



noaa week

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Major Career Opportunity Training Programs Announced

A Message From the Administrator

Few events in my career with the Federal government have given me as much personal satisfaction as the announcing that NOAA will inaugurate four Scientific Upward Mobility Training Programs and place additional resources behind our total equal employment opportunity effort.

It has long been a deep concern that there are in our organization minorities and women as well as others marking time in dead-end jobs, and who have missed opportunities and whose talents are waiting to be fully utilized.

NOAA now will make it possible for all members of our family with the talent, drive and will to do so to improve their careers. Through this increased commitment, a variety of opportunities will be created on a number of levels. These new programs and resources will be ongoing and, in full operation, will be on the order of a million-dollar-a-year effort.

To ensure full implementation of these new programs as well as improve existing programs, I am authorizing new personnel resources in the areas of statistical reporting, skills identification and utilization, career counseling for upward mobility purposes, supervisory training in race relations, and our complaint processing system. I am establishing improved methods of communication whereby the NOAA EEO Committee will meet more frequently with me and my senior operating officials to discuss EEO program implementation and progress.

Robert M. White

Combined Federal Campaigns To Begin

Combined Federal Campaigns will be held in approximately 500 locations this fall. This humanitarian

venture deserves, and must receive, our full support. Field installations are urged to participate in the campaigns in their local areas. Full cooperation with local Federal coordinating committees is encouraged.

A major forward step in career opportunity --four Scientific Upward Mobility Training Programs--has been announced by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator.

These programs will provide NOAA-financed training in four broad categories: scientific technician, science intern, 20/20 work-study, and graduate scientist.

Beginning on a pilot basis, these programs are scheduled to be expanded into a million-dollar-a-year effort, chiefly in the areas of biology, chemistry, geodesy, mathematics, physics, meteorology, oceanography, cartography, hydrology, and electrical, mechanical and civil engineering.

The starting programs are planned to train up to five science interns, twenty 20/20 trainees, 50 scientific technicians and 15 graduate science trainees.

Most trainees, for the initial run of each program, will be assigned in the Washington area. However, a few may be trained and permanently assigned to field installations.

Candidates generally enter the Science Technician Program at grades 1 through 5, depending on individual qualifications. Those applying for other programs will be considered for entrances at their current grade level.

Progression beyond the grade of GS-5 depends upon individual career ladders and the merit promotion competitive requirements.

Employees seeking the opportunity to enter a NOAA scientific discipline may apply for consideration in the following categories.

SCIENTIFIC TECHNICIAN. Concentrated training, on-the-job, as well as selected technical classroom training. This will facilitate the trainees' growth and development in a scientific discipline over a one, two, or three year period, depending upon the individual's needs and capability.

20/20 WORK STUDY. Designed for candidates who possess some qualifying physical or natural science college credits and who are willing to further their education on a half-time basis at a technical institute or two-year college. Many of these trainees will progress as technicians in their chosen field. A few however, may go on to enter into a four-year college program later on to qualify for various professional positions in NOAA.

SCIENCE INTERN. Provides full-time study program for employees who possess a two-year degree or equivalent college credits. Trainees will continue their education in a technical institute or four-year college, taking courses which are career oriented in one of NOAA's scientific professions.

(Continued on page 2)

Dr. Epstein Takes Oath As Associate Administrator



Present on August 31 when Dr. Edward S. Epstein was sworn in as NOAA's Associate Administrator for Environmental Monitoring and Prediction by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator (right), were Mrs. Epstein and the Epstein children, (from left) Debra, Nancy, Bill, and Harry.

NWS Responsible for Seismic Sea Wave Warnings

The Tsunami Warning System established at Honolulu in 1948 by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (predecessor of the National Ocean Survey) is to be transferred to the National Weather Service effective September 16.

Tsunamis, or seismic sea waves, are large earthquake-generated waves that can travel thousands of miles across the open ocean at speeds of 400 to 600 miles per hour and wreak havoc on shore populations far distant from their source. They are sometimes erroneously referred to as tidal waves.

