

The NOAA ship Chapman during construction by the Bender Shipbuilding and Repair Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.

(See p. 2 for illustration of functions.)

We Launch A New Ship

A 127-foot fisheries research vessel was launched December 8, at the Bender Shipbuilding and Repair Company, Inc., Mobile, Ala.

The multiple purpose ship, named the Chapman, is designed for use in the North Pacific 200-mile fisheries zone.

The Chapman, the first new vessel built for the agency since it was established nine years ago, will become the 26th ship in NOAA's fleet. It will be a modified stock design combination crabber/trawler, with accommodations for 17 crew and scientists.

The \$3 million research vessel, with a beam of approximately 30 feet and a 13-foot draft, will have a range of 6,000 miles at 11 knots. The power plant will deliver 1,250 shaft h.p., at 1,225 r.p.m.

Named after the late Dr. Wilbert McLeod Chapman, a prominent West Coast fisheries scientist, the ship will provide stock assessments as a basis for fishery management actions by using conventional types of commercial gear, including bottom trawls, midwater trawls, bottom and surface longlines, gill nets, and pot fishings. It will have two research laboratories and an 8 x 20 foot portable scientific van.

Two trawl winches, typical of this size commercial fishing vessel, will have a pull of about 20,000 pounds net, and each will be equipped with 1,000 fathoms of three-quarter inch trawl wire.

The Chapman's commissioning will be held at NOAA's Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash., early next year.

Survey Confirms Research On Dangers To Pregnant Divers

A survey of female scuba divers has confirmed that unborn children can be harmed if their mothers do not limit the depth and duration of scuba dives during pregnancy.

A NOAA-funded survey conducted by the Florida Sea Grant Program supports conclusions made last year in another NOAA study concerning the hazards of women scuba diving while pregnant.

The Florida survey, conducted by Margie E. Bolton, R.N., drew replies from 208 women, and showed that three of 24 women who had dived at depths greater than 100 feet while pregnant gave birth to malformed infants. Two other women who dived extensively during pregnancy, but not to the 100-foot depth, bore children with serious deformities, also.

Last year NOAA supported laboratory studies at Texas A&M University in which tests on sheep in a pressure chamber indicated dives to 100 feet presented risks to unborn lambs. That research was supervised by A&M physiologist William Fife.

In pressure chamber tests,

devices were surgically implanted around umbilical arteries of pregnant sheep to monitor fetal blood flow for nitrogen bubbles. Under compression equal to 100 foot depths for 25 minutes, bubbles in the fetal circulation were so massive the fetuses probably would have died had they not been treated promptly.

The findings from these tests on sheep led NOAA to issue a warning that even standard, no-decompression dives to 100 feet were risky for pregnant women.

As a result of her internationally-distributed questionnaire, Florida researcher Bolton concluded that the "risk of harmful effects" to an unborn child from the mother's scuba diving while pregnant "appears to be real." She emphasized that many more epidemiological and experimental studies must be conducted "before any definitive cause and effect relationship can be established or rejected."

A sensible approach for pregnant scuba divers, Bolton said, is to limit dives to 60 feet (18.3 meters); limit the duration of dives to one-half the time length recommended by U.S.

(Continued on p. 2)

Frank Predicts Stronger Ties With Academia

"A continued increase in Federal support for basic research can be expected," according to Administrator Richard A. Frank. But, he added, universities, in turn, "will have to be more willing to attune their research efforts to the needs of Federal agencies."

Frank spoke recently at ceremonies in Miami to dedicate a new building that symbolizes government-university cooperation. The three-story structure on the University of Miami campus at Virginia Key will house the Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, a joint endeavor of the University and NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories. It is the fifth such institute co-sponsored by NOAA; the agency's laboratories

(Continued on p. 2)

