

# noaa week

Volume 5 Number 16

April 12, 1974

## NOAA Fleet's 1974 Plans Include Research, Mapping

Approximately 1000 scientists, technicians, officers, and seamen will man 21 NOAA ships plus numerous smaller craft in a new season of investigations of the oceans and waters that lap the shores of the United States and foreign lands.

This year, as during the past few years, NOAA scientists are continuing their research on the interrelated theories of continental drift and sea floor spreading.

Deep ocean surveys will be conducted by the NOAA Ships *Oceanographer* and *Reconnaissance*. These and other vessels will be engaged in extensive oceanographic research projects involving areas in such widely-separated areas as the North Atlantic, Puget Sound, the Great Lakes, the New York Bight, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and the central and eastern Pacific.

The studies will seek to extend man's understanding of the ocean and the atmosphere above; to evaluate the living marine resources of waters off the United States and South America; to assess the environmental impact of submerged coastal areas, such as the New York Bight; and to study the behavior of cloud clusters and their role in the larger circulation of the atmosphere. Some studies will involve other U.S. agencies and educational institutions and foreign countries. Various studies are tied in with efforts to obtain data which will help solve the problem of ocean pollution.

A study of tropical atmosphere and oceans and their effect on the earth's weather will be carried out by the Seattle-based *Oceanographer* and the Miami-based *Reconnaissance*.

(Continued on page 2)

## NOAA Will Station Three New Buoys In '74

NOAA will station three improved environmental ocean buoys off the coasts of the United States, bringing to six the large, experimental data-reporting buoys that will be keeping watch on the weather by the end of the year.

## Geodetic Survey Reorganized, 'Streamlined'

The National Geodetic Survey has reorganized its overall structure and streamlined its management personnel. The action, necessitated by the closing last year of the NGS Operations Center in Kansas City, Mo., and plans to establish a new North American horizontal datum, is expected to result in great operating efficiency and economy.

The horizontal, vertical, gravity, astronomy and satellite applications units were placed under the direction of a single division and responsibility for automating and updating geodetic data processing was also given to a new unit.

Salient features of the reorganization include:

Creation of a Control Networks Division to coordinate all geodetic control activities. B.K. Meade is Acting Chief.

Redesignation of the Horizontal and Vertical Networks and the Gravity and Astronomy Divisions as branches, and reducing the Satellite and Marine Applications Division to a section under the Gravity and Astronomy Branch. The Vertical Network Branch will continue to be headed by Cecil Ellingwood. The Horizontal Network Branch is headed by Meade. Dennis

(Continued on page 2)

One of the new weather "sentinels" will be stationed this spring about 300 miles (480 km.) west of Astoria, Oregon. It will be the second in a series of buoys designed to provide data for improved weather forecasts for the tankers which will travel from Valdez, Alaska, the overland terminal of the Alaskan pipeline, to west coast refineries. The first has been operating 170 miles (272 km.) southeast of Kodiak, Alaska, since October 1972.

Five large deep-ocean buoys have been regularly reporting meteorological and oceanographic data at locations ranging from the often stormy mid-Atlantic coast to the balmy, hurricane-prone waters of the Gulf of Mexico, to the harsh sub-arctic winter seas in the Gulf of Alaska. Two of these will be replaced by more advanced buoys (EB-14 and EB-15) now being completed and tested by the NOAA Data Buoy Office, in charge of the program, at the NASA Mississippi Test Facility near Bay St. Louis.

In addition to the Gulf of Alaska buoy (EB-03), two buoys have been anchored off the east coast and two in the Gulf of Mexico. The EB-01, stationed about 125 miles (190 km.) east of Norfolk, Va., since February 1970, established a record for being continuously stationed in the deep ocean at one location before it went

(Continued on page 2)



This twisted wreck provides grim evidence of the fury of the severe weather outbreak which killed hundreds and cost millions of dollars in damage over large sections of the country on April 3. NOAA officials and others took a first-hand look. See page 4.

