



# noaa week

Volume 7 Number 41 October 8, 1976

## 1976 NOAA and EEO Award Winners Announced



Mr. Morales Dr. Kemmerer Dr. Manabe Mr. Mondschein Mr. Ross Mr. Rutkowski Mr. Peck

### Oil Spill Team Investigating Spill in Alaska

A NOAA oil-spill research team and colleagues from the University of Alaska are in Ukiagvik, Alaska, to probe a minor oil spill there October 5 for data on how oil behaves in cold, Alaskan waters.

Deployment of the team is part of a major environmental study being conducted by NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories for the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management. The study is establishing ecosystem baselines along Alaska's Outer Continental Shelf, to assess the probable impact of petroleum development there. The Cook Inlet spill is the first cold water event NOAA's

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### NCC Meteorologist Named an Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee For 1976

James R. Owenby, Jr., a Meteorologist with the Environmental Data Service's National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., was one of the 10 outstanding handicapped Federal employees for 1976 honored last week at ceremonies in Washington, D.C.



Mr. Owenby

This week is "National Employ the Handicapped" Week, and as a kick-off, members of the President's Cabinet, including Commerce Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, and heads of other Government agencies jointly reaffirmed their support of affirma-

tive action in the hiring and promoting of handicapped men and women in all segments of this Nation's society.

Although a victim of polio at the age of six, and as a result unable to walk, Mr. Owenby has established a professional career and contributed significantly to the quality of life in his community.

He was graduated with honors from high school, and in 1959

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### Page Complex To Experiment With Flexitime

Starting with the pay period that begins on October 10, approximately 700 NOAA employees who work in the Page Buildings in Washington, D.C., will have the option of selecting varying work hours as part of a one-year Flexitime experiment. Involved are the headquarters of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Environmental Data Service, the Offices of Sea Grant and Coastal Zone Management, and several NOAA staff and service groups which support these offices.

At the close of the experiment, which will be a modified form of full Flexitime, the results will be evaluated to determine whether Flexitime should be adopted as a permanent work hour arrangement.

All employees must be present in the core time hours of 9:00

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Five NOAA employees received 1976 NOAA Awards, and two received NOAA Equal Employment Opportunity awards at the NOAA Awards Luncheon today in Washington, D.C.

Each Award is a plaque and \$1000.

Special mention also was given to recipients of NOAA Unit Citations awarded since last year's NOAA Award ceremony.

Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, presented the NOAA Awards for

—Program Administration and Management to William L. Peck, recently retired Deputy Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Region, Seattle, Wash.;

—Engineering and Applications Development to Dr. Andrew J. Kemmerer, Chief of the Technology Division of the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Center, Bay St. Louis, Miss.;

—Scientific Research and Achievement to Dr. Syukuro Manabe, a Research Meteorologist at the Environmental Research Laboratories' Geophysical

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### Surf Clam Mortality Continues To Rise

Mortality levels of surf clams in a 2,100 square mile section of the New Jersey coast have increased from 10 percent in mid-August to over 50 percent in mid-September, according to Dr. Carl J. Sindermann, Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Middle Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Center at Sandy Hook, N.J.

NMFS scientists estimate that 59,000 metric tons of clam meat have been lost to date, representing about five percent of the total clam resource of the Middle Atlantic

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### Snow Cover Estimation Technique Is Developed by NESS Scientists

A new technique for estimating as far as three months in advance how much of the Northern Hemisphere will be covered by snow in winter months has been developed by two scientists with the National Environmental Satellite Service.

Donald R. Wiesnet and Michael Matson have developed equations based on an analysis of nine years of snow-cover data gathered by NOAA's polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites.

They see their method, termed Antecedent Snow Cover Technique, as being useful in forecasting generalized continental win-

ter conditions, preparing agricultural crop forecasts, and for climatological studies.

In a paper published in a recent issue of the American Meteorological Society's *Monthly Weather Review*, they provided details of their technique, which uses December snow cover as the basis for estimating the extent by area of snow cover not only for the next month, but for January through March. With other equations, February snow cover can be estimated by combining December and January data.

Estimates can be made for Eurasia, as well as for the entire

(Continued on page 2)

# Plate Tectonics Provides Clues to Location of Mineral Resources

The Pacific Ocean may be surrounded by a ring of riches, scientists with NOAA and the United Nations believe.

Deposits of oil and metals, according to Dr. Peter A. Rona of the Environmental Research Laboratories and Lawrence D. Neuman of the U.N. Office for Ocean Economics and Technology, are linked to plate tectonics—the global geologic process that includes sea floor spreading and continental drift. Because of this, they say, marine prospectors should concentrate on centers of tectonic activity, and the Pacific Ocean is ringed by them.

