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1974 NOAA, EEO Award Winners Announced

Theodore P. Gleiter

Joseph Dracup

Burton L. Tinker

Dr. Douglas H. Sargeant

Dr. Donald J. Williams

Robert E. Johnson

Five NOAA employees have been selected to receive 1974 NOAA Awards and two will be recognized for outstanding achievement in NOAA's Equal Employment Opportunity program.

Recipients of the $1,000 NOAA Awards are:

—Dr. Douglas H. Sargeant of NOAA's headquarters in Rockville, Md., Director of the U.S. Project Office of GATE—the Atlantic Tropical Experiment of the Global Atmospheric Research Project—for Program Administration and Management;

—Robert E. Johnson, Chief, Systems Integration Division, Systems Development Office, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Md., for Engineering and Applications Development;

—Dr. Donald J. Williams, Director of the Boulder, Colo.-based Environmental Research Laboratories' Space Environment Laboratory, for

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President Ford Authorizes 5.5% Pay Raise

President Ford has authorized a 5.5 percent increase in base pay for employees under the General Schedule. The increase was effective for NOAA Corps Officers on October 1, and will begin for most GS employees on October 13. (Below is an unofficial pay scale table.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	$ 5,294	$ 5,470	$ 5,646	$ 5,822	$ 5,998	$ 6,174	$ 6,350	$ 6,526	$ 6,702	$ 6,878
2	5,996	6,196	6,396	6,596	6,796	6,996	7,196	7,396	7,596	7,796
3	6,764	6,989	7,214	7,439	7,664	7,889	8,114	8,339	8,564	8,789
4	7,596	7,849	8,102	8,355	8,608	8,861	9,114	9,367	9,620	9,873
5	8,500	8,783	9,066	9,349	9,632	9,915	10,198	10,481	10,764	11,047
6	9,473	9,789	10,105	10,421	10,737	11,053	11,369	11,685	12,001	12,317
7	10,520	10,871	11,222	11,573	11,924	12,275	12,626	12,977	13,328	13,679
8	11,640	12,028	12,416	12,804	13,192	13,580	13,968	14,356	14,744	15,132
9	12,841	13,269	13,697	14,125	14,553	14,981	15,409	15,837	16,265	16,693
10	14,117	14,588	15,059	15,530	16,001	16,472	16,943	17,414	17,885	18,356
11	15,481	15,997	16,513	17,029	17,545	18,061	18,577	19,093	19,609	20,125
12	18,463	19,078	19,693	20,308	20,923	21,538	22,153	22,768	23,383	23,998
13	21,816	22,543	23,270	23,997	24,724	25,451	26,178	26,905	27,632	28,359
14	25,581	26,434	27,287	28,140	28,993	29,846	30,699	31,552	32,405	33,258
15	29,818	30,812	31,806	32,800	33,794	34,788	35,782	36,776*	37,770*	38,764*
16	34,607	35,761	36,915*	38,069*	39,223*	40,377*	41,531*	42,685*	43,839*	
17	40,062*	41,397*	42,732*	44,067*	45,402*					
18	46,336*									

My pay now $10,336 too low!

*The rate of basic pay for employees at these rates is limited by section 5308 of title 5 of the United States Code to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule (currently $36,000).

Civil Service League Honors David Johnson

David S. Johnson, Director of the National Environmental Satellite Service, a pioneer in the development and use of satellites for improved weather forecasting, will be honored on October 9 as one of eleven top Federal career employees, when the National Civil Service League presents him with a Career Service Award.

Mr. Johnson began planning the use of meteorological satellites in 1958, while employed by the National Weather Service. Beginning with zero budget and

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1974 NOAA Award and NOAA EEO Award Winners Announced

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Scientific Research and Achievement;

—Joseph Dracup, Supervisory Geodesist of the National Geodetic Survey in Rockville, Md., for Public Service; and

—Burton L. Tinker, Food Technologist at the Northeast Utilization Research Center of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Gloucester, Mass., for Public Service.

Receiving $500 NOAA Equal Employment Opportunity Awards will be NOAA Assistant Administrator for Administration Theodore P. Gleiter and Mrs. Jacqueline A. Coit, an Administrative Assistant at the National Marine Fisheries Service's Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, Calif.

Dr. Sargeant has directed U.S. preparations for and participation in GATE, the field phase of which was recently completed off Senegal, Africa. The experiment involved approximately 4,000 persons from 70 nations, and a wide array of satellites, aircraft, ships and other platforms. Dr. Sargeant, more than any other individual, has contributed to the highly successful execution of the observational phase of the GATE program. His resourceful management helped overcome threatened loss of vital satellite information and other equipment difficulties, during the project. His skill in complex international negotiations helped bring agreements acceptable to all nations concerned. "Largely as a result of his keen judgment and diligence," his award states, "this program will be recorded as a monument of scientific accomplishment."