## Three New Buoys

(Continued from page 1)  
off the air in March 1974. It will be replaced by the EB-10, which has been operating 180 miles (288 km.) southeast of New Orleans since June 1972, after it has been refurbished with the latest modifications to the electronic data-gathering equipment. The new EB-14 will take its place in the Gulf. The second Atlantic buoy, the EB-13, was anchored last December 300 miles (480 km.) east of Charleston, S.C. The remaining buoy (EB-12) has been operating in the Gulf

of Mexico since June 1973 about 200 miles (320 km.) east of Brownsville, Texas.

The buoy being stationed off the Pacific Northwest (EB-02) has a different configuration from the 40-foot, 100-ton (12 m., 90t) discus buoys. This 29-foot, 30-ton (8.7 m., 27t) buoy has a boat-shaped hull. In other respects, however, it is similar to its larger counterparts. It is also built to withstand hurricane winds, high waves, and fast currents, remain on station unattended for long periods of time, and transmit comparable data to shore.



## NGS Reorganized

Carroll is Acting Chief of the Gravity, Astronomy and Satellite Branch.

Establishment of an Operations Division headed by Commander John Carpenter to supervise the operations of 17 geodetic field units, with approximately 180 field personnel, and two observatories.

Creation of a Project Manager's position to coordinate activities for the new horizontal datum. Commander John Bossler is the Project Manager.

Creation of a Systems Development Division to develop data handling systems necessary for establishment of the new datum. This division is headed by John G. Gergen.

Captain Leonard S. Baker,

(Continued from page 1)

NGS Director, said the changes will give management better control over the highly complex scientific programs being carried out within the various divisions, since fewer division chiefs will be reporting to the director.

The reorganization continues basically unchanged some of the current organizational units. These are the Research and Development Laboratory, National Geodetic Survey Information Center and the Plans and Resources Staff, previously known as the Support Staff.

No increase in personnel or funding is involved in the reorganization.

Commander James Collins continues as NGS Deputy Director.

## NOAA Fleet's 1974 Plans

(Continued from page 1)

searcher off the northwest coast of Africa in conjunction with ships and aircraft of 10 nations.

On the Great Lakes, the *Shenehon* will set current meters on Saginaw Bay, after which she will perform research work on the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers and lower Lake Huron, while the *Laidly*, using a newly-installed hydroplot system, will make hydrographic surveys on Lake Erie. The *Johnson* will conduct a water quality survey of Saginaw Bay early in the season and will then be shifted to chart revisory surveys on Lake Michigan. The *Virginia Key*, operating out of Miami, will conduct near-shore and coastal oceanographic studies.

Much of the work will be done by NOAA ships in 1974 will be essential to safe navigation. Marine charting surveys will be carried out by the *Rainier*, *Fairweather*, *Davidson*, *Mt Mitchell*, *Whiting*, and *Peirce* in the waters of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, California, Washington, Alaska, and other areas. *McArthur* will conduct tide and current surveys in Washington and Alaskan waters.

Essential also to safe navigation are the wire drag surveys for underwater hazards

conducted in the Gulf of Mexico by the *Rude* and *Heck*. Circulatory surveys will be performed by *Ferrel* in the New York Bight, the 15,000-square-mile (39,000 sq. km.) continental shelf that extends from Montauk Point, N.Y., to Cape May, N.J. While these activities are underway, NOAA vessels will be engaged in important fisheries surveys and research along U.S. coasts, in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico, off Nova Scotia, and the Pacific.

