



Hurricane
...a special
section on
pages 4-5

Free Health Examinations Offered NOAA

The following information on health screening examinations was provided by Dr. Paul M. Selson, Chief of the Department of Commerce Medical Division. Questions on this and other Department medical programs should be directed to Dr. Selson, telephone 377-4088.

Did you know that health screening examinations are performed free of charge for all Commerce employees which the Medical Division services? Over the past ten years, the Medical Division has offered employees a wide variety of screening programs such as:

1. Anemia Screening Program
2. Audiometric or Hearing Conservation Program for employees exposed to high levels of noise
3. Breast Self-Examination Cancer Screening Program
4. Diabetes Screening Program
5. Hypertension Screening Program
6. Vision screening examinations for employees exposed to laser beams
7. Visual Acuity Screening Program
8. Urinary Tract Infection Screening Program

At present, the Medical Division offers anemia, audiometric, breast cancer, hypertension, and visual acuity and color perception screening programs.

All screening programs are rotated to the Medical Division's

(Continued on p. 2)

Preliminary DOMES Analyses

No Ill-Effects From Ocean Mining

Sea Mammal Catch Slashed

The number of sea lions, seals, and porpoises Japanese fishermen are allowed to catch accidentally while fishing in the Bering Sea has been slashed more than 50 percent for 1978.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has authorized an accidental catch of only 1,020 of

the marine mammals, compared to an authorized catch of about 2,300 for 1977. During last year, the Japanese fishermen reported they actually caught fewer than 600 accidentally.

Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, fishermen operating within the United States 200-mile Conservation Zone must request permits detailing the number of mammals which can be taken by accident. The mammals usually are caught in fishermen's nets while feeding in waters where fishing operations are being conducted.

The Act requires that fishermen must make every attempt to release the animals unharmed when they are caught.

Permits issued by the Fisheries Service in response to Japanese requests will limit the accidental catch to 1,000 sea lions, 9 seals, and 11 porpoises.

NOS Conducting Texas, Michigan Coastal Surveys

Hydrographic surveys of Lake Huron and the Texas coast are being conducted by the National Ocean Survey.

A five-month survey of Lake Huron, including Saginaw Bay and Tawas Bay began at St. Ignace, Mich., in late May. The survey is being conducted by the NOAA Ship Peirce.

The Peirce, an automated hydrographic survey vessel, will utilize electronic and/or visual control for horizontal positioning of the ship and electronic echo sounder, an instrument that measures water depths by recording the time required for sound waves to reach the bottom and its echo to return. As the vessel follows a prescribed course, returning echoes are recorded on a permanent graph at rapid intervals forming a continuous profile of the sea floor.

A six month survey of the Texas coast to provide mariners with up-to-date nautical charts is being conducted out of Galveston, Tex., by the NOAA Ship Mt Mitchell, an 1800-ton, 231-foot automated hydrographic ship.

The Peirce is commanded by NOAA Corps Cdr. Carl W. Fisher. Acting CO of the Mt Mitchell is Cdr. Raymond L. Speer.

GOES Launch Delayed
The launch of GOES-C, originally scheduled for May 25, is now scheduled for June 16, 1978. The delay results from problems with the launching of the European Space Agency (ESA) Orbital Test Satellite. Shortly before launch in early May, lightning struck the ESA launch vehicle and damaged the inertial guidance system. The damaged parts having been replaced, the launch was rescheduled for May 11. The ESA satellite was on the pad adjacent to the one assigned to the GOES-C. One control facility serves both pads and was not available to start the GOES-C countdown until the ESA satellite had been launched.

Industry's first efforts to harvest manganese nodules from the Pacific Ocean floor thus far have had no serious impact on the ecosystem, preliminary analyses by NOAA observers show.

NOAA oceanographers report that they found little persistent effect from mining operations conducted over the past two months by the Ocean Management, Inc., vessel SEDCO 445. (See story in NOAA News, May 5, 1978.) They emphasize, however, that there could be chronic long-term, low-level effects which have not yet been identified or studied.

Scientists with NOAA's Deep Ocean Mining Environmental Study (DOMES) monitored the Sedco 445's mining activities from the agency's research ship Oceanographer, in an area some 865 nautical miles (1,600 kilometers) southeast of Hawaii, in water about 15,000 feet (5,000 meters) deep.

The monitoring included samples and measurements taken along the sea floor—from which the mining collector lifts manganese nodules along with some sediments and small bottom-dwellers in vacuum cleaner fashion—and around the plume of sediments discharged by the mining ship at the surface, as well as in the water columns between the sea floor and the surface.

Comparisons were made between light and nutrient levels, and other factors in the discharge plumes and corresponding measurements of the undisturbed ecosystem outside the plume.