Mr. Johnson, affiliated with the NWS since 1966, has pioneered in the application of modern engineering technology to field operations. In 1971, he led in analyzing these operations in terms of their suitability for automation. From his efforts came the NWS' recently-unveiled Automation of Field Operations and Services (AFOS) Program, designed to speed and improve weather forecasts and warnings. He directed the development of an experimental model AFOS station, a system hailed as one of the most advanced applications of minicomputer technology in the Nation.

Dr. Williams, Director of the Space Environment Laboratory since 1970, has organized the best magnetospheric and one of the best interplanetary medium research groups in the United States. An expert in the dynamics of magnetospheric particle populations, he was instrumental in developing detectors for the measurement of ions and electrons at very low energies, and has used the instrumentation of 12 satellites to map the magnetosphere's charged-particle population in space and time. His work has eliminated areas of major ignorance about magnetic storms.

Mr. Dracup for many years has devoted much of his own time to helping surveyors through the transition to modern methods that use NOAA's products and services. He has organized and participated in many workshops, usually on weekends, instructing surveyors in modern methods. Federal, state, and local surveyors have been assisted by these efforts.

Mr. Tinker, in 1970, began counseling a New Bedford, Mass., minority group interested in processing red crab, an underutilized shellfish. His technical assistance included aid in the preparation of proposals and plant design requirements.The group, which eventually became the New Bedford Atlantic Associates, received an Economic Development Administration grant in 1972 to undertake a pilot project. In 1973, Atlantic Associates materially expanded operations and on August 30, 1974, broke ground for a new plant in New Bedford. Mr. Tinker's assistance—much of it in off-duty hours—contributed significantly to the success of the venture.

Mr. Gleiter has been cited for continuing aggressive and imaginative leadership in all aspects of EEO. He has pointed out areas in employment where minorities and women tend to be locked into dead-end jobs, and has sponsored and encouraged a number of upward mobility programs to enable lower level employees to enter new careers. Through various NOAA programs, he has assured that his own division has increased its number of minorities and women at higher grade levels. He has initiated programs in career counseling and race relation seminars to help managers and supervisors, as well as employees, come to a better appreciation and understanding of the problems of minorities and women.

Mrs. Coit was recognized for "exceptional initiative and effort in encouraging the employment of handicapped individuals." She was instrumental in the recruitment of several severely handicapped individuals at the center, and has also contributed to EEO progress in the employment of minority and female candidates at the center, contacting and working with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Work Incentive Program, Urban League, summer aid program, Upward Bound groups and others. She has presented lectures on NMFS job opportunities to minority and school groups, stressing the EEO plan, and maintains contacts with minority and women's organizations to establish continuing relationships and increased recruitment opportunities.

The recipients will receive awards from Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, at the NOAA Awards Luncheon on Friday, October 11, at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C.

Schneider is OIC at WSO in Dubuque, Iowa

The new Official in Charge of the National Weather Service Office in Dubuque, Iowa, is Leighton L. Schneider. He began his meteorological career as an Observer in the U.S. Air Force.

His previous National Weather Service assignments include Casper, Wyo., Sioux Falls, S.Dak., and Scottsbluff, Nebr.

Leighton L. Schneider

noaa week

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Catherine S. Cawley, Editor

Anna V. Felter, Art Director

Civil Service League Honors David Johnson

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David S. Johnson

one other employee, throughout the intervening years he has been a key leader, working closely with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the growth of this new field of space applications.

Each year since 1955, the National Civil Service League has paid honor to the top Federal career employees under its Career Service Award program, designed to encourage others in government to pursue excellence, promote public appreciation of quality in government, and stimulate able young people to choose careers in government.

Mr. Johnson was selected for the award in recognition of his distinguished career focussed on the design and development of systems for using satellites to provide timely and accurate information on worldwide weather patterns and movements, enabling meteorologists to provide more timely storm warnings and accurate forecasts. He has also led in the development of environmental satellites for many special related purposes, such as oceanography and hydrology.

Mr. Johnson attended the University of California at Berkeley, Reed College, Harvard University, and the University of California at Los Angeles, where he received an AB in 1948 and MA in 1949. He has previously been honored for his creative and outstanding work with meteorological satellites by receiving the Department of Commerce Gold Medal in 1965 and the Exceptional Service Medal of NASA in 1966. He is currently the President of the American Meteorological Society.

NOAA's Fourth-Year Accomplishments Noted

NOAA was four years old on October 3. Many of its ships, observatories, laboratories, and other facilities held open house to mark the occasion, and annual NOAA Awards will be made to individuals and units for unusual achievement.