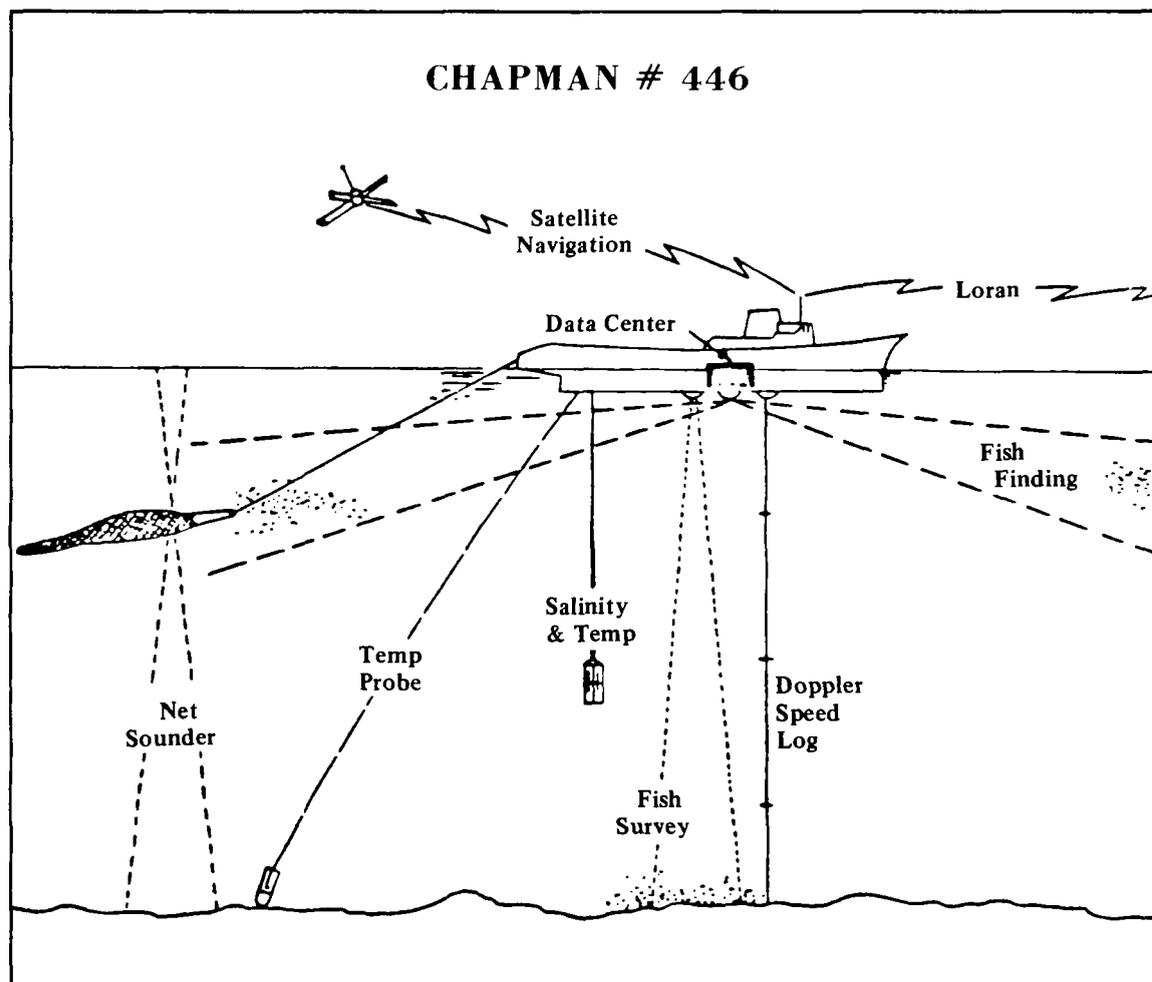
I extend warm wishes to NOAA employees in the United States and abroad.

During 1979, you have made NOAA a better and more effective organization, and you have provided important services and other benefits to this country.

I wish you a very pleasant holiday season.



Richard A. Frank
Administrator



NOAA Will Work Closer With Universities (From p. 1)

in other locations have formed similar liaison with the Universities of Colorado, Hawaii, Washington, and Oklahoma.

The impetus for increased and improved government-university relations, said Frank, stems from President Carter's "conviction that scientific and technological innovation is the key to the well-being of the country." A more immediate impetus is that mission agencies such as NOAA have been charged with increasing responsibilities, and funds — but not personnel — to carry them out. The result, Frank said, is that these agencies "must and will turn more and more to the academic and research communities for research and thought in order to fulfill their mandates."

In the past decade, Frank pointed out, Congress has assigned NOAA major new responsibilities in fisheries management, climate, ocean pollution, deep sea mining, and weather modification. Funds for these new tasks have increased from

\$250 million to over \$800 million. Yet the agency's employment ceiling has remained static.

So NOAA must turn to universities for aid in tackling its new responsibilities. To guide the process, Frank created in NOAA a new Office of University Relations, which in turn has recommended increased funding for studies by academic and research institutions. To assure the continuity of such funding, Frank continued, NOAA will be making more use of long-term grant awards.

Frank also outlined other steps he has taken to increase cooperation between NOAA and the academic community. He has, for example, directed all major NOAA research facilities to explore the possibilities of cooperative agreements with universities, and that new NOAA research facilities be located near academic institutions. To attract highly qualified personnel to work directly in NOAA, Frank continued, the agency is exploring such inducements as a sabbatical program and more short-

term appointments. Finally, he said, NOAA components will be seeking the advice and counsel of the academic community on any decisions that may affect it.