The effect of the mining ship's collector on the sea floor was also observed with deep-sea cameras, and box cores were taken of the disturbed sediments to determine changes in the kind

(Continued on p. 2)

Health *(From p. 1)*

eight satellite health units so that everyone will have an opportunity to participate. The programs will remain at each health unit until every employee who signs up has the opportunity to be tested.

The date the screening programs are to begin at each location are announced in advance. For example, the Hypertension Screening Program has already been to eight health units, and it is scheduled to commence at the new NOAA Health Unit in Riverdale, Maryland, in July 1978. This program includes a measure of height, weight, blood pressure, an electrocardiogram, complete urinalysis, fundoscopic examination (examination of the retina) when indicated, and consultation with the Chief, Medical Division, when indicated.

On June 20, 1978, a new Glaucoma Screening Program will begin for Department employees.

Employees whose test results fall outside the normal limits for the screening program will be referred to their personal physicians for follow-up.

Participation in any of the health screening programs is completely voluntary, and confidentiality will be observed concerning all information obtained during the program.

For your convenience, please refer to the chart in order to determine where and when these screening programs will take place.

No Ill-Effects From Ocean Mining *(From p. 1)*

of life forms found there. These samples of life forms in and out of the plumes were collected for subsequent comparison at NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle.

Preliminary analysis of benthic (sea-floor) plume data, the scientists report, indicates that this plume did not propagate far upward into the water column, tending to rise no more than a few tens of meters above the bottom. However, the plume may increase in thickness with time and distance from the collector.

They found no evidence of significant lateral spreading in the benthic plume, although there were tentative indications that the plume moved horizontally, carried on slowly moving, deep-water currents. Considerable current-meter data remains to be analyzed, however, before firm conclusions can be drawn regarding the movement of the benthic plume.

The NOAA investigators found evidence of a rather rapid resettling of disturbed material near the mining collector. This "repiling" of the disturbed material near its point of origin suggested that the benthic plume did not migrate over a broad area.

Surface plume data suggests that much of the particulate sediments discharged by the mining vessel at the surface settled out of the surface plume,

and returned to the sea floor. Dissolved constituents in the surface plume could be detected for periods of a few hours; but neither particles nor chemical differences could be detected in plume water more than about 24 hours old. This may mean, the NOAA scientists report, that surface plume effects are transient, with no detectable difference between plume water and undisturbed water a day or two after mining.

One of the crucial questions that still must be answered, the Commerce Department researchers note, is whether discharged material accumulates at the pycnocline, a marked change in water density at about 180 feet (60 meters), which separates the well-mixed surface waters from the denser waters of the deeper sea.

Another vital question is how this remote but important corner of the global ecosystem will be affected by not one, but fleets, of mining ships. Preliminary answers to this may come from further analysis of data obtained during this year's DOMES voyages.

While NOAA reported its preliminary findings, DOMES scientists aboard the Oceanographer were back in the mined area of the Pacific, to study any residual effects of mining on the deep-ocean ecosystem. The scientists plan to revisit the area periodically to assess the rate at

which the deep ocean ecosystem recovers from nodule mining disturbances. Results from this initial operation of Phase II, and a more detailed analysis of monitoring activities this spring, will be published later in the year.

June Observance Marks Worldwide Environment Day

June 5 is being celebrated throughout the free world as World Environment Day.

Citizens everywhere are invited to take part in observances, and where possible, to coordinate and organize meetings, workshops, teach-ins, and other activities to call attention to their concern for the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

In coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency, lead Federal agency this year for calling public attention to World Environment Day, NOAA has contacted all of the Nation's approximately 700 television weathercasters, urging them to alert their viewers to the occasion and to participate in local World Environment Day activities.

SCREENING PROGRAM	BUREAU	BUILDING AND ROOM NO.	DATE PROGRAM WILL COMMENCE
Anemia Screening Program	Patent and Trademark Office	Crystal Plaza #3 Room 3D10	June 5, 1978
Breast Self-Examination Cancer Screening Program	ITA, MarAd, NOAA, O/Sec., and PTO	Main Commerce Room 6046	May 22, 1978
Glaucoma Screening Program	ITA, MarAd, NOAA, O/Sec., and PTO	Main Commerce Room 6314	June 20, 1978
Hypertension Screening Program	NOAA	Riverdale (room no. to be announced)	Approx. July 1978
Visual Acuity and Color Perception Screening Program	NOAA	Page Building #2 Room 419	May 23, 1978

NOAA NEWS

Published biweekly at Rockville, Md., by the Office of Public Affairs for the information of employees of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Articles to be considered for publication should be submitted at least 10 days in advance to NOAA News, Room 108, Rock-Wall Bldg., Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md., 20852.

