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September 27, 1974

RADM Snyder Named NOAA's Naval Deputy

Appointment of Rear Admiral J. Edward Snyder, Jr., as his Naval Deputy has been announced by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator.

Admiral Snyder will remain in his present position as Oceanographer of the Navy, assuming the position of Naval Deputy to the NOAA Administrator as additional duty. He succeeds Vice Admiral William W. Behrens, Jr., who recently retired.

As Naval Deputy to Dr. White, Admiral Snyder works to foster closer accord between the Navy and NOAA in the sciences, particularly oceanography. Navy assignment to the position helps to ensure close coordination of the national oceanographic program.

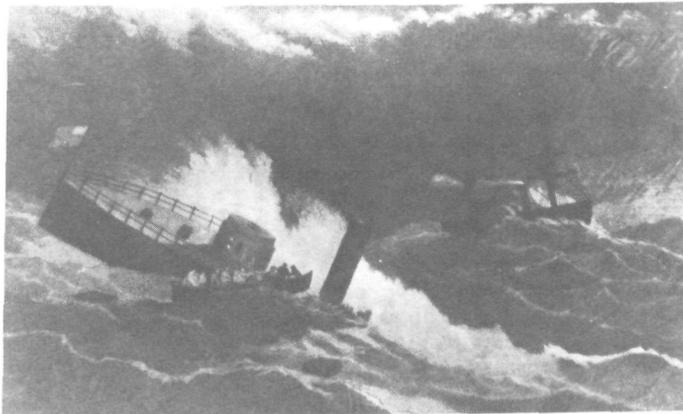
Admiral Snyder has served as Oceanographer of the Navy since June, 1972. From 1963 to 1967, he served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and

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Admiral Snyder

Monitor and Resting Site Nominated As Nation's First Marine Sanctuary



The Monitor sank in December 1862. (Copied from Naval Institute Proceedings, Dec. 1926.)

The remains of one of the nation's most historic warships, the ironclad *U.S.S. Monitor*, and the ocean area where it has rested for more than 100 years have been nominated to become the country's first Marine Sanctuary.

Robert W. Knecht, Director of the Office of Coastal Zone Management, has announced receipt of the nomination from North Carolina Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr. The *Monitor* rests 220 feet beneath the surface of the ocean some 16 miles off Cape Hatteras, N.C.

In nominating the *Monitor* and its site as a Marine Research Sanctuary, Governor Holshouser cited both the historic and technological value of the Civil War gunboat. The *Monitor* is best known for its celebrated encounter with the Confederate ironclad ram, *C.S.S. Virginia*, popularly known as

(Continued on page 4)

Study Assessing Oil Lease Impact On Gulf of Alaska

What could possibly be one of the richest oil discoveries since Alaska's Prudhoe Bay—the oil-bearing formations beneath the continental shelf in the Gulf of Alaska—could also pose a formidable set of ecological questions.

NOAA, working with other Federal and state agencies in a major investigation for the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, is attempting to assess this risk so that it can be weighed against the national imperatives for developing adequate domestic energy sources.

The \$2.5 million project focuses on an area in the northeast Gulf of Alaska between Prince William Sound and Yakutat Bay, a region thought to contain potential petroleum reserves—and to present some difficult environmental problems.

(Continued on page 2)

GATE Ends Operations In Atlantic

GATE, the largest and most complex international weather experiment in the history of mankind, has ended its operations in the tropical Atlantic off the

(Continued on page 3)

1974-75 Combined Federal Campaign Begins

Launching the 1974-75 Combined Federal Campaign, in the Washington, D.C., area, Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent, Department Campaign Chairman, urged all employees to give the campaign their full support.

Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, added these comments in his message to the Directors of the Principal Operating Elements:

"As you know, the CFC makes possible a one-gift contribution to help support

the services of more than 150 voluntary agencies that are working to build a better community and a healthier nation. In the past we have consistently met our assigned goal and I am confident NOAA will again meet the challenge. I am asking each of you, personally, to lead your part of the organization to assure outstanding success.