Though the closer NOAA-university ties are a result of necessity, Frank concluded, both sides should benefit, and the system will assure that the best thinking and research available will be applied to the nation's needs.

TAX NOTES

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the State of Nebraska will notice the following changes:

1. Employees paid bi-weekly will not have state taxes withheld for the paychecks dated December 12, and December 26.

2. Paychecks dated on or after January 9, will reflect the regular income tax withholding rate.

Ancient Seaweed Found In Gulf Of Mexico

Ten thousand year old seaweed buried intact deep in smelly black mud from the Gulf of Mexico has been retrieved by University of Rhode Island marine geologists.

Dr. James P. Kennett and Nancy L. Penrose reported the first finding of such ancient seaweed at the November meeting of the Geological Society of America in San Diego, Calif. Their discovery was made during a NOAA Sea Grant funded study of microfossils contained in highly unusual sediments from the Orca Basin in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico.

"The seaweed, a type of sargasso which was weighted down by attached worm tubes, evidently broke off from a larger clump and sank rapidly 7,800 feet to the basin floor. Under normal deep sea conditions, the seaweed would have been eaten by bottom bacteria. However, it happened to fall into a large, anoxic (unoxxygenated) area and was preserved under a constant rain of sediment, plant and animal debris from the overlying waters," explained Kennett, a professor at the URI Graduate School of Oceanography.

Over 10,000 years later, Kennett and Penrose recovered the seaweed in a sediment core taken from the ocean bottom in a 250-square mile area called the Orca Basin. They are interested in this basin because its organic rich sediments are the same type that sometimes form oil and gas when buried for millions of years under intense heat and pressure conditions.

Diving (From p. 1)

Navy decompression tables; and avoid strenuous dives, underbreathing (hypoventilation), and becoming chilled.

The damage to unborn children, the Texas A&M research indicated, appears to stem from the likelihood that a fetus has a much higher susceptibility to decompression illness than does the mother.

It May Be Colder Than You Think Thermometers Leave Out Windchill

Windchill can make a liar out of your thermometer.

According to Mike Mogil, meteorologist at NWS, temperature alone isn't a true indication of the cold your body may have to endure in a winter wind. A 15 mile-an-hour wind can make 30°F feel like a bitter 9°F on exposed flesh. This is the windchill factor: the combined cooling effect of temperature and wind on the human body.

The importance of windchill lies not only in the fact that the wind "makes the air feel colder, but also in the dangers of hypothermia and frostbite," Mogil said. "Hypothermia — the rapid lowering of internal body temperature to the point that judgement and reasoning power are lost — is most likely to occur at temperatures near or slightly above freezing when the victim's clothes are wet. And winds, by

enhancing the loss of body heat, can bring on hypothermia faster."

Mogil explained that frostbite usually requires windchill temperatures below -25°F, and at very low windchill temperatures — for example, -75°F or lower — exposed flesh can freeze within 30 seconds.

"Only last February, bitterly cold arctic winds dropped windchill temperatures across Iowa to -60°F to -80°F. As a result, the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Des Moines warned of the danger of severe frostbite, emphasizing the vulnerability of children walking to school or waiting for school buses.

"Knowing the windchill factor can help you decide how much protection you really need during a windy winter day — no matter what your thermometer reads, Mogil said.

Two-Month Hydrographic Survey Of Lake Borgne Conducted

A hydrographic survey of Lake Borgne, La., is being conducted by the National Ocean Survey (NOS) to provide the latest navigational information for commerce and recreational boating.

The two-month Lake Borgne project is part of an NOS program to provide new information for its major marine products that include nautical charts, tide tables, and coast pilots. Two 18-foot survey launches will be utilized for the project.

In conducting the survey, NOAA hydrographers will use an electronic echo sounder, an instrument that measures water depth by recording the time required for sound waves to reach bottom and the echoes 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 lake bottom. The location of the sounding vessel will be determined with electronic positioning instruments and with sextants.

The NOAA field unit is commanded by Lt. Cdr. Abram Y. Bryson, Jr., NOAA Corps. The launches carry a normal complement of four and their homeport is NOAA's Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va.



The National Weather Service Employees Organization (NWSEO), Branch 8-1, and the Wallops CDA Station of NESS have negotiated their initial agreement. Shown during the signing are: (l. to r.) Barry Mills, NWSEO; Everett Kendall, station manager; R. Lumpkin, chief, Personnel Operations Division; Robert Birchfield, program officer, NESS; Tom Davis, branch steward, NWSEO; Francis Early, chief negotiator for NWSEO; Earl Taylor, NWSEO Region 8 chairman; Dr. Clifford Spohn, deputy director, NESS; Dr. George Ludwig, director, Office of Operations, NESS; Leo Harrison, Jr., national president, NWSEO; and Al Butera, chief, SOD, NESS.