Major marine resources being studied include shrimp, lobster, tuna, snappers, fish, pollock, sablefish, and salmon. Included in these vessels will be the *Oregon* and *Oregon Bowers*, *Albatross IV*, *M. II*, *Jordan*, *Cobb*, *Rorqual* and *Delaware*. Another seagoing vessel, *Pribilof*, will make four supply trips to communities in the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea, where the Alaskan fur seal herd is maintained by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

## OBITUARIES

Virgil C. Durr, 63, died at Brookhaven, Miss., March 2. He retired Nov. 22, 1971, after 29 years with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor Coast and Geodetic Survey. He is survived by his wife, Thelma, of Brookhaven, Miss.

Charles E. McCombs, of Winfield, Kansas, former Assistant Chief of the Leveling Branch, died March 23 in Port St. Lucie, Fla. He retired in 1969 after 39 years with the old Coast and Geodetic Survey.

## noaa week

Published weekly in Rockville, Md., by the Office of Public Affairs to provide the information of employees of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Articles to be considered for publication should be submitted at least a week in advance to Catherine Cawley, Editor, NOAA Week, Room 221, WSC, Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md., 20850. NOAA Week reserves the right to make corrections, changes, or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper or the Administration.

## NAS Meteorology Group's Meetings Held In Boulder

The National Academy of Sciences panels on violent storms and short-range weather prediction met March 25 and 26 at NOAA and the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.

Dr. C. Gordon Little, who directs NOAA's Wave Propagation Laboratory, chaired the violent storms panel. The short-range weather prediction panel was chaired by Dr. Cecil Leith of NCAR.

The Academy panels were set up to review the field of atmospheric research relating to their areas of interest, and are mainly concerned with the potential role of modern science and technology in improving man's ability to observe, identify, and disseminate warnings of hazardous storm conditions, and to forecast changes in atmospheric conditions occurring over relatively short periods of time.

## Smith Is New MIC At WBO Pendleton



John B. Smith, Leading Forecaster at Phoenix, Ariz., Weather Service Forecast Office, is the new Meteorologist in Charge at the Weather Service Office, Pendleton, Oreg. He received his degree in meteorology from the University of Washington, and has done post-graduate work at Texas A&M. He served in the U.S. Army Engineers during World War II. His NWS assignments have been at Medford, Nettle, St. Louis, Long Beach, Pomona, Reno, and Phoenix.

## NESS Is Host To U.N. Group

The National Environmental Satellite Service was host to the U.N. Committee on Water Problems March 29 as more than 60 persons from 19 nations attended a symposium on the use of computer techniques and automation for water resources systems at the Satellite Service/Weather Service complex at Suitland, Md. The group consisted of delegates and observers of the Economic Commission for Europe who were in the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Water Resources Board for a symposium. Honorary Chairman for the NOAA session was Dr. Robert A. Clark of the National Weather Service's Office of Hydrology who was also the Department of Commerce Delegate. The Committee heard presentations by Micro Snidero, Earl Estelle, Jerry C. Glover, Lee Mace, Don Wisnet and Adolph Werbowetzki.

## Wave Data Added To Forecasts For Gulf, Southeast Atlantic

On Monday, persons operating recreational and commercial vessels in the U.S. coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the southeast Atlantic coast will be getting some extra help in assessing the weather expectations for their operations.

Beginning April 15, the National Weather Service will regularly add to their coastal marine forecasts an indication of expected average wave heights. Also added will be a statement concerning the principal weather features such as fronts and pressure systems that are expected to influence the coastal weather. For example, the expected development of a winter coastal storm or arrival of a Texas "Norther" will be mentioned to help users better understand the reasons for the forecast.

These forecasts will reach the public through many coastal radio and television

stations, commercial marine radio stations, and Coast Guard radio stations. They are also published daily in many newspapers. Additionally, forecasts are available direct to the community through a network of VHF Radio Weather Service stations operated by the NWS from 14 coastal locations between Brownsville, Tex., and Savannah, Ga.