"I suggest you stress the Automatic Payroll Deduction plan whereby Fair Share gifts can be made a little at a time from each pay check."

Ecological Study in Gulf of Alaska Assessing Probable Oil Lease Impact

(Continued from page 1)

The study is managed by the Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) program office of the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., and coordinated for the Bureau of Land Management by its Outer Continental Shelf office in Anchorage.

"This kind of investigation," says ERL Director Dr. Wilmot N. Hess, "is an absolutely essential prelude to outer continental shelf petroleum development.

"In the view of many environmental scientists in federal agencies and private institutions alike, baseline environmental studies are needed to quantify our present rather subjective understanding of the risks of outer continental shelf development. Without quantification of these risks—that is, without knowing which action produces which environmental consequences—we cannot compare the probable risks with the probable benefits of development."

Although the project is managed by NOAA, it will draw also on the special talents and experience of scientists in such institutions as the University of Alaska, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the Interior Department's Geological Survey and Fish and Wildlife Service. Dr. Herbert Bruce, of the National Marine Fisheries Service Auke Bay, Alaska, laboratory, directs the project in the field.

The Council on Environmental Quality, in its April 1974 report, indicated that oil development in the northeastern Gulf of Alaska presented potentially greater environmental risks than in any other continental shelf area studied. Among the special problems of the area cited by the Council were a superficial understanding of the region's rich, complex, and economically important marine ecosystem; the effect on possible oil spills, of

tides, currents, and winds; the hazard presented to offshore facilities by the furious maritime storms which parade across the Gulf; and the relatively high level of seismicity (earthquake activity) and the earthquake-generated sea waves called tsunamis.

These crucial unknowns played a key role in shaping the present study, which in its first year will emphasize measurement and analysis of the key environmental factors which must be quantified before oil exploration, drilling, and production can begin.

In the first year's effort, the investigators hope to:

—Characterize the circulation of the ocean (and estuarine) waters of the region, both over the continental shelf and offshore, identify the dominant dynamic mechanisms involved in flow patterns and mixing processes, describe characteristic waves and weather, and develop numerical models as aids in interpreting results and exploring simple dynamic processes. This will be a cooperative effort of ERL's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, Wash., the National Ocean Survey, and the Institute of Marine Sciences at the University of Alaska.

—Develop a comprehensive knowledge of the area's seabed geology and the sediment flow from contributory rivers, assess the earthquake hazard there, and delineate natural oil seeps—the sources of nature's small, chronic "oil spills." This part of the study will be undertaken by the Interior Department's Geological Survey.

—Provide baseline characteristics of the seabed and water-column chemistry, with emphasis on establishing natural levels of hydrocarbons and distributions of trace metals (for example, nickel, cadmium, zinc, copper, and mercury) in the marine environment and its life before petroleum development begins there. The

USCG Boating Safety Officials Tour WSFO Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral John F. Thompson, Jr., Chief of the Office of Boating Safety of the U.S. Coast Guard, and members of his staff recently were given a tour of the Weather Service Forecast Office at the World Weather Building in Marlowe Heights, Md. Gerald La Rue, Meteorologist in Charge, conducted the tour. Admiral

Thompson considered the tour so interesting and informative that he has asked that other members of his staff be given the same opportunity.

Arrangements for the tour were made by C. Peter Marini, NOAA Communications Officer and member of the USCG Auxiliary.



(From left) Admiral Thompson; Captain D.E. Metz (partly hidden); Captain A.F. Fugaro; Commander J.J. Janda (hidden); Mr. LaRue; and Captain Ralph Hill.

chemical program will be conducted by the Northwest Fisheries Center and the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Science, in consultation with the National Bureau of Standards.

—Complete a thorough census and description of the micro- and larger organisms which constitute the region's marine and estuarine population, particularly the fragile ecosystems of the intertidal regions, and assess the abundance of marine birds and mammals in the study area and how these populations vary seasonally. The biological program will be carried out by the Northwest Fisheries Center, the Institute of Marine Science of the University of Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service.