In the year past, NOAA enhanced the safety of man through early weather warnings and the protection of natural resources—both living and nonliving—through laws and conventions. Ashore, from aircraft, and aboard a modern scientific fleet, NOAA scientists and technicians measured the earth's surface, its coastlines, its undersea features. They conducted research on hundreds of projects designed to learn more about the earth's atmosphere and oceans. They gathered and stored a myriad of information for use by fellow scientists and others.

Timely Weather Service warnings in the past year were credited with keeping the death toll in the hundreds rather than the thousands as the period's worst weather came during an early April tornado outbreak which hit 13 states.

To speed warnings of such severe storms, the National Weather Service recently unveiled plans for a system of highly computerized meteorological offices which will greatly increase the efficiency with which forecasts are made. Dubbed AFOS (for Automation of Field Operations and Services), the system will be installed in about 275 Weather Service offices by 1980, funds permitting.

Assisting weathermen and other environmentalists in this country and around the world, the National Environmental Satellite Service added two meteorological satellites to its observing system during the past year. The polar-orbiting spacecraft called NOAA after the managing agency, and another series of satellites in earth-synchronous, or geostationary orbit are key figures in the national system.

The operational phase of the Global Atmospheric Research Program Atlantic Tropical Experiment—known as GATE—brought together at the project's Dakar, Senegal, headquarters scientists and technicians from 70 nations in the largest and most complex international weather project ever conducted. NOAA is coordinating U.S. participation in the experiment.

NOAA, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Navy jointly sponsored the U.S. portion of a cooperative program known as FAMOUS for French-American Mid-Ocean Undersea Study. Three tiny submersibles—*Alvin*, operated by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and two from France—studied the sea floor along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, and found lava eruption from deep within the earth bringing mineral ores to the surface of the seafloor.

More research was consolidated with the establishment of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, which will investigate the total lake ecology, from the sediments below the water to the air above.

NOAA researchers installed and began testing electronic tornado detectors at twenty sites along the Nation's "tornado alley."

In Colorado, NOAA scientists flew into thunderstorm clouds to attempt to modify lightning.

Studies continued on man's impact on marine life and the ocean, bays, and estuaries of the New York Bight from Montauk Point, Long Island, to Cape May, N.J.

The National Ocean Survey completed successful tests of three environmental data buoys which rested for almost two years in the Arctic ice pack.

In July, NOAA issued the first of a series of coastal zone management planning grants to ocean and Great Lakes states as part of its responsibility to ensure national and regional cooperation in achieving a balance of resource use and conservation along the Nation's coastal shores.

The National Marine Fisheries Service contributed to conservation of fisheries resources by providing scientific data that led to reduced taking of fish by foreign nations off our coasts. Fisheries scientists and industry observors attended the Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, where fisheries were a major concern. Significant advances were made in administering and enforcing those sections of the Marine Mammal Protection Act for which NMFS is responsible.

With the aid of NOAA Sea Grants, scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology undertook a major environmental study of Massachusetts Bay and traced the complex movement of polluted waters in the area. Another NOAA Sea Grant made possible a revolutionary new method of ship cleaning that reduces both time and cost in removing marine growths from heavily fouled hulls, by using an explosive cord mesh draped around the hull.

Local units of NOAA's National Marine Advisory Service were quick to respond to the energy shortage, getting information directly to watermen and others about ways to lessen their fuel problems. Using information developed by the NMFS, Sea Grant-based advisory units told commercial fishermen how to obtain increased fuel allotments and how to save fuel at sea.

Current Vacancies in NOAA

To insure that NOAA employees are aware of job possibilities throughout the agency, a list of current NOAA-wide vacancies is published below. Employees interested in any of the listed vacancies should contact their servicing personnel office for information on where to apply.