## NMFS Man Edits Marine Publication

Zoologist Dr. William J. Richards, of the NMFS, has been appointed Editor of the *Bulletin of Marine Science*, a long-established and prestigious scientific journal. The *Bulletin* is published by the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, at the University of Miami. Members of the editorial board consist of Drs. Frederick M. Bayer and Michael R. Reeve of the University of Miami, Dr. Ivan Goodbody of the University of the West Indies (Kingston, Jamaica), and Dr. Reuben Lasker, of the NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center, La Jolla, Calif.

Dr. Richards is stationed at the Southeast Fisheries Center, Miami, where he carries out research on larval fishes. He is the author or co-author of more than 40 scientific papers.

A native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Richards moved to Miami from residence in Washington, D.C., when the NMFS laboratory opened there in 1965. He was educated at Wesleyan (Conn.), Syracuse, and Cornell Universities.

## Two NWS Men Receive Medals

Two meteorologists in the National Weather Service's Western Region have been awarded Department of Commerce Bronze Medals. The awards were made to Woodrow W. Dickey, Techniques Improvement Meteorologist with the Regional Headquarters' Scientific Services Division, and Warren G. Harding, a Leading Forecaster at the Great Falls, Mont., Weather Service Forecast Office. The award is given for extremely competent performance of official duties in the Department of

Commerce over a long period of time. Mr. Dickey's award was for the demonstration of unusual initiative and creative ability in the development of local forecast studies which resulted in better public forecasts of significant weather phenomena. Mr. Harding received the award for his outstanding competence in forecasting Montana weather, particularly winter storms. Regional Director Hazen Bedke presented the Bronze Medals and certificates to both men.



Warren G. Harding



Woodrow W. Dickey



# Top NOAA Officials View Tornado-Ravaged Areas

(Continued from page 1)

Almost anywhere in the Midwest and South was "Tornado Alley" on April 3, as scores of death-dealing storms ravaged large parts of the Nation. Within 48 hours Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator; Dr. John W. Townsend, Jr.,

Associate Administrator; Dr. George P. Cressman, National Weather Service Director, and others were airborne to visit some of the worst-hit areas. In a one-day tour, they received briefings in Louisville, Indianapolis and Cleveland. Here are highlights from their day.



Dr. John W. Townsend, Jr., (left), Associate Administrator, and Dr. White discuss tornado effects amid rubble at Northfield, Ky.



Her home severely damaged, precious figures remain undamaged, Mrs. Jack B. Richmond of Northfield, Ky., is interviewed by Dr. White, Mr. Burke and Dr. Cressman. Like other interviewed, she reported ample warning by the Weather Service.



NOAA officials listen to Congressman Clarence J. Brown, of Urbana, Ohio, as he briefs press on the tornado at a meeting in Cleveland. From left: Dr. Cressman, Congressman Brown, Dr. White, Richard Fay, Meteorologist in Charge at the Cleveland Weather Service Forecast Office.



Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana accompanied the NOAA team on part of tornado briefing trip. Here the Senator, Dr. White, and Dr. Cressman take advantage of an airborne opportunity to review NOAA satellite photos depicting the storm's movements.



A vivid description of tornado that flattened Northfield, Ky., is given by Mrs. Frank Callan and daughter Beth (left), to Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator; John Burke, Meteorologist in Charge at the Louisville Weather Service Forecast Office, and Dr. George P. Cressman, Director of the National Weather Service.



In the second of three press briefings, Meteorologist in Charge at Indianapolis, Glen V. Sachse, (center), Senator Vance Hartke (left) and Mayor Richard R. Lugar describe tornado events and warnings to Drs. White and Cressman (right).

# Sea-watching Satellite Sensor Tested by NOAA

A newly developed "sea-tuned" sensor recently tested by NOAA scientists may have brought a step closer to monitoring ocean currents and river outflow from space.

The remote-sensing device, developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center, is designed to collect data from the oceans in the same way that the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) gathers information from land. The instrument is similar to one that is expected to fly aboard the experimental Nimbus-G satellite, and is considered a forerunner to instruments carried by sea-watching satellites planned for the future.