The earth's crust is divided into a jigsaw puzzle of irregular plates; some stationary, some moving slowly at a rate of only a few centimeters a year. The borders of the plates are scenes of massive, sometimes violent, geologic activity. At undersea ridges along some plate edges, new crustal material wells up from the molten mantle of the earth and spreads outward. Elsewhere, at deep ocean trenches, the plates collide, with one usually sliding beneath the other. Under most of the Pacific Ocean is a single crustal plate that grows along the East Pacific Rise—which runs from Mexico southwest to near Antarctica—and is being consumed beneath the Indian Ocean, Asia, and North America.

Along the trenches and ridges surrounding the Pacific, the scientists believe, are immense deposits of oil and metals.

## Oil Spill Team Investigating Spill in Alaska

(Continued from page 1)

spilled-oil research team has been able to examine.

That spill occurred when the Sealift Pacific went aground about two miles off Nikishki, an oil terminus some 40 miles southwest of Anchorage. The grounded tanker contains a total of 175,000 barrels of JP-4 jet fuel.

Although only a small amount of fuel leaked into Cook Inlet, the NOAA researchers and their co-workers from the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Sciences in Fairbanks hope to obtain samples of water containing spilled petroleum.

Subsequent analysis of the samples should show how Cook Inlet waters "accommodate" petroleum hydrocarbons. It should also reveal whether, as is generally believed, petroleum products like JP-4—lighter and more volatile than crude oil—evaporate quickly or penetrate the water column enough to threaten the marine environment and life forms.

The researchers will measure wind, currents, and other environmental conditions, to determine movement of any petroleum released as the tanker is

Where oceanic crust is descending below a continent, curved strings of islands, known as "island arcs," form offshore, sectioning the ocean into smaller basins such as the Sea of Japan and the Bering Sea.

According to Rona and Neuman, trenches and island arcs act as barriers that accumulate sediment and organic matter, both from the continent and the ocean basin. Here, oceanic circulation is restricted, oxygen is not replenished in the water, and the organic matter is preserved. Geothermal heat in the trenches and small basins help convert the organic matter to petroleum. Finally deformation of the sediments by the powerful pressures of colliding plates forms traps where the petroleum can accumulate.

At boundaries where new crust is being generated, as along the East Pacific Rise, hydrothermal processes would concentrate metals, say Rona and Neuman. In the first stage of this process, the two explain, cold, dense sea water descends through cracks in the ocean floor to be heated by contact with hot and molten rocks. It then rises, leaching metals from the crustal rock as it does, and discharges from the ocean bottom as hot springs. Some of the leached metals combine with sulfur in the sea water and precipitate in layers containing copper, iron, and possibly gold. Others precipitate as oxides (compounds with oxygen).

Rich deposits of sulfide metals already have been found along two ocean rifts. About five years

pumped out and recovered.

In a parallel development, a mathematical model of possible oil spill trajectories developed for the Outer Continental Shelf investigation by Dames and Moore, of Anchorage, has been applied to the Sealift Pacific spill.

Coast Guard officials on the scene have been using the model, which mathematically predicts Cook Inlet currents, to keep ahead of any oil spilled by the grounded vessel. Thus far, they report, the model has realistically simulated the actual situation.

The spilled-oil research team is on continuous alert to study oil spills anywhere they occur, in the hope of increasing present knowledge of how oil behaves in the marine environment, especially the cold-water environment found off Alaska. The team concept developed informally in conversations between scientists in NOAA and oil-spill specialists in the U.S. Coast Guard. Team members now in Nikishki include Elaine Chan, a biologist with the Environmental Data Service; and David Kennedy, logistics specialist with the NOAA project in Fairbanks. Curt Lotspech is taking water samples for the University of Alaska.

ago, the richest known submarine metallic sulfide deposits were found in basins along the rift bisecting the Red Sea, by geologic standards an infant ocean basin. Sediments there contain iron, zinc, copper, and lead, plus small amounts of silver and gold.

At the crest of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, part of the oldest rift system on earth, a NOAA field study begun in 1972 discovered a hydrothermal field where sediments contain a rich layer of manganese oxide, with manganese concentrations of 40 percent. NOAA has made yearly expeditions to that site, continuing to investigate the process of mineral formation.

The presence of mineral-rich sediments at a young and an old rift suggests to the scientists that the mineral formation process may continue throughout the lifetime of a spreading rift. They believe fields similar to those in the Atlantic and Red Sea may exist along the East Pacific Rise.