Chinese Visit NOAA's NCC



Dr. Kenneth C. Spengler, (striped tie), AMS, explains a rocketsonde instrument to Chinese visitors at the National Climatic Center. Shown (l. to r.) are: William McMurray, deputy director of NCC; Alice Hogan, NOAA (American interpreter for the group); Spengler; Xiangsui Wang; Xiyong Wang; Guang Chu; Kuei Jin; Xingmiao Yu; Yian Zhang; and Youxian Wei.

. . . . NOAA's EDIS Visits China

A U.S. delegation of environmental experts from EDIS recently visited the Peoples Republic of China to assist in establishing a national marine data center and to develop a mutual data exchange program.

NOAA signed an agreement in May with the PRC's National Bureau of Oceanography that listed general principles of cooperation between the two countries including specific items to be addressed immediately. One of these items concerned the exchange of marine data and information

and the assistance EDIS will provide to the PRC's Marine Data Center.

EDIS' group of experts included James Churgin, director of World Data Center-A for Oceanography and director of the National Oceanographic Data Center's Services Division; Dr. Michael Loughridge, an expert in marine geology and geophysics from the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center in Boulder, Colo.; and George Saxton, computer systems analyst from the data center.

Year-long GWE Ends Successfully

The largest weather experiment in history – involving 147 nations and a massive array of scientists, satellites, ships, aircraft and buoys – ended November 30.

The year-long Global Weather Experiment has provided the most complete worldwide weather record ever assembled. With it, scientists will try to learn the practical limits of weather forecasting and to design a global system to achieve them.

Information from the experiment also produced immediately useable benefits, according to NOAA's Dr. Rex Fleming, the U.S. coordinator.

"Drifting buoys, satellites and constant-level balloons made a winning combination," Fleming said, "The three systems gave immediate data from huge areas of ocean that cradle storms and that have no permanent weather stations – only occasional ship reports. All this data was collected and processed in France, and immediately relayed to the Global Telecommunication System of the World Weather Watch, for use by weather forecasters the world over."

Five geostationary satellites (three U.S. spacecraft operated by NOAA, one Japanese, and one from the European Space Agency) girdled the globe and for the first time provided an instantaneous and simultaneous view of the development of tropical storms around the globe. Meteorologists could see all the storms around the globe at once, watch new ones spawning, and trace their paths as long as they lasted.

They also had a better view of the effects of the weather systems on each other, which will translate into improved models, leading to better, more accurate forecasting.

Two NOAA polar orbiting satellites – TIROS-N and NOAA-6 – gave temperature data far superior to previous polar orbiters, and covered vast ocean areas where no other data was available. Again, this information helped produce better forecasts.

A network of 368 instru-

mented drifting buoys – 113 from the U.S., 95 ship-launched, and the remainder air-dropped – were deployed. Of these, 307 covered great areas of ocean south of the equator, transmitting weather data automatically, and resulting in greatly improved weather forecasting in Australia and elsewhere in the southern hemisphere.

The success of the southern hemisphere drifting buoy program has already stimulated international efforts to devise an operational system for the northern hemisphere. The United States plans to initiate a drifting buoy program in the northeast Pacific to provide more information on the major storms that develop there and that eventually move across the United States.

Balloons designed to float at a constant altitude, about 46,000 feet, monitored high level winds over the equator. As many as 104 were in the air at the same time; 313 were used altogether. Data taken by the balloons was picked up by the polar orbiting satellites and fed immediately into the global weather grid.

An aircraft dropwindsonde system developed for the experiment had an unexpected and timely payoff during Hurricane Frederic. A typical hurricane dropwindsonde mission was flown by a NASA aircraft on Sept. 7, when the storm's center was located on the northeast coast of Cuba and deepening. The mission was flown along the periphery of Frederic, to the northeast, north, and northwest of the center, to help determine the steering windfield.

The resulting measurements helped meteorologists at NOAA's National Hurricane Center forecast the probable path and speed of the hurricane.

In addition to the immediate benefits, the Global Weather Experiment successfully achieved the observational goals established for it more than a year ago by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scien-

tific Unions. Scientists and technicians from 70 nations and five international organizations were directly involved in the massive project, and all 147 members of the WMO contributed in some way.

U.S. units that participated in the experiment included the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, Interior, Transportation, and State, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Center for Atmospheric Research, the Defense Nuclear Agency, the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, and many academic institutions. U.S. participation was coordinated by NOAA.

"The Global Weather Experiment was a catalyst for nations to come together and contribute resources that produced a global research data set whose whole is greater than the sum of its parts," Fleming said. "Moreover, it served as a focus for accelerated technological advances such as the additional geostationary satellites and improved buoy technology. Those advances would have come along some time, but the Global Weather Experiment brought them to reality today."