The Tsunami Warning System was formerly called the Seismic Sea Wave Warning System. From July 1971, until the present change-over, the system was under the control of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories.

At the same time as the warning-system transfer, NOAA's seismology and geomagnetism programs, which also had been transferred from the National Ocean Survey to the Environmental Research Laboratories, are to be placed under the control of the U.S. Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior.

The three key links in the Tsunami Warning System to be operated by the National Weather Service are located at Honolulu, Hawaii, and Palmer and Adak, Alaska. The Honolulu Observatory, which is the Tsunami Warning Center for the entire Pacific, is to become a field office of the Weather Service's Pacific Region. The Palmer and Adak Observatories are to become Alaska Region field offices. The Palmer Observatory--a few miles north of Anchorage--is the center for the Alaska Region Tsunami Warning System, while Adak, one of the Aleutian Islands, will be responsible for local warnings within 300 kilometers (about 186 miles) of Adak, and provide support for Palmer.

NOAA To Mark Third Anniversary With Awards and Open Houses

NOAA will celebrate its third anniversary on October 3, 1973.

To mark the occasion, many NOAA offices, laboratories, observatories, and ships throughout the Nation will hold open house for the public, and special NOAA awards honoring significant achievement will be presented to agency employees and units.

NOAA elements in the Washington, D.C., area will hold their open house on Friday, September 28, and Saturday, September 29, at the National Weather Service's Sterling (Va.) Research and Development Center.

NOAAites are urged to take their families and invite their friends and neighbors to tour the exhibits at the Center between 9:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on either day.

The displays will include a fully equipped weather office, manned by a forecaster who will explain how our local weather predictions are prepared. An operating weather radar will sweep a 165-mile radius detecting weather systems in the area.

A large aquarium will hold a model of a coral reef environment under exploration by scuba divers and submersible craft, as well as a miniature artificial reef similar to those constructed along our coasts to attract fish for commercial and recreational anglers.

A portable steel tower, which can be raised to a height of 75 feet for use in surveying the earth's surface, will be demonstrated.

Also, motion pictures on the oceans and the atmosphere will be shown continuously on both days.

Earth Science Research in ERL Terminated

The second phase of the planned termination of Earth Sciences research programs in the Environmental Research Laboratories will be effective September 16, 1973. Concurrently, the U.S. Geological Survey will continue expanding its research activities for these programs and will employ the ERL personnel to carry on the work.

Therefore, all of the remaining ERL Earth Sciences Laboratories personnel will change to USGS employees with the exception of the three observatories in the tsunami warning system. The tsunami observatories (Adak, Palmer, and Honolulu) will remain in NOAA, but will be transferred to the National Weather Service organization, also effective on September 16.

Career Training Programs (Continued from page 1)

GRADUATE SCIENTIST. Specialized scientific training in a NOAA discipline for candidates who have bachelors or masters degrees. They will undergo full-time graduate college training to qualify in one of the specialized series used in NOAA.

More specific information concerning the eligibility requirements and the selection process of each program will be published in NOAA Week in the near future. In addition, special brochures or fact sheets will be distributed by the Personnel Division outlining the various program requirements and benefits.

Possible Link Shown Between Land, Ocean Mineral Resources

An improved understanding of the relationship between rich concentrations of metallic minerals on land and the global scheme of crustal plates and sea floor spreading may be the principal result of a recently completed expedition to the southeastern Pacific's Nazca Plate by Federal and university scientists.

The study is part of a long-range project supported by the National Science Foundation's International Decade of Ocean Exploration program and NOAA. Participating in the research program are Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, University of Hawaii; School of Oceanography, Oregon State University; the Environmental Research Laboratories' Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, Wash.; and several South American institutions. This year's four-month cruise was conducted jointly by scientists from the Seattle, Washington-based Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory aboard the NOAA Ship Oceanographer, and scientists from the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics aboard their research vessel, the R/V Kana Keoki. Also participating were scientists from Oregon State University and several South American research institutions.

