

JUL 25 1978

M. Glazer Heads Policy And Planning

Michael Glazer, until recently Chairman of the California Water Commission, has been appointed NOAA's Assistant Administrator for Policy and Planning.

In announcing Glazer's new appointment, NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank said the Policy and Planning job was one crucial to the mission of the Administration.

"Michael Glazer comes to NOAA," Frank said, "at a time when increasing pressures are being felt for balanced environmental programs on local, National, and worldwide scales. We are most fortunate to have someone so well qualified to help NOAA in its evolving oceanic and atmospheric programs of resource management and scientific services."

Glazer is a native of Los Angeles, receiving a B.S. degree in industrial engineering from Stanford University in 1962. He received a Master's degree from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1964, and a J.D. degree from the UCLA School of Law in 1967.

In 1968 he joined Tuttle and Taylor, a general business and securities law practice, representing a wide range of clients from publicly-held corporations to Indian tribes. He was commissioner of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power from 1973 to 1976, and served on the Blue Ribbon Committee on Water and Power Rate Restructuring for Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. Earlier this year he entered Federal service as Special Assistant to the NOAA Administrator.

Dereliction?

The National Weather Service Forecast Office at Louisville, Ky., is staffed 24-hours a day, but there are times when you won't find a weatherman at this busy station. To find out why, turn to page 4.

Agreement Signed

U.S. France Study Oilspill Effects

American scientists will participate in a long-term scientific study of the ecological consequences of the Amoco Cadiz oilspill, under terms of an agreement signed in June at the French Embassy by NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank and Gerard Piketty, Director-General and President of France's National Center for the Exploitation of the Oceans (CNEXO).

The signing highlighted a mid-term review of the U.S.-French Cooperative Program in Oceanography carried out by Piketty and Frank during a visit by the new head of CNEXO to become acquainted with his American colleagues in oceanography.

Immediately following the

IWC Action

Whale Quotas Reduced

NOAA Administrator Richard A. Frank, who is also U.S. Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission, issued the following statement on July 6 concerning the Commission's annual meeting held in London in June.

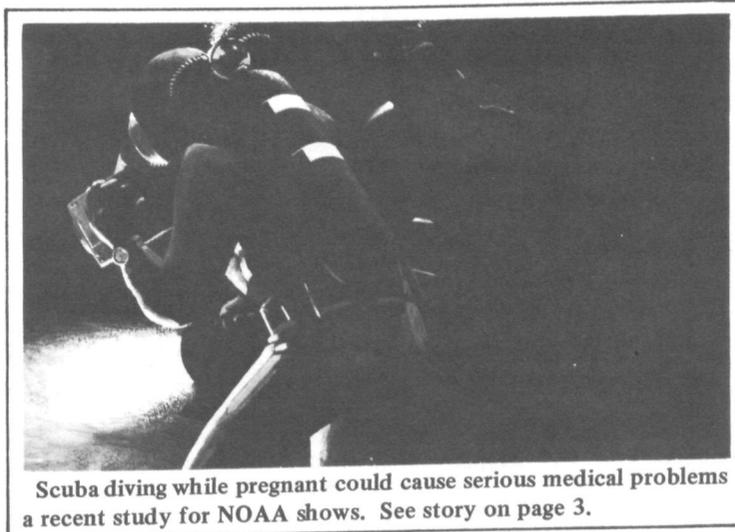
The number of whales killed during the next year will be lower because of reduced quotas imposed on commercial whaling by the International Whaling Commission last week. Quota reductions averaging five percent were voted on by the IWC. Furthermore, all commercial whaling for the sei whale has been banned in the southern hemisphere.

Reductions in commercial whaling quotas are consistent with U.S. policy to conserve and protect whales. The United States has argued for selective moratoria when whale stocks are in jeopardy, and voted in favor of the moratorium on taking of sei whales in the southern hemisphere. At the meeting, the United States voted in favor of, and the IWC adopted, reductions in the quotas of sperm whales in the southern hemisphere, Bryde's whales in the north Pacific, and fin whales in the North Atlantic.

The Commission, and its Scientific Committee, will meet next December in Tokyo to discuss the future of the North Pacific sperm whale stocks. It is most likely that these quotas will also be reduced.

