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Dr. Jensen Named Federal Coordinator for Meteorology

Dr. Clayton E. Jensen, Acting Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction for the past several months, has been appointed Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research. From 1965-69, he headed the supporting research group in this office.



He has headed environmental monitoring activities in the Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction since 1971. In 1972, he received a Commerce Gold Medal for his leadership in formulating plans for global environmental monitoring and for protection from natural disasters. Previously, he was Chief of the Federal Plans and Coordination Division in NOAA and in its predecessor, the Environmental Science Services Administration.

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Chemical Film Is Tested As Hurricane Suppressor

A harmless chemical film a few molecules thick on the ocean's surface may someday be used to prevent hurricanes from drawing their destructive energy from the sea, according to scientists with the Environmental Research Laboratories.

Releasing data gathered during a three-day experiment last summer conducted by the National Hurricane Research Laboratory and the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, the scientists reported that a thin polymer membrane spread on the ocean's surface may have reduced evaporation--thereby decreasing the transfer of water and its cargo of heat energy into the air--and suppressed waves inside the sea slick boundary. Because hurricanes are driven by waterborne heat energy evaporated from the tropical ocean, scientists believe that suppressing such evaporation would tend to inhibit the development of storms.

William D. Mallinger, now with ERL's Office of Weather Modification and Thomas P. Mickelson, both formerly with the Na-

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Rollins Heads NOS Office of Program Development and Management



Mr. Rollins



Mr. Ceely



Mr. Thorpe



Mr. O'Neil

A new Office of Program Development and Management has been established within the National Ocean Survey. It represents a re-organization of the program planning, financial management and executive services furnished previously to Survey components by the Executive and Technical Services Staff. The new office is headed by Robert B. Rollins as Associate Director and consists of the Scientific Services Division, headed by Fred F. Ceely; the Program Management Division, headed by Edward G. Thorpe; and the Program Development Division, with James

F. O'Neil as Acting Chief. Formation of the new unit was announced by Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell, NOS Director. The new Associate Director has been connected with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, since 1948. He has been the recipient during his 25 years of Government service of 20 awards for outstanding achievements. Mr. Ceely, also a 25-year career employee, previously headed the Electronics Computing Division and the Scientific Data and Services

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New Copying Device Speeds Compilation of Nautical Charts

A specialized black light vacuum exposure unit has been developed within the National Ocean Survey for its Marine Chart Division, for low-cost, expeditious reproduction of nautical chart compilation (work) sheets ranging in size up to 48 by 60 inches. The unit was developed and built by NOS personnel, with some technical assistance from the Central Research Department of E.I. du Pont Corporation. In addition to copying compilation sheets, the unit can also reproduce nautical charts, depicting the color tints as various shades of grey, as well as film positives and non-color transparencies used on overhead briefing projectors. Earl W. Rayfield, of the Office of Fleet Operations, was responsible for the unit's conceptual design and Donald Linthicum, of the Engineering Development Laboratory, for the engineering design and construction. The unit will be used by the Nautical Chart Compilation Branch.



(From left) Mr. Linthicum positions a chart to be reproduced on the new copying device as Herbert Burgoyne, Chief, Nautical Chart Compilation Branch, and Mr. Rayfield watch.

NODC Plans 4th International Training Session

Twelve candidates have been selected for the fourth session of the international training program in marine data management principles and practices conducted by the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center in cooperation with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the University of Rhode Island under the sponsorship of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO. The session, scheduled to begin about September 10, will be funded by the National Science Foundation Office for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration; the first three sessions were funded by the State Department's Agency for International Development. To date, 23 candidates from 16 countries have completed the six month course. The new candidates come from Colombia, Indonesia, Korea (ROK), Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Greece, Malta, Yugoslavia, and Zanzibar. The last five countries will be participating in the program for the first time.

The program is coordinated by Rene P. Cuzon du Rest, International Program Coordinator in NODC's Services Division.