The Nazca Plate is apparently being renewed by material from one of the Pacific spreading centers, the East Pacific Rise, and being destroyed where it subducts beneath the South American Plate along the Peru-Chile Trench. The forces set up by this subduction make this one of the world's most earthquake-prone areas--in fact, the 1970 earthquake in Peru, where 70,000 persons were killed, was produced by the forces built up by the convergence of the Nazca and South American Plates.

Very nearly all the world's major non-ferrous ore resources coincide with modern or suspected ancient zones of plate convergence. And there is growing evidence that the metals are formed where the plate is diverging--where it is being added to by material rising from the earth's interior. It appears that metal deposits are somehow re-distributed over geologic periods of time and finally become the rich metallic mineral reserves found on land.

The Nazca Plate investigation should permit scientists to test this hypothesis, for there is strong evidence of mineralization in the central valley of the East Pacific Rise on one side of the plate, and known deposits of hydrothermal ore above its subduction zone beneath the Andes--for example, the great copper deposits of Chile.

The completion of this year's four-month expedition marked seven years of close collaboration between the Oceanographer, operated by NOAA's National Ocean Survey and commanded by officers of the NOAA Commissioned Corps, and what is now the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory. This collaboration has included investigations in the northeast Pacific, a geotransverse of the western Pacific between Midway Island and the Asian continental Margin, and three expeditions to the Nazca Plate area.

Commander R. L. Swanson Heads MESA New York Bight Project

Commander R.L. Swanson has been appointed Project Manager for the Marine Eco-Systems Analysis New York Bight Project.



Commander Swanson, who holds both M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in physical oceanography from Oregon State University, supervises the team of environmental scientists who are responsible for the scientific and technical direction of the New York Bight

project. Scientists from a number of colleges and universities, as well as from NOAA and other government organizations, will take part in the project, the largest in the MESA program.

Commander Swanson entered the commissioned corps upon his graduation in 1960 from Lehigh University, with a B.S. in civil engineering. He has served on several oceanographic and hydrographic surveying vessels, and was Commanding Officer of the USC&GS Marmar, a coastal oceanographic vessel that performed tidal current surveys of Long Island and Block Island Sounds. From 1970 to 1972 he was Chief of the Oceanographic Division, Office of Marine Surveys and Maps in the National Ocean Survey.

He served as Acting Project Manager of the MESA New York Bight Project since November 1972. In connection with the project, he is a principal investigator for a SKYLAB earth resources test site.

FY 1973 Chart Sales in Rockville Total \$19,809

\$19,809 in nautical charts and related publications were sold during the 1973 fiscal year ending June 30 at the Rockville, Md., Sales Office of the National Ocean Survey. The documents are sold over the counter by the Physical Science Services Branch headed by William Stanley as a convenience to Montgomery County residents. The Rockville unit began operations three years ago with the first year's sale totaling only \$941. The major office for navigational charts is the Distribution Office in Riverdale, Md. Some charts are sold also in Anchorage, Alaska, and charts for the Great Lakes are furnished by the Lake Survey Center in Detroit, Michigan.

LSC Completes Survey of Western Lake Erie

The Lake Survey Center's Hydrographic Section, under leadership of William A. Bergen, has completed a three-month hydrographic survey of western Lake Erie from Vermilion to Mentor Harbor, Ohio. The 10-man party contained a number of seasonal employees, including, for the first time on such LSC operations, three Detroit area coeds. The data gathered will be used, among other things, for a new recreational-type chart of the area.

NOAA Research Studies Atmospheric Ozone, Skin Cancer Relationship

A network of special instruments recently established by NOAA should give scientists their first systematic look at the relationships between the amount of ultraviolet radiation received at the earth's surface, the atmosphere's ozone layer, and sunburn and skin cancer.

The program is being conducted by the Environmental Research Laboratories' Air Resources Laboratories and the National Weather Service, in close cooperation with the National Cancer Institute and Temple University. The work is supported by the Department of Transportation and its Climatic Impact Assessment Program, which seeks to determine the climatic effects from perturbations of the upper atmosphere by the propulsion effluents of a world high-altitude aircraft fleet, as projected to 1990.