The International Whaling Commission also took measures to attempt to improve and expand its observer program. It decided that additional information regarding the humaneness of whale killing should be collected, with the view to considering establishment of additional regulations on the use of whaling equipment. The IWC also passed a liberalizing resolution which would allow more observer groups to attend its meetings, and the press to be present during all plenary sessions.

(Continued on p. 2)



Scuba diving while pregnant could cause serious medical problems a recent study for NOAA shows. See story on page 3.

Whales *(From p. 1)*

Successful conservation programs have allowed the gray whale population to increase in size and the IWC removed the whale from protected status. The U.S. delegation stated it would oppose any commercial whaling for gray whales, and no country indicated an intent to start whaling. The U.S. will continue to protect gray whales and to prohibit any such whaling within 200 miles of its coast.

In connection with the subsistence whaling, the Commission voted to increase by 50 percent the number of bowhead whales the Alaskan Eskimos will be allowed to hunt in 1979. The Commission, which increased the bowhead quota to 18 whales taken or 27 struck, for the next year, voted to permit the Eskimos to take an additional two whales during the autumn 1978 hunt and to develop proposals on a new, general regime for Eskimo whaling which will take into account subsistence needs.

We are pleased the Eskimos will have a larger subsistence hunt this fall and next year. The bowhead hunt is central to the Eskimo culture, and the U.S. government is committed to assuring that it can continue. We will work to ensure that all Eskimo concerns are accommodated in the new regime the IWC will develop before its next meeting. The Eskimo members of the U.S. Delegation were very effective in presenting their views to the Commission.

The IWC action was based on new U.S. research figures which included a best estimate of the bowhead population of 2264 whales, almost twice the number previously thought. The new quota was based on a belief that at least one percent of the stock could be removed without significant risk.

The U.S. research and management programs impressed IWC members. These programs succeeded primarily because of the cooperation of the Alaskan Eskimo Whaling Commission and the Eskimo whalers.

Oilspill *(From p. 1)*

CNEXO-NOAA scientific commission will be established to prepare and carry out a research plan complementary to the French scientific program, and to define and oversee the uses of a special \$2,000,000 fund contributed by Amoco Transport Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, and administered by NOAA.

The Commission will consist of five French and five U.S. delegates, with a French chairman and U.S. co-chairman. U.S. members will be scientists designated by NOAA, primarily from the academic community and research institutions.

The agreement becomes part of a joint program on marine environmental research carried out by the two nations under the U.S.-French Cooperative Program. Other projects include tests of equipment designed to reduce oil pollution at sea, remote sensing, and uses of dispersants and bacteria.

In addition, the two leaders reviewed progress in the eight other areas comprising the overall program. These consist of data exchange, instrumentation, shelf and coastal sediment dynamics, aquaculture, marine pollution control, buoy technology, marine geology and geophysics, and man in the sea projects.



More than 900 people toured the Davidson, McArthur, and Miller Freeman as well as two survey launches April 21-22 as NOAA's Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash., held open house to commemorate National Oceans Week.

New York Times Information Bank Available to NOAA Personnel

The New York Times Information Bank is now available to NOAA personnel through EDS' ESIC Library and Information Services Division (LISD). The data base comprises virtually all the news and editorial matter from the final Late City Edition, including the Sunday feature section and daily and Sunday regional material not distributed within New York City. Current issues are generally processed within 5 working days after publication. Significant news items, interpretative

articles and commemoratives from over 60 American and foreign periodicals and newspapers as *Business Week*, *Time*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Washington Post*, etc. are also included. The Information Bank will help one find reports, speeches, public statements, press releases, negotiations, litigations, investigations and surveys. Requests for searches can be made by calling the LISD User Services staff: (301) 443-8330.

Lightning Can Strike From "Blue"

That surprising "bolt from the blue," which takes people unawares in literature, has a real and deadly counterpart in nature, according to NOAA meteorologists.

Storm specialists with the National Weather Service say that recent photographs and other studies show that lightning can strike miles from the dark thunderstorm cloud where it originated — apparently a bolt from the blue sky directly overhead.

Lightning occurs when the charge differential between nearby "objects" is greater than the insulating capacity of the air in-between. The "objects" may

be adjacent clouds, parts of the same cloud, or a cloud and the ground. Usually, in the latter case the lightning occurs between a negatively-charged cloud and the positively-charged ground directly beneath. But it doesn't have to. Lightning can leap from a cloud to a spot on the ground miles from the parent cloud.