The U.S. aircraft dropwindsonde system developed for the experiment has improved to a point where it will be a part of the new Improved Weather Reconnaissance System (IWRD) to obtain improved observations of tropical and major winter storms.

The year-long test of the prototype Aircraft-to-Satellite Data Relay (ASDAR) system was highly successful, and the results should lead to an operational system. A fleet of 17 wide-bodied jets was equipped with instrument packages – developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration – which automatically radioed wind, temperature, and pressure readings to the geostationary satellites for incorporation in the worldwide weather telecommunications network. Nine airlines cooperated in the program, and more than 800

high-quality observations were received on an average day. ASDAR proved particularly useful in obtaining weather data from remote regions of the world.

The Polar Experiment (POLEX), a part of the overall Global Weather Experiment, made possible the accurate description of the important surface meteorological patterns that otherwise would have gone undetected, such as major high pressure areas in the Arctic basin. Supported by the National Science Foundation, POLEX field scientists placed 21 ice buoys in the Arctic basin and 15 in the western Weddell Sea off Antarctica.

"We are immensely pleased with the operational phase of the experiment," Fleming said, "but the real advantages will show themselves a few years down the road. When the scientists have analyzed all this mass of data, and everything we have learned is incorporated into global ocean and weather prediction models, we will soon see two important advances – better weather forecasting, and a start on global climate simulation. That will be the payoff of the Global Weather Experiment."

Your Boss Can't Be On Your Xmas Gift List

The spirit of the holiday season brings to many the desire to express, in some tangible way, feelings of friendship and goodwill toward associates and official and business contacts. However, government employees are considered as occupying a special position of trust and are forbidden, by law and regulations, to give presents to official supervisors or accept them from employees receiving lower salaries than themselves. In addition, government employees are forbidden to accept any favors or gifts the acceptance of which might be construed as contrary to the public interest.

NOAA's EEO Counselor Program Provides Services To Employees

Occasionally employees are confronted with actions related to employment which they believe to be discriminatory because of their race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin or mental or physical handicap. When this happens, if they wish to pursue the matter, they should contact an EEO Counselor.

In NOAA, EEO Counselors are under the jurisdiction of the Office for Civil Rights. Direction, guidance and supervision for EEO purposes are provided to them by the NOAA EEO Officer, Barbara T. Gainey, and the EEO Counselor Coordinator, Sam Ross.

There are 12 part-time EEO Counselors in the Washington Metropolitan area and 70 part-time EEO Counselors in the field to provide counseling services for some 14,000 NOAA employees at about 500 separate locations.

Most NOAA EEO Counselors serve part-time and perform their counseling duties in addition to the duties of their regular jobs. The NOAA EEO Officer appoints all EEO Counselors and provides funds for their initial and continuing training.

An outline of EEO Counselor responsibilities and duties is published in the NOAA Directives Manual 69-06 (NOAA Circular 79-43, July 17, 1979, Subject: Interest in Becoming an Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor).

The NOAA EEO Officer has recently selected three EEO Specialists who will be serving as full-time EEO counselors: Terri L. Johnson, Lori Suto and Kitty Clark. These full-time EEO Counselors are located in the NOAA Office for Civil Rights, (443-6430).

Six new part-time EEO Counselors have also been appointed in the Washington, D.C. area: Roger Durosco, NOS, WSC-2, (443-8035); Jacqueline Jordan, OAS, WSC-5, (443-8736); Robert Hirano, NWS, World Weather Building, (763-2597); Jean Hyatt, NESS, FOB-4, (763-2597); Robert L. Brown, NOS, Riverdale, (436-6986), and Hazel T. Miller, NWS, Gramax, (427-7436).



Lori Suto



Kitty Clark



Terri L. Johnson



Robert Hirano



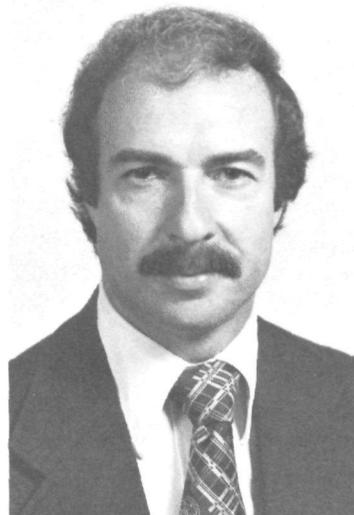
Jean Hyatt



Robert L. Brown



Jacqueline Jordan



Roger Durosco



Hazel T. Miller

Dates Set For PACE

Two dates are scheduled for filing the 1980 Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE).