The tests were conducted by oceanographers from the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories aboard the Research Flight Facility's C-130 aircraft.

Scientists from the University of Miami and Nova Scotia were involved in the tests, which were conducted off the coast of Florida between September 29 and October 5, 1973.

The instrument is of particular interest for detecting variations in ocean color—something the multi-spectral scanner aboard ERTS does in a more limited way.

The instrument's 10 bands are all in the visible region of the spectrum—that is, from just into visible blue from ultraviolet to just with visible red—compared with the four-channel scanner aboard ERTS, which has only two bands in the visible region. This capability is important for detecting variations of blue color in ocean areas.

The multi-spectral scanner was developed primarily for use in coastal zone mapping—detecting water quality changes and estuarine circulation. For example, by monitoring natural tracers in the water such as suspended clay particles or sewer ef-

fluents, the oceanographers can use the instrument to detect circulation patterns in harbors and river deltas.

By comparing the remote-sensing data gathered by the multispectral scanner with ground truth samples of the water—collected by buoys or ships—scientists will be able to predict what the sediments are on a much broader scale for a specific region.

NOAA oceanographers hope the prototype instrument will have additional applications. For example, by identifying the so-called "red tides"—seawater discolored by large numbers of single-cell organisms which have a fatal effect on many forms of marine life—scientists may be able to discover a trigger mechanism causing the phenomenon, and eventually learn to predict its occurrence.

The multispectral scanner can detect current boundaries in deep seas around equatorial zones as well as in the subtropics. This has been impossible to achieve by sea-surface temperature measurements methods, which have been used to indicate currents in waters with a distinct range of temperatures.

The currents may also be detected by the scanner through a change of color outside the current boundary due to a higher concentration of phytoplankton—micro-organisms which drift with the currents and subsequently attract fish to the area. This phenomenon is due to a weak upwelling effect outside the current boundary, which brings to the surface nutrients on which phytoplankton feed.

The ERL scientists are interested in the interrelationships between the wind and the current, especially in the subtropics. When the wind blows against a current, the waves shorten, forming white caps and foam within the current boundary where the water flows faster. As a result, the satellite remote

sensing device will pick up the increased reflection of white caps in contrast to the calmer, dark water color outside the current boundary, another method of detecting the presence of the current.

The ocean-color experiment work is funded under an earth resources observing program at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Florida tests were preliminary to use of the instrument regularly by a NASA high-altitude earth resources aircraft for flights over the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes between now and the launch of Nimbus-G, in 1977. While the aircraft instrument has ten spectral bands, the Nimbus-G instrument will have six.



Sea surface temperature surveys begin off San Diego, Calif., each year in April and last through October, as an aid to fishermen seeking such game fish as yellowtail, bonito, barracuda, and white sea bass. The weekly surveys—which are in a cooperative program conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center, the National Weather Service, and the California Department of Fish and Game—are distributed in chart form to fishing centers in San Diego coastal regions.

The photo, from inside the survey aircraft, shows James L. Squire (left), NMFS fishery research biologist/pilot, and W. Clyde Melendy, NWS meteorologist attached to the Southwest Fisheries Center. The plane, a twin-engined Beechcraft, carries infrared equipment consisting of a modified Barnes PRT-5 infrared radiometer, Varian strip chart recorder, and accessory power supply and mounting rack.