Also, every thunderstorm has a "first" lightning discharge. This happens to occur near you. There will not be any indication of an approaching thunderstorm other than dark towering thunderhead clouds some distance away.



Weather Data Experiment

Buoys Parachute to Ocean

A weather data buoy system that can be dropped by parachute into the ocean from a high flying, fast-moving aircraft, has been developed by the office of Ocean Engineering's Data Buoy Office. The first such buoys are expected to be used in the 1979 Global Weather Experiment.

The buoys, transmitting pressure, water temperature, and other measurements by NOAA satellite to communications stations ashore, will provide quick information about short-fuse weather conditions such as the build-up of tropical storms. They will supplement data from existing drifting buoys.

The new buoys were tested by the Air Force, which found they can be dropped from a transport plane flying at 2,000 feet at speeds of 160 to 185 miles per hour. They also can be safely deployed, the Air Force found, from aircraft flying as high as 25,000 feet at speeds of about 145 miles an hour.

The buoys will be used for scientific experiments. Instrument packages can be attached to them, for dropping over a wide area in a small space of time, to permit widespread simultaneous observations when required.

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 of the Administration.

Warren W. Buck, Jr., Art Director

The buoy is 10 feet long, with a maximum diameter of 27 inches. It is constructed of marine aluminum, weighs about 200 pounds, and, to withstand the shock when it hits the water, has a foam-filled structure.

New Research Ship Construction Among Contracts Recently Awarded

Grants and contracts recently awarded by NOAA include:

Contracts totaling \$4,262,000 for a new fisheries research vessel, the lease of an advanced computer, and scientific research equipment.

Under a \$2,875,000 contract, a 127-foot multiple purpose fisheries research ship will be built by the Bender Shipbuilding Company of Mobile, Ala. The NOAA ship will be a modified stock design combination crabber/trawler for use in stock assessment in the North Pacific 200-mile fisheries zone.

Texas Instruments, Inc., of Austin, Tex., has been awarded a \$1,300,000 supplemental contract for lease of an ASC computer used to model world weather and climate at NOAA's Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory at Princeton, N.J.

ERL has awarded contracts for \$54,558 to AMF Sea-Link and \$32,400 to Vega Precision Laboratories, both Virginia-based firms, for equipments which consists of current meters with temperature and depth sensors, and sensitive devices that acoustically release underwater moored measurement instruments for an anchor or other secured position.

Two grants, to Connecticut and Indiana, were made recently by the Office of Coastal Zone Management. A \$430,364 grant was awarded the State of Indiana to continue its third year of work on a state-wide coastal zone management plan and the State of Connecticut

Tests Warn Pregnant Scuba Divers of Risks to Unborn

Pregnant women who scuba dive deeper than 60 feet may run a risk of harming their unborn children, perhaps fatally, research carried out under a NOAA Sea Grant at Texas A&M University reveals.

Tests on sheep in a pressure chamber indicated it probably is safe for pregnant women to make shallow dives, but researchers found that even a standard, no-decompression dive to 100 feet presents risks to the unborn infant.

Tests in the hyperbaric chamber equal to a dive of 100 feet for 25 minutes, which under U.S. Navy standards would not require recompression for a diver, caused serious, but treatable, illness to the sheep fetus.

The findings raise questions about scuba diving by women who may not know that they are pregnant, or by women who are pregnant but believe they are not advanced enough to curtail such activities, according to physiologist William Fife who supervised the project.

In the tests, devices were surgically implanted around umbilical arteries of pregnant sheep to let fetal blood flow be monitored for nitrogen bubbles. After the test dives, the animals were recompressed in the hyperbaric chamber and allowed a slower ascent, thus providing treatment for the decompression illness (bends) in the fetus.

The fetuses of the sheep showed a much higher susceptibility to decompression illness than did the mothers, the researchers said.

In tests equal to 100 feet for 25 minutes, they explained, bubbles in the fetal circulation were so massive that the fetuses probably would have died had they not been treated promptly.

Sheep and goats tend to be more resistant to bends than do humans, according to the researchers.

From the observations, they explained, it is believed pregnant women may safely make shallow, short dives. However, the women should be cautious "because at some depth between 60 and 100 feet, a dive normally considered safe may be lethal to the fetus."

will complete its fourth year of work on a plan with a \$425,400 Coastal Zone Management grant.