Trenches where two plates are converging are also good candidates for metals prospecting, the two predict. Precious metals, including gold, silver, and platinum; base metals such as antimony, copper, lead, mercury, tin, and zinc; and iron and iron-alloy deposits containing chromi-

um, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten, vanadium are concentrated processes there.

Deposits of these metals occur landward of the converging plate boundaries along the western edges of North and South America. In the western Pacific, such deposits can be found on island arcs such as Japan, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

It is thought, say the scientists, that the metals are extracted from oceanic crust saturated with sea water as it descends into the earth's hot interior and begins to melt. The metals ascend again as components of molten rock, are concentrated in fluids released from the rock, and deposited on the ocean floor.

The scientists conclude, in a recent issue of *Ocean Management*, that "the conceptual framework of plate tectonics may be applied to predict areas hundreds to thousands of kilometers in extent of the Pacific region where certain types of energy and mineral resources are likely to occur." Geologic processes may provide a treasure map for marine and land prospectors.

## Snow Cover Estimation (Continued from page 1)

Northern Hemisphere, with the equations.

"The significance of being able to estimate winter snow conditions lies in the fact that such estimates, if accurate, ultimately can be used in sophisticated models of global circulation to improve long-range forecasting, a goal that has been pursued by meteorologists for many years," Mr. Wiesnet, a Senior Research Hydrologist, said.

"World and national interest in climatic change and future food production is at a high level," he continued. "The routine, constant, uniform collection of data, day after day by NOAA satellites, is providing a new and exciting data base whose potential value has merely been scratched by these findings. As the satellite snow cover and other data become better known and better accepted by researchers, the information will be applied to a widening variety of meteorological and climatological problems."

Mr. Wiesnet noted the work was a research effort and the data was not being used operationally.

Stressing that long-range forecasting is the responsibility of the NWS, not NESS, he predicted the approach developed by his and Mr. Matson's research ultimately might prove useful in making improved 30-, 60-, and 90-day winter forecasts.

Their technique currently is

being tested and evaluated in the NESS Environmental Sciences Group. Preliminary results indicate a high degree of success for 1975 and 1976.

NOAA operates two satellite systems, one utilizing polar-orbiting spacecraft which scan every spot on the globe twice every 24 hours; the other using geostationary satellites which are in synchronous orbit with the earth, holding positions over the equator so that North and South America are constantly in view of their sensors.

The satellite data is used by weather forecasters, oceanographers and other environmental scientists for a variety of purposes.

## noaa week

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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.

Catherine S. Cowley, Editor  
Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

## ERL Transfers Las Vegas Lab to the NWS

The Environmental Research Laboratories have transferred their Las Vegas (Nev.) Air Resources Laboratories facility to the National Weather Service, effective September 26. Now called the NWS Nuclear Support Office, it is under the direction of the NWS Western Region and engaged mostly in support for the Energy Research and Development Administration's nuclear testing in the Nevada desert area. The support is done on a reimbursable basis. The Nuclear Support Office includes a staff of about 41 persons—meteorologists, meteorological technicians, electronic technicians, and clerical support—who have been retained with the facility.

## Sea Grant Funds Study of Nutrient-Rich Deep Ocean Water

The University of Texas will undertake a unique investigation of potential uses for the cold, nutrient-rich water from the deep ocean under a \$314,000 Sea Grant. An additional \$157,000 in matching funds has been pledged by the University.



TWO SCIENTISTS FROM THE SOVIET UNION recently toured NOAA's Office of Marine Technology Test and Evaluation Center at the Washington Navy Yard. Dr. Aleksey N. Kosarov of Lomansov University, Moscow (second from left) and Dr. Boris G. Popov of the Soviet Hydrographic Society, Moscow (second from right) look on as Stanton B. Russell, General Engineer at the Laboratory (left) explains a testing unit used for evaluating oceanographic instruments. On the right is Dr. Robert B. Abel, Director of the National Sea Grant Program, who served as host for the Soviet visitors.

coming from various non-Federal sources.

The research will be conducted at an existing aquaculture system on the island of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. Started with Sea Grant support several years ago by Columbia University, the St. Croix laboratory was constructed to test the theory that seawater pumped from great depths—in this case, almost 2900 feet—could be used as an inexpensive and abundant source of nutrients for artificially reared marine animals.

The cold, bottom waters of the oceans are far richer in the nutrients necessary to support life than are the warmer surface waters. In some coastal areas of the world, these nutrients come to the surface naturally, in a phenomenon known as upwelling.

The main thrust of the University of Texas project involves "artificial upwelling"—pumping enriched bottom water to the surface and discharging it into ponds as a nutrient source for algae. The algae in turn are fed to commercially valuable shellfish.