NOAA News reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper or the Administration.

Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

Grant Aides Great Lakes' Data Center

A regional coastal information center for planners, managers, scientists, and the public will be established in Ann Arbor, Mich., at the offices of the Great Lakes Basin Commission and the Michigan Sea Grant Program.

Funds for the center, in the form of a \$50,000 grant, come jointly from the Office of Sea Grant, Office of Coastal Zone Management, and Environmental Data Service. An additional \$25,600 has been pledged by the University of Michigan.

The Michigan center is in addition to similar centers in the Pacific Northwest and Northeast.

The centers allow State and local agency personnel, coastal planners, legislators, environmentalists, and the general public to obtain information and guidance on coastal area subjects, including laws and zoning regulations, scientific data, and sources of publications.

A unique aspect of the Great Lakes center will be the regular exchange of information with Canadian federal and provincial governments. Canadian representatives participate in Great Lakes programs and activities, and the government is officially represented on the Great Lakes Basin Commission.

Anglers' Guide Features Fish Of Pacific

A guide which provides general sources of information on the more frequently fished areas and the species of fish that are commonly caught along the U.S. Pacific coast, Alaska, and some of the Pacific islands, has just been published by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The "Anglers' Guide to the United States Pacific Coast," written by James L. Squire, Jr., and Susan E. Smith, is arranged in five sections. Each contains a series of coastline fishing charts that outline offshore, bay, and shoreline fishing grounds and gives locations of marine recreational charter and party boats, boat launching sites, fishing piers, skiff rentals, and jetty fishing sites.

Accompanying the charts is a general description of each fishing chart and the common game fish that are found in the area. The guide also contains 237 illustrations with a description of the most commonly caught fish along the west coast and Pacific islands.

The guide may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock Number 003-020-00113-1, cost \$7.50.

NOAA's NULS-1

Undersea Lab Keeps Busy

A four-member team of marine scientists, housed in a 16-foot long, eight-foot diameter laboratory 50 feet beneath the ocean surface at St. Croix,

Virgin Islands, is inaugurating a season of underwater research in a new facility made available by NOAA.

The team is studying the differences between the fish community found on a reef in St. Croix's Salt River Submarine Canyon and similar communities on Indo-West Pacific reefs.

The diver-scientists are being housed for a week in the 60-ton habitat, known as NULS-1—for "NOAA's Underwater Laboratory System."

Operated for NOAA by the West Indies Laboratory of Fairleigh Dickinson University, NULS-1 formerly was known as Hydro-Lab. It was purchased by NOAA for its new role as an underwater laboratory and habitat. A complete refurbishing added such facilities as hot and cold running water, a hot water heater, a microwave oven, and a trash compacter; all designed to make the scientists' seven-day stays in the habitat more comfortable.

The habitat is equipped for seven-day missions, following which the occupants require 16½ hours decompression to avoid the "bends" from inert gases that saturate their tissues while at depth. After gradually accomplishing the decompression in the habitat, the divers swim to the surface.

An unmanned Life Support Boat floats above NULS-1, providing it with water, power, and air through umbilicals. A battery-powered life support system in the habitat can provide auxiliary power for 72 hours.

This season's NULS scientific projects have been selected by a committee of distinguished scientists from outside NOAA. The researchers receive support, in many cases, from the National Science Foundation and their institutions as well as from NOAA.

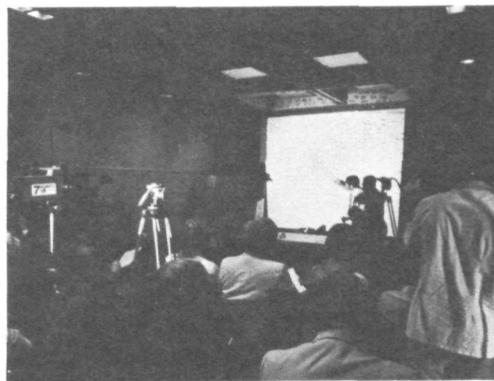
Following the University of Guam team, which completes its work June 2, seven additional research teams are scheduled for the summer and fall.

NOS Installs Tide Subsystem On Survey Ship

A new Tide Measurement Subsystem, designed and built by the National Ocean Survey's Engineering Development Laboratory (EDL) has been installed aboard the NOAA Ship Davidson in support of the Bathymetric Swath Survey System.

Both systems, which were recently shown during the Canadian Hydrographic Conference at the Institute of Ocean Sciences, Sidney, British Columbia, will undergo operational testing this year in the Puget Sound area.

The new tide subsystem measures accurate tidal-heights at several shore-based stations and transmits the data in real time to vessels conducting hydrography in the same general area. Thus, the depths measured by the vessels can be automatically corrected for tidal variations.