The Environmental Research Laboratories have awarded several contracts to organizations for research and equipment to complement and supplement NOAA's efforts.

Scientists at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory received a \$72,705 supplemental contract to continue monitoring earthquakes along the Alaska Peninsula and Pribilof Islands region and to evaluate the seismic hazards in those areas. The contract is part of the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program.

The Marine Research Center at the State University of New York at Stony Brook received a \$50,392 grant to determine whether heavy metal traces contained in dredge spoil dumped off the New York-New Jersey coast can remobilize within the water column after dumping takes place. The information will be used by the NOAA Marine Ecosystems Analysis New York Bight Project Office. Texas A&M, the University of Houston, and three other Texas firms have been awarded a total of \$185,994 in contracts and a grant for marine research and equipment to include: \$105,429 to Texas A&M University at College Station; \$43,560 to Harvey Lynch, Inc. of Houston; \$13,533 to the University of Houston, and \$9,422 to LGL Limited of Bryan, Texas.

Excellent Forecast EEO in Louisville National Weather Service Forecast Office



Marilyn Scholz, Lead Forecaster, examines a surface weather map. She earned a B.S. degree in math at Mount Union College in Ohio. She attended Pennsylvania State University and received her M.S. in meteorology in 1973. She entered the NWS in 1973 at NSSFC in Kansas City, Mo. After completion of her internship at WSFO Louisville, she became Assistant Forecaster in 1975 and was promoted to Lead Forecaster in December 1976.

Call the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Louisville, Ky, and there's a good chance a woman will answer.

In fact, on some "shifts" it's a sure thing.

The Louisville office has the distinction of being able to entirely staff a shift with a complement of women. While schedules for the personnel to run the station during its four daily 8-hour shifts are made up with no thought to the gender of the staff, Louisville Meteorologist in Charge John Lee says he has, in the normal course of the schedule rotation, had operational shifts entirely composed of women.

And why not?

Here's a run down on some of the Louisville staff. They happen to be women, but more important they're NOAA employees doing an important job in a professional manner.



This group from the Louisville WSFO has in common is professionalism. Shown here are (standing from left) Regina Nichols (Observer), Gwenevere Jasper, Marilyn Scholz, Marjorie Stewart (Secretary) and Barbara Thomas. Seated is Sarah McLeod. Credit for the photo was Marsha Shields, Weather Communications Technician.



Sarah McLeod, Forecaster Aide, prepares a message for the NOAA Weather Wire. She was graduated from Meade County High School and attended Murray State University. She began her National Weather Service Career in 1969 as a Forecaster Aide in the Louisville WSFO.



Regina Nichols, Observer (Meteorologist Intern), examines the microbarograph at the observer's consol in the forecast office. She earned a B.S. degree in mathematics from the University of Maryland Eastern Shore in 1976. She entered NOAA in the Upward Mobility Program, studied meteorology at Pennsylvania State University for a year, and began her Internship at Louisville in June 1977.



Gwenevere Jasper, Forecaster Aide (Meteorologist Intern), checks the wording of a weather message transmitted to the public. She earned a B.S. degree, *magna cum laude*, in mathematics from Alabama A & M University. She entered NOAA's Upward Mobility Program, studied meteorology at Pennsylvania State University, and began her Internship at Louisville in June 1976.



Barbara Thomas, Communications Technician, operates the NOAA Weather Radio console which controls five stations in Kentucky. She graduated *magna cum laude* with a B.S. in geology and geography from Western Kentucky University in 1976. An original member of the group of five state employees hired to operate the five NWR stations at Louisville, she was recently hired as a Forecaster Aide.

National Guard, Reserve Leave Policy Explained

If you are serving as a full time employee under a permanent or indefinite appointment, and belong to the National Guard or one of the Armed Forces Reserves, you are entitled to a maximum of 15 calendar days of military leave per calendar year when you are ordered to active duty or training. Members of the D.C. National Guard are authorized military leave for all days (no limit) of parade or encampment ordered under certain provisions of law.

Authorization for military leave must be supported by properly endorsed military orders or other official evidence that military duty is performed during this period.

Nonworkdays falling within a period of absence on military training duty are charged against the 15 days of military leave. For example, when training extends from Monday of one week through Friday of the following week, the intervening Saturday

and Sunday are chargeable.