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
190-75	Computer Facilities Planner	GS-13	HDQS	Suitland, Md.	9/23/74	10/7/74
191-75	Supv. Hydrologist	GS-13	NWS	Harrisburg, Pa.	9/23/74	10/7/74
192-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-8	NWS	Caribou, Maine	9/23/74	10/7/74
193-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Cape Hatteras, N.C.	9/23/74	10/7/74
194-75	Mathematician	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	9/23/74	10/7/74
195-75	Geodesist	GS-12	NOS	Rockville, Md.	9/23/74	10/7/74
197-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Topeka, Kans.	9/24/74	10/8/74
198-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Marquette, Mich.	9/24/74	10/8/74
200-75	Electronics Tech.	GS-9	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	9/24/74	10/8/74
201-75	Budget Analyst	GS-9	NWS	Anchorage, Alaska	9/24/74	10/8/74
202-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/24/74	10/8/74
203-75	Admin. Officer	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/24/74	10/8/74
199-75	Computer Programmer	GS-9	NESS	Suitland, Md.	9/26/74	10/10/74
204-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	New York, N.Y.	9/26/74	10/10/74
205-75	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Los Angeles, Calif.	9/26/74	10/10/74
206-75	Administrative Aid	GS-6	ERL	Silver Spring, Md.	9/26/74	10/10/74
207-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	ERL	Silver Spring, Md.	9/26/74	10/10/74
208-75	Meteorologist (3 positions)	GS-9	ERL	Silver Spring, Md.	9/26/74	10/10/74
211-75	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Phoenix, Ariz.	9/26/74	10/10/74
196-75	Hydrologist	GS-14	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	9/23/74	10/14/74
209-75	Supv. Physical Scientist	GS-14	ERL	Durham, N.C.	9/26/74	10/17/74
210-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-15	NWS	Boise, Idaho	9/26/74	10/17/74
212-75	Regional Coordinator	GS-12	HDQS	Rockville, Md.	9/26/74	10/17/74
214-75	Electronics Engineer	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	10/3/74	10/18/74
215-75	Computer Spec.	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	10/3/74	10/18/74
216-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Wilmington, N.C.	10/3/74	10/18/74
217-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Bridgeport, Conn.	10/3/74	10/18/74
218-75	Electronics Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Atlantic City, N.J.	10/3/74	10/18/74
219-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-9	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	10/3/74	10/18/74
220-75	Electronics Tech.	GS-11	NWS	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10/3/74	10/18/74
221-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-10	NWS	Springfield, Ill.	10/3/74	10/18/74
222-75	Meteorological Tech.	GS-8	EDS	Asheville, N.C.	10/3/74	10/18/74
223-75	Supv. Meteorologist	GS-13	EDS	Camp Springs, Md.	10/3/74	10/18/74
213-75	Supv. Computer Spec.	GS-14	NESS	Suitland, Md.	9/27/74	10/19/74

The Role of NOAA's EEO Counselors

The success of NOAA's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program depends on a number of factors. These include (1) developing employee awareness of NOAA'a policy, program, and employment needs; (2) insuring the cooperation and support of managers and supervisors in our EEO efforts; and (3) providing employees who believe they have been discriminated against because of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, or age with the opportunity for counseling by an EEO Counselor.

Presently NOAA has approximately 93 EEO Counselors located in NOAA's major locations throughout the United States. Each of these Counselors plays a vital role in NOAA's EEO Program.

EEO Counselors serve as links between employees and management and attempt to resolve problems of discrimination relating to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, or age before they reach the formal complaint stage. They provide an open and sympathetic channel through which employees may raise questions, discuss grievances, and informally resolve problems. Should an employee wish to file a discrimination complaint, he or she must consult an EEO Counselor as the first step in seeking a resolution to his or her problem of discrimination. In such a case the EEO Counselor discusses the problem with the aggrieved employee, the employee's supervisors and associates, if necessary; advises the employee of the issues involved in the matter; and offers legitimate solutions to problems, which

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Possible Retirement Cost-of-Living Increase

There is a possibility that a cost-of-living increase will be granted to retired Federal employees effective January 1, 1975.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) exceeded the necessary three percent factor in August, 1974. If it remains at three percent or higher in September and October, conditions will be ripe for an annuity increase effective January 1, 1975. In such an event, all retirement checks for the month of January will be increased by at least 5.3 percent. The increase could be higher if the CPI for September or October exceeds August's CPI rise. Information on the final approval and the exact amount of the potential cost-of-living increase should be available on or about November 22, 1974.

Applications for retirement should be submitted to your servicing personnel office at least four weeks before their effective date. Employees who are considering retirement are encouraged to consult their personnel office.

NOAA's Women Managers Speak Out

With the enactment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, discrimination in employment practices on the basis of sex was declared illegal. Since that time women have begun to enter higher managerial positions in the Federal government. To determine the kinds of problems women face in their new higher-level positions, Personnel Perspective talked to several NOAA women in management grades. These women expressed their feelings and opinions on women as managers.

"The main thing to keep in mind is that women are people and they are just as capable as a man to hold the position. Today's climate is more accepting of women as managers but we have to be confident. This means being aggressive and decisive." These were points that were emphasized by the majority of the women interviewed. They feel that professionalism on their job is imperative.

Many of these women attend meetings and conferences as the only woman professional, among male colleagues. "I want to forget that I am a woman and just go in as a professional," one woman said. But sometimes their professionalism is tested when their male co-workers make comments such as "This meeting is going to be much more interesting, now that we have something good to look at!" Statements such as this imply that the woman's only reason to be at the meeting is to decorate it—she couldn't possibly contribute ideas. Many of these women professionals are also asked to take notes at the meeting. "They immediately identify us with a sterotype of a secretary."