Weathercasters and film crews from some 30 television stations as diverse as WCBS-TV in New York City and KLFY-TV in Lafayette, La., attended a special NOAA workshop at the National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., late in April, at which the NSSL's Doppler radar was demonstrated. Among NOAA officials participating in a series of presentations were Dr. Edwin Kessler, Director of the NSSL (photo at left); Donald W. Burgess of NSSL (photo at right); Allen D. Pearson, Director of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center; Edward W. Ferguson, Manager of the NESS Satellite Field Services Station in Kansas City; and J. T. Lee, Aviation Coordinator at NSSL; and Dr. David W. Rust, project leader in storm electricity at NSSL.

Coastal Tragedy Brewing, NOAA Hurricane

"We are faced with the awesome possibility of making a perfect hurricane forecast, yet experiencing a tragedy exceeding that of the historic Galveston hurricane in 1900 when 6,000 people died."

This grim statement comes from Dr. Neil Frank, head of the National Hurricane Center, on the opening of the 1978 hurricane season.



"It could happen this year -- this hurricane season."

Dr. Neil Frank

According to Frank, while there has been steady improvement in the ability to forecast the intensity and movement of hurricanes, the potential for a "great" hurricane disaster nonetheless is increasing at an alarming rate.

"Forecasting the storms is still a technical problem involving an inexact science," according to Frank. "But our worries are compounded by a people-problem in the coastal areas.

"Sunshine, surf, and sand are attracting thousands of new residents to the beach areas each year—areas that are vulnerable to a hurricane.

"There are coastal locations where the population concentration is so large, evacuation is impossible on the existing roads with the lead time we can provide in our warnings. Other places will soon attain these same saturation levels, if developers and planners continue to ignore the hurricane problem.

"Public apathy abounds, compounding the problem," Frank continues. "About 80 percent of the 37 million people who live along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts have never experienced a major hurricane. It has been 15 years since residents of the eastern seaboard witnessed one, and more than 25 years since the State of Florida had a flurry of hurricane activity.

"This has led to an 'it can't happen here' attitude which is building into the prelude to a terrible tragedy. It could happen this year—this hurricane season.

"There are no easy solutions to the problem of the coastal areas' vulnerability to hurricanes," according to the hurricane expert. "Things like zoning ordinances, building codes, and road-construction funds take time to push through. Preparedness activities on the State and local levels should have started long ago. If authorities haven't already completed hur-

ricane contingency plans, at least they can start now by contacting the National Weather Service. We'll tell them what danger their particular area face from hurricanes, and advise them on how other communities have devised practical preparedness plans.

"In the meantime," he says, "it's up to individuals to help themselves. People along the East and Gulf Coasts should be aware of, and ready to respond to, evacuation plans of local authorities. Anyone who does not live well beyond the range of the winds and storm surge should leave by a safe, preselected route to a safe, preselected shelter, before the storm strikes.

"Individual preparedness planning is the key to survival in a hurricane. When the next hurricane strikes, such planning will spell the difference between a Galveston and just another coastal storm . . . the difference between life and death."



Forecaster Warns

Storm Names Go Unisex

The naming of hurricanes solely after women is coming to an end.

Male as well as female names will be used for Eastern Pacific hurricanes this year, and may be used for Atlantic hurricanes starting next year.

Ten male and 11 female names constitute this year's Eastern Pacific list. They are: Aletta, Bud, Carlotta, Daniel, Emilia, Fico, Gilma, Hector, Iva, John, Kristy, Lane, Miriam, Norman, Olivia, Paul, Rosa, Sergio, Tara, Vicente and Willa.

The naming of great storms stretches back at least to the early 1800's, and Australians were naming tropical storms after women before this century began. In 1951 U.S. Government agencies responsible for weather and related communications decided to identify major tropical storms by the phonetic alphabet (Able, Baker, Charlie). In 1952, a new international alphabet was introduced, resulting in con-

fusion, with different organizations using different names for the same storms. For the 1953 season, U.S. agencies agreed to use female names, and the practice has continued to the present.

A United States proposal that both male and female names be adopted for Atlantic hurricanes, starting in 1979, has been accepted by a hurricane committee of the World Meteorological Organization. Final approval rests with Region Four of the WMO. This year's Atlantic hurricanes, however, were chosen as part of a decade-long cycle eight years ago, and will remain an all-female roster: Amelia, Bess, Cora, Debra, Ella, Flossie, Greta, Hope, Irma, Juliet, Kendra, Louise, Martha, Noreen, Ora, Paula, Rosalie, Susan, Tanya, Vanessa and Wanda.

Female names will continue in use for Central and Western Pacific hurricanes this year.