According to Dr. Lester Machta, Director of the Air Resources Laboratories, this project represents a first step toward documenting the nature of ultraviolet radiation in the sunburning region of the solar spectrum and how this radiation changes with time and location.

"It is generally believed that the same solar radiation which produces sunburn also encourages the development of skin cancer," he says. "It is also believed that we would receive greatly increased radiation in this portion of the solar ultraviolet spectrum if it were not absorbed by ozone in the atmosphere. The Department of Transportation is interested in this type of information because of speculation that the exhaust products from future fleets of high-altitude aircraft might weaken this ozone shield, and so increase the incidence of skin cancer. We hope to obtain data which will tell us whether such possibilities pose a real hazard."

The instruments for obtaining the necessary data--erythema spectrum dosimeters--were developed by Walter Komhyr, Chief of the Air Resources Laboratories' Geophysical Monitoring Techniques and Studies Group in Boulder, Colo., and exactly reproduce the response of human skin to sunburning ultraviolet radiation as we now know it. The Komhyr dosimeters are basically Dobson

spectrophotometers, the instruments used by NOAA to measure the total ozone content of the air. They have been modified so that they can be "tuned" to reproduce the erythema spectrum response curve; or, in other words, so that they will respond at various ultraviolet wavelengths in the erythema spectrum exactly as much or as little as human skin responds.

Dosimeters have been installed at two National Weather Service stations, one in Bismarck, N.D., the other in Tallahassee, Fla. These stations will also provide simultaneous measurements of total solar radiation, sunshine, turbidity or dustiness between the surface and the sun, and cloudiness, for comparison with the ultraviolet data. In particular, measurements of the total ozone content of the air will be made with the ozone network Dobson spectrophotometers operated by the Weather Service station at Bismarck, and by Florida State University at Tallahassee as part of a continuing program funded by the National Science Foundation.

A second, simpler type of instrument which does not reproduce the human skin response to ultraviolet radiation as exactly as the Komhyr device, has been designed by the Biophysics Laboratory of Temple University's Health Sciences Center by Mr. D. Berger of that institution and Dr. D.F. Robertson of the University of Queensland, Australia, using a principle devised by Robertson. Similar instruments are already operating at several sites in Australia and a few other locations around the world outside the United States.

The Robertson instruments will be placed beside the NOAA sensors at Bismarck and Tallahassee to check the similarity of measurements made by the two different types of devices. Seven others will be installed at Weather Service facilities in Minneapolis, Minn., Des Moines, Iowa, Oakland, Calif., Albuquerque, N.M., Fort Worth, and El Paso, Tex., and Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii. With the exception of Hawaii, these sites were chosen to correspond to regions in which the National Cancer Institute is making extensive surveys of skin cancer incidence.

Ralph P. Silliman and Kenneth H. Mosher Receive Commerce Bronze Medals

Ralph P. Silliman and Kenneth H. Mosher, former Fisheries Biologists at the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center, have been awarded Department of Commerce Bronze Medals.

Mr. Silliman was cited for "major contributions to scientific fisheries literature and outstanding leadership in the administration of Federal fisheries research programs on anadromous fish."

Mr. Mosher received his Medal "in recognition of a noteworthy career in specialized research on the interpretation of Pacific salmon scales."

The medals were presented by NMFS Director, Robert W. Schoning, in a recent ceremony at the Montlake Research Complex in Seattle, Wash.



(From left) Mr. Silliman; Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, Director of the Northwest Fisheries Center; and Mr. Mosher.

Scientists Visit U.S. To Study Marine Population Assessing

Two dozen foreign scientists from 13 countries are spending the month of September at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif., studying a unique method for assessing the abundance of fish populations. Their studies are jointly sponsored by the NMFS Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment, and Prediction (MARMAP) program and by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The object of the international training course is to instruct marine scientists, some of them from developing countries, in the planning and conduct of research programs involving fish eggs and larvae (elements that form a part of oceanic plankton). Marine scientists use plankton assessment as a tool to track and delineate fish populations of potential commercial value. The La Jolla facility has played a leading part in developing surveys of fish eggs and larvae that can be used to determine the abundance of the parent fish stock and can point the way to maintaining productive catches of commercially acceptable food products.