International VTPR Workshop Is Cooperative NESS-NWS Project

An International Vertical Temperature Profile Radiometer Workshop was held in Suitland Md., from July 16-20. It was designed specifically to familiarize representatives of the North Atlantic Ocean Station Treaty countries with the products from the VTPRs on the NOAA II Satellite. Also in attendance were participants from Portugal, Argentina, and Brazil, which had been invited to send representatives.

Dr. David Q. Wark, Research Meteorologist in the Satellite Experiment Laboratory of the National Environmental Satellite Service and Dr. William D. Bonner, Chief, Data Assimilation Branch, Development Division, National Meteorological Center, planned the NESS-National Weather Service project, and Adolph Werbowetzki, VTPR Project Coordinator at NESS, handled the organizational details.

Lectures on the satellite data and their use in numerical weather prediction were presented by staff members of the NWS and NESS and by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Flattery of the Air Weather Service.

LSC Section Runs First Order Levels in Michigan

The Vertical Control Section of the Lake Survey Center's Marine Mapping and Charting Division is running first order levels from Mackinaw City to Cheboygan, Mich., and from that city situated on Lake Huron through the inland route to Petoskey on Lake Michigan. The resulting data will enable the updating of descriptions and elevations, and in addition will be used in the re-evaluation of the International Great Lakes Datum. The field party, consisting of Arnold Rybak (party chief), Arthur Christenson, Edward Iwasko, Melvin Breitskreitz, Gary Kleiman, and Austin Marshal, should complete the work started in July by the end of August.

Salty the Sea Lion Takes a Sun Break at AOML



A busy day at the Environmental Research Laboratories' Miami-based Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories can be enervating—especially for a sea lion named "Salty," shown taking her afternoon "sun break" on the facility's deck. Footage for a new Flipper-type TV series involving Salty has been shot in and around the AOML building. Film crews worked weekends and after hours with AOML personnel acting as "extras."

Fleet Consolidation Completed, NOAA's 24 Ships Now Under OFO

Consolidation of the NOAA Fleet has now been completed with the transfer to the Office of Fleet Operations of operational and maintenance responsibility for the third and final group of National Marine Fisheries Service ships.

The consolidation began July 1, 1972 and brought together under the Office of Fleet Operations the major fisheries vessels and those originally under the old Coast and Geodetic Survey, now the National Ocean Survey, which has been given jurisdiction over the combined fleet. OFO provides overall management and policy guidance, while the marine centers in Norfolk, Va., and Seattle, Wash., handle day-to-day operations of the ships.

Major NOAA ships under OFO now number 24, ranging in size from the 73-foot George M. Bowers to the 303-foot sister ships Oceanographer and Discoverer. The three largest ships are used for deep ocean surveys and scientific research. Seven ships conduct hydrographic surveys relating primarily to chart-liminary navigable waters. Two ships make circulation surveys which increase reliability of predictions on pattern and rate of distribution of water-borne materials. A two-ship team wire drags harbors and other inshore waters to locate submerged potential hazards to navigation. The remaining ten ships engage in surveys and scientific research for recreational and commercial purposes. At present, six of the 24 ships are in an inactive status.

Amateur Radio Aids NWS in Toledo, Ohio

The National Weather Service Office in Toledo, Ohio, continues to receive assistance from some 300 amateur radio operators in eight northwestern Ohio counties. The operators, trained in spotting and reporting severe weather by Merle G. Kachenmeister, Meteorological Technician at WSO Toledo and an amateur radio operator, spot severe weather conditions and report them on the amateur radio public service band on two meters FM. The information is picked up at WSO Toledo on Mr. Kachenmeister's portable equipment; on his off-duty hours the information is received at his home and relayed to the office by telephone.

Toledo presently has two FM amateur radio repeater stations--K8ALB and WB8CQO--and a new amateur radio public service FM repeater devoted to severe weather and emergency communications is programmed for the 1974 Weather Service SKYWARN operations and will cover 20 counties in northwestern Ohio, northeastern Indiana and southeastern Michigan.

George M. Bowers Transferred to Miami, Fla.

The NOAA Ship George M. Bowers is being transferred from Brunswick, Ga., to Miami, Fla. The 125-ton wood hull vessel, which carries a normal complement of 10 scientists, officers and crew, conducts fisheries and oceanographic research for the National Marine Fisheries Service. J. B. Randall is master of the ship, which is expected to arrive in Miami late this month.