EASTERN PACIFIC HURRICANES, 1979-1981

- 1979—Andres, Blanca, Carlos, Dolores, Enrique, Fefa, Guillermo, Hilda, Ignacio, Jimena, Kevin, Linda, Marty, Nora, Olaf, Pauline, Rick, Sandra, Terry, Vivian, Waldo.
- 1980—Agatha, Blas, Celia, Darby, Estelle, Frank, Georgette, Howard, Isis, Javier, Kay, Lester, Madeline, Newton, Orlene, Paine, Roslyn, Seymour, Tina, Virgil, Winifred.
- 1981—Adrian, Beatriz, Calvin, Dora, Eugene, Fernanda, Greg, Hilary, Irwin, Jova, Knut, Lidia, Max, Norma, Otis, Pilar, Ramon, Selma, Todd, Veronica, Wiley.

PROPOSED NAMES, ATLANTIC HURRICANES, 1979-83

- 1979—Ana, Bob, Claudette, David, Elena, Frederic, Gloria, Henri, Isabel, Juan, Kate, Larry, Mindy, Nicolas, Odette, Peter, Rose, Sam, Teresa, Victor, Wanda.
- 1980—Allen, Bonnie, Charley, Danielle, Earl, Frances, Georges, Hermine, Ivan, Jeanne, Karl, Lisa, Mitch, Nicole, Otto, Paula, Richard, Shary, Tomas, Virginie, Walter.
- 1981—Arlene, Bret, Carla, Dennis, Emily, Floyd, Gert, Harvey, Irene, Jose, Katrina, Lenny, Maria, Nate, Ophelia, Philippe, Rita, Stan, Tammy, Vince, Wilma.
- 1982—Alberto, Beryl, Chris, Debby, Ernesto, Florence, Gilbert, Helene, Isaac, Joan, Keith, Leslie, Michael, Nadine, Oscar, Patty, Rafael, Sandy, Tony, Valerie, William.
- 1983—Alicia, Barry, Chantal, Dean, Erin, Felix, Gabrielle, Hugo, Iris, Jerry, Karen, Luis, Marilyn, Noel, Opal, Pablo, Roxanne, Sebastien, Tanya, Van, Wendy.

Hurricane Safety

June 1 is the opening of the 1978 hurricane season along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Dr. Neil Frank, Director of the National Hurricane Center, lists these rules for individual hurricane safety. Clip and save them. If a hurricane approaches your area, they could save your life.

HURRICANE SAFETY RULES

A HURRICANE WATCH MEANS A HURRICANE MAY THREATEN AN AREA WITHIN 36 TO 48 HOURS.

A HURRICANE WARNING MEANS A HURRICANE IS EXPECTED TO STRIKE AN AREA WITHIN 24 HOURS.

Enter each hurricane season prepared. Each spring, recheck your supply of boards, tools, batteries, nonperishable foods, and other equipment you will need if a hurricane strikes your town.

When your area is covered by a hurricane watch, continue normal activities, but stay tuned to radio or television for National Weather Service advisories. Ignore rumors.

When your area receives a hurricane warning:

Continuously monitor the storm's position through Weather Service advisories.

Check battery-powered equipment. A portable radio may become your only link with the outside world. Emergency cooking facilities and flashlights will be essential if utilities are interrupted.

Have your car fully fueled.

If you own a boat, secure it before the storm arrives or move it to a safe area. When the boat is moored, leave it. Don't return to it until after wind and waves subside.

Board up windows or protect them with storm shutters or tape.

Secure outdoor objects that might be blown away or damaged, or bring them inside.

Store drinking water—your town's water supply may be contaminated or diminished by hurricane floods.

Listen for evacuation advice, and leave promptly when advised by authorities to do so. If you live in a mobile home, leave it for more substantial shelter. Mobile homes are extremely vulnerable to high winds and storm surge.

If your home is sturdy and at a safe elevation, remain indoors during the hurricane.

Because hurricanes often cause severe flooding, as they move inland, stay away from the banks of rivers and streams.



27 Pay Periods

Extra Leave Gained in 1978

The current leave year began January 1, 1978, and ends January 13, 1979. This gives most employees 27, rather than 26, pay periods for leave-earning purposes this year. Wage marine employees will not have this extra accrual because they are accruing leave semimonthly, based on the calendar year.

The 27th pay period means that during the 1978 leave year, all full-time employees will earn 108 (usually 104) hours of sick leave. Annual leave earnings will be as follows:

Hours Earned Per Pay Period	Total Hours for 1978
4	108
6	166
8	216

Part-time employees will also receive additional leave accruals, but these will be on the usual pro rata bases.

When planning annual leave schedules, both employees and supervisors should take into account the extra leave accrual in order to avoid year-end forfeiture.