The visiting scientists will work in the laboratory and at sea in two-week courses, one on the identification of fish eggs and larvae, the other on biological sampling at sea and shore. Their instructors will be Drs. E.H. Ahlstrom and Paul Smith, of the La Jolla laboratory staff. Also taking part in the instruction of the visitors will be FAO representative Dr. Elda Fagetti and Dr. Marta Vannucci of the Centro de Preclasificacion Oceanica de Mexico. The visitors are from Algeria, Chile, Cyprus, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, and Thailand.

Some of the courses will take place aboard a NOAA research vessel at sea, to acquaint the students with plankton-collecting devices and techniques. In the laboratory, participants will process samples and evaluate results to arrive at estimates of size and distribution of fish-spawning stocks. They will also study the life histories of such economically important fish species as herrings, tunas, cods, flatfishes, sea bass, and rockfishes. The MARMAP program is a major effort by NOAA to evaluate the living resources in waters off the shores of the United States.

Airport Survey Underway in St. Joseph, Mo.

A National Ocean Survey airport survey party, headed by Darrell L. Wright, has begun a field survey of Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Mo., as part of a joint program with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to advance air safety.

NOAA Awards Luncheon

The 1973 NOAA Awards and unit citations will be made on Friday, October 12, at 11:30 a.m. at the Sheraton Motor Inn, 8727 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Md. See your keyman for tickets.

New Buoy Will Test Accuracy Of Environmental Ocean Buoys

A buoy designed to monitor the accuracy of meteorological and oceanographic information transmitted by environmental ocean buoys has been developed by the National Ocean Survey's National Data Buoy Office.

It is designed for use by support vessels which periodically service environmental buoys being developed by the NDBO and now being tested in the Gulf of Mexico, the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Alaska.

The 64-foot-long spar-type buoy, known as the Measurement Comparison System, includes a 30-foot hull which provides a stable support base for a 34-foot mast which rises above the water. The 10-3/4-inch diameter spar assembly houses the battery supply, which powers the buoy for up to two days of continuous operation, as well as all signal-conditioning and radio electronics elements. The internal instrument packages include signal conditioning elements, compass and vertical accelerometer.

When in use, the spar buoy will be tethered to the moored environmental buoy. It will begin relaying data through a very high frequency transmitter to a receiver and magnetic tape recorder aboard the support vessel.

After sufficient data are recorded, usually after a period of at least 24 hours, the spar buoy is recovered and transported to the next environmental buoy.

Flash Flood Conference Is Held by NWS O/H

National Weather Service officials met recently with the Regional Flash Flood Coordinators and a Flash Flood Specialist from the Atlanta, Ga., River Forecast Center. This conference provided an opportunity to review the present flash flood program, furnished recommendations for implementation of the expanding program and enabled recently appointed personnel in this program to benefit from field experience of others.



Participants were (first row, from left) Larry Longsdorf, Flash Flood Coordinator, Central Region; Max Kohler, Associate Director, Office of Hydrology; John McCallister, Chief, Operations and Field Services Division; Herbert Groper, Office of Hydrology Flash Flood Coordinator; (second row, from left) Winston Hurst, Flash Flood Specialist, RFC Atlanta; Gerald Williams, Western Region Flash Flood Coordinator; Robert Ellis, Southern Region Flash Flood Coordinator; and Joseph Goldman, Eastern Region Flash Flood Coordinator.

notes about people

Richard M. Morse, the Environmental Data Service's Associate Director for Marine Sciences, is attending an eight-week course at the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Va., until October 12. The primary objective of the Institute, administered by the Civil Service Commission in cooperation with the University of Virginia, is to broaden the knowledge and enhance the effectiveness of Federal executives responsible for carrying out national programs and policies.