PACE is the qualifying examination for a wide variety of entry-level (GS-5 and 7) professional jobs in Federal agencies across the nation. As estimated 135,000 persons took the examination during Fiscal Year 1978, with some 7,600 selected for jobs.

Filing deadlines are January 2, and February 15, with testing scheduled for March 1, and April

2, respectively.

Meantime, the Office of Personnel Management is considering a number of alternatives to the PACE program to increase agency participation in the examining process and to improve employment opportunities for minorities and women through this examination.

Additional information regarding PACE can be obtained by contacting any Federal Job Information Center, or by writing the Office of Personnel Management, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Additional Rights For Disabled

Severely physically handicapped and mentally retarded employees in "excepted positions" can now convert to "competitive" status if they meet requirements outlined in Executive Order 12125: they must have completed two or more years of satisfactory performance in a permanent position and be recommended by their supervisors.

Converting to competitive status will improve job mobility and add additional rights (such as the right to appeal adverse

actions).

Many handicapped persons enter the Federal service through normal competitive procedures and automatically get competitive status. But about 10,000 others, because they are unable to demonstrate their capabilities through regular examining procedures, are appointed to excepted schedule A positions.

HEALTH NOTE:

Open-season on health insurance plans has been extended to January 7.

NOAA Personnel Division Lists Current Vacancies

Announcement Number	Position Title	Grade	Organization	Location	Issue Date	Closing Date
CR 79-100(MK/GL)	Meteorologist	GS-12 (may be filled by GS-11)	NWS	Longmont, Colo. and Farmington, Minn.	12/5	12/19
CR 79-120(MK)	EEO Coordinator	GS-11 (may be filled at GS-7 or 9 level)	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	12/5	12/19
AR 79-67(IH)	Meteorologist	GS-12 (may be filled at lower grade)	NWS	Fairbanks, Alaska	12/5	12/19
NWS 80-05	Electronics Engineer	GS-12	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	12/5	12/19
SR 80-13(GC)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Tallahassee, Fla.	12/5	12/19
CR 79-99(GL)	Meteorologist	GS-13	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	12/5	12/19
NWS 80-04(TAD)	Secretary (Typing)	GS-5	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	12/10	12/24
SER 80-8	Secretary (Steno)	GS-6	NMFS	Galveston, Tex.	12/10	12/24
ERL 79-361(AS)	Electronics Technician	GS-11 (may be filled at 10, 9, 8, or 7)	ERL	Miami, Fla.	12/10	12/24
ER 79-86(SB)	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Washington, D.C.	12/10	12/24
NWS 80-6(WL)	Meteorologist	GS-12 or 11	NWS	Camp Springs, Md.	12/10	12/24
CR 79-123(MK)	Supervisory Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Sioux Falls, S.D.	12/10	12/24
SR 80-8(GC)	Supervisory Hydrologist	GS-14	NWS	Forth Worth, Tex.	12/10	12/24
NASO 79-68(CEG)	Fishery Biologist	GS-9/11	NMFS	Portland, Ore.	12/11	12/26
NASO 79-65(CEG)	Fishery Biologist (Research)	GS-11/12	NMFS	Portland, Ore.	12/11	12/26
ER 79-87(SB)	Meteorological Tech.	GS-7/8/9/10	NWS	New York (JFK Airport)	12/11	12/26
NASO 79-67(CEG)	Fishery Biologist	GS-12/13	NMFS	Portland, Ore.	12/11	12/26
WR 79-133(DD)	Meteorologist	GS-12	NWS	Salt Lake City, Utah and Auburn, Wash.	12/11	12/26
WR 79-134(DD)	Electronics Technician	GS-10	NWS	Santa Maria, Calif.	12/11	12/26
HQS 79-138(RW)	Supervisory Computer Specialist	GS-14	NOAA	Rockville, Md.	12/5	12/27
NASO 79-64(BJS)	Fishery Biologist	GS-15	NMFS	Seattle, Wash.	12/5	12/27
ERL 79-416	Meteorologist	GS-12 (may be filled at GS-11)	ERL	Coral Gables, Fla.	12/10	1/2
HQS 79-141(AM)	Budget Analyst	GS-13	NOAA	Rockville, Md.	12/10	1/2
NWS 80-10(VBY/fm)	Director	ES-1340	NWS	Kansas City, Mo.	12/3	1/2
ERL 79-439(ML)	Meteorologist	GS-15	ERL	Princeton, N.J.	12/10	1/2
HQS 79-142(RW)	Program Analyst	GS-13/14	NOAA	Washington, D.C.	12/10	1/2
NWS 80-12(GZJ)	Physical Scientist	GS-13	NWS	Silver Spring, Md.	12/10	1/2
HQS 79-136(CB)	Assistant Program Director	GS-13/14	NOAA	Rockville, Md.	11/28	1/2
SER 80-7	Supervisory Computer Systems Analyst	GS-13	NMFS	Miami, Fla.	12/10	1/2
HQS 79-147(AVP)	Clerical & Secretarial	GS-2/GS-5	NOAA	Washington, D.C.	12/3	4/30