A follow-on program of studies designed to refine further scientific understanding of the study area's marine ecosystem and the possible impacts of oil explora-

tion, production, and transportation, will be proposed in early 1975. A final report of the project's first-year results will be issued by mid-August 1975.

noaa week

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Catherine S. Cawley,
Editor
Anna V. Felter,
Art Director

GATE Ends Operations In Atlantic

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coast of Senegal.

Some four thousand persons from many nations, employing 38 ships, the world's most exotically instrumented aircraft, satellites, and other scientific equipment, were involved in the 100 days of research.

Their goal was to attain better understanding of the tropical oceanic-and-atmospheric processes where the world's weather may begin, so that better, longer-range forecasts may be achieved.

GATE—the Global Atmospheric Research Program's Atlantic Tropical Experiment—is sponsored by the United Nations' World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions. The United States' share of the effort was coordinated by NOAA.

From the hundreds of aircraft sorties and the thousands of scientists-days at sea, billions of bits of data have been carefully and selectively assembled. They are expected to yield the best understanding yet of how events in and over the tropical Atlantic may finally culminate in a distant storm or drought or meandering ocean current.

They will also provide a "real world" starting point for the computer models—imaginary atmospheres and oceans expressed mathematically—being readied for testing on the new generation of computers just now entering service in environmental laboratories.

The end of GATE, however, is also its beginning, for only after intensive analysis and the transfer of GATE data into the hands of researchers can the full value of this experiment be realized.

Preliminary results are expected to be published in report form before the end of the year. The GATE data

Fisheries Rehabilitation Planning Underway

NOAA, in cooperation with State Governments, is developing a plan aimed at rehabilitating U.S. marine fisheries, many of which are suffering from the effects of heavy fishing by foreign fleets as well as from depleted stocks and environmental changes. Preparation of a National Fisheries Plan was recommended recently by the President's National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, and the National Marine Fisheries Service was assigned the task.

NMFS Director Robert W. Schoning said a "draft outline" of a plan has been completed by a task force and will be used to review

the needs of the fisheries with various interested people in and out of government. The outline describes the present problems facing U.S. fisheries and discusses a series of major issues of primary concern in any effort to meet our national purposes in fisheries if they are to provide employment, food, and recreation. The outline also reviews how the issues involved can be applied in formulating a viable National Plan.

Mr. Schoning said the objective is not merely a Federal plan, since by itself the Federal Government can fill only a part of the need. The plan is intended to indicate action required by all concerned with our fisheries. For this reason, the full plan cannot be developed without information, opinions, and ideas from fishermen, vessel owners, processors, State fisheries managers, marine recreational fishermen, conservationists, scientific organizations, trade groups, consumers, and others.

Using the "draft outline" as a base on which to build, input from these groups will be sought at a series of meetings to be held between now and January 1975 in many fishing communities along our coasts. The meetings will be arranged with the cooperation of Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, the Marine Advisory Services of the Sea Grant Colleges, and the five NMFS regional directors.

Suggestions and comments presented at these meetings will then be used to develop the ideas in the draft outline into a broad National Plan which will recommend legislation and other actions. Such recommendations will assist the U.S. fisheries to meet the growing demand for food and recreation, while ensuring that the valuable fisheries stocks are restored and maintained for future generations of Americans.

La. Survey Completed

The National Geodetic Survey has completed a six-year geodetic survey of Louisiana. Cost of the project is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The survey covered more than 17,000 square miles and will help provide the state with a network of control points (positions of latitude and longitude). It was a long-range cooperative program carried out in Louisiana since 1968 by the NGS and the state, in which state surveyors worked with the federal party in establishing control points. The survey was needed because of rapidly rising land values.

archive will be the cooperative achievement of the participating nations, with major subprograms distributed as follows: United Kingdom, synoptic (large) scale phenomena; Federal Republic of Germany, boundary layer; United States, convection; U.S.S.R., radiation; France, oceanography.