Federal Women's Program Sponsors April Workshops

Nine half-day workshops, sponsored by the NOAA Federal Women's Program were presented in the Washington, D.C. area during National Secretaries Week, April 24-28.

The workshops focused on four areas: the role of the secretary, proposed CSC classification standards, personal experiences, and how to enhance advancement opportunities. In the first presentation, "The Role of the Secretary", both a manager and a secretary gave his/her impres-

sions of the secretarial role. Personnel specialists then presented a briefing on the new proposed CSC Classification Standards for Secretary, Secretary-Stenographer, and Clerk-Typist. In the "Personal Experiences" portion of the program, two women told of their careers—one as a secretary and the other as a secretary who moved into another career field. The final section, "How to Advance Yourself," dealt with practical matters. A video-tape on the preparation of SF-171 gave some good pointers

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement No.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
NOS-78-20	Cartographer (Photogrammetry)	GS-13	NOS	Rockville, Md.	5-30-78	6-12-78
ER-78-26	Meteorological Technician	GS-8	NWS	Washington, D.C.	5-30-78	6-12-78
SR-78-11	Meteorologist (Instructor)	GS-12	NWS	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5-30-78	6-12-78
SR-78-12	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Birmingham, Ala.	5-30-78	6-12-78
SR-78-13	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-13	NWS	New Orleans, La.	5-30-78	6-12-78
ER-78-27	Meteorological Technician	GS-7/8/9	NWS	Charleston, W.Va.	6-01-78	6-15-78
CR-78-18	Meteorological Technician (Substation Network Specialist)	GS-10	NWS	Springfield, Ill.	6-01-78	6-15-78
NER-78-6	Supervisory Fishery Biologist (Research)	GS-12/13	NMFS	Woods Hole, Mass.	6-01-78	6-15-78
NMFS-78-25	Clerk (Typing)	GS-4/5	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	6-01-78	6-15-78
NER-78-10	Supervisory Special Agent (Fisheries)	GS-12	NMFS	Otis AFB, Mass.	6-05-78	6-19-78
NMFS-78-30	Clerical Assistant (Steno)	GS-6	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	6-05-78	6-19-78
NMFS-78-29	Program Support Assistant	GS-6	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	6-05-78	6-19-78
CR-78-19	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Marquette, Mich.	6-05-78	6-19-78
CR-78-20	Electronics Technician	GS-11	NWS	Limon, Colo.	6-05-78	6-19-78
WR-78-7	Meteorologist (Leading Forecaster)	GS-13	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah	6-05-78	6-19-78
HQ-78-38	Administrative Technician	GS-2/5	HDQT	Washington, D.C.	5-31-78	7-31-78
HQ-78-31	Graduate Scientist Program	GS-4 & Above	HDQT	Washington, D.C.	5-31-78	6-30-78
HQ-78-33	Scientist 20/20 Work Study Program	GS-4 & Above	HDQT	Washington, D.C.	5-31-78	6-30-78
HQ-78-35	Administrative Fellowship Program	GS/9/12	HDQT	Washington, D.C.	5-31-78	7-31-78
HQ-78-32	Scientific Technician Program	GS-2/7	HDQT	Washington, D.C.	5-31-78	7-31-78
HQ-78-34	Post Graduate Intern Program	GS-4 & Above	HDQT	Washington, D.C.	5-31-78	10-31-78
HQ-78-36	Administrative 20/20 Work Study Program	GS-4/9	HDQT	Washington, D.C.	5-31-78	10-31-78
SER-78-20	Industry Economist	GS-12	NMFS	Galveston, Tex.	5-25-78	6-16-78
HQ-78-26	Personnel Officer	GS-13	NWS	Garden City, N.Y.	5-25-78	6-16-78
NOS-78-19	Supervisory General Physical Scientist	GS-15	NOS	Rockville, Md.	5-30-78	6-19-78
NMFS-78-24	Special Assistant	GS-13/14	NMFS	Washington, D.C.	5-30-78	6-19-78
ERL-78-43	Physicist	GS-12	ERL	Boulder, Colo.	5-08-78	7-31-78
HO-78-30	Position Classification Spec.	GS-11/12	HDQT	Rockville, Md.	6-05-78	6-25-78

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

Patricia H. Hoxie has been selected as Chief of the NWS/NESS Section of Personnel Operations at the Gramax Building in Silver Spring, Md. Before joining NOAA Ms Hoxie was with the Maritime Administration with responsibility for the Labor Management Relations Program.