Pritchard Wins His Third Golf Tournament; Calvert Is Runner-up

Bob Pritchard, from Prattville, Alabama, became a three time winner of the annual NOAA golf championship when he successfully defended his title recently against a field of sixty-five golfers in Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Sam Calvert from Miami, Fla. was the runner-up. Winner of the First Flight was Bob Carpenter from Columbia, S.C., with Ford Jackson, Pine Hurst, Tex., second. Kelly Anderson from Horseshoe Bend, Ark., took first place in the Second Flight from Ray Barr of Ashville, N.C., on the second hole of a sudden death playoff. Third Flight went to John Clark from Raleigh, N.C., second was Charles (Red) Hancock from Athens, Ga. First place in the Fourth Flight went to Bob Black from Salt Lake City, Utah, and John Thomas from Kemp, Tex. was second. Medalist honors went to the winner, Bob Pritchard.

Playing at Bay Tree Golf Plantation, one of the most challenging golf courses on the eastern seaboard, Calvert played the last three holes in three under par, scoring an eagle three on the par five final hole to overtake and nose out Bill Burnett from Silver Spring, Md., by a single stroke for the second place spot. Pritchard won by two strokes over Calvert.

In the women's division, Dotty Burnett from Silver Spring, Md., was the champion with Marilyn Castle from Springfield, Va., second. The First Flight went to Eileen Clark from Raleigh, N.C., and Monique Fouts from Montgomery, Ala. was second. Women's medalist was Bonny Dunlap from Oxon Hill, Md.

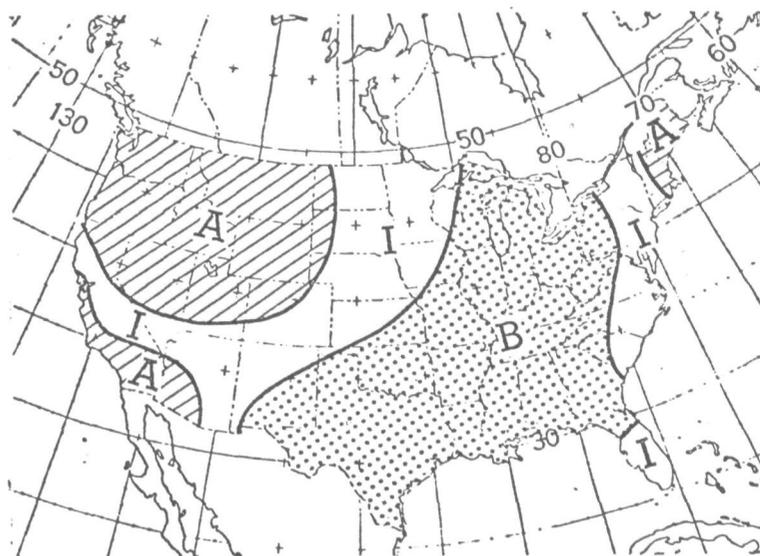
The 1980 contest is scheduled during the last two weeks of October in Palm Beach, Fla., where the tournament was first held a decade ago. NWS employees in West Palm Beach have already begun plans to host the tenth anniversary celebration which is expected to be a gala occasion. They are inviting all NOAA golfers, regardless of handicap, to make plans to join this special reunion.

TAX NOTE

Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the State of Montana, may notice a minor change in their state tax for salary checks dated on or after January 9.

OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WEATHER December 1979 through February 1980

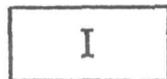
(This outlook was issued Wed., November 28.)



Above Normal, 65% chance of occurrence



Below Normal, 65% chance of occurrence



Indeterminate, 50% chance of Above Normal
50% chance of Below Normal

The two categories Above and Below are to be compared to the long-term average or "normal" temperatures of the year 1941-70. Each category has a natural climatic frequency or probability of 50%. Each carries a 65% probability of occurring where forecast (shaded area), based on the verification scores of twenty-one years of experimental seasonal predictions.

The Midwest, the South and the southern Great Plains are the regions of the United States most likely to experience a cold winter this year. Temperatures there are given a 65 percent chance of falling below normal for a fourth consecutive year but need not equal the intense cold of the recent winters. Much of the northwest quarter of the country, that part stretching from Denver and Rapid City to northern California and the Pacific Northwest, should by contrast enjoy a milder winter than normal, along with the southwestern border from Tucson to San Francisco. The confidence factor is again 65 percent. While eastern New England is also expected to be milder than normal, the rest of the East Coast as far as South Carolina remains unpredictable, as does southern Florida and much of the northern Great Plains.