Justification of their ability was also a hindrance to their professionalism. They feel that many times they are put through a testing period when they enter a meeting where only men are present. "When a man enters a room it is taken for granted that he knows what he is doing." Not all women interviewed felt that this situation occurred constantly or that it only occurred because they were a woman. "I think you, as a woman, have to set the tone because you'll get a response to the way you present yourself to others," explained one woman. "I am a woman and not hung up on issues. Some women feel kicked around but I never have."

These women all agreed that a woman had to assert herself more than a man in most cases. A feeling that men view them as technically expert but doubt their emotional stability was one of the other problems they faced.

"A woman folds under pressure" and "She can't hack it because she has no control over her emotions" were comments some of the women had heard about women in managerial positions.

The experience of working in a managerial position is very challenging to these women and they feel that they are discovering new abilities and feelings. "I have, in the past, been a woman who played the typical non-questioning female role. Working in an office alongside of male professionals made me aware of the fact that I am very capable of competing with them on a professional level."

The majority of the women feel that if they had been a man their positions would be higher. This was due not only to hiring practices but also to the feeling that men have always been under more pressure to move up in their organizations.

Another idea the women discussed was using "feminine wiles" in dealing with male managers. "I think that if you know that a man is definitly a male chauvinist then you might as well use it to your advantage."

A question was raised as to how a woman can be aggressive and firm without losing her femininity. "A woman must be aggressive to be able to cope with a managerial job. If she is timid she is totally lost in the managerial world." Women have to find the median between the stereotype "masculine woman" who consciously competes with men and the passive, help-mate image. She needs to define her self image so that she can understand her feelings as a manager. "I think that if you can talk to other women and realize that you aren't a freak for having conflicts about being aggressive then it can help you deal with your feelings," was one idea expressed by one of the women interviewed.

Self confidence in your abilities is vitally important and is only achieved through hard work and an understanding of your abilities and how they relate to your job.

The women who were interviewed expressed the hope that the problems they faced would become less inhibiting as an awareness of the problems women face in seeking appropriate employment grew. Hopefully, in the future the old "But can you type?" will not be the primary question asked of female job applicants.

The Role of NOAA's EEO Counselors *(Continued from page 4)*

may be acceptable to both the employee and management. The Counselor does not attempt to restrain the aggrieved employee from filing a formal complaint, nor does he or she reveal the identity of the employee, except when authorized to do so or when the agency has accepted a formal complaint in connection with the case. The Counselor remains fair and objective during all counseling activities and deals with issues on their own merits without taking sides or making findings.

NOAA's EEO Counselors are appointed by Simon Morgan, NOAA EEO Officer, with the advice of managers, supervisors, organizations, and other employees to assure the appointment of persons in whom there is confidence throughout the organization. EEO Counselors serve part-time and carry out their counseling duties in addition to their regular assignments.

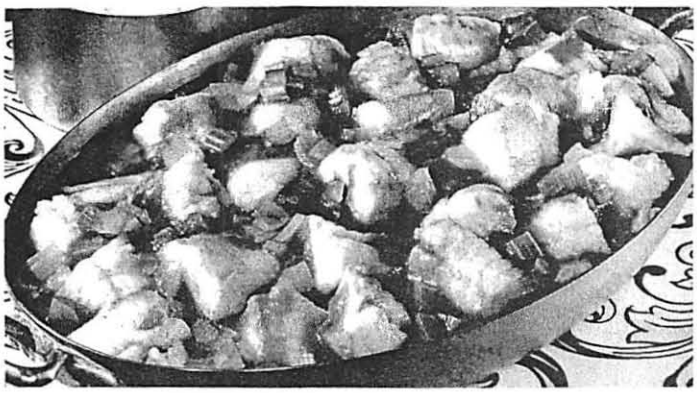
In most of NOAA's major locations the names and telephone numbers of the EEO Counselors serving those areas are posted. The names and telephone numbers of NOAA EEO Counselors may also be obtained by contacting Simon Morgan, NOAA EEO Officer, on 301-496-8725.

NOAA's EEO Program cannot function effectively without the combined efforts of management, the EEO Officer and NOAA EEO Counselors. In the final analysis, however, the real success of the Program depends in large measure on each of us working together to achieve true equal employment opportunity for every member of the NOAA family.