Dr. James H. Saylor, Chief of Lake Survey Center's Water Motion Branch, has recently been appointed to the Federal Regional Council's Shore Land Damage Prevention Task Force. The goal of the Task Force is to help reduce damage to Great Lakes coastal lands in cooperation with other concerned organizations.

Edward E. Edstrom, of the Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center, Asheville, N.C., has recently been appointed to the Operations Working Group of the Scientific Advisory Group on upper air observations. The Group functions under the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research. Mr. Edstrom will represent World Data Center-A for Meteorology and will assist in the development and standardization of rocketsonde codes, data reduction, quality control and publication formats. WDC-A is the primary publication and distribution source for rocketsonde data.

Dr. George Freeland, an oceanographer at the Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory (part of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories), was elected President of the Miami Geological Society at its annual meeting this summer.

Warming, Record Winds Observed In Antarctic Stratosphere

The sudden warming phenomenon which has puzzled atmospheric scientists for so many years has recently been observed in the Southern Hemisphere. Maps of radiation values measured by the NOAA-2 Vertical Temperature Profile Radiometer and the Nimbus-5 Infrared Temperature Profile Radiometer indicated on August 12, 1973, that an extremely high horizontal gradient in the stratospheric temperature had been reached. According to R. S. Quiroz of the Upper Air Branch of the National Weather Service's National Meteorological Center, this happened in the region between the Antarctic continent and the South Atlantic ocean, and the condition was followed by amplification of a thermal wave to the east of that region.

The occurrence of substantial warming in the upper stratosphere over the Antarctic was expected, and has been verified there by Soviet rocket observations taken at Molodezhnaya (68°S). One of the most striking features of this event was a wind of 454 knots (about 500 mph), reported on August 15 at an altitude of 145,000 feet. This is the highest wind yet reported in the stratosphere or troposphere. Winds nearly this high, up to 400 knots, have previously been observed in association with stratospheric warmings in the Northern Hemisphere.

NOAA Club Schedules Picnic

The NOAA Club picnic for the Greater Washington, D.C., area will be held at Bay Ridge Beach, Annapolis, Md., on Sunday, September 23. Admission: \$1.00 for adults, children free. Bring your lunch; there will be free beverages. See your NOAA Club delegate for further details.

18th Weather Service Operations Class Held at NWS Training Center in Kansas City



Participants in the 18th Weather Service Operations Class held from August 14 - September 6 at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., were (front row, from left) Joseph Whitaker, WSO Cincinnati, Ohio; William R. Triplett, WSO St. Cloud, Minn.; Eloise S. Gregory, WSO Lynchburg, Va.; Ronald M. Aranita, WSO Lihue, Hawaii; Eldon M. Beals, WSFO Los Angeles, Calif.; Fujio Oshiro, WSFO Honolulu, Hawaii; Larry W. Mowery, WSO Evansville, Ind.; Norris B. Lindley, WSO Montgomery, Ala.; (back row, from left) Elmer Updegraff, WSO Billings, Mont.; David K. Williams, WSO King Salmon, Alaska; Jim Wantz, Instructor; James A. Helms, WSO Meridian, Miss.; Phillip W. Swain, NSSFC Kansas City, Mo.; Donald L. Carte, WSMO Quillayute, Wash.; Nicholas Valle, WSO Greensboro, N.C.; Leslie Houser, WSO Dodge City, Kans.; Glen H. Seaver, Jr., WSO Del Rio, Tex.; Larry McEwen, Instructor; and Mike Weinrich, Instructor.

Fate of Five Abandoned Dolphins Decided by Federal Authorities

Three bottlenose dolphins named Charlie, Joyce, and Jeanine, in the custody of the Commerce Department since last January, have been formally placed for safekeeping "for the rest of their natural lives" in the care of owners of the "Gulfarium," a privately owned and operated aquarium located at Fort Walton Beach, Fla.