If military duty requires absence on a regularly scheduled overtime day, you are entitled to overtime compensation for that day provided you have been in a pay status for 40 hours of the basic workweek. Similarly, during a period of military leave you are entitled to any other premium pay, which would be paid due to regular duty status, e.g., regular tour of duty requiring night differential pay.

If as a guardsman or reservist, you are called to duty for the purpose of providing military aid to enforce the law in the 50 states, D.C., Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, or a territory of the U.S., you can perform such military duty for a maximum of 22 workdays in a calendar year without charge to annual leave or military leave. Leave for service performed during these periods, is granted without loss in regular pay.

(Reference—NOAA Personnel Handbook—Chapter 12-08.)

Deadline Nears For Ex-Teachers

The Department of Defense recently announced that teachers employed by the DOD Overseas Dependents School System between April 14, 1966, and June 30, 1975, have until November 1, 1978, subject to court approval, to apply for back pay entitlement under a court judgement issued in June 1975. The maximum payment authorized by the court is \$10,000, before deductions.

Former DOD school teachers who have not yet applied for back pay should furnish the Department of Defense, Office of Dependents Schools, Attention: Back Pay, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Va., 22331, the following: name under which employed, date of birth, social security number, inclusive dates of employment, and, if currently employed by the Federal government, the name and address of the employing agency. No further application is required.

Will NOAA Pay Membership Dues?

From time to time, questions arise concerning the legality of agencies' paying for memberships in professional associations or societies. Unless specified otherwise by law, public funds may not be expended for any personal memberships. However, agencies may, in their own name, join societies or associations, with dues or fees paid out of appropriated funds. Although such membership is, in general, permitted, the specific agency membership must be beneficial to and further the missions of that agency.

Where expenses of attendance at meetings are concerned, an agency may pay travel and expenses to meetings, whether society, association or group sponsored, if such meetings are shown to be in line with programs and missions of the agency, or if they can be shown to contribute to improved conduct, supervision or management of the activities of the agency.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement no.	Position Title	Grade	MLC	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
NER-78-7	Fisheries Program Manager	GS-13	NMFS	Chicago, Ill.	7-10-78	7-24-78
AR-78-10	Meteorological Technician	GS-09	NWS	Barrow, Alaska	7-18-78	8-01-78
NESS-78-10	Electronic Engineer	GS-12	NESS	Camp Springs, Md.	7-10-78	7-24-78
NESS-78-11	Mathematician	GS-13	NESS	Suitland, Md.	7-10-78	7-24-78
NESS-78-12	Computer Specialist	GS-13	NESS	Suitland, Md.	7-20-78	8-03-78
NER-78-12	Fishery Management Specialist	GS-11/12	NMFS	Gloucester, Mass.	7-19-78	8-02-78
SR-78-21	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Orlando, Fla.	7-10-78	7-24-78
SER-78-21	Computer Systems Analyst	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	7-13-78	8-03-78
SR-78-22	Meteorologist	GS-5&7	NWS	Fort Worth, Tex.	7-15-78	3-15-79
WR-78-23	Meteorological Technician	GS-10	NWS	Missoula, Mont.	7-18-78	8-01-78
SER-78-23	Secretary (Stenography)	GS-06	NMFS	Galveston, Tex.	7-10-78	7-24-78
SER-78-24	Program Analysis Officer	GS-13	NMFS	St. Petersburg, Fla.	7-13-78	7-27-78
WR-78-24	Meteorologist (Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Boise, Idaho	7-19-78	8-02-78
WR-78-27	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Salt Lake, Utah	7-19-78	8-02-78
NOS-78-28	Supervisory Cartographer	GS-12	NOS	Silver Spring, Md.	7-17-78	7-31-78
NWS-78-29	Electronic Technician	GS-11	NWS	Suitland, Md.	7-20-78	8-03-78
NOS-78-30	Surveying Technician	GS-11	NOS	Seattle, Wash.	7-20-78	8-03-78
NMFS-78-36	Financial Assistance Specialist	GS-12	NMFS	Wash., D.C.	7-13-78	7-27-78
OM-78-37	Ocean Project Coordinator	GS-13	OM	Wash., D.C.	7-13-78	7-27-78
EDS-78-38	Computer Technician	GS-07	EDS	Wash., D.C.	7-18-78	8-01-78
ER-78-40	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Columbia, S.C.	7-10-78	7-24-78
ER-78-41	Meteorological Technician	GS-08	NWS	Greensboro, N.C.	7-10-78	7-24-78
ER-78-42	Meteorologist (General Forecaster)	GS-12	NWS	Cleveland, Ohio	7-10-78	7-24-78
ER-78-43	Supervisory Electronics Technician	GS-12	NWS	Albany, N.Y.	7-20-78	8-03-78
ERL-78-146	Oceanographer	GS-12	ERL	Seattle, Wash.	7-10-78	7-24-78
ERL-78-186	Meteorologist	GS-09	ERL	Princeton, N.J.	7-19-78	1-19-79