Correction:

The toll-free number for employees who are enrolled in the AETNA health benefits plan which was published in the September 20, 1974, edition of Personnel Perspective was incorrect. The number should be 467-6993. The area code should not be dialed. The toll-free number is for the use of employees in the Washington, D.C. area only. We are trying to obtain toll-free numbers from AETNA for other parts of the country and will publish those numbers when they become available.

recipe of the week



OCEAN PERCH ORLEANS

2 pounds ocean perch fillets, fresh or frozen
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup chopped onions
1 cup chopped celery
3/4 cup chopped green pepper
3-1/2 cups beef broth
1 can (8 ounces) tomato sauce
1 teaspoon whole pickling spice
1-1/2 teaspoons salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1/4 cup sherry (optional)
3 cups hot cooked rice

Thaw fillets, if frozen; cut into 1-1/2 inch squares. Cook butter or margarine and flour over low heat, stirring often, until dark brown. Add onions, celery, and green pepper. Cook until tender crisp. Stir in beef broth, tomato sauce, and pickling spice tied in a bag. Simmer about 30 minutes or until thick. Remove spice bag. Add fish, salt, pepper, and sherry. Cook 15 minutes longer, stirring gently if necessary to prevent sticking. Serve over rice. Makes 6 servings.

next week's best fish buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be flounder fillets and canned tuna along the Northeast Seaboard; grey sea trout and fresh spot in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; red snapper and shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; ocean perch fillets and canned tuna in the Midwest; fresh Pacific snapper fillets and fresh sole fillets in the Northwest; and fillets of turbot and butter fish in the Southwest.

Marine Base Being Established By NOAA at Monroe, Michigan

NOAA is establishing a small marine base at Monroe, Mich., to provide a centralized location for the maintenance and operation of its Great Lakes vessels.

The vessels—the 65-foot, 90-ton *Shenehon*, the 54-foot, 20-ton *Laidly* and the 50-foot, 20-ton *Johnson*—are operated by the Lake Survey Center, the Detroit-based unit of the National Ocean Survey.

The new marine base will also house the LSC's marine equipment, cars, trucks and office trailers. The vessels were stored last year in Erie, Pa., and the vehicles at a garage in Detroit, an air force base in Mt. Clemens and a boatyard on Detroit's west side. In addition to the three vessels, the marine base will accommodate smaller 17-to-24-foot craft which supplement the work of the larger ships.

The base is located at the extreme west end of Lake Erie near the mouth of the Detroit River, adjacent to the Port of Monroe turning basin on the Raisin River.

It is next to Interstate Highway 75 and about 45 minutes from Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratories in Ann Arbor and from the Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

To establish the base, the government has leased a two-story office and laboratory building with 7500 square feet of space and an adjacent 480 feet of dockage from the Monroe Environmental Corporation and the one-story Port Terminal Building, which includes a warehouse with 14,000 square feet of marine storage space and an adjacent 350 feet of dock space, from the Port of Monroe.

The Lake Survey Center plans to transfer its Facilities Division, including 10 staff members, to the new site from Detroit. The move is scheduled to be completed by mid-October.

Zabalaoui Heads Limon, Colo., WSMO

The new Meteorologist in Charge at the Weather Service Meteorological (radar) Observatory at Limon, Colo., is Rifaat S. Zabalaoui, who transferred to Limon from Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. Zabalaoui began his meteorological career as an observer in the U.S. Air Force. After entering the Weather Service in 1965 he served a tour of duty in the Antarctic.

He completed his professional Meteorologist training while assigned at Tallahassee, Fla. A native of Palestine, he became a U.S. citizen in 1960.

Rifaat S. Zabalaoui

Uniform Changes for NOAA Corps in D.C. Area

Effective Monday, November 4, 1974, Service Dress Blue will be the Uniform of the Day for NOAA Corps officers assigned to the Washington, D.C. area.

NOTE: This a change from the previously announced date.

Regulations Governing Taking Of Marine Mammals Published

Commercial fishermen who take marine mammals while fishing must be included under a general permit after October 20, 1974, according to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, passed to protect, maintain, and if necessary rebuild the populations of marine mammals, among other things, restricts the taking and importing of marine mammals and marine mammal products.

Because there are times when fishermen might unavoidably take marine mammals during their normal fishing operations, it was necessary to make provisions in the Act which would allow fishermen to take marine mammals incidental to their commercial fishing operations.

A system was established by NMFS/NOAA whereby organizations representing fishermen could apply for a general permit to cover fishing operations using five general categories of fishing gear. Once these general permits had been issued, individual commercial fishermen could be included under the general permit by applying for a certificate of inclusion under one of the five categories.

Conditions of the general permits, and the certificates of inclusion under the permits, require, among other things, that commercial fishermen take special measures, and in some cases use special fishing gear, to avoid injuring or killing marine mammals in their fishing operations. If a marine mammal is killed or injured it must be reported to NMFS or a State enforcement agency.

NMFS published regulations controlling the incidental taking of marine mammals in the Federal Register on September 5, 1974, to become effective on September 30, 1974. These regulations, as amended, govern the issuance of general permits and certificates of inclusion.