Lieutenant Bryson Named NOAA Diving Coordinator

Lieutenant A.Y. Bryson has been named NOAA Diving Coordinator with overall responsibility for diver training and safety, diver certification, review of NOAA diving operations, and related duties. He is also chairman of the NOAA Diving Safety Board, which has overall responsibility for insuring a safe and efficient diving program.



The NOAA Diving Coordinator operates under the Associate Administrator for Marine Resources, and coordinates Diving Safety Regulations for NOAA Scuba Divers (NOAA Circular 72-19), which establishes policy and procedures for the approximately 200 certified NOAA divers.

Lieutenant Bryson came to the NOAA Corps from the Navy, where he was a member of the Underwater Demolition Teams (the famed "frog men") and the Navy Sea-Air-Land Teams. He spent two years with the Rude and Heck as Operations Officer, diving to identify obstructions found by the wire drag ships. Attached to the Manned Undersea Science and Technology (MUS&T) program for about 15 months, he has engaged in lockout work, saturation diving, and underwater demolition work. He is now involved in work on the forthcoming NOAA Diving Manual.

A graduate of Georgia Tech, he began sport diving while in college, and went through UDT training in the Navy. While in UDT, he trained in open and closed circuit Scuba, mixed gas, submarine lockout, and underwater reconnaissance.

Fairweather Again Visits Alaska Children's Home

A NOAA ship has again made its annual visit to the Alaska Christian Home, a private school for orphans and children whose parents are unable to care for them, in Homer, Alaska. In doing so, the Fairweather carried on the tradition begun in 1965 by the NOAA Ship Pathfinder, no longer in service. One or two ships visit the school each year and the Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash., also sponsors a Christmas collection of clothing and funds for the Indian, Aleut, Eskimo and white children there. The children look forward to the annual visits of "the sailors," because they usually mean cake, ice cream and fruit aboard the vessel, and a tour of the ship.

This year, a dozen volunteers from the ship's complement of 70 officers, scientists and crew spent their day off working on projects for the school, such as constructing a gigantic swing set fashioned from rough hewn logs from the nearby forest, an elaborate log and wood planking stairway leading from the road to a general play area ten feet above, and a spacious sand box; and repair a snowmobile, lawn mower, outboard motor, and bicycle.

Commander Charles A. Burroughs is the Commanding Officer of the Fairweather.

personnel perspective

Position Descriptions

This is the third and final part of a series of articles on the subject of position descriptions. This part concerns the use of position descriptions as a significant managerial tool.

Well prepared and up-to-date position descriptions serve a variety of managerial needs in the daily conduct of work operations and in the preparation and processing of personnel actions involving individual employees.

All NOAA managers and supervisors should strive to establish the most efficient organization of work and responsibilities under their direction, consistent with the capabilities of employees. Not only as a starting point but as a continuing guide, position descriptions provide managers and supervisors with a definitive outline of current or projected functions of their organizations and assignments of work to individual employees. Within this available informational framework, managers and supervisors can detect and correct overlapping of work or responsibilities; and better justify and expedite proposals or decisions concerning the realignment of employee duties or complete reorganizations involving the restructuring of functions and staffing.

Concurrent managerial decisions can be made on current or projected needs in connection with staffing requirements. Position descriptions contain valuable information for determining the kinds of normal or special technical, administrative, or professional qualifications required to perform specifically assigned duties.

The composite picture presented by an organization's position descriptions affords managers and supervisors a basis for identifying and determining logical career ladders, and defining the types of formal or informal training needed to allow employees to progress within the organization. Position descriptions also aid in the development of training agreements geared to the development of employees in occupational series within singular or multiple NOAA organizations.