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

Lt. Cdr. Clarence W. Tignor of Washington, D.C., has been appointed Commanding Officer of the NOAA ship *George B. Kelez*. The research vessel, which conducts ecological studies in coastal areas in the Atlantic Ocean, is in her fourth year of a five-year ecology study of the New York Bight, where the problems of ocean dumping and its effect on environment, marine life, and public health are being investigated by NOAA scientists.



Lt. Cdr. C.W. Tignor

Prior to Tignor's Kelez appointment, he was Operations Officer of the Marine Ecosystems Analysis program in which the New York Bight was the first coastal area to be studied.

Dan Elliot has been selected as the new Meteorologist in Charge at the Weather Service Meteorological Office in Volens, Va. Elliot joined the NWS at Winston-Salem, N.C., in 1963 after 12 years with the Air Force.

OBITUARY

Clarence A. Wardman

Clarence A. Wardman, retired Lead Forecaster at the Weather Service Forecast Office in Louisville, Ky., died May 1. He began his Weather Service career in 1945 at International Falls, Minn. He later served at Canton Island, Manchester, N.H., Caribou, Me., Hatteras, N.C., Battle Creek, Mich., Evansville, Ind., and Alpena, Mich., before transferring to Louisville in 1974. He is survived by his wife, Sarah Wardman, 1621 Idlewood Dr., Clarksville, Ind., 47130, and four grown children.

Carlos Garza, a National Weather Service meteorologist, recently ran the 10,000 meter (6 mile) Kansas City Marathon. The race, to benefit the Heart Fund, was run through rainy weather with temperatures in the mid-40s. Garza finished the run with a time of 47 minutes, placing in the middle of 700 participants.

Marvin O. Hill is the new Official in Charge of the Weather Service Office at Elkins, W.Va. Hill worked in weather services with the Air Force, American Airlines, and the Department of Defense before joining the NWS in 1969. He has served at offices in Huntington, W.Va.; Richmond, Va.; and Columbus, Ohio, prior to his most recent assignment.

Greg Richter, a physical scientist with the Office of Policy and Planning, Oceanic and Atmospheric Services, at NOAA headquarters, coached the winning team of 11-12 year olds at the National AAU Junior Olympic Boys' Basketball Championships held in North Miami Beach, Fla., June 19-23. The squad, lead by Coach Richter and Co-coach Darrell Hawkins, was among 20 teams out of 400 to survive regional qualifying tournaments. Richter's son plays for the champion "Virginia Eagles."



For the third year ERL's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory was well represented in the annual Dexter to Ann Arbor, Mich., 15-mile Run held on May 28. Finishing this year were, from left to right: Oceanographer Janice Boyd, 111 min., Oceanographer Bob Pickett, 111 min., Physical Scientist Gordon Greene, 113 min., and Lt. Don Dossett, 120 min. Janice Boyd is holding her trophy for first place in the women's 30-34 age group.

WSC Toastmasters Install Officers

The Science Center Toastmasters Club (#2133-36) installed new officers at a meeting in Silver Spring, Md., June 20. They are Birta Johnson, President; Mike Carelli, Educational Vice President; Claire Wethington, Administrative Vice President; Willie Caviness, Secretary; Don

Florwick, Treasurer; and John Brooks, Sergeant-at-Arms. Science Center Toastmasters meet every other Wednesday from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the Gramax Building in Silver Spring or Building 5 in Rockville. For more information contact Claire Wethington, 427-7970.