The initial general permits and related certificates of inclusion will be good until December 31, 1975, and those issued thereafter will expire on December 31st of the year they are issued.

The five general categories of fishing gear are towed or dragged gear; encircling gear, yellowfin tuna purse seining; encircling gear, seining other than yellowfin tuna; stationary gear; and other gear such as trolling, gill nets, and hook and line gear.

Applications for the certificates of inclusion will be accepted at NMFS Regional Offices in Seattle, Wash.; Terminal Island, Calif.; Gloucester, Mass.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; and Juneau, Alaska.

Applications for certificates of inclusion will include the name of the person(s) which is to appear on the certificate, the category of general permit under which the applicant wishes to be included, the species of fish sought and general area of operation, identity and date of expiration of State or local commercial fishing licenses, if any, under which fishing operations are conducted, and the name and signature of person making application.

Cost of the certificates is $10 for everyone applying under all categories except yellowfin tuna purse seining encircling gear, which is $200.

Nathan Kronberg Dies

Nathan Kronberg, retired State Climatologist at Columbia, S.C., died on September 20. He had served the National Weather Service at Columbia from 1944 until his retirement in 1965, and had served previously at San Juan, and New Orleans.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Friedman Kronberg, of 1113 Langley Court, Columbia, S.C. 29203, and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blanton, of Huntsville, Ala.

NWS Flash-Flood Alarm System Warns That Lake Is Ready to Self-Dump

For the first time, a National Weather Service flash-flood alarm system has been used to warn of impending flooding from one of Alaska's unusual, self-dumping lakes.

The device was installed this summer below Glacier Lake on the Kenai Peninsula, south of Anchorage. It went off at 9:30 a.m., September 17, warning people in the valley below that Glacier Lake was in the process of self-dumping and that those in vulnerable localities should move to higher ground.

Most self-dumping lakes are found in the northlands. Usually, they are created by damming of tributary streams against the side of glaciers, although a few have been created by rock or mud slides. Typically, the lake is formed over a three- or four-year period during which the water gradually rises to a point where it will spill over, erode, or otherwise carve a sluiceway which soon widens and drains the lake in a period of a few days.

The action is chaotic and dramatic, and the rushing water is usually filled with chunks of ice and floating debris. As much as 100,000 acre feet of icy water may be released to sweep away settlements below the spillway.

The water in the lake was 22 feet above the level at which it dumped in 1970. The Kenai River below was three to four feet above normal from recent rains. The self-dumping of the lake was forecast to cause an additional three-to-five-foot rise.

Early in July, NWS hydrologists began to issue daily flood watches, but by early August, people living on the flood plain were complaining about the constant alert.

The Alaska Disaster Office, the Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the NWS discussed the problem but saw no way to discontinue the watches until the flooding actually started. Then, NWS Regional Hydrologist Thomas J. Bowers suggested a flash-flood-alarm system be installed and the idea was unanimously approved.

On August 15, the water-level sensor was installed on the Alaska Railroad bridge crossing the Snow River, which feeds into the Kenai River. When the alarm sounded, there was ample time for people to evacuate endangered areas.

Ed Higdon Named MIC At Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ed C. Higdon

Ed C. Higdon of Daytona Beach, Fla., has been selected to be Official in Charge of the National Weather Service Office at Lovell Field in Chattanooga, Tenn. He replaces William Kent, who is returning to Asheville, N.C. for personal business reasons.

Mr. Higdon has been serving as Principal Assistant at the Daytona Beach weather station and has almost 20 years of varied meteorological experience. He began his weather career in the U.S. Air Force and served as weather specialist for Pan American World Airways prior to entering the Weather Service at Athens, Ga. in 1963.

He is a native of Alabama and received his professional training at the University of Georgia.

Links Between Origin of Airborn Particles And Urban Air Quality Are Reported

Aerosols, the microscopic solids floating in the atmosphere, may all be created equal, but some appear to be more equal than others in the way they change local weather and the quality of urban air.

In fact, the origins of aerosols, which are introduced into the atmosphere by such processes as the decay of organic material, sand storms combustion, sea spray, and air pollution, may determine the atmospheric roles played by the particles.

Scientists with the Environmental Research Laboratories are studying this diverse and dusty hierarchy to identify these roles, and their relative importance, for both natural and man-introduced aerosols.

Results reported thus far suggest that the tiny particles and pollution are closely linked, as one would expect —the more of one, the more of the other. But the atmospheric role of an earthy natural aerosol from a city sandlot is different from the role of aerosols born in internal combustion engines. And the particles themselves appear to interact in some surprising and meteorologically important ways.

The study, conducted by ERL's Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., is relating a particle's chemistry, size, water solubility, and surface structure to its performance in the rainmaking process and as a changer of urban weather.

