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# NOAA WEEK

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Number 5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

## Meteorological Society Honors NOAA Employees



David S. Johnson



Dr. William H. Klein

Several NOAA employees were among those honored by the American Meteorological Society at its Annual Meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla., this week.

David S. Johnson, Director of the National Environmental Satellite Service, is the organization's President-Elect, and will assume office as President in 1974.

Dr. William H. Klein, Director of the National Weather Service Techniques Development Laboratory, was one of five Councilors elected to a three-year term of office by the members.

The AMS Award for Outstanding Services by a Weather Forecaster was presented to Hilmer Crumrine of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo. He was cited "for accurate forecasts made during several of the most severe tornado outbreaks of modern times, namely those of 11 April 1965, 15 May 1968, and 21 February 1971, and for sustained excellence in aviation and public-service forecasting."

Harold A. Bedient, Chief of the Data Automation Division of the NMC in Suitland, Md., was announced as recipient of one of two Awards for Outstanding Contribution to the Advance of Applied Meteorology. He was cited "for his contributions in the automation of global tropical analysis, flight planning, weather graphics and displays, weather data processing, communications, and computer operations."

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## Intensive Study Launched Of Southeast Coastal Zone

A concentrated two-year environmental study from the air, sea, and land was launched this month in a 105,000-square-mile area of coastal waters off northern Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina by the National Ocean Survey.

Four NOAA ships--the MT MITCHELL, PEIRCE, WHITING, and FERREL--a plane, a hydrographic field party, and land support units will carry out the program in coastal waters extending from Cape Hatteras, N.C., to the vicinity of Cape Kennedy, Fla., and out to sea as much as 300 miles. The water depths being surveyed range from the surf zone area to 16,000 feet at sea.

The study of the southeastern coast of the United States, dubbed Project SCOPE for Southern Coastal Plains Expedition, is designed to compress within two years projects which had previously been programmed for the next 12 to 15 years. Similar concentrated studies are being planned for other east coast areas after the present survey is completed.

The study is a scientific and fact-finding program which combines the resources of NOAA and academic, regional, and state agencies in solving environmental problems in the coastal zone. The expedition is designed to provide coastal zone planners with data which will enable them to predict the consequences of both nature's and man's activities in these areas. Complete processing of the data will be accomplished in about a year, following completion of the field work, some of it while field work is still under way.

Among important aspects of the study will be obtaining data enabling planners to cope better with coastal water pollution and to determine state and federal seaward boundaries. From aerial photography of the coastline, photos will be available to coastal zone managers preparing base maps for delineating coastal zone activities. In southern Georgia, new aerial photography will be used to delineate the mean low water line (the federal boundary) and the mean high water line (the state boundary). Recent photo-

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## Interaction of Solar Wind, Interstellar Gas Modeled

A geophysicist with the Environmental Research Laboratories' Aeronomy Laboratory, Dr. Thomas E. Holzer, has developed a model for the interaction of the solar wind with the very thin hydrogen gas in deep space. Spacecraft observations have tended to confirm the model as valid, and current and future spacecraft which go farther out into the solar system are expected to provide yet more data on the interaction.

Dr. Holzer says his theoretical model of the interactions between the tiny particles from the sun and the interstellar hydrogen will benefit scientists involved in planning future space flights. It may also help cosmologists, the scientists who study, and speculate about, the origins and fate of the universe.

During the past two years, there have been reports of observations from a NASA satellite called "Ogo 5" which indicate the presence of the thin hydrogen gas in interplanetary space; the observations tend to support the view that the tenuous hydrogen comes from an interstellar gas that streams through the far reaches of space and enters the solar system.

The interstellar hydrogen fails to penetrate the solar system to the orbit of the earth--primarily because of its interaction with the solar wind. Another component of the interstellar gas, a material called "thermal plasma," is probably stopped even sooner, at the very edges of the solar system. "Thus," says Holzer, "there are probably two zones in the solar system where interaction occurs. The supersonic solar wind is slowed and heated by the interstellar hydrogen, but it remains supersonic. Then it encounters the thermal plasma and undergoes an interaction that likely involves a shock. Through this shock, the speed of the solar wind is drastically slowed and its temperature is increased, but at the same time the thermal plasma is kept from penetrating deeply into the solar system."