Alice S. Hall, chemist in microconstituent research at the NMFS facility in Seattle, Wash., was honored as "Citizen of the Day" by radio station KIXI and



Alice S. Hall

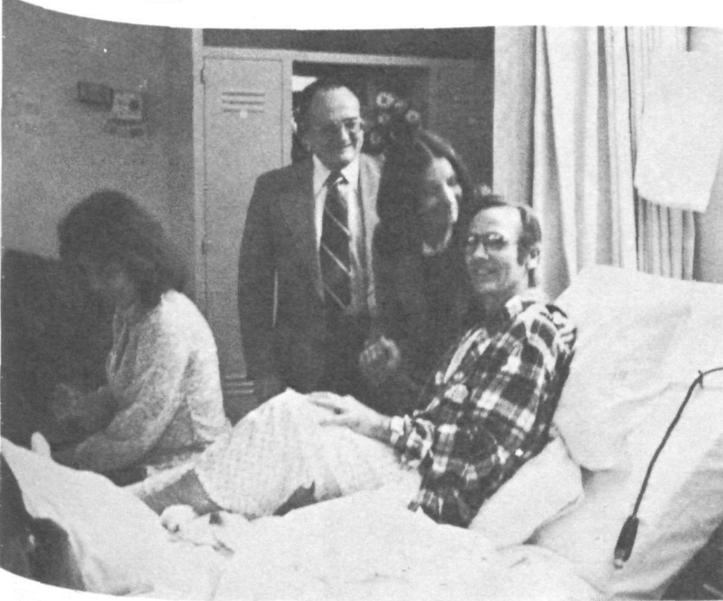
by the Northwest Orient Airlines. Ms Hall was recognized for her outstanding contributions to community affairs within the greater Seattle area.

James R. Wait, a senior scien-

tist with the Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., has been named winner of the Balthasar van der Pol Gold Medal of the International Union of Radio Science. The award will be given in recognition of his recent work on the propagation of electromagnetic waves in the earth's crust and on the application of his results in fields such as the problem of communications in underground mine tunnels.

Terry R. Schoeni and Robert P. Gibbs, Jr., of the Satellite Field Services Station in Kansas City, Mo., recently received cash awards and Certificates of Recognition for their effective use of satellite data and extremely responsive action which resulted in the saving of lives and property during the September 12, 1977, Kansas City flood.

William S. Lawton, III, has received a Special Act Award of \$225 for his actions in a medical emergency when he was acting as NMFS tuna/porpoise observer aboard the purse seiner, M/V Saratoga January 19. Lawton's action was credited with saving a seaman's ear and possibly his life when he sutured and dressed a serious wound on the injured man's head.



Paul Odell is hugged by his daughter Paula Marker after receiving a 30-year Length of Service pin from Phil Schideler who heads the Topeka, Kans., Weather Service Office. Odell, stationed at Barbados, Indies, underwent open heart surgery in April. Another daughter, Karen Lowery examines her father's pin. (Photo courtesy of The Topeka Daily Capital)

Vincent Cinquemani and James Owenby, Jr., meteorologists with the National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C., have been awarded the Commerce Department's 1977 Suggester of the Year Award for a suggestion they made to save the Department a total of \$111,350.

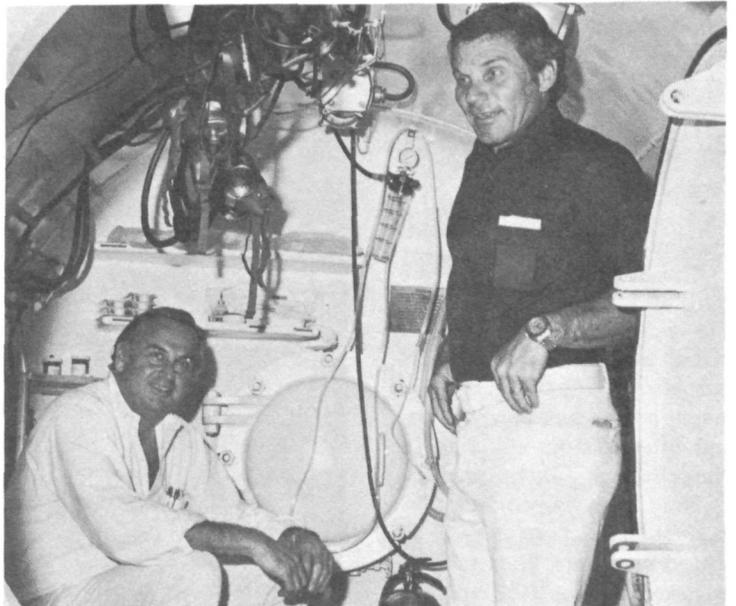
Their joint suggestion involves publication of airport weather summaries. The summaries are used by pilots at 170 airports in the United States.