- April 17-21, Bal Harbour, Fla. (near Miami) Annual convention of National Fisheries Institute. NMFS Market News Service booth will provide fishery pamphlets and current landings data as reported by NMFS field offices. (Gene Cope, NMFS, Washington, D.C. 202-343-4843.)
- April 24, Washington, D.C. Annual Neptune banquet of the American Oceanic Organization. (Carolyn Stone, American Oceanic Organization, 777-14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, 202-783-4434.)
- May 6-8, Washington, D.C. Workshop on Turbidity, sponsored by NOAA's National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center. Barbara Pijanowski, National Ocean Survey, Rockville, Md. 20852, 301-426-9090.)
- May 13-17, Gaithersburg, Md. Marine Pollution Monitoring (Petroleum) Symposium and Workshop, sponsored by NOAA, National Bureau of Standards, and Maritime Administration. (Madeleine Jacobs, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, 301-921-2691.)
- May 28-June 2, Madison, Wisc. Sea Grant Communications Workshop, sponsored by the University of Wisconsin. (Ernest Greenwald, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Sea Grant, Rockville, Md. 20852, 202-967-4788.)
- June 6-7, Columbus, Ohio Coastal Problems Related to Water Level, Seventh Geodesy/Solid-Earth and Ocean Physics (GEOP) Research Conference, sponsored by American Geophysical Union, Defense Mapping Agency, NASA, NOAA, Ohio State University Department of Geodetic Science, and U.S. Geological Survey. Applications for attendance must be received by April 23, 1974. (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1707 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-293-1144.)
- June 11-14, Basye, Va. Topical Conference on The Electrodynamics of Substorms and Magnetic Storms, sponsored by AGU and NASA. (Cynthia Beadling, AGU, 1707 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-293-1144.)
- Summer 1974, Cambridge, Mass. Special Summer Program on "Ocean Resource Management: Legal and Policy Aspects," at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Ocean Engineering. Emphasis placed on: identification of legal straits and opportunities, both existing law and law in formation; attitudes and policies of U.S. Government toward ocean and coastal exploitation; likely outcomes of Conference on Peaceful Use of Seabed; and interrelationships between law, technology, and information in ocean resource management. (Director of Summer Office, Room E19-356, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.)
- August 21-23, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada Fifth Conference on "Engineering the Ocean Environment," sponsored by the Canadian Atlantic Section of the Oceanography Coordinating Committee of the Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (Ocean P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.)
- September 9-13, Santa Barbara, Calif. Symposium on Atmospheric Fusion and Air Pollution, sponsored by the American Meteorological Society and the World Meteorological Organization. (Chairman of the Program Committee: S.R. Hanna, Atmospheric Turbulence and Diffusion Laboratory, Environmental Research Laboratory, NOAA, P.O. Box E., Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830. FTS-615-483-4111.)
- September 23-25, Washington, D.C. 10th Annual Marine Technology Society Conference and Exposition "National Needs and Ocean Operations." A possible one-day briefing the June-to-August law of the conference is being discussed September 26. (Mrs. Mary Paturis, MTS, 1730 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, 202-659-3251.)



CREDIT UNION  
NOTES

*fixin' up?*  
See your  
**Credit Union!**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FEDERAL  
CREDIT UNION

ROOM 7056, MAIN COMMERCE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230 - 202/755-1111

BRANCHES:

W.S.C. #1, Room 723, Rockville, Maryland  
Gramax Bldg., Room 416, Silver Spring, Maryland

**John M. McAlinden**, of National Ocean Survey Marine Chart Division, attended, as an invited guest, an International Seminar on Coal Utilization, at Bogota, Colombia, March 10-17, 1974.

**Frank V. Garcia** of the National Ocean Survey's Aeronautical Chart Division, has been elected a member of the City Council of Takoma Park, Md. Mr. Garcia is chief of the Radio Facility Chart Branch.

**Captain Leonard S. Baker** has been elected by the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM) as its vice president, a post which normally leads to election as president-elect the following year and president the year after. Baker

**Adm. Nygren Note On NOAA Energy Saving**

The response to the energy crisis by NOAA's people was genuine and effective, as witnessed by the many notes, letters and calls received by the Energy Conservation Project Manager. Many of these were similar to actions required by the Federal Energy Office, the General Services Administration or the Commerce Department, but some were peculiar to NOAA. The general theme was "turn it off, cool it down, carpool, or use human energy."

This admirable spirit of conservation must continue. The energy problem is still here, although the crisis is past. We must not revert to our former wasteful ways.