Because the water comes from such great depths, some of the problems associated with aquaculture systems, such as shellfish predation, man-made pollution, and disease, can be reduced substantially.

The St. Croix system has operated continuously for four years, successfully demonstrating that algal cultures can be raised by artificial upwelling and that shellfish can be grown from egg to market size on these cultures.

Under this year's grant, a team of scientists headed by Dr. Oswald Roels, Director of the University's Port Aransas Marine Laboratory, will examine the economics of the artificial upwelling system. By monitoring the system continuously for such things as water flow, chemical inputs, algae production, and shellfish growth, the scientists hope to identify the major costs associated with the aquaculture project.

## Foreign Fishing Vessels Off U.S. Decline in August

The number of foreign fishing and fisheries support vessels sighted during August within 200 miles of the coasts of the United States decreased to 543 from the year's high of 970 sighted during June, according to preliminary reports of the National Marine Fisheries Service. The ships came from 13 foreign nations.

The decrease is attributed to the end of the Japanese salmon fishing effort off Alaska and a reduction of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries quotas off New England.

The sightings, which showed an increase over the 509 vessels off the U.S. coasts in August of last year, were made by representatives of NMFS and personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard, conducting joint fisheries enforcement patrols from Coast Guard aircraft and cutters.

The largest number of foreign fisheries vessels, 227, were from Japan—219 ships off Alaska, two off the Mid-Atlantic, two off the west coast, and four off the Gulf coast. Second was the Soviet Union with 145—66 were off Alaska, 67 off the west coast, and 12 off New England. The Republic of Korea had 69—56 off Alaska, 10 off the west coast, and three off the Mid-Atlantic States.

Also sighted were 43 vessels from Cuba; 18 from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany); 12 from Poland; eight from West Germany; six from Italy; four from Panama and the Republic of China (Taiwan); three from Spain and Bulgaria; and one from Greece.

## New Travel Rates

New travel rates became effective on October 3. NOAA Circular #76-78 on the subject has been issued.

## Raise in 11-3 Checks

The pay raise for NOAA GS employees will be effective October 10, and will show up in the checks dated November 3.

## Newsletter Available

The Michigan Sea Grant Program has announced that its newsletter, *Upwellings*, is available free of charge to any interested person or organization. The newsletter of reports and commentary on news and research around the Great Lakes covers a broad range of subjects, including activities of regional agencies associated with NOAA.

Persons wishing to subscribe should write to Ms. Leslie Lin, Michigan Sea Grant Program, University of Michigan, 2200 Bonisteel Boulevard, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109.

## THE MAN-OF-THE-YEAR AWARD for Region 6 of the National Fishery Institute was recently given to Bob E. Finley (left), Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service National Fishery Education Center in Chicago, Ill., in recognition of his devoted service and work on behalf of the American Seafood Industry.

The award was presented by Walter Meier, Regional President of the organization.



A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRONZE MEDAL has been awarded to Mary Gearhart, Program Support Specialist for the Assistant Administrator for Administration, in recognition of her dedicated, extremely competent performance and initiative in the development and improvement of operating procedures for the Office of Administration.

According to T. P. Gleiter, Assistant Administrator for Administration, who presented the award, Mrs. Gearhart has had a significant impact on financial and program management areas and her diligent attention to duties has resulted in significant dollar savings in ADMIN.



# D. C. Area Open House Attracts Thousands To NOAA's Sixth Anniversary Celebration

*It was a wet, wild, wonderful two days October 1st and 2nd for the NOAA Open House held at the National Weather Service's Sterling (Va.) Research and Development Center. Five thousand kids and their teachers came Friday when most of these photographs were taken to see exhibits and hear speakers from all branches of NOAA.*

*They liked us (just look at those faces) and the feeling was mutual. Other facilities which have slated open house activities in the coming months include the Weather Service in Duluth, Minn.; Pendleton, Oreg.; Norfolk, Va.; Wichita Falls, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Honolulu, Hawaii; and the Marine Fisheries Laboratory in Milford, Conn.*



Washington schoolchildren saw suspended seafood in this Sea Grant display.



Machine-made waves calmed by an artificial breakwater fascinated these youngsters.



Rain failed to dampen the spirits of the children and their teachers on their way to the Open House. Exhibits were displayed in large tents, lending a circus-like atmosphere to the proceedings. At left the



A perennial favorite with the kids is the radio-sonde balloon launch.



lights from a long line of buses stretch out behind hurrying youngsters, while above, safe from the rain, they crowd forward into an exhibit tent.



Meteorologist June Bacon-Bercey explained some of the NWS's aviation weather services.