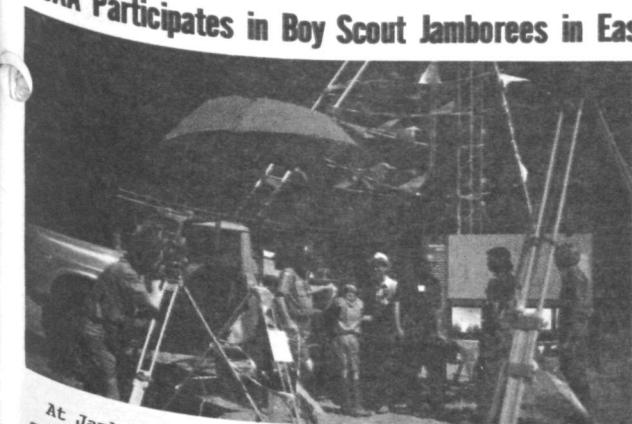
Gulfarium managers have been caring for the three dolphins and two others since they were seized by the Federal Government after having been abandoned by their owners some seven months ago. The other two animals (Jake and Tim) will be available to holders of Letters of Exemption issued to avoid undue economic hardship under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

The decision, reached on August 13, by the National Marine Fisheries Service, which administers the Act as it applies to whales, porpoises, seals, and sea lions, followed a public hearing held in Washington, D.C., June 22, at which testimony was presented bearing on the question of the disposition of stranded and confiscated marine mammals. The expert advice of Dr. Jesse White, a veterinarian who examined the five porpoises and observed their

living conditions at the Gulfarium, was taken into account before a conclusion was reached. (He said the Gulfarium staff "performed a remarkable accomplishment in restoring the dolphins to a satisfactory state of health," considering their pathetic condition on arrival.)

The divided decision was predicated on the fact that Charlie, Joyce, and Jeanine had not fully recovered from the mistreatment to which they were subjected before confiscation by NMFS, and required continuing special handling. The animals had been held captive for more than a week in a small swimming pool containing rank water and were fed through the generosity of Biloxi, Miss., residents who noticed their plight. Even if the mammals recover fully, in the opinion of NMFS biologists, they might not be able to survive should they be returned to their natural environment. Jake and Tim, however, are fully recovered and appear ready and willing to be trained for careers in show business. Evaluations by NMFS officials and the examining veterinarian, Dr. White, suggest that it would be unwise to release Jake and Tim to the wild in view of the dependence on humans they have developed.

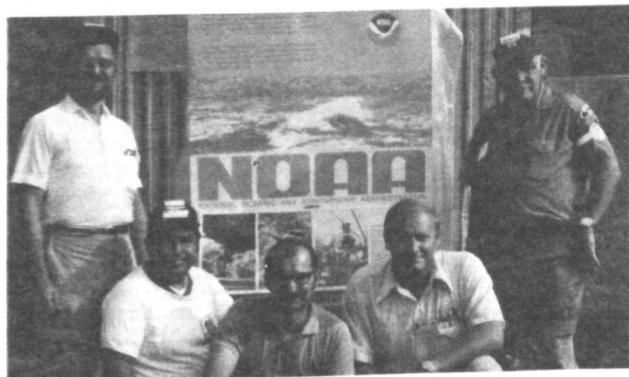
NOAA Participates in Boy Scout Jamborees in Eastern and Western United States



At Jamboree West, a Boy Scout looks through a survey instrument in the NOAA exhibit as Mr. Stapleton (wearing hat) and Mr. Odum (on his left) watch.

NOAA participated in the two National Boy Scout Jamborees held this summer--Jamboree West in Farragut State Park, Idaho, and Jamboree East in Moraine State Park, Pa. The National Marine Fisheries Service exhibits were manned by: (in the East) Dr. Perry Lane, Regional Fisheries Extension Coordinator, of the NMFS Northeast Region, Gloucester, Mass.; and James Engle, a retiree from the Oxford, Md., Laboratory, who has for many years assisted with NMFS exhibits at the Scout Jamborees; (in the West) Harvey Moore, Regional Fisheries Extension Coordinator, and Fisheries Biologists Richard F. Krcma and Emil Slatick, of the NMFS Northwest Region, Seattle, Wash.