The full, processed mass of GATE data is scheduled to become available by 1977. In the meantime, however, World Data Centers in the participating nations will begin to have material available in scientifically useful forms by early 1975.

EDS Has Available Data From Study On Prediction of Ocean Pollutants

Environmental data from a study to assess the potential effects of man-generated substances and activities on the marine environment is now available from the Environmental Data Service.

The data are from the Prediction of Ocean Pollutants Study conducted by the Ocean Affairs Board of the National Research Council which began in May 1973 with the identification of six substance types for study.

The substances, chosen because of their persistence, toxicity, and abundance in the marine environment, include nuclear wastes, synthetic organic chemicals, marine litter, metallic processing wastes from industrial operations, organic sludges, and medical and agricultural pharmaceuticals.

Information on each substance's basic chemical and physical properties, U.S. and

foreign production, major uses, environmental leakages, routes through the environment, and potential effects on the environment was collected by ten NRC research associates during the summer of 1973. The information, consisting of papers from scientific journals, tables, data, status reports from industry and government agencies, formal and informal reports, and referenced personal communications, has been indexed and is available through EDS' Environmental Science Information Center, Marine and Earth Sciences Library (Fisheries Branch), 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235.

The Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Coast Guard, and NOAA provided funding for the project.

NMFS, FWS Agree on Responsibilities Under Endangered Species Act of 1973



Robert B. Gorrell, Endangered Species Coordinator for the National Marine Fisheries Service, watches as Lynn A. Greenwalt, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, signs a Memorandum of Understanding recently negotiated with NMFS regarding jurisdictional responsibilities and listing procedures under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The document clarifies responsibility for declaring certain species endangered or threatened. NMFS agreed to assume responsibility for marine species, for certain estuarine and anadromous species, with joint responsibility with FWS for the sea turtle. The FWS agreed to assume responsibility for inland waters, estuarine species which spend more than half their lives in fresh water, and certain anadromous fish species.

Monitor Site Is Nominated as Nation's First Marine Sanctuary (Continued from page 1)

the *Merrimac*.

To ship builders, however, the *Monitor* represents a revolutionary concept in 19th century naval technology, symbolizing both the end of the wooden, sail-powered fighting ships and the beginning of the development of the modern capital ship.

Designation of the wreck site as a Marine Sanctuary will help to ensure that the *Monitor* is safeguarded and that archaeological research will be controlled, Governor Holshouser pointed out in his nominating letter.

Under the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to designate marine sanctuaries to preserve or restore such areas for their conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values.

The Office of Coastal Zone Management is the government agency through which evaluations of marine sanctuaries nominations are conducted.

Dr. Robert Kifer, Marine Sanctuaries Coordinator at OCZM, said a discussion paper on the *Monitor* nomination has been reviewed by the Department of Commerce, and that a draft environmental impact statement—required for marine sanctuary sites—has been developed for public release.

To permit public participation in the decision-making process Dr. Kifer said, a public hearing will be held on the nomination, November 5, 7:30 p.m. to midnight, at the I.E. Gray Library, Duke University Marine Laboratory, Pivers Island, Beaufort, N.C.

ESIC Contract To Provide Data for ASFIS

The Environmental Data Service's Environmental Science Information Center recently let a contract to Oceanic Abstracts to provide coverage of pertinent U.S.-produced technical literature as part of NOAA's participation in the international aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS), which is being developed under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. NOAA's Administrator signed a Memorandum of Agreement with FAO in October of 1973 which provides for NOAA participation along with



Dr. Elaine Collins

organizations in the United Kingdom, France, Federal Republic of Germany, and the Soviet Union, as well as FAO.