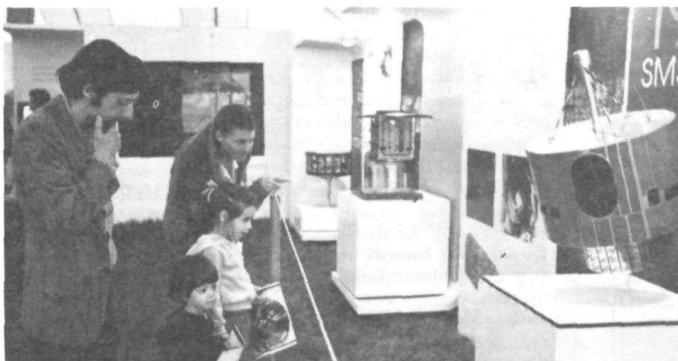
Prudence Fox of International Affairs fielded questions on marine mammals in the lecture tent.



NOAA's Office of Manned Undersea Science and Technology exhibited a model submersible.



It's real fish! Children were startled to find this NMFS exhibit did not contain plastic replicas.



TIROS, ITOS, and GOES lined up for inspection in a tent highlighting NOAA's environmental satellites.



A puff of breath sets the cups of a hand-held anemometer spinning.



Two Washington youngsters are awed by the "business end" of Sterling's wind tunnel.



**FOR OUTSTANDING TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTION TO PRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS, Helen C. Fleischhauer of the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory in Auke Bay, Alaska, has received a Department of Commerce Bronze Medal. During 20 years with the NMFS facility, she has been cited 10 times for her accomplishments in the field of technical scientific editing.**

(From left) Dr. William A. Smoker, Director of the Laboratory, Guy Fleischhauer, and Mrs Fleischhauer.

### James R. Owenby Honored *(Continued from page 1)*

earned a pre-engineering certificate from Asheville-Biltmore Junior College.

In 1961, he was appointed a statistical draftsman with NCC, and a Meteorologist in 1970.

He was one of the founders of an organization of physically handicapped called the "Door Openers" who seek to encourage other physically disabled people to participate in community activities. Members help the handicapped find employment, work for better design of homes for the handicapped, and encourage the local government and stores to install sidewalk ramps and other devices to ease the movement of the handicapped.



**A COMMERCE BRONZE MEDAL** has been awarded to George T. Gregg, Meteorologist in Charge of the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Albuquerque, N. Mex., for accomplishments including assistance to the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service in applying weather information to control of forest fires and management of public lands, and leadership in improvements in winter storm and flash flood warning services in New Mexico.

Mr. Owenby helps design homes for the handicapped and for the past few years has served as a consultant to the Zion Hill Baptist Church in the construction of a new church building incorporating complete facilities for the handicapped. He also drew the floor plan for the Newfound Community Club Activity Building and assisted the contractor in its construction.

Mr. Owenby and his wife, Regina, serve as church and community club youth directors, working in sports, social events, and a special youth orientation program for teenagers. Mr. Owenby also teaches the church's Young Adult Class.

His previous honors include receiving the Outstanding Physically Handicapped Award of the Asheville Mayor's Committee in 1965, and a NOAA Special Achievement Award in 1970.

### \$781,221 Awarded for Environmental Studies

A total of \$781,221 in contracts for supporting a broad range of ecological studies has been awarded to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the State's Division of Policy Development and Planning by the Environmental Research Laboratories.

The contracts are part of a major marine environmental study conducted by ERL for the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management as a portion of its Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program. These studies seek to determine the probable ecological impacts of oil exploration and development activities on Alaska's outer continental shelf.

As part of the contract agreement, the Division of Policy Development and Planning is furnishing qualified personnel to provide Alaska participation in

## Report Discusses Underway Water Sampling Instrument System

The advantages of a shipboard instrument system that measures energy-related pollution in marine waters while the ship is underway is discussed by 12 experts in a report to be published this month by the National Ocean Survey.

The report, compiled by the NOS Engineering Development Laboratory, provides information on how an underway data collection system could be used effectively in energy-related measurement investigations. Containing nine 'scenarios' presented during a two-day workshop held at NOAA headquarters during August, the report emphasizes the advantages, disadvantages, restrictions and requirements for the design and development of an underway water sampling system.

Areas covered include distribution and productivity of phytoplankton in pollution-impacted areas; the monitoring of optical properties in marine areas subject to dredging; mapping surface and

subsurface components of spills; and the tracking of an spill to determine the relationship between wind, current, and spill trajectory.