Because these poorly understood relationships are dramatically visible in urban areas, the NOAA investigators have used Denver's "brown cloud"—an ochre pall which afflicts the Mile-High City during serious air pollution episodes—as a source of aerosols. This portion of the investigation was made last November in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency's "Brown Cloud Experiment."

Preliminary results of this investigation, reported recently by Drs. Rudolph Pueschel and Farn Parungo, and Charles Van Valin, suggest that, on the backdrop of the dusty mineral-rich aerosols one would expect near the Rockies, human activity writes an interesting —and significant—record.

The investigators found that the degree of light scattering—in a sense, the clarity of the air—and concentrations of cloud condensation nuclei (the particles around which water vapor condenses to form visible droplets) are positively related to pollution intensity, which was not surprising. They also found that the portion of aerosols containing lead increased during pollution episodes.

But it appeared that the meteorologically important ice nuclei—the particles around which water freezes to form ice crystals and precipitation—vary more with nature than with man. A windy day in Denver introduces substantially more ice nuclei into the atmosphere than even a very bad pollution episode.

The interaction between the aerosols themselves were of special interest to the NOAA team.

Leadbromochloride and sulfur-containing particles, typically smaller than five hundred-millionths of a meter in diameter, would coagulate with the larger, otherwise inert mineral dust particles and transform them into "active" condensation nuclei.

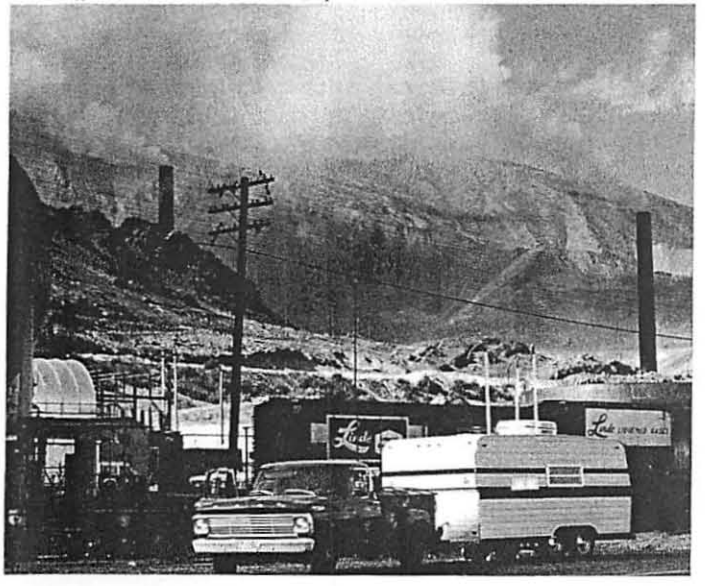
This type of mechanism could work for other pollutants, greatly increasing the ability of man-introduced pollutants to change the nuclei budget and to contribute to changes of local and regional patterns of cloudiness.

The Denver experiment also showed the close correlation between certain types of human activity and types and numbers of aerosols.

Increased ice nuclei activity peaked around midmorning, and was attributed to adhesion of lead halide particles upon the surfaces of "natural" mineral particles. A rapid decline in ice nuclei activity toward noon was attributed to photolytic (light-produced) decomposition of the piggy-backing nuclei, or to a lull in traffic, which would reduce the number of auto exhausts producing ice-nucleating lead compounds.

The Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory project uses a mobile laboratory familiarly called the "Sniffer," which is equipped to make standard aerosol measurements and provide a continuous record of changes in the nuclei population. A scanning electron microscope and x-ray analyzer combination permit the investigators to scan the tiny particles and read out their chemical compositions.

This continuing investigation will see the "Sniffer" unit sampling aerosols in other urban areas and in rural areas on the verge of large-scale development, in an effort to resolve the enormous meteorological uncertainties of the microscopic particles called aerosols.



The Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry Laboratory's "Sniffer" unit samples atmospheric aerosols near a metals refinery in Utah.

Fire Prevention Message

From The Administrator

Each year in America over 5,700 people die, and property losses exceed $796 million as a result of more than 664,000 home fires.

The greatest single fire hazard we face today is in our homes. We must understand what the fire dangers are in order to prevent fires. I believe each individual in NOAA should make every effort at this time of year to check his or her home for fire hazards. Personally, I believe that the importance of fire prevention cannot be overemphasized.

The theme for Fire Prevention Week is "Things That Burn." Too often, people are the "things" that burn. The heartache of losing a family member through fire far overshadows the financial heartbreak of seeing a home vanish in flames. With each mature individual lies the choice of risking family and belongings or being fire-safety-conscious not only during Fire Prevention Week each October but every week of the year.

Dr. Robert M. White

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