Dr. Elaine Collins of the National Oceanographic Data Center represents NOAA on the Editorial Board of the ASFIS.

obituary

Travis D. Love

News of the recent death of Travis D. Love, former Supervisory Microbiologist-In-Charge of the National Marine Fisheries Service Technological Laboratory at Pascagoula, Miss., has been received. He had been with NMFS 15 years prior to his retirement in 1972, and earlier had spent 12 years with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

He edited "Chemical and Technology Progress in the New Industrial Fish Industry of the Gulf of Mexico," which was published in 1964. In 1966, on a special assignment from the State Department, he assisted the Brazilian Ministry for desert reservoirs in formulating a technology program for the fishery industry.

He is survived by his wife, Julie, of 406 Jackson Ave., Ocean Springs, Miss.

scale. Among those involved thus far have been scientists from Duke University's Marine Laboratory, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, the National Science Foundation, the National Geographic Society, the U.S. Navy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Delaware, and Aluminum Company of America.

Individuals or organizations interested in commenting upon the proposed nomination, or in appearing at the public hearing to make a statement, have been urged to contact Dr. Robert Kifer, Marine Sanctuaries Office, Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Administration, 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md., 20852, no later than October 25.

Satellite Data Unit Established Within EDS

The Environmental Data Service and the National Environmental Satellite Service have negotiated an agreement to establish an EDS National Oceanic and Atmospheric Satellite Data Unit to manage most retrospective distribution of environmental satellite data, including Earth Resources Technology Satellite data distribution responsibilities currently assigned to NESS. EDS' National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data

Center in Boulder, Colo., will continue to disseminate Solar Environmental Monitoring and Solar Proton Monitoring data.

Although the new Satellite Data Unit, which is scheduled to become operational in November 1974, initially will be located in NESS headquarters in Suitland, Md., it will be managed and administered by EDS' National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C.

LSC Responsible for Water Temperature Gages

An important additional gage network has been added to the National Ocean Survey's Lake Survey Center Water Level Branch—the Branch which operates the Great Lakes network of water level gages. The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory has given responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Great Lakes water temperature gage system. This network contains 18 automatic water temperature monitoring stations situated throughout the lakes. Three

have telephone telemetry capabilities and are used by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation in the operation of the Seaway System. Such data is used by the Corporation as an aid in predicting the opening and closing of the Seaway. In addition, the data from this network of gages are used in connection with winter navigation studies, with basic research in the formation and decay of fresh-water ice, and with numerous other ongoing engineering and scientific projects.

Van Campen To Coordinate NMFS Activities With Pacific Tuna Development Foundation

Wilvan G. Van Campen, a former State Department Foreign Service Officer with wide experience in fisheries matters, has been named to coordinate National Marine Fisheries Service activities with the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation. He will be involved in a program designed to enable U.S. industry and the island people to benefit economically from the large tuna resources of the region, which until now have been harvested by fishermen from other countries.