Holzer reports that the U.S. spacecraft Pioneer 10, now about three Astronomical Units (AU's) from the sun, has detected a higher solar wind proton temperature than expected. The heating could be due, he says, to the solar wind interaction with the neutral hydrogen as predicted in his model. Pioneer 10 is headed for Jupiter, at five AU's, and the NOAA scientist hopes that more certain corroboration of his model may become available. (One AU is the distance between the sun and the earth, about 92.9 million miles.)

Holzer's model indicates that the interaction between the solar wind and the interstellar hydrogen begins to become important at about three AU's from the sun, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter where Pioneer 10 is now located. It is hypothesized that the shock zone

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## Buoy Reaches Third Anniversary Of Reporting on Atlantic Storms

A 100-ton experimental data reporting buoy has reached the third anniversary of its anchoring in the Atlantic Ocean where it has been keeping tabs on ocean-spawned storms which could endanger the mid-Atlantic states and New England.

In doing so, it established a record for longevity in the deep sea for a buoy of such size. The device is the first of a series of giant experimental environmental data reporting buoys being developed and tested by NOAA. Similar experimental buoys are reporting data from the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of Alaska, where they were anchored last year by the National Data Buoy Center, a National Ocean Survey facility located at NASA's Mississippi Test Facility near New Orleans, La.

Since the Atlantic buoy was anchored in the Gulf Stream approximately 125 nautical miles southeast of Norfolk, Va., in 9900 feet of water on February 1, 1970, it has been overhauled, refurbished, and refitted on two occasions with new and improved components and sensors.

The buoy was originally developed for the Office of Naval Research and was transferred to the Coast Guard and then to the National Data Buoy Center when that group was formed within the National Ocean Survey to develop a national system of environmental data reporting buoys.

The Atlantic buoy (designated EB-01 for Environmental Buoy Number 1) has been one of the prime sources of data which revealed the formation of more than 50 major storms off the mid-Atlantic and New England coasts.

The data from it contributed significantly to more accurate and timely predictions of heavy snowfalls, flooding rain, high winds and seas, and destructive tides and storm surges, with a resultant saving in life and losses in property, business, and transportation.

The buoy is programmed to check all its sensors once per hour, record the acquired data and transmit the stored data every three hours to the Coast Guard Radio Station, Miami, Fla., and from there to the National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., and finally to other users via the regular weather networks. Also, it is capable of more frequent interrogation on request when needed for critical monitoring periods.

## Captain Charles A. Schoene Dies

Captain Charles A. Schoene, who retired in 1964 after serving almost 34 years in the Commissioned Corps, died in Clearwater Fla., on January 21. For two years prior to his retirement he had been the New York District Officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey. Survivors include his wife and four children.

# Summary of NOAA 1973 and 1974 Budget Actions by Program

The following table shows NOAA 1973 and 1974 budget actions by program. Specific descriptions were contained in the Admin-

istrator's January 29, 1973, message to all employees.

Figures are in millions of dollars.

