in Asheville, N.C., has developed a new series of programs and services to ensure the continuation of basic national climatological services to the user public, now that the National Weather Service State Climatologist program has been terminated. These include:

--Climatic reference handbooks are being assembled for each of the approximately 300 NWS first-order stations (located in or near a major U.S. city) throughout the 50 states. The books contain worldwide, national, regional, State, district, and local climatic data and will provide the on-station NWS meteorologist with a wealth of reference material with which to answer local queries. The handbooks, which will be updated periodically, also contain such miscellaneous material as resort area climatic summaries, worldwide weather extreme statistics, information on the use of weather records in litigation, monthly ocean and lake temperature averages for selected stations, and the NOAA fee schedule for reproduction of weather records.

--By internal personnel reassignments, NCC is expanding its information staff to meet and remain responsive to increased user needs.

--An Information Services Division has been established within the NCC. It is equipped with a totally redesigned and expanded telephone system; call directors, rotary rings, and an intercom system make it possible for climatologists to respond simultaneously to six user requests for data.

--Microfiche automated rapid display devices are being installed at telephone desks in the Information Services Division. Each display will eventually reference images of 41,000 pages of data, summaries, and tabulations, as well as 2,500 pages of data and information indexes.

--A special telephone line (427-7919) permits callers in the Washington, D.C., area to place local calls and be automatically connected to the information specialists at NCC.

--A "word processing system" has been installed in NCC's Information Services Division. Tape banks permit dictation from 11 stations for transcription by four typists using magnetic card typewriters (which permit additions, changes or corrections to be expeditiously made on typed copy).

--New copy equipment has been installed to duplicate climatic records and publications requested by users.

--A streamlined system for recalling and disseminating back issues of climatic publications has been ordered and will be installed.

--NCC is planning acquisition of an automated microfiche storage-recall-copying system potentially capable of handling 12-million-page images of information.

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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