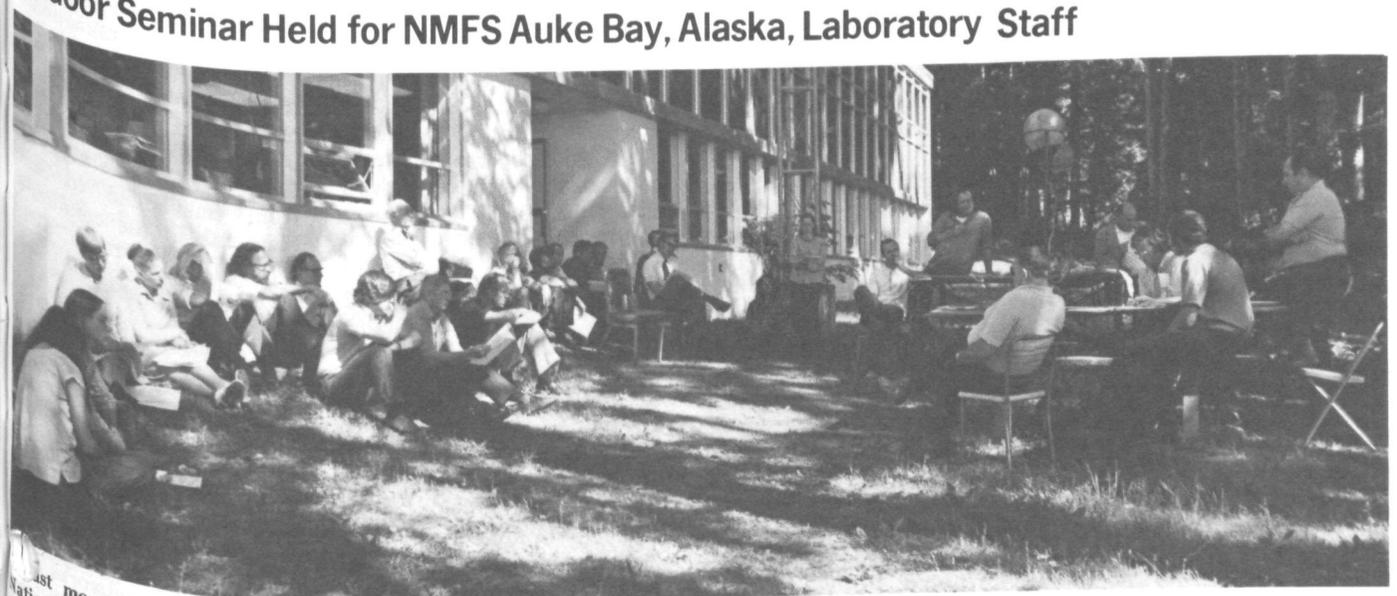
Federal funds totaling \$375,000 recently were approved to begin a planned three-year program of experimental and exploratory fishing. The Federal money will be matched by financial contributions from major sectors of the United States tuna industry and from the governments of the State of Hawaii, the island possessions of Guam and American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The program will be managed by the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, a non-profit Hawaii corporation, with directors drawn from the island governments and the tuna industry, with Mr. Van Campen represent-

ing NOAA and NMFS as Coordinator of the Central and Western Pacific Tuna Program. Eight directors of the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation were named at a recent meeting in Honolulu: August Felando, American Tunaboat Association; Stanley Swerdloff, American Samoa; Jack Bowland, Western Fishboat Owners Association; Charles Carry, Tuna Research Foundation; John Royal, representing the fishermen's unions; Governor Carlos G. Camacho of Guam; High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston of the Trust Territory; and Andrew Gerakas of Hawaii. A ninth member who will represent the public at large will be appointed later.

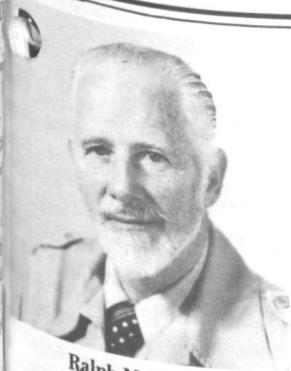
For the past seven years, Mr. Van Campen was a Fisheries Specialist with the Department of State. He has served as Executive Secretary of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Fisheries Attache at our Embassy in Tokyo, and with the NMFS at its Honolulu laboratory. He will be located at NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif., and report to the Southwest Regional Office of NMFS.

Outdoor Seminar Held for NMFS Auke Bay, Alaska, Laboratory Staff



Last month, an outdoor seminar was held for the staff of the National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory in Auke Bay, Alaska. Roy Rickey, Acting Director, and other members of the State of

Alaska Limited Entry Commission are shown here presenting a progress report.



Ralph M. Berry

Two major appointments have made at the Control Network Division of the National Geodetic Survey in Rockville, Md., William E. Strange, Jr., of Mart, Texas, as Chief of the Gravity, Astronomy and Satellite Branch, and Ralph M. Berry, of Ann Arbor, Mich., as Assistant Chief of the Vertical Network Branch under Cecil Ellingwood.