## NOAA PROGRAM SUMMARY

ACTIVITY	FY 1972	FY 1973				FY 1974			
	APPROPRIATED	ADJ. BASE	REDUCTIONS	INCREASES	PROGRAM	ADJ. BASE	REDUCTIONS	INCREASES	PROGRAM
MAP, CHART & SURV. SVCS.	43.8	44.0	- 0.9	+ 0.8	43.8	41.8	- 2.9	+ 1.3	40.2
OCEAN FISH. & LIV. MAR. RES.	39.5	41.0	- 1.7	+ 1.2	40.5	40.8	- 0.8	+ 2.0	42.0
MESA & OCEAN DUMP.	0	0	-	+ 2.5	2.5	2.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	4.0
MARINE TECHNOLOGY	5.2	5.3	- 0.5	-	4.8	4.8	- 2.2	-	2.6
SEA GRANT	17.7	17.7	-	+ 1.8	19.5	19.5	-	-	19.5
BASIC ENV. SVCS.	70.3	71.2	- 0.1	+ 7.4	78.5	79.5	+ 8.3	+ 8.0	95.8
ENV. SATELLITE SVCS.	34.9	30.6	-	6.7	37.2	37.2	-	16.2	53.4
PUB FCST & WRNG SVCS.	36.2	36.5	- 0.1	+ 2.0	38.4	38.6	- 1.2	+ 3.3	40.7
SPEC. ENV. SVCS.	28.5	28.8	- 0.2	-	28.6	28.7	- 2.2	-	26.5
ENV. DATA & INF. SVCS.	9.6	9.8	-	+ 0.1	9.8	9.9	- 0.3	-	9.6
GLOBAL MON. OF CLIM. CHANGE	0.9	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	+ 0.3	0.8
WEATHER MOD.	5.0	4.8	- 0.5	+ 0.1	4.4	4.4	- 0.5	+ 8.9	12.8
GATE	2.3	1.5	-	+ 1.8	3.3	3.3	-	+ 2.9	6.2
IFYGL	2.4	2.4	-	+ 0.6	3.0	3.0	-	- 0.8	2.2
DATA BUOY	13.0	12.7	- 3.2	-	9.5	9.5	- 9.5	-	-
RETIRED PAY, C.O.	1.6	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	1.6
EXAD	16.7	16.9	-	-	16.9	17.0	- 1.2	-	15.8
SUB-TOTAL, OPERATIONS RES. & FACILITY	327.5	325.3	- 7.3	+ 24.8	342.8	342.6	- 11.4	+ 42.5	373.8
PRIBILOF ISLANDS FUND	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	3.0
FISHERMAN'S PROTECTIVE FUND	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
TOTAL DIRECT APPROPRIATION	330.5	328.5	- 7.4	+ 24.8	345.8	345.7	- 11.4	+ 42.5	376.8
SALTONSTALL/KENNEDY FUNDS	7.6	7.1	-	-	6.7	6.7	-	0.3	7.1
TRUST FUNDS	1.5	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.1
NOAA TOTAL	339.5	336.6	- 7.4	+ 24.8	353.7	353.5	- 11.4	+ 42.8	385.0

NOTE: AMOUNTS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

### Wyoming Paper, Radio, Receive NOAA Awards

The Sheridan Press and KWYO Radio of Sheridan, Wyoming, recently received NOAA NWS Public Service Awards. KWYO Radio was commended for over 20 years of cooperation with the NWS and for the rapid dissemination of warnings and the provision of specialized weather services to tourists, winter travelers, and sportsmen. The commendation for The Sheridan Press noted the provision of outstanding weather services to the public and special interests since May 1907, unusually close cooperation with the NWS and the devotion of considerable space to public safety education regarding both summer and winter severe storms.

### Mrs. Emery F. Forte Dies

Mrs. Emery F. Forte, former NWS Communicator who retired in 1965, died on January 20. She is survived by three sons and a daughter, Ethel Chapman, whose husband is the Meteorologist in Charge at the Salt Lake City, Utah, Weather Service Forecast Office.

### Hull Awarded Army Meritorious Service Medal

Commander Wesley V. Hull (left) received



an Army Meritorious Service Medal for "outstanding performance of duties" while NOAA Liaison Officer at the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center, Fort Sill,

Okl., November 1970 through June 1972. The medal was presented January 19 by Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell, Director of the National Ocean Survey. The citation stated that "his unique ability to analyze problem areas, isolate key factors and determine a logical course of action enabled Commander Hull to make meaningful long-range contributions to instructional programs and future developments in field artillery survey systems." Commander Hull is now Chief of the NOS Coastal Mapping Division in Rockville, Md.

## Landmark Year for U.S. Shrimpers Is Forecast by NMFS Director

A 1973 shrimp catch worth more than one billion dollars at wholesale to the U.S. economy is predicted by Philip M. Roedel, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The estimate stems from NMFS studies of past increases in shrimp catches and values, including the recently assembled preliminary catch statistics for 1972. They reveal another record year for the U.S. shrimp industry, placing the expected total value of the 1972 shrimp crop at between 955 and 974 million dollars.

Reaching the billion-dollar mark will set a fisheries world record. Mr. Roedel says, "no fishery in the United States or anywhere in the world can match the performance, sales, and market value of the shrimp industry." In 1967, shrimp became the first fishery in history to bring \$100 million to the fisherman, NMFS records reveal.