The two men received cash awards of \$600 each and engraved desk sets. The awards were made by Elsa A. Porter, Assistant Secretary for Administration of the Department of Commerce, in a ceremony at the Federal Building, Asheville, N.C., on May 4.

James R. Owenby was honored as one of the Ten Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees of the Year in 1976.



Elsa A. Porter presents Suggester of the Year awards to Vincent Cinquemani (center) and James Owenby, Jr., at the National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C. (Photo courtesy of The Asheville Times.)



When Connecticut Senator Lowell P. Weicker recently visited NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Labs in Miami, Fla., one stop was in the NOAA Diving Recompression Chamber. Richard Rutkowski (standing), ERL Diving Officer, was on hand to answer questions.

FROM THE GALLEY



BAKED WHITING WITH BARBECUE SAUCE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6 pan-dressed headless whiting
or other small fish*, fresh
or frozen (about 8 ounces each) | 1/4 cup vinegar |
| 1 cup catsup | 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce |
| 1/2 cup finely chopped onion | 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard |
| 1/2 cup water | 1 teaspoon garlic salt |
| | 1/2 cup fine corn flake crumbs
(or as needed)* |

Thaw frozen fish. Clean, wash and dry fish. Combine catsup, onion, water, vinegar, Worcestershire sauce and dry mustard; stir. Simmer to blend flavors, about 20 minutes. Cool slightly. Dip fish in sauce; sprinkle with garlic salt. Coat evenly with crumbs. Arrange in single layer on greased shallow baking pan. Bake in hot oven, 400° F., 20 to 25 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Serve with remaining sauce. Makes 6 servings.

*If only large whiting are available, use 2-1/2 to 3 pounds. Amount of crumbs may vary when large whiting are used.

ANNIVERSARY

This year marks the 40th that the National Marine Fisheries Service's Fishery Market News has served the fishing industry of the United States.

This nationwide service provides all segments of the fishing and allied industries with unbiased information on supplies, movement, distribution, demand, prices, market conditions, and other factors affecting the marketing of fishery products.

More than 25 people analyze data obtained from NMFS statistical personnel, State and Federal agencies, contract reporters, and publish it in five regional news reports issued three times a week from Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; and Terminal Island, Calif.



Participants in the Upper Air Observation Class held March 7 - April 13 at the NWS Training Center were: (Standing, from left) Bill Winkert, Instructor; Stephen Brown, Barrow, Alaska; Frank Lopez, Miami, Fla.; Roy N. Miller, Hendersonville, N.C.; Johnnie R. Hudson, Amarillo, Tex.; Larry McEwen, Instructor; (Seated, from left) Sheree J. Westmoreland, Midland, Tex.; Louise Durall, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; Marjorie Howell, Palmer, Alaska; Mata S. Baker, Des Moines, Iowa.

June 1-7

Safe Boating Week Under Way

NOAA is calling attention to its year-round services to boaters during National Safe Boating Week—June 1-7—an annual observance sponsored by more than 30 national boating associations and government agencies.

Citing U.S. Coast Guard statistics, NOAA said there were 6,815 boating accidents last year, involving 8,554 vessels, in which 1,312 persons lost their lives. This was an increase of 48 fatalities over the 1976 figure of 1,264, which was the lowest in 10 years. In 1975 there were 1,466 deaths, 1,446 in 1974, and 1,754 in 1973.

To promote boating safety and assist recreational boaters in obtaining more boat knowledge and skills, NOAA's activities include:

Publication of Notices to Mariners, informing boaters of critical changes affecting safe navigation.

Issuance of new editions of nautical charts by NOAA's National Ocean Survey.

Sponsorship of the National Chart Up-Dating Workshop for the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, to give members a better knowledge for investigation and reporting chart deficiency items.

Conducting chart evaluation surveys to determine if presently

charted items affecting safe navigation are still critical to boating safety. Controlled reconnaissance hydrographic surveys are also conducted in areas where possible uncharted hazards may exist.

Operation of NOAA Weather Radio to provide weather observations, forecasts, and warnings to recreational boaters and others. On the air continuously, taped weather messages are repeated every three to five minutes, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They are updated usually every two to three hours, and revised also to meet fast-changing weather. Special receivers or tuners are required to receive the forecasts on 162.40, 162.475, and 162.55 megahertz.

Publication of "National Ocean Survey Publications for Safe Navigation," a free, six-panel folder describing various types of nautical charts, maps and related publications, and how to order them; and, "Nautical Chart 2 (So You Bought A Boat!)," a 44-page booklet with chapters on the nautical chart, use of fish-finding instruments for navigation, the radio, weather, compass, plotting, rules of the road, boat lights, the anchor and charting products.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ERRATA NOTICE

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

Discolored pages

Faded or light ink

Binding intrudes into the text

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

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