Mr. Strange has a bachelor of science degree in geology from Baylor University and studied also at A&M College of Texas and the University of Wisconsin. Prior employment during the past 18 years included positions with General Dynamics, University of Wisconsin, University of Hawaii, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Army Map Service and Computer Sciences Corporation. Professor Berry has a civil engineering degree from Catholic University and studied also at the University of Michigan and the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He has taught geodetic engineering at the University of Michigan and



William E. Strange, Jr.

was active in surveying and geodetic activities in Michigan. A nationally recognized authority on the surveying of the U.S. Public Land System, he drafted the legislation, designed the system and computed the modified Lambert projection tables for the Michigan State Plane Coordinate System. He has given numerous seminars to surveyors in Michigan and other states on control surveys, surveying computations, and the professional practice of land surveying. He was employed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey, between 1936 and 1955, serving during the last nine years as Chief of the Division of Photogrammetry's Operations Branch.

Robert McCaslin of the Office of Meteorological Operations Satellite Staff at National Weather Service Headquarters, has accepted a one-year assignment with the World Meteorological Organization at Tananarive, Republic of Malagasy. The meteorological service there

will soon begin using three new weather radars, and Mr. McCaslin's assignment will be to help establish the best way to make maximum use of these radars.

Mr. McCaslin has been with the Satellite Staff for the past two years, and prior to that he spent five years with the Radar Staff at Weather Service Headquarters. Previous assignments included radar work at the National Hurricane Center in Miami and at Key West, and observations and briefing at Annette, Alaska.

Rene Cuzon du Rest, International Program Coordinator of the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center, has been selected for a two-year appointment to the post of Assistant Secretary for Training, Education, and Mutual Assistance in the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), UNESCO, Paris, following a six-month interim assignment. Mr. Cuzon was manager of a special series of IOC-sponsored international training classes in marine (Continued on page 8)

Evans Heads NMFS Environmental Assessment Division

Dale R. Evans has joined the Washington staff of the National Marine Fisheries Service as Chief of the Environmental Assessment Division, Office of Resource Management. He was formerly the NMFS Regional Coordinator in the Environmental Assessment Division in Alaska. Prior to that, he was actively involved in the Alaskan River Basin Studies and served as a Fishery Management Biologist at King Salmon and Anchorage, Alaska.

The division Mr. Evans will head has the responsibility for determining the effects of Federal water projects on fisheries resources, particularly activities of the U.S. Army's Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior, and certain functions of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Evans has a B.S. in Fish and Game Management from Oregon State University and has done graduate work in Natural Resources Economics at George Washington University and the University of Alaska.



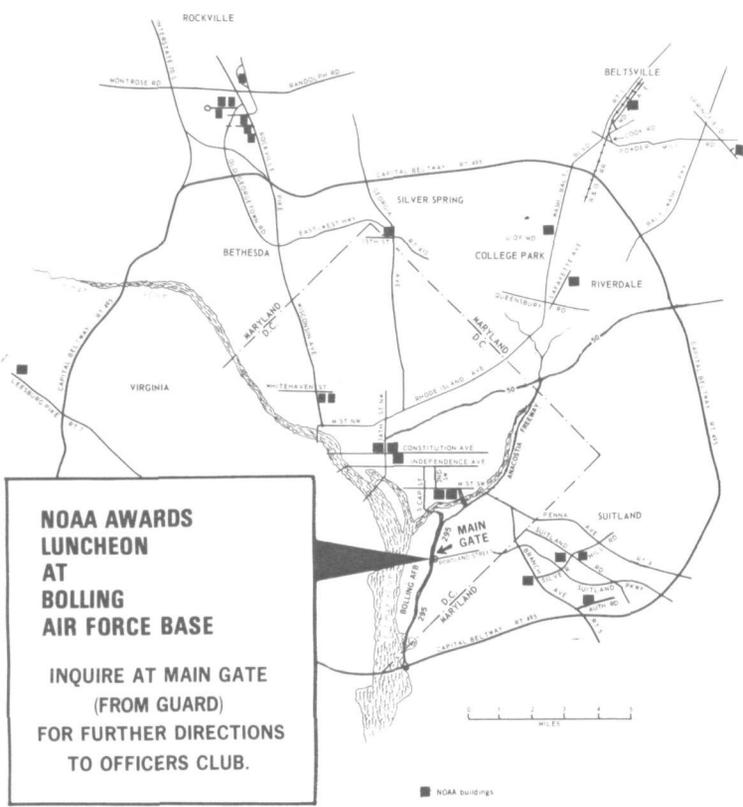
Recent recipients of Commerce Bronze Medals were Lawrence F. Wndt (left) and Lawrence W. Fritz. Items about their awards appeared in NOAA WEEK dated September 6, 1974.