Manning the National Geodetic Survey exhibit in the East were Ralph Poust, Mark of NGS Geodetic Engineer, and Gary Beaulieu, the West, Mark Maintenance Engineer James



At Jamboree East, (from left) Dr. Lane, Mr. Nunziata, Mr. Kachic, Mr. Poust, and Mr. Engle posed in front of the NOAA exhibit sign.

Stapleton, and Wesley Odum, also from Party G-23.

The National Weather Service exhibits were manned by: (in the West) Robert M. Black, Herbert P. Benner, Alva Jones, and Glade Berber, of the Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank Gift, of the Weather Service Forecast Office in Boise, Idaho; Carl Garczynski, of the Weather Service Office in Pendleton, Oreg.; and (in the East) Assistant Regional Hydrologist Albert Kachic and Substation Network Specialist Vincent Nunziata from Eastern Region Headquarters, assisted on a daily basis by these members of the staff of the Weather Service Forecast Office in Pittsburgh, Pa.: Meteorologist in Charge Paul Jacoby; Principal Assistant Charles Ryland; Meteorologists Robert Jirsek, Herb White, William Long, Clint Cosseboom, Vincent Gargaro; and Substation Network Specialist Don Willson.

recipe of the week



SALMON CASSEROLE WITH CORNBREAD TOPPING

- 1 can (1 pound) pink salmon
- 1 can (10-3/4 ounce) condensed cream of mushroom soup
- 1 package (9 ounce) frozen, cut green beans, thawed
- 1/2 package (1 pound 2 ounce) corn muffin mix (or 1-3/4 cups dry mix)
- 1/4 cup finely chopped green pepper (optional)
- 1/4 teaspoon dry mustard

Drain salmon; save liquid. Flake salmon; distribute evenly over bottom of shallow 1-1/2 quart casserole. Combine soup, salmon liquid, and green beans in saucepan; heat. Pour soup mixture over salmon. Combine corn muffin mix, green pepper and dry mustard in bowl. Add egg and 1/2 of the milk called for on corn muffin label and mix as directed in package directions. Spoon into 8 even mounds onto hot soup mixture. Bake in hot oven, 400°F., about 22 to 25 minutes or until topping is done and browned. Makes 4 servings.

NOTE: If desired, the remaining 1/2 package of corn muffin mix may be prepared as directed on the package label. Bake in muffin pans and serve with casserole.

New Automated System Improves Temperature Forecast Accuracy

The National Weather Service's Techniques Development Laboratory has developed a new automated system that produces improved guidance predictions of maximum and minimum surface temperature at 12-hour intervals for projections out to 72 hours. On August 9, 1973, the new system, based on Model Output Statistics (MOS), replaced the previous system, which was based on the "perfect prog" concept. The primary advantage of the new product is improved accuracy of the forecasts. Test cases indicate that reductions of 10 percent to 15 percent may be expected in forecast error. Another advantage is the increased number of forecast locations. Only 131 cities in the U.S. were covered by the previous system, while 228 stations are now included.

The research and development effort that led to operational use of this system was carried out by Dr. William H. Klein, Director of TDL, and Gordon A. Hammons, Meteorologist in the Computer Systems Branch. The improved forecasts are transmitted twice daily from the National Meteorological Center to forecast offices throughout the Nation via facsimile and teletypewriter. They are also available on request/reply circuits through the Kansas City Switch. This development represents the first major advance in temperature forecasting since guidance forecasts first became automated in 1968.

NOAA Officer Training Class Learns To Sail



The 45th NOAA Officer Training Class at Kings Point, N.Y., receives instruction in sailing techniques. The instruction, designed to give them a better feel for wind current and momentum and a working knowledge of how sailboats maneuver, will be helpful when, as ships' officers, they have occasion to navigate among sailing vessels. Pictured in the photo, reading from the bottom up, are (on the left) Thomas G. Russel, Kenneth W. Perrin, Charles D. Mason, Bruce B. Johnson, Donald A. Dossett, Francesca M. Cava and William D. Otto, (on the right) Joanne Gulley, Bryan K. Mezger, and Craig P. Berg.

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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