An annual supervisory responsibility is the evaluation of employee job performance. It seems quite obvious that without some available guides which allow supervisors to specifically identify the duties and responsibilities assigned to their employees, they would have considerable difficulty in determining how well any employee was performing on the job. Consequently, adequate and accurate position descriptions provide assistance to the supervisor in judging and evaluating per-

formance ratings. As an adjunct to performance evaluations, the decision to recommend an employee for a special achievement award, quality step increase, medal award, etc., should be predicated on full knowledge of the employee's assigned duties and responsibilities. This same knowledge, which can be gleaned from an employee's position description, can be important in determining an employee's eligibility for an award due to the submission of a suggestion contributing to the economy or efficiency of an organizational or governmental program.

One area where accurate position descriptions play an important role is the determination and assignment of position competitive level codes for reduction in force purposes. The Civil Service Commission and Department of Commerce require NOAA to assign individual competitive level code numbers to each position. This requirement ensures that all positions are coded to the same competitive level when they are: in the same competitive area; in the same grade or occupational level; and sufficiently alike in qualification requirements, duties, responsibilities, pay schedules, and working conditions, so that the incumbent of any one position could be assigned to any of the other positions without change in appointment status or without undue interruption of the work program. Position descriptions must be accurate before reduction in force can be accomplished. Frequently, as a result of inaccurate job descriptions, employees will be competing in inappropriate competitive levels, either to their own disadvantage or to the disadvantage of other employees. Much time is lost in correcting these problems.

Position descriptions frequently serve as the principal items of factual evidence in employee appeals and in litigation cases. Only through the existence of accurate position descriptions can employee appeals, especially classification appeals, be determined as justifiable and be resolved satisfactorily. Also, position descriptions point out employee duties and responsibilities frequently considered as highly significant in final court decisions.

It should be evident that an employee's position description is an important instrument which influences judgements and decisions having significant impact on both employees and management. As a consequence, the requirements imposed by the CSC, DOC, and NOAA for the preparation and proper maintenance of employee position descriptions are warranted in order to protect the rights of each NOAA employee and assure appropriate benefits to management.

Administrative Trainee Graduation



From left: Randy Kremkau, Kenneth Hong, Diana Gomez, Mary Breeskin, Robert Jordon, Richard Roberts

At a graduation ceremony on July 18, the six members of Group V of the Administrative Trainee Program received certificates of completion from Theodore P. Gleiter, Assistant Administrator for Administration. Five of the Trainees have been placed in the Office of Administration: Randy Kremkau, Diana Gomez and Robert Jordan in the Personnel Division; Richard Roberts in the Administrative Operations Division; and Kenneth Hong in the Office of Management and Computer Systems. Mary Breeskin has been assigned to the Resources Management Staff of NWS.

Appointment in the Excepted Service

The excepted service is made up of positions which are not in the competitive service. These positions are excepted from the competitive service because of law, Executive Order, or Civil Service Commission action. Appointment to positions in the excepted service are generally made without regard to competitive requirements.

Under Civil Service action, positions are excepted and placed in Schedules A, B, C, or in noncareer executive assignment. Authority to fill these positions may apply generally to all agencies and departments in the Executive Branch (such as attorney positions and positions under the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign) or may apply individually to specific agencies or departments for specific kinds of positions.

In general, the criteria for placing positions in the excepted service are that (a) they are of a confidential or policy determining nature, (b) they are positions for which it is not practicable to examine, (c) the funds for payment of personnel expenses are not paid by the Federal government, (d) they are established to service voluntary programs or nonappropriated programs, or (e) restricting language in appropriation acts or other statutes requires that positions be placed in the excepted service.

In NOAA there are positions in the excepted service under authorities that apply specifically to NOAA. Some of these authorities are applicable to nontemporary

positions whereas others may be used only to fill temporary positions. Wage marine and fishery inspector positions are examples of excepted positions that may be filled on a nontemporary basis under authorities that apply only to NOAA.

Persons appointed to the positions mentioned above do not compete with each other as in the competitive service. Appointments are made on the basis of individual qualifications against the qualifications for the position. The qualification requirements for these excepted positions as well as other positions in the excepted service in NOAA are generally prescribed by the Administrator, except that the Civil Service Commission's qualification requirements will apply to appointments as motor vehicle operator, Schedule B positions, and positions in grades GS-16, 17 and 18.