Before he left Alaska, Mr. Evans (left) received a Commerce Department Bronze Medal in recognition of his "superior performance and initiative in connection with the development of the national and Alaskan Water Resources Studies Program." The award was presented by NMFS Alaska Region Director Harry L. Rietze.

All Roads Lead to NOAA Awards Luncheon

There is still time to make arrangements to attend the 1974 NOAA Awards Luncheon, which will be held on Friday, October 11, at 11:30 a.m. in the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Club, Washington, D.C. Key persons listed in NOAA WEEK of September 20 will take reservations, including choices of entrees (Broiled Sirloin Tip Steak or Filet of Haddock with Shrimp Sauce), through October 4. Tickets are \$4.00 per person, and drinks from the cash bar will cost \$.85. All NOAA employees and their spouses are invited. Carpooling is encouraged, and parking is available at the base.



NOAA AWARDS LUNCHEON AT BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE

INQUIRE AT MAIN GATE (FROM GUARD) FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS TO OFFICERS CLUB.

Notes About Paul A. Kiefer

(Continued from page 7) data management conducted by NODC between 1971 and January 1974. As Assistant Secretary, his task is to assist developing countries establish or improve their marine science facilities, establish oceanographic data centers and expand training and education in marine management and utilization.

Paul A. Kiefer received the Office of the General Counsel as a Senior Attorney. His responsibilities primarily will concern international Marine Fisheries and ice activities.

Since 1968, he had been on active duty with the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Air Force, with assignments



Paul A. Kiefer

Texas, Republic of the Philippines, and Washington, D.C. In the Philippines, he was Director of International Law for the 13th Air Force and had responsibilities arising from the Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) affected Air Force personnel and their dependents in the U.S. and Republic of the Philippines, Republic of China (Taiwan) and the formal Agreement between the U.S. and Kingdom of Thailand.

He holds a Masters of Law in International Law from Columbia University in New York; a J.D. from Villanova Law School, where he was a member of the Board of Editors of the Villanova Law Review and a member of the Order of the Coif; and a B.A. from Rutgers University.

NWS Central Region Evaluation Officers Meet

The 14 recently appointed Weather Service Evaluation Officers (WSEO) recently met for a three-day training seminar at National Weather Service Headquarters in

Kansas City, Mo. Each WSEO is a Meteorologist, usually a Forecaster or an assistant forecaster, who is designated as a Focal Point for evaluating procedures,

especially those related to aviation, as practiced at NWS field offices or Federal Aviation Administration units in the designated State area.



Participants were (seated, from left) Walter Parker, St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert Monson, Bismarck, N.Dak.; Charles Knudsen, NWS Central Region Director; Ted Jafferis, CRH; George Blandino, Milwaukee, Wis.; (standing, from left) Richard Micka, Omaha, Nebr.; Robert Wyckoff, Denver, Colo.; Charles Vieth, Des Moines, Iowa; Arthur Strong, Chicago, Ill.; Gale McQuate, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Thane Mauch, Topeka, Kans.; Charles Defever, Detroit, Mich.; Clark Cramer, Sioux Falls, S.Dak.; John Parry, Minneapolis, Minn.; Paul Hunt, Louisville, Ky.; and Theodore Sjoberg, Indianapolis, Ind.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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