Employees participating in NOAA's Supervision and Group Performance training course conducted April 17-21 in Rockville, Md., included (seated from left) Arch Archambalt, Russ Batson, Ida Collins, Eddie Dickens, Art Dodds, and Elmer Freeman; (standing from left) Dan Bella (Instructor) Rose McClyde, Jerry O'Brien, Kilho Park, Len Pass, Malcolm Reid, Syd Smith, Mike Vann, Dale Westbrook, June Williams, Carl Wistrom, and Walt Wojcik.

FROM THE GALLEY



IN-A-HURRY BATTER-FRIED FILLETS WITH VEGETABLES, CHINESE STYLE

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 4 servings frozen batter-fried fish fillets | 2 tablespoons cornstarch |
| 1 tablespoon cooking oil | 2 teaspoons sugar |
| 1 cup diagonally sliced carrots | 1 cup water |
| 2 cups thinly sliced zucchini sticks, 2 inches long | 2 tablespoons soy sauce |
| 1 package (6 ounces) frozen Chinese pea pods, thawed and drained. | 1 can (4 ounces) sliced mushrooms |

Prepare frozen batter-fried fish fillets as directed on package label. Heat oil in large saucepan or skillet. Add carrot slices; stir. Cover and cook over low heat for 5 minutes, stirring several times. Add zucchini sticks and pea pods; stir and heat about 3 minutes or until vegetables are cooked but retain some of their crispness. Combine and mix cornstarch and sugar; stir in water and soy sauce and continue stirring until free of lumps. Add cornstarch mixture and undrained mushrooms to vegetable mixture and cook until sauce thickens and is clear. Serve with fish portions. Makes 4 servings.

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 frozen squid and canned tuna along the Northeast Seaboard; fresh dressed croaker and seatrout in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; fresh speckled trout fillets and

fresh small shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; batter-fried fish fillets and fresh dressed Lake Superior whitefish in the Midwest; fresh Pacific red snapper fillets and frozen rock lobster tails in the Northwest; and frozen mahi mahi fillets and fresh Pacific oysters in the Southwest.

Drivers Beware!

Flash Flood Dangers Cited

NOAA has issued a special warning to motorists about the dangers of driving when flash floods are occurring.

According to Herbert S. Groper, acting chief of the Disaster Preparedness unit of the National Weather Service, flash floods occur most frequently in the summertime and after dark.

"One of the most dangerous things people do during flash floods is try to drive across flooded portions of roads in low-lying areas, trying to reach high ground on the other side," Groper said. "Too late, they find that part of the road has been washed away and their cars can roll into the water, drowning the occupants.

"Another highly dangerous practice," he said, "is to try to save a vehicle stalled in flood waters, instead of abandoning it immediately and wading to high ground. This happened near Baltimore, Md., several years ago and cost eight lives — the driver, two passengers, plus four volunteer firemen and a tow-truck operator who were trying to help save a car. The water rose

rapidly and swept all of them away.

"Still another dangerous practice," Groper continued, "is parking campers or trailers near a stream, and then failing to check the weather frequently. Often, rainfall that causes a flash flood may not occur where people are camped, but in hills upstream.

"Recreationists who enjoy a streamside setting should pick a spot where there's plenty of sloping bank separating them from the water's edge, and they should have a portable radio handy to check the weather occasionally.

"By all means," Groper said, "motorists should keep their radios on during flash-flood watches, to get the latest weather bulletins. Then, if a flash-flood warning is issued, indicating flooding is imminent, they should stay away from low-lying areas and stop, if necessary, on high ground to wait until the danger is past. They should keep their radios on so they will know when it is safe to travel again."

NASO Holds Special Conference

In May the Northwest Administrative Service Office in Seattle, Wash., conducted a Procurement Conference in an attempt to increase the number of contract and procurement dollars awarded to minority and small business firms.

Representatives of 23 small business/minority firms attended the half-day session which was sponsored by the Department of Commerce and its Minority Business Opportunity Committee.



NOAA personnel coordinating the NASO Procurement Conference (seated from left) Katherine Goebel, Erma O'Neal, Executive Director, Minority Business Opportunity Committee, Peg Arbogast; (standing) Linda Douglas, Lily Louie, Mary Kozu, Robert Ahlstedt, Heide Sickles, Melvin Fondue, Lynda Tom, Robert Hartley, Susan Ferriby, Imogene Henry, and Graham Mathes.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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