NMFS estimates of 1972 values show a 17 percent increase over 1971, with a catch worth \$194.4 million to fishermen and vessel owners. Shrimp landings of 243 million pounds meant a gain of about eight million pounds. State-by-state figures revealed that Texas led in shrimp landings, displacing Louisiana, the leader for the previous three years. Among other Gulf coast states, Florida and Alabama catches advanced while the Mississippi catch lessened. Despite a decline in Alaska's catch, the grand total for northern shrimp landings (79 million pounds) showed an increase of six million pounds over the previous year, owing to a trebled production in Washington-Oregon-California waters.

U.S. consumer demand for shrimp ran six percent higher than in 1971, with an increase of 24 million pounds. Shrimp consumption in the U.S. is about 420 million pounds annually, or over 1 million pounds per day. The demand for shrimp has increased by an average of five percent in each of the past five years. Prices in the same period have advanced by six percent per year. Similar increases are expected in 1973.

## Satellite Data Aids Severe Storm Forecast

The National Severe Storms Forecast Center reported that satellite information contributed significantly to the forecast of an outbreak of tornadoes and severe thunderstorms which occurred on the afternoon and evening of January 18 in south-eastern Missouri and southern Illinois. Some 18 tornadoes were observed in valid watch areas. No deaths were reported. The satellite pictures and the loop presentation showed a strong intrusion of dry air moving east-northeastward through the affected area.

## Captain Steven L. Hollis Assigned To Navy Oceanographer's Office

Captain Steven L. Hollis has been assigned to the Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy, where, as Liaison Officer, he will help coordinate related activities of the Navy and NOAA.



A commissioned officer since 1949, Capt. Hollis recently served as Commanding Officer of the NOAA Ship RESEARCHER during her seven-

month mission to Lake Ontario, where she participated in the U.S.-Canadian International Field Year for the Great Lakes.

## Weather Service Men at Vandenberg AFB Receive Special Achievement Awards

Four National Weather Service members of the upper-air unit at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., have received Special Achievement Awards for a string of 183 error-free observations and a very high termination average during 1972.

The awards were presented to Charles R. Fischer, William D. Grafton, Wilbur J. Lewis, and Richard C. Theis by Official in Charge at the Vandenberg WSMO Paul S. Moore. Also on hand for the ceremony was Colonel Malcolm E. Gosdin, Commander of Detachment 30, 6th Weather Wing, at Vandenberg.

The upper-air unit at the AFB, which comprises five civilians and four Air Force personnel, has taken in excess of 13,500 scheduled synoptic upper-air observations that average 104,393 feet, at the base. In addition, it has taken more than 3,100 special upper-air soundings used to support more than 1,150 major missile launches and thousands of minor probes and tests. The unit has supported all but five of all the missiles fired on the west coast.

The unit received the Air Force's Blue Pride Achievement Award for "attaining superior raob termination heights and demonstrating their professionalism" during 1971.

## Coastal Zone Study (Continued from page 1)

graphy will be used in all other shore areas.

SCOPE will involve, in addition to aerial photography of the coastline, surveys of the sea bottom's topography, charting of coastal waters, tidal current and tidal surveys, and studies of the sea's physical properties, such as salt content and temperature of the water, and delineation of the Gulf Stream.

The field work will terminate in mid-December 1974.

# New Marine Teletype System For Great Lakes In Operation

Shortly after a new marine teletypewriter system for the Great Lakes was commissioned on January 16, Marine Radio Station WLC in Rogers City, Mich., received the first ship report from the S/S ARTHUR M. ANDERSON. Within seconds, the message was received at the three National Weather Service Forecast Offices responsible for the lakes forecasts and warnings--WSFO Cleveland, Ohio; WSFO Detroit, Mich.; and WSFO Chicago, Ill.--and at the Ice Control Center at Cleveland Coast Guard Ninth District Headquarters.

Also linked in the new system are the Weather Service Forecast Office in Buffalo, N.Y., and the Weather Service Offices at Milwaukee, Wis., and Duluth, Minn; the Canadian Forecast Office at Toronto, Canada; and Marine Radio Stations WMI in Lorain, Ohio; WBL in Buffalo; WAD in Port Washington, Wis.; WAY in Chicago; and WAS in Duluth.

Previously, transmitting a message to all of these places involved multi-handling and often consumed valuable time. Now, the special ship reports are received within seconds after being sent by a vessel, and warnings may be issued and sent back almost immediately after receipt of a special report of gale or storm force winds or other hazardous condition.