Contributing to the NOS report are: James J. Anderson, University of Washington; Dr. James M. Brooks, Texas A&M University; Dr. M. Hosein Fallah, Mathematica, Inc.; Dr. Victor Klemas, University of Delaware; Dr. W. Ross McCluney, Florida Institute of Technology; Earl S. Merritt, Earth Satellite Corp.; Dr. Erik Mollo-Christensen, M.I.T.; Dr. Dennis F. Polis, D. F. Polis & Associates; Dr. William M. Sackett, Texas A&M University; Dr. Douglas A. Segar, NOAA/NOS/EDL; Dr. Robert M. Stark, University of Delaware; and Dr. Keith Stolzenback, M.I.T.

Further information on the report's availability may be obtained from Dr. Ron New, Engineering Development Laboratory (C61), National Ocean Survey, Rockville, MD 20852. (301) 443-8004.



**PARTICIPANTS IN THE 35th WEATHER RADAR COURSE, held recently at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., were (seated, from left) James R. Wiggins, Moline, Ill.; Charles R. Gray, Meridian, Miss.; Leon W. Hemphill, Columbia, S.C.; John Gruber, Houghton Lake, Mich.; Bobbie E. Henrick, Fargo, N. Dak.; Henry D. Treick, Auburn, Wash.; (standing, from left) Joel Wertman, Instructor, Robert N. Lacey, Atlanta, Ga.; Fred E. Harmon, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; William V. Greco, Erie, Pa.; Thomas E. Ward, Huntsville, Ala.; and Jacques DeLaney, Augusta, Ga.**

### D.C. AMS Chapter Announces Fall Meetings

The D.C. Chapter of the American Meteorological Society has scheduled the following meetings:

October 20 - F. Gordon Barnes (WTOP-TV): "TV and Radio Weathercasting - Behind The Scenes"

November 10 - Dr. J. Murray Mitchell, Jr., (Environmental Data Service): "Washington D.C. Climate"

December 15 - David Ludlum (Weatherwise): "Winters in Colonial America"

Specific information on meeting times and locations will be distributed to chapter members about two weeks before each meeting. Information on joining the chapter is available from Billy Rice (763-8076), 10904 Trafton Dr., Upper Marlboro, Md. 20870.

# notes about people



**ELEVEN CREW MEMBERS OF THE NOAA SHIP FAIRWEATHER** recently received individual Special Achievement Awards for their personal contributions to the Ship's accomplishments in 1975. They were (front row, from left) Walter E. Lindsay, Arsenio G. Mercado, (back row, from left) Walter L. Campbell, Lester C. Robinette, Thomas Armstrong, Robin E. Larson, Raymond E. Austin, Jr., Dale M. Abbott, and (not in photo) Calvin S. Hall, Ivan D. Johnson, and Richard G. Steiner.  
On the right in the photo is the Ship's Commanding Officer, Capt. Richard E. Alderman, who presented the Awards.

Dr. Robert F. Hutton, Special Assistant for State Affairs in NOAA's Office of Marine Resources, was installed as the 88th President of the American Fisheries Society at a recent ceremony in Dearborn, Mich. Educated in biological sciences at Gettysburg College and the University of Miami, (Fla.), Dr. Hutton studied under Fulbright scholarships from 1951-1953 and received the Ph.D. degree from the University of London in 1954.



Dr. Hutton

After a number of assignments of ever increasing responsibility in fisheries science and administration, he was named the first Executive Secretary of the American Fisheries Society, serving

**Clams** (Continued from page 1) Bight (from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras) and about 25 percent of the offshore clam stocks of New Jersey.

During the same mid-August to mid-September period, an area of low oxygen below the thermocline (less than 2 parts per million) has persisted. Higher mortality levels were observed in this low oxygen water, reaching 100 percent of the surf clam population sampled at a number of stations.

Mortalities have also been observed in New Jersey's ocean quahog populations, which are usually found in deeper waters than surf clams. In an early August trawl, a low mortality (0.8 percent) was observed at 17 sampling locations. Mortality increased in the September survey to 7.7 percent.

Monitoring activities are continuing.

until 1972, when he joined NOAA.

Dr. Joseph F. Caponio, Director of the Environmental Data Service's Environmental Science Information Center, has been appointed to serve on the Federal Library Committee's Executive Advisory Committee for the next two years. Other new appointees represent the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Agricultural Library, and the Veterans Administration. The Federal Library Committee was established in 1965 under the auspices of the Library of Congress to ensure the most effective use of Federal Library and information resources. Topics considered by the Executive Advisory Committee at its monthly meetings include policies for acquiring and making information available, technological innovations in library practices, and budgeting and personnel standards.