To emphasize the continuing nature of the energy conservation campaign, the idea program will now be incorporated into the regular NOAA, and useful ideas will automatically be considered for cash awards. All employees are urged to use established method and while sharing their originality with the rest of NOAA.

would be the first National Ocean Survey official to head this national organization of 7000 surveyors and cartographers. The NOAA Corps commissioned officer is the director of NOS' National Geodetic Survey.

Baker served on the ACSM board of directors for two years. He was elected to his new post at the organization's recent convention in St. Louis.

**Anton B. Anderson**, of Yucca Valley, California, was honored with a NOAA Public Service Award in recognition of service contributing to the public safety



and welfare performed for the National Weather Service.

Mr. Anderson, a merchant ship Radio Officer, was recognized for 44 years of work in the voluntary merchant vessel cooperative weather reporting program.

Since 1929 he has transmitted regular weather reports to the National Weather Service, and to meteorological services of other nations throughout the world, from many U.S. merchant and government ships in which he has served.

**Carl B. Feldscher**, Chief of Lake Survey Center's Compilation Branch, participated in the latest meeting of Work Group A of the Charting Advisers at the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) Headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario. Recommended steps toward achieving compatibility in CHS and LSC charts were drafted at the meeting.

Work Group A, consisting of both Canadian and U.S. members, studies chart characteristics, contents, and procedures to determine what changes will be needed to



A course in Effective Supervision was conducted at National Weather Service Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, March 25-29. Twenty-three Western Region supervisors were in attendance. Members of the Western Region Personnel Office also participated by explaining policies and procedures on such topics as Merit Promotion, EEO, Position Classification, Labor Relations, Training, and Performance Ratings. Course participants were (seated, from left) Paul Sorenson, Earl Riddiough, Bonita Dobbins, Western Regional Director Hazen Bedke, Mabel Yuen, William Evans, and Ernest Martinez; (second row, from left) Gary Hensley, Bob Burnash, Don Kuehl, David Brown, Nicholas Ropar, Ray Richardson, Bob Pentney, Marvin Kuykendall, Norman Benes, Richard Anderson, and Charles Mahoney; (third row, from left) Tom Swift, Larry Ferral, Jack Mazur, Clyde Holmes, Nile Woltman, Paul Americh, Howard Grisso, and John Gilbert.

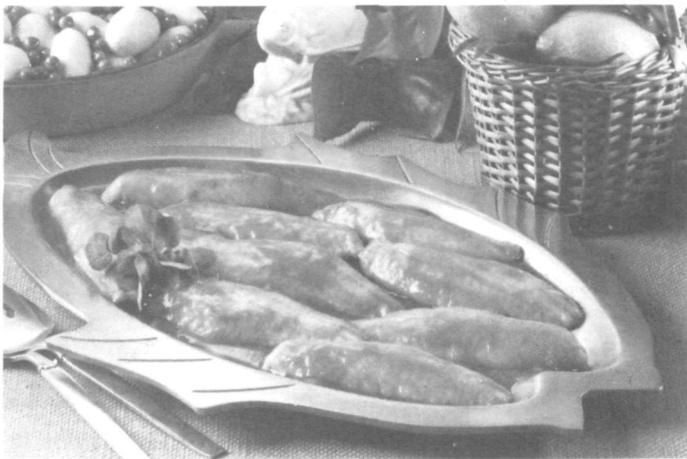


The National Weather Service's Regional Headquarters in Kansas City hosted a meeting on March 21 with a number of members of the Defense Community Preparedness Agency. Discussions included on-site assistance activities and community preparedness programs of NOAA and the DCPA. Conference participants included (seated, from left) Orville Hanson, DCPA Region 6; Dave Harrison, Director of DCPA Region 6; Charles Knudsen, NWS; and Bruce Bishop, Director of DCPA Region 4; (standing, from left) Joe Conte, Weather Service Headquarters; Lyle Hebb, DCPA Region 6; Bob Baskin and Bud Shaffer, NWS; Ed Halaka, DCPA Region 4; Jim McClanahan, DCPA Kansas City Field Office and Larry Longsdorf, NWS.