The system will be monitored by the WSFO Cleveland, and also is expected to be an important tool for the Great Lakes Ice Forecaster stationed at Ninth District Coast Guard Headquarters in Cleveland in support of the extended navigation season on the Great Lakes.



*NWS Port Meteorological Officer for the Great Lakes, William E. Kennedy (right), hands the first message to come over the new marine teletypewriter system to Richard Fay, MIC at Cleveland WSFO.*

## Employees Honored (Continued from page 1)

One of three Special Awards given by the AMS to individuals or organizations, not appropriately recognized by more specifically defined awards, who made important contributions to the science or practice or meteorology or to the Society, was presented to the Agricultural (Fruit-Frost) Weather Forecasters in Arizona and California. This award was presented at the 11th National Conference on Agricultural and Forest Meteorology at Durham, N.C., earlier in January, and was mentioned in the January 19 issue of NOAA WEEK.

# Creepmeters Placed in Tunnel Will Measure Fault Creep

Scientists from the Environmental Research Laboratories are going underground--and underwater--to measure a slow, shearing movement called fault creep where the Hayward Fault disappears into the topographically chaotic, densely settled Berkeley Hills.

The San Francisco-based Earthquake Mechanism Laboratory, part of the Earth Sciences Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., is installing three creepmeters in the Claremont water tunnel while the 9-foot diameter, 3-1/2 mile-long conduit is dewatered for routine maintenance. The installation is being made in conjunction with the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Dr. Don Tocher, Director of the Earthquake Mechanism Laboratory, says, "We've known for years that the Hayward Fault crosses these tunnels, and, in fact, the tunnels were designed and built in the twenties with some knowledge of the location of the fault. There is a history of cracking where the fault crosses the tunnel, about 800 feet in from the Berkeley side, and in the mid-1960's an offset across the zone of fractures of about six and a half inches was measured. That, and measurements made by creepmeters at either end of the Berkeley Hills, indicate that this portion of the Hayward Fault is creeping. What we want to do in Claremont tunnel is get direct measurements of how rapidly it is creeping at this point."

A combination of terrain and dense population mask any surface traces of the Hayward Fault in this area, Dr. Tocher notes, so that scientists are not even certain the fault surfaces here.

"It may be that movement is distributed across a broad zone above the tunnel and simply doesn't break the surface," he says. "On the other hand, it may have a surface trace we can't detect; in that case, our creepmeters would be gathering the first measurements of fault creep at depth ever taken, and these might help us explain the relationship of fault creep to regional earthquake activity."

Creep is a slow, non-seismic slip motion known to occur along certain faults, principally the San Andreas of California and the North Anatolian of Turkey, where portions of the faults are slipping at a rate of one to two centimeters (about three-quarters of an inch) a year. The relationship between creep and seismic activity is not fully understood, although there is general agreement that a relationship exists. Some scientists believe that pre-earthquake stresses building up along a fault are relieved by creep. An alternative view holds that the absence of creep slippage may indicate excessive strain buildup along that portion of the fault--that is, the more creep, the more likely a stress-relieving adjustment in the form of an earthquake.

## Interdepartmental Hurricane Warning Conference Held in Miami

More than 60 representatives of the Departments of Commerce, Defense, and Transportation attended the Interdepartmental Hurricane Warning Conference in Miami, Fla., last week.

The Conference is sponsored annually by the Subcommittee for Basic Meteorological Services of the Interdepartmental Committee for Meteorological Services. Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director of the National Weather Service for Meteorological Operations, representing the Department of Commerce, is Chairman of this Subcommittee. Rear Admiral W. J. Kotsch, of the Department of Defense Joint Chiefs of Staff, is the DOD spokesman, and T. L. Speakmon, of the Federal Aviation Administration, is the spokesman for the Department of Transportation.

Subjects covered by papers presented included the following:

- Summary of the 1972 tropical cyclone season in the Atlantic, Eastern, and Central Pacific.
- Review of the 1972 activities in Project Stormfury and use of airborne expendable bathythermographs to infer hurricane/ocean interaction.
- Aircraft reconnaissance operations by the Navy, Air Force, and Research Flight Facility for 1972 and status report for 1973.
- Review of satellite data utilization during 1972 hurricane season and expected capability for 1973.
- Use of satellite data in the western Pacific to establish a selective reconnaissance program.
- Presentation on the development of a

hurricane precipitation potential index using data from aircraft reconnaissance.