The predicted national temperature pattern favors active storm tracks and extra rain or snow in the South and East. Therefore the Rio Grande Valley, the Gulf Coast states, the Appalachians and upper Ohio Valley, and all of the East Coast except southern Florida are given a 55 percent chance of getting more than the usual amounts. The area most likely to remain drier than usual extends from California northeastward through the Great Basin to the Northern Rockies and from there eastward to the Great Lakes. The confidence level is 55 percent. Unmentioned areas are rated equally likely to be wet or dry.

OBITUARIES

George R. Crabtree

George R. Crabtree, Official in Charge at WSO Lander, Wyo., died November 19. After 25 years in the U.S. Air Force, he began his NWS career in 1970 in Kansas City, Mo., before transferring to Lander in 1975. He is survived by his wife, Helen, and three children, Richard, Laura, and Sara, of 580 Freemont, Lander, Wyo. 82520.

Leslie E. Shmidl

Leslie E. Shmidl, a mathematician in the Geodesy of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1928 to 1959 when he retired, died November 14. He is survived by his wife, Velda, of 542 W. 17th Street, Tempe, Ariz. 85281; a son and a daughter.

Woodrow W. Feazel

Woodrow W. Feazel, a retiree from NOS and its predecessor, the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, died November 8. He had retired after 32 years of service last January. He is survived by his wife, Alberta, of Virginia Beach and two children.

Carl F. Steffan

Carl F. Steffan, retired NWS employee, died October 14. A lead forecaster when he retired in 1970, he had served at WSFO Denver, Colo., since 1941. He is survived by his wife, Freda, of 1404 Sherman Ave., Canon City, Colo. 81212, and a son, Larry.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FROM THE GALLEY



SALMON BALLS WITH DILL SAUCE

Salmon Balls*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 can (16 ounces) salmon** | 2 tablespoons chopped parsley |
| 1-1/2 cups soft bread crumbs | 1 tablespoon lemon juice |
| 2 eggs | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 cup finely chopped celery | 1/2 cup fine corn flake crumbs |
| 1/4 cup finely copped onion | Dill Sauce |

Drain salmon; flake. Combine salmon, bread crumbs, eggs, celery, onion, parsley, lemon juice, and salt; mix well. Shape into 12 balls, using about 3 tablespoons salmon mixture for each. Roll in crumbs. Place salmon balls on lightly greased shallow baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven 350°F., about 25 minutes or until lightly browned. Serve sauce over salmon balls. Makes 12 balls, 6 servings.

Dill Sauce

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3 tablespoons margarine
or butter | 1/4 teaspoon paprika |
| 3 tablespoons flour | 2 cups half-and-half or milk |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1 tablespoon lemon juice |
| | 1 teaspoon dried dill weed |

Melt margarine or butter, stir in flour, salt, and paprika. Add half-and-half or milk gradually and cook until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Stir in lemon juice and dill weed.

*Salmon balls can be made ahead of time and refrigerated, until ready to bake.

**If desired, 1 can (12½ to 13 ounces) or 2 cans (6½ or 7 ounces each) tuna may be substituted for salmon.

Antarctic Postmarks or Station Cachets Available For Collectors

Philatelists may obtain antarctic postmarks or station cachets for Amundsen-Scott South Pole and McMurdo Stations during the austral summer seasons, the National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced. The NSF funds, manages and coordinates the United States Antarctic Research Program (USARP).

Philatelic mail will be processed as the items are received in Antarctica and returned to the senders as soon as possible to avoid the need to hold them for processing by winter-over crews. Because processing of such mail is in addition to regular duties of station personnel, collectors must not send more than two envelopes for cancellation.

As minimum postage, U.S. addressees should affix domestic first class postage and non-U.S. addressees should use U.S. postage at the international first class surface or international air mail rate. Covers will be returned uncanceled if insufficient U.S. postage is affixed. Return of requests which do not comply with these requirements cannot be guaranteed.

Covers also will be returned unprocessed if not enough space for the station cachet is available on the lower left-hand front side

of the return item or if a commercial motive appears to be involved.

The last aircraft flight from Antarctica for the austral summer season usually is scheduled for the middle of February. Philatelic mail not received in time to be processed for that flight will be held for an early flight following the austral winter (early October for McMurdo and early November for South Pole).

Philatelic mail should be clearly marked "McMurdo Station" or "South Pole Station" in the lower left corner of the outside envelope. Mail should be addressed to:

Philatelic Mail Clerk, Box 700,
McMurdo Station, U.S. Naval
Support Force (Antarctica),
FPO San Francisco, CA 96692.



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Norma V. Reyes, Editor

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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