Ordinarily, persons appointed to nontemporary positions in the excepted service are accorded the same benefits as persons in nontemporary positions in the competitive service. For example, they are entitled to (a) leave, (b) retirement, (c) health insurance, (d) life insurance, (e) pay and applicable pay statutes, (f) training, (g) injury compensation, (h) participation in suggestion and award programs, (i) coverage of performance plans, (j) the provisions of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, etc. They are not, however, entitled to coverage under adverse action procedures of the Civil Service Commission regulations unless they are preference eligibles with at least one year of nontemporary continuous service.

With regard to position changes, excepted employees may be promoted, demoted or reassigned to another excepted position filled under the same authority when all of the requirements for the new position are met. For example, one of the requirements for promotion of a GS excepted employee is that the employee meets the time-in-grade restrictions.

Once a position is placed in the excepted service, it will not normally be filled by a competitive employee. Persons in the competitive service desiring to accept appointment to an excepted position must submit written statements indicating voluntary acceptance of appointment in the excepted service.

In filling positions subject to the veteran preference requirements, agencies are required to follow definite and fixed procedures so that any veteran who wishes appointment may know how the requirements were applied to his application.

As positions in the excepted service are under strict control and may not be excepted without proper authority, managers and personnel offices must justify reasons for exceptions to higher level officials. Specific questions by either employees, supervisors, or managers may be referred to servicing personnel offices.

Alice K. Feltch Receives Commerce Bronze Medal



Alice K. Feltch, Transportation Assistant at the National Weather Service Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, has been awarded a Commerce Bronze Medal "in recognition of long, dedicated and exceptional service significantly contributing to Regional Management." The award was presented by Hazen Bedke, Regional Director.

NOS Office Established (Continued from page 1)

Division. Mr. Thorpe, who is continuing as Chief of the Program Management Division, was previously Chief of the Systems Development, Reports and Procedures Branch of the Budget Division in NOAA's predecessor, the Environmental Science Services Administration, and a budget analyst in the Veterans Administration. Mr. O'Neil previously served as Deputy Director of the Executive and Technical Services Branch and with the Coast and Geodetic Survey's Office of Seismology and Geomagnetism.

Chemical Film Is Tested As Hurricane Suppressor

tional Hurricane Research Laboratory, conducted experiments using the biodegradable monofilms on a test site area 15 miles east of Miami, Fla., in the axis of the Gulf Stream. This effort is part of a continuing program within NOAA to investigate ways to modify storms for mankind's benefit.

The primary goal of the experiments was to examine the feasibility of spreading and maintaining a continuous, partially polymerized thin film on the ocean's surface under various wind conditions. The major objectives were to determine the organic film's rate of spreading, formation and reformation, its endurance on the ocean surface, and its ability to dampen or reduce waves. Scientists from the Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory of the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories (also part of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories) and from the Naval Research Laboratory also participated in the experiment.

Photographs of the test area showed that the sea slick boundary was easily discernible in contrast to the existing sea state and the sun's glitter pattern. Inside the

notes about people

Dr. Thomas S. Austin, Director of the Environmental Data Service; Robert W. Knecht, Director of the Office of Coastal Environment, and Amor L. Lane, Chief of Non-Living Resources in the Office of the Associate Administrator for Marine Resources, have been appointed to be the three Federal Representatives to serve on a Marine Resources Advisory Committee for the Coastal Plains Regional Commission. This is the first time Federal Representatives have been included on this Committee, whose members also serve on the Board of Trustees to the Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development Services in Wilmington, N.C.

Joseph J. Krieg, Assistant Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., has become the NOAA/CIRES Liaison Officer. He will handle the ERL administrative support duties associated with the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences. Mr. Krieg is replacing William E. Phelps, Jr., who has left ERL to continue earth sciences administrative duties for the U.S. Geological Survey.

On recommendation of a committee of judges appointed by the Biometric Society, Dr. Tim D. Smith, Fishery Biologist at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif., was awarded the Pacific Division American Association for the Advancement of Science Award for his paper entitled, "A Function Describing Equilibrium Growth Rates in Density Dependent Leslie Matrix Populations," presented at the 54th annual meeting of the Pacific Division of AAAS, at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 11-15, 1973.