--Report on an experimental primitive equation hurricane model and on the establishment of a committee to develop an NMC hurricane model.

--Status report on the National Data Buoy operations.

Highlights of the conference included: --Dropping of the term "neutercane" was discussed, and it was decided that the phenomenon will be redefined in the subtropical cyclone category.

--A proposal was made to go to three public advisory issuances and four military/marine/aviation issuances per day.

--Agreement was reached that the Dvorak technique be adopted as the means of classifying tropical cyclones from satellite data.

--Meteorological satellites have been and will continue to be used effectively to reduce the requirements for deploying aircraft for tropical cyclone reconnaissance.

--Flight meteorologists will observe the characteristics of precipitation on a trial basis this year. This information will be used by the National Hurricane Center to assess the rainfall potential of a tropical cyclone.

--The U. S. Navy Data Acquisition Logging System (radio-teletype) will be adopted on a trial basis as the primary method for reception of reconnaissance reports.

After an Executive Meeting with the National Organization of Women (NOW), it was concluded that evidence still indicates that the general public is favorable to the present tropical cyclone naming system.

### International Halibut Commission Meets

The 49th annual meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission was held in Petersburg, Alaska, January 23 to 26. At the first session, which was open to fishermen, vessel owners, dealers, and other interested parties, the scientific staff of the Commission, which includes several National Marine Fisheries Service scientists, presented material on fisheries research.

The second session was open to the Commission's Conference Board and to selected representatives of fishermen, vessel owners, and dealers.

### Claude N. Hollister Dies

Claude N. Hollister, who recently retired from the NOAA Budget Division at Headquarters in Rockville, Md., died at Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington, D.C., January 28th. His widow resides at 648 Kennebec Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.

### Commander Sigmund R. Petersen Assigned To GATE Office in Bracknell, England



Commander Sigmund R. Petersen has been assigned to the GATE Project Office, Bracknell, England, after 18 months with the Lake Survey Center.

He was Operations Officer and for a time Acting Director of the LSC.

### Wind, Gas Interaction Modeled

(Continued from page 2)

between the solar wind and the interstellar thermal plasma occurs on the fringes of the solar system, near the orbit of Pluto about 40 AU's from the sun.

## International Meeting in Canada To Study Global Fishery Problems

More than 300 fishery experts from 60 countries--including more than 60 from the United States--are expected to attend a major international fisheries conference in Vancouver, Canada, from February 13-23. The first of its kind in almost 20 years, the Technical Conference on Fishery Management and Development is sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Nine scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service will attend, and four will present scientific papers. Mrs. Prudence Fox, of NOAA's Office of International Affairs, is the U.S. liaison officer for the conference.

Canada's Minister of Fisheries, the Hon. Jack Davis, will formally open the meetings at the Hotel Vancouver. Former Canadian Deputy Fisheries Minister Dr. A.W. H. Needler will be the conference General Chairman. Keynote speaker for the opening session will be Frederick E. Popper, Assistant Director-General (Fisheries) of FAO. The Canadian liaison officer for the Conference is J.A. Rogers, Fisheries Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa.

The technical experts of participating countries will exchange views on the current status of the world's marine and freshwater fishery resources, and the principles and techniques of fishery resource management, and review the many evolutions that have taken place since the Rome, Italy, "Living Resources of the Sea Conference" in 1955. In the intervening years, the world's annual fish catch has more than doubled and marine environmental problems have multiplied and become increasingly urgent.

The four principal conference subjects will be: scientific basis and methodology for fishery management and development; economic and institutional aspects; exploiting new resources and developing fishery industries; and regional and other case studies. The closing session will center on findings and recommendations, focusing on the theme "The Challenge of the Future."

## Electronics Meeting at NMC To Include Tour

A meeting of the Electronics Industries Association - National Microfilm Association Microfilm-Facsimile Engineering Standards Committee is scheduled to be held at the National Weather Service's National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., on February 28. The arrangements were made with Harlan K. Saylor, Deputy Director of the NMC, by Harry A. Miller, Chief of the Facilities and Schedules Branch of the NWS Communications Division, a member of the EIA Subcommittee on Facsimile Equipment. This group had expressed a desire to tour the Suitland computer facilities and facsimile operations. The National Environmental Satellite Service in Suitland will also be toured.