**BROILED PERCH WITH TANGY GLAZE**

- 2 pounds ocean perch or other fish fillets, fresh or frozen
- 1/3 cup butter or margarine, melted
- 1/3 cup catsup
- 1/3 cup frozen lemonade concentrate, thawed
- 1 tablespoon prepared mustard
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon garlic salt
- 1 large bay leaf, crumbled

Thaw frozen fish; drain and arrange in shallow dish or pan. Combine remaining ingredients; mix well. Pour over fillets; turn fish to coat evenly; cover. Marinate in refrigerator at least 30 minutes. Arrange fillets in a single layer in shallow, greased baking pan, 15 by 10 by 1-inch. Spoon any remaining sauce over fillets. Broil about 4 inches from source of heat, 8 to 10 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Makes 6 servings.



**Next Week's Best Fish Buys**

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best buys for the next week or so are likely to be flounder and small shrimp along the Northeast Seaboard; king

mackerel and shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; smelt and turbot in the Midwest; turbot and breaded shrimp in the Northwest; and sablefish and mahi-mahi in the Southwest.

**Bronze Medal Awarded Wayne Staats**



Wayne F. Staats

Dr. R. E. Hallgren

On March 28, Dr. R.E. Hallgren, Deputy Director of the National Weather Service, presented a Department of Commerce Bronze Medal to Wayne F. Staats for his outstanding performance during 30 years of government service. Mr. Staats, who retired on that date, was a Supervisory Physicist and served as Deputy Director of the Equipment Development Laboratory and as

Chief of the Equipment Systems Branch in the Systems Development Office since 1965.

Mr. Staats began his career with the Weather Service as a Weather Observer at Sibley Bend, Ind., and Detroit, Mich. He has been author of several technical papers and is a Professional Member of the American Meteorological Society.

**NWS Men Participate In AMS Workshop**

Three meteorologists from the National Weather Service presented papers and conducted an audience participation workshop at the 5th Conference on Weather Forecasting and Analysis of the American Meteorological Society held March 4-7, in St. Louis, Mo. The presentations included: "Observing and Forecasting Local Effects from Satellite Data" and "Mesoscale Details in Synoptic Scale Systems" by Frances Parmenter, "Effect of Early Morning Cloud Cover on Afternoon Thunderstorm Development" and "Satellite Imagery Applied to the Mesoscale Surface Analysis and Forecast" by Jim Purdom, "Mesoscale Convective Processes in the Tropics as Revealed by Satellite Imagery" by Vincent Oliver, and "Using Satellite Data for Forecasting Fog and Stratus Dissipation" by Jim Gurka and presented by Ed Ferguson. Approximately 130 people attended this workshop.

**U.S., Australia Solar Observatory Plans Prepared**

Representatives of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Space Environmental Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., and the Department of Science, Commonwealth of Australia, recently met to prepare an agreement between the two agencies for joint operation of a solar observatory at Culgoora, Australia.

Under terms of the agreement the ERL laboratories will provide the equipment and two solar observers. The Ionospheric Prediction Service, part of the Australian Department of Science, will send three solar observers to man the facility.

Physical scientist Joseph W. Hirman and Lieutenant Robert Losey, a NOAA commissioned corps officer, both leave ERL's Space Environment Laboratory at the Culgoora observatory in August, 1974. The facility is located 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Sydney in eastern Australia.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **ERRATA NOTICE**

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

Discolored pages

Faded or light ink

Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or [Library.Reference@noaa.gov](mailto:Library.Reference@noaa.gov)

HOV Services  
Imaging Contractor  
12200 Kiln Court  
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387  
July 23, 2010