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sea slick boundary a very striking suppression of waves seemed apparent since the sun's glitter pattern, visible outside the boundary, completely disappeared. The polymerized film also seemed to suppress the ripples superimposed on the bow wave of the ship when it was within the test film area.

A laser-wave profilometer, operating during low-level aircraft passes to document surface wave-height conditions, indicated that shorter waves had virtually disappeared. At frequencies higher than 0.29 Hertz (cycles/per second), wave energy was reduced in the slick, the energy content within the slick being approximately 54 percent of that outside the slick.

The NOAA scientists stress the need for carefully documenting the effectiveness of these films in retarding water vapor transport. National Hurricane Research Laboratory studies indicate that a hurricane could be weakened by use of such films if one could develop a "hybrid" surface membrane with a chemical structure that continues to act as a high energy barrier to evaporation and that is also longer-lived enough for application in hurricane suppression.

Wisdom of Keeping Fish Fresh Stressed by NMFS Specialists

According to National Marine Fisheries Service seafood consumer specialists and nutritionists, many fishermen may be depriving themselves of the superb flavor of freshly-caught fish by failing to maintain the quality of their catch until they get it home.

A fish that strikes a lure is almost certain to be in top quality condition, and has practically no "fish" odor--the "fishy" smell becomes more pronounced with the passage of time, especially if the angler doesn't give his catch the proper care.

Dr. Virginia Sidwell, an NMFS Research Food Technologist stationed at the College Park, Md., laboratory, said there is little or no difference in the approach recommended for keeping fish at top quality whether it is caught in fresh or salt water. She said, "Fish is a highly nutritious food that deserves to be included in our diet much more frequently. Those who can catch their own are especially fortunate both from the standpoint of knowing it is absolutely fresh, and, of course, the economic factor is highly important."

To those who catch their own fish, she recommends:

-- Kill the fish as soon as it's taken from the water. If the fish is allowed to flop

around until it suffocates, the flesh may be bruised, causing more rapid deterioration. -- Keep the catch out of the sun in a cool sheltered place or in an iced picnic cooler. -- Clean the fish as soon as possible, wash the body cavity clean, and if ice is available (and it should be), pack the body cavity, then cover the fish with more ice. Water from melting ice should be drained often enough to prevent the fish from becoming "waterlogged," which also detracts from top flavor.

-- If ice is not available, wrap the fish in damp moss, ferns, wet newspapers or burlap, and keep it out of the sun. This can help maintain quality for a limited time.

-- Use the fish quickly while it is at the peak of quality. If there is a surplus, scale and wrap the fish and freeze as soon as possible.

Dr. Sidwell said one of the questions she is asked most frequently concerns how long fish should be kept in a home freezer. Although the time varies with the species, her recommendation generally is not over three months in a deep freeze, and not over a week in a freezer atop a refrigerator, especially if it is equipped with a self-defrosting system.

Joint Site Surveys Conducted by EDS, NWS For Climatological Station Installations

During the period July 23-27, Environmental Data Service and National Weather Service personnel conducted joint site surveys for the installation of Reference Climatological Station instrumentation at Blue Hill, Mass.; Champaign, Ill.; Madison, Wis.; and Chatham, Mich. All are currently NWS cooperative station sites located on ideal locations for Reference Climatological stations, which are designed to provide long-term climatic observations in an undisturbed environment to provide baseline data needed to monitor climatic change. EDS is currently expanding its national network to 20 stations, to provide a more detailed picture of long-term variations in the climate of the United States, as well as primary reference observations for other meteorological and climatological station networks.

Dr. Jensen (Continued from page 1)

From 1963-65, Dr. Jensen was associate professor of mathematics and director of the computer center at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

During 21 years' service in the Army and Air Force, from which he retired in 1963, his assignments included command of weather units, direction of research projects, and serving as staff officer to the Air Force Cambridge Research Center.