## Commander Lavon L. Posey Named To Command the RESEARCHER

Commander Lavon L. Posey has been named Commanding Officer of the NOAA Ship RESEARCHER. He has been the ship's Executive Officer since last June. He previously served for four years as Chief of the Commissioned Personnel Division at NOAA's Rockville, Md., headquarters. During his almost 18 years as a Commerce commissioned officer he has also held assignments aboard five other vessels and in Corbin, Va., Honolulu, Hawaii, and Richardson, Texas.



He received a degree in civil engineering from Mississippi State University in 1955.

## NWS Central Region Divisions Reorganized

The former National Weather Service Central Region Operations Division has been abolished. The former Chief, Operations' position has been changed to Regional Deputy Director, and Robert C. Baskin will assume the responsibilities.

A new division, the Meteorological Services Division, will now perform all the functions previously assigned the Weather Analysis and Prediction Branch of the former Operations Division.

Another new division, the Data Acquisition Division, will now perform all the functions previously assigned the Data Acquisition Branch of the former Operations Division.

## LSC Updates Recreational Craft Chart 750

The Lake Survey Center has published an updated edition of Recreational Craft Chart 750, which contains a number of new items. The coverage (from Wilmette, Ill., to Indiana Harbor in the 1968 edition) has been extended to include the area from Indiana Harbor to Michigan City, Ind. A two-page pull-out sheet shows the whole area at a scale of 1:60,000. These pages allow the bigger craft to go into deeper waters and still be able to use this convenient 30-page, 11" x 17-1/2" loose-leaf style booklet of charts.

Scales of charts vary from 1:10,000 for the Belmont Harbor, North and South Branches of the Chicago River, North Shore Channel and the Calumet River; 1:15,000 for Chicago, Gary, Burns Waterway, and Michigan City, Harbors and Burns Ditch; to 1:20,000 for Calumet and Indiana Harbors.

The book also contains an index, modified for easier reference, and four pages of valuable information to the pleasure boater, which include information on Rules of the Road, light requirements, and weather data, together with a unique "capsule course" on "How to Use Your Recreational Chart."

The cost of Chart 750 is \$4.00.

## Eighth Weather Radar Class Held at Kansas City Training Center



Participants in the Eighth Weather Radar Class held at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., from January 9 to 25 were (front row, from left) Larry Burns, Instructor; Harold Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; William Hill, Neenah, Wis.; Dolores Winslow, Brunswick, Maine; Robert Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; William

Lockett, Evansville, Ind.; Bennie Bankston, Victoria, Tex.; (second row, from left) Warren Sunkel, Chicago, Ill.; Ronald Winings, Palmdale, Calif.; Bill Winkert, Instructor; Robert Smallfield, Salt Lake City, Utah; Andres Martinez, Brownsville, Tex.; Robert Jenski, Wilmington, N.C.; Edward Vogt, Bristol, Tenn.; and Joel Wertman, Waycross, Ga.

## Employees Receive Training at Montgomery College in Pilot Program

Sixteen employees of NOAA's Office of Administration recently participated in a Pilot Training Program at Montgomery College in Rockville, Md. After the three weeks of intensive training in typing and career development, thirteen of them, only one of whom had previously passed the Civil Service Commission typing exam,

received certificates of typing proficiency and greatly improved their chances for advancement.

The program, which provides both Upward Mobility for employees and a pool of qualified typists for hard-to-fill positions, will be offered to all employees in the D.C. area in the near future.



(Front row, from left) Lorene E. Giles; Catherine P. Giove; Flora B. Pelham; Ruth Davis; and Ophelia I. Anderson. (Back row, from left) Nola Arnold, Montgomery College Community Service; Georgia Theodore, Montgomery College Instructor; Thomas Price, Montgomery College Counselor; Bonnie

J. Moore; Virginia A. Carroll; William Braxton; Doris E. Hamilton; Willie J. McCrae; Cheryl A. Jordan; Robert M. Coleman; Geraldine F. Lewis; Inez Smith; Mary B. Freeland; Michael Hooges; Constance Zarbo, NOAA Personnel, Program Director; and Howard Geer, Dean of Community Service, Montgomery College.

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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