Herman C. Anderson, Chief of the Chart Information Branch, and John T. Hanna, Staff As-

sistant, represented the National Ocean Survey at the recent 1976 Fall National Conference of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary held in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Anderson, who spoke on the NOS-USCGAUX Chart Updating Program, received a framed plaque from Commodore A. A. Cordill for his cooperation and support of the Chart Updating Program.

A 20-minute chart updating slide program produced by the NOS to assist USCGAUX observers was shown, and a copy of an early NOS nautical chart was presented to the National Staff Officer for Chart Updating, Charles D. Alden, by Marjorie S. Holt, U.S. Representative from Maryland.

Deedee Solow, a Biological Oceanographer with the Environmental Data Service's National Oceanographic Data Center,

recently participated in a Deepwater Dumpsite 106 project cruise that investigated the impact of chemical waste on marine organisms offshore of New York City. She did much of the onboard record keeping and discussed with the investigators the design of recording forms for data handling during future dumpsite cruises.



Mr. Anderson



Mr. Dicke

## James L. Dicke Receives EPA Bronze Medal

James L. Dicke, a Supervisory Meteorologist in the Environmental Research Laboratories' Meteorology Laboratory, which is part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Science Research Laboratory in Research Triangle Park, N.C., was among a group of EPA employees awarded that agency's Bronze Medal. Mr. Dicke is assigned to the Air Pollution Training Institute, whose members received the award for "Outstanding performance of duties in organizing, developing and presenting a nationwide program of short-term direct training courses and developing and monitoring an Academic Grants and Fellowship program in a manner that has received widespread acclaim and reflected credit on the Environmental Protection Agency's Mission."

Mr. Dicke has taught air pollution meteorology training courses since 1963 and previously received NOAA Special Achievement Awards for his work in developing the Institute's meteorology curricula and also for his performance while a short-term consultant on air pollution meteorology for the World Health Organization in India.

Invest in America .....

**Buy U.S. Saving Bonds**



**PARTICIPANTS IN THE 34th WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS COURSE** held recently at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., were (seated, from left) Walter F. Cegiul, Los Angeles, Calif.; George J. Matuella, Omaha, Nebr.; Clarence E. Cerny, Del Rio, Tex.; Lena L. Bailey, Detroit, Mich.; D. J. Kava, Port Arthur, Tex.; Kenneth E. Fay, Stampede Pass, Wash.; Oscar Murray, Nome, Alaska; (standing, from left) Jim Wantz, Instructor; Thomas W. Karr, Scottsbluff, Nebr.; Joe Audsley, Instructor; Robert L. Vaughn, Wilmington, Del.; Kenneth R. Gibson, Syracuse, N.Y.; Robert H. Burnz, Washington, D.C.; Frank J. Kulbertis, Casper, Wyo.; Lawrence A. Wenzel, Camp Springs, Md.; Harold A. Standen, San Diego, Calif.; Lester E. Dodd, Williston, N. Dak.; and Larry Adkins, Bismarck, N. Dak.

# NOAA and EEO Award Winners, Unit Citation Recipients Honored

(Continued from page 1)

Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Princeton, N.J.; and

—Public Service to Herman F. Mondschein, Hydrologist in Charge at the National Weather Service River Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., and

—Richard L. Rutkowski, a Physical Science Technician and Diver at ERL's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla.

The NOAA EEO Awards, for outstanding activities in support of equal employment opportunity, were presented to

—Frank F. Morales, who until recently was a Fishery Market News Reporter with NMFS in Los Angeles; and

—Worthington Ross, a Program Support Specialist with the National Ocean Survey in Rockville, Md.

Mr. Peck, who for six years was Director of the NMFS Pribilof Islands Program, was honored for management of the area's Northern fur seal resource and his contributions toward improving the quality of life of the Aleut people of the islands. He was cited for initiating improvements in procedures relating to harvesting of the fur seal; for his contributions as an advisor to the U.S. negotiating team for the North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty; and for helping the Pribilofians develop self-leadership. He took a leading role in the construction of a new school facility and in motivating young Pribilofians with leadership potential to obtain academic and vocational training, and is credited also with development of a comprehensive community development plan for the islands which is still in use today.

Dr. Kemmerer was honored for his international leadership in applying remote sensing from aircraft and satellites to the location and assessment of fishery resources. His material developed for NASA's ERTS-1 Experiment

was voted by that agency as the outstanding contribution to the application of space technology to other fields. As the Nation moves into management of a very large fish resource under the extended jurisdiction law, his efforts will prove even more valuable.

Also, several other governments have asked him to assist them in planning and developing remote sensing programs.

Dr. Manabe was honored for his international leadership in the field of weather circulation and climatic modeling and simulation. In the past 16 years, he has been responsible for many important contributions leading to greater understanding of the energetics of the tropics and atmosphere as well as the role of the hydrologic cycle and of continental orography (physical geography dealing with mountains).