He received his bachelor's degree from Trinity College and his master's degree and doctorate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Contest Highlights NMFS Woods Hole Lab Exhibit

A contest to guess the number of haddock eggs on display was the highlight of a recent exhibit by the National Marine Fisheries Service Woods Hole, Mass., laboratory at the Falmouth Shopping Mall. There were over a million eggs displayed in a 20-inch long water-filled glass tube; the exact number was obtained with an electronic egg counter routinely used by Woods Hole scientists. Shoppers also were able to see charts of New England offshore fishing grounds, fish sampling nets, a model of a fishing trawler, experimental lobster traps, and 19th century photographs of the original Woods Hole Laboratory--the first fishery research laboratory established by the government.



Frances Livingston (left), wife of Robert Livingston, Jr., Fishery Biologist in charge of the haddock spawning project at the Woods Hole Lab, helped man the exhibit. Here she shows plankton sampler to visitors.

recipe of the week



SWEET 'N' SOUR OCEAN PERCH

- 2 pounds ocean perch fillets or other small fish fillets, fresh or frozen
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 slices bacon, cut into 1/2 inch squares
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 1/2 cup thinly sliced celery
- 1/4 teaspoon minced garlic (optional)
- 1-1/2 tablespoons flour
- 1-1/2 tablespoons sugar
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 3/4 cup water
- 1/4 cup tarragon or cider vinegar
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1/2 teaspoon dry dill weed

Thaw frozen fish. Melt butter or margarine in large (12-inch) frypan. Arrange fillets, skin side down, in frypan overlapping fillets slightly, if necessary. Sprinkle 1/2 teaspoon salt over fillets. Cook over moderate heat until lightly browned on underside, 8 to 10 minutes. While fish is cooking, fry bacon until crisp. Remove bacon bits and set aside. Add onion, celery, and garlic to bacon drippings and cook slowly until onion is tender, not brown. Combine and mix flour, sugar, remaining 1/2 teaspoon salt, and pepper. Stir in water and vinegar and mix until smooth. Pour over onion-celery mixture; cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Stir in parsley. Spoon hot sauce over fillets and sprinkle with bacon pieces. Cook over low heat about 5 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Makes 6 servings.

Portsmouth, N.H.-Aberdeen, Md. Survey Begun

A 20-man National Geodetic Survey field party headed by Lieutenant Lewis A. Lapine, has begun a 414-mile geodetic survey beginning near Portsmouth, N.H., and extending through New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to near Aberdeen. The five-month survey is estimated to cost \$150,000.

CATV Weather Program Dedicated At Great Falls, Mont., WSO

Dedication ceremonies for the new Great Falls, Mont., CATV weather program were held on July 31 at the National Weather Service Office in Great Falls. Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director, NWS, for Meteorological Operations, dedicated the equipment, and Leonard W. Snellman, Chief of the Scientific Services Division at NWS Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, represented the Western Region.

City officials present included Richard Thomas, City Manager, who represented Mayor Curt Ammondson.

TelePrompTer Corporation officials who attended were Robert E. Morrison, Regional Manager, Seattle, Wash.; Edward R. Gries, Marketing and Publicity, Seattle; and Robert E. Anderson, Manager, Great Falls.

According to Meteorologist in Charge John W. Hamilton, those who will be primarily involved in the operation of the equipment are: William G. Kiffe, Meteorologist and Focal Point for the CATV experiment; Maux Barnes, Meteorologist; Meteorological Technicians Joe Johnson and P.J. Mattson; and Randel Halbert, Meteorologist-Intern. Lead Forecaster Arthur J. Rozett will provide technical advice on the photography and graphic materials, and Area Electronic Supervisor Walter R. Martin will supervise the maintenance of the complicated equipment.

In time, plans are to include the entire staff of Forecasters and Meteorological Technicians in the operation of the equipment.

The system was set up by Allen Lee, Meteorologist in the Public Weather Branch of the Weather Analysis and Prediction Division at NWS Headquarters, and Mr. Martin, with the assistance of Chester L. Glenn, Public Service Meteorologist at Western Region Headquarters.

Mr. Lee instructed the WSFO personnel in the operation of the equipment.



Mr. Johannessen (left) and Mr. Morrison watch as Mr. Kiffe makes a recording for a segment of the broadcast.

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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