His research is considered fundamental to the ability to account for the climatic impact of aircraft activity, energy utilization alternatives, and other human sources of pollution.

Mr. Mondschein was honored for accurately predicting flooding of Minot, N. Dak., last spring and thus contributing to the safety and welfare of people in the area. He was cited for his early recognition of flood dangers through evaluation of Souris River Basin snowmelt and commended for his timely and accurate real-time daily river forecasts.

The Corps of Engineers, basing its flood protection strategy upon Mr. Mondschein's predictions, took preventive measures which, it is estimated, saved area residents an estimated \$67 million in flood damage.

Mr. Rutkowski was honored for establishing at AOML a diving recompression chamber facility which already has helped save the lives of several divers.

He was cited for his personal dedication, tenacity, and skill in

finding a surplus Navy recompression chamber in Boston, Mass., arranging for its transfer to AOML, and raising money both from NOAA and private sources to install the chamber.

There have been an average of 32 serious diving accidents in South Florida in each of the past four years. The victims of a number of these accidents could have benefitted from the recompression chamber, had it been available.

Mr. Morales, who is employed now by the Social Security Administration in Phoenix, Ariz., was honored for supporting the Federal EEO program in an outstanding manner by unselfishly dedicating himself to EEO counseling.

He became involved in EEO activities in 1973, when he was appointed regional representative for the Federal Spanish Speaking Program. The following year he was named NOAA-wide EEO Counselor for the Southwest Region, and last year was elected chairman of the NMFS Southwest Region EEO Committee.

Mr. Ross was honored for his performance in the development, implementation, and monitoring of equal employment opportunity.

He has demonstrated exceptional ability as an EEO Counselor, a post he has held in addition to his regular duties since 1970.

Last year, he processed 217 informal complaints, and settled all except six. His advice has saved NOAA money, improved relationships between employees and managers, and contributed to a better working atmosphere.

The groups to whom NOAA Unit Citations have been presented since last year's Awards ceremony are

- In the National Ocean Survey:
  - Aeronautical Chart Automation Project;
  - Hydrographic and Topographic Survey Copying Program Task Group;
  - Network Maintenance

## Flextime Experiment

(Continued from page 1)

a.m. and 3:30 p.m., which include one-half hour for lunch. Office meetings will be scheduled during this period to the maximum extent possible.

The flexible time bands will be 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. During the flexible bands each employee may choose to work the two "other than core" hours to complete an eight-hour work day.

All arrival and departure times must be scheduled in advance and will be subject to supervisory approval and other ground rules that have been established.

Branch, National Geodetic Survey;

- Party G-21;
  - NOAA Ship Davidson;
  - NOAA Ship Discoverer;
  - NOAA Ship Miller Freeman;
  - NOAA Ship Oregon;
  - NOAA Ship Researcher;
  - North American Datum Staff; and
  - Physical Science Services Branch.

In the National Weather Service:

- East Coast Weather Patrol;
  - Forecast Staff, WSFO Boston;
  - Warning Coordination Center, Central Region;
  - Upper Air Unit, WSO Amarillo;
  - WSFO Bismarck;
  - WSFO Des Moines;
  - WSFO Minneapolis;
  - WSFO Omaha;
  - WSFO Sioux Falls;
  - WSMO Chatham;
  - WSMO Portland, Maine;
  - WSO Fargo; and
  - WSO LaGuardia.

In the National Environmental Satellite Service:

- Geostationary Satellite Data Acquisition Section.

In the Environmental Research Laboratories:

- Wave Propagation Laboratory's Optical Wind Sensing Group.

In the National Marine Fisheries Service:

- ICNAF Meeting Support Group; and
- Law Enforcement Division in Alaska.

In the Environmental Data Service:

- EDS Deepwater Ports Project Office Staff; and
- Staff, Assessment Division, Center for Climatic and Environmental Assessment.

In the NOAA Corps:

- NOAA Officer Training Center Staff.



A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRONZE MEDAL has been presented to Evelyn Allan, Secretary to the Scientific Services Division at National Weather Service Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, for her outstanding service over the past decade.

The Award was presented at her recent retirement luncheon by Hazen H. Bedke, WRH Director.

## best fish buys

According to the NMFS National Fishery Education Center in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be whiting and cod along the Northeast Seaboard; gray sea trout and croaker in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; redfish and sea trout in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fresh Northern pike fillets and ocean perch in the Midwest; medium oysters and red snapper in the Northwest; and snow crab legs and rock sole fillets in the Southwest.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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