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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA news

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Frank Leads Fight for Whaling Restrictions

During the closing hours of the International Whaling Commission's meeting in Brighton, England, the United States and its anti-whaling allies, led by Commissioner Richard A. Frank, won a ban on the slaughter of killer whales and reduced quotas for sperm whales.

The commission ruled that 14,553 whales can be killed

during the next 12 months, as compared to 15,883 killed this season, and 34,000 slaughtered five years ago.

"The decision reached this year," Frank said, "follows a pattern that will make it uneconomical for the whaling nations to continue their operations. More and more, they will feel the pinch from limited whaling in a fuel-short

world, and this will lead them to a continuing cutback on whaling activity."

Frank detailed gains made at the IWC meeting:

- The Commission's agreement to a total ban on the taking of killer whales by factory ships will assure that whalers will not be free to decimate this smaller species.

- The reduction of the take of whales in the Southern Hemisphere from 20,000 in 1975 to about 8,000 this year.

- A decision that 1,419 whales may be taken this year in the North Pacific as

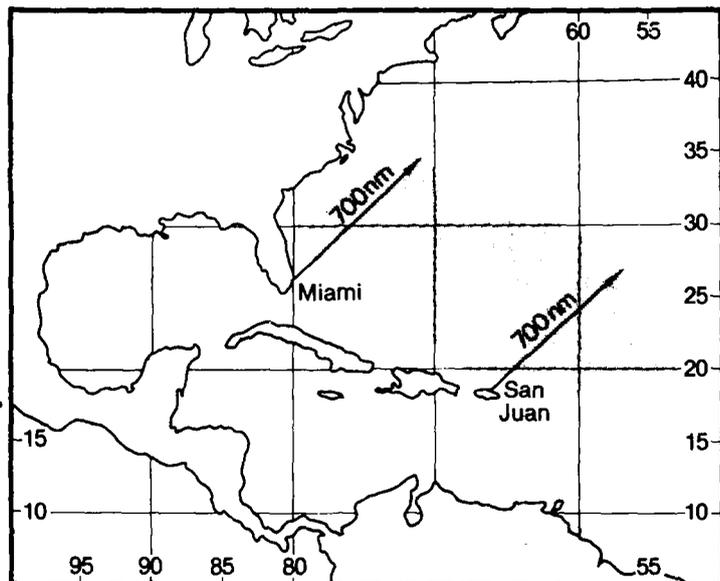
opposed to 9,663 five years ago.

- An agreement by the Government of Spain to cease all hunting of sperm whales.

- An agreement to ban the use of the cold harpoon in the taking of large whales, assuring that the catch of these great creatures will be more humane by reducing the time between harpooning and death.

In addition, the U.S. will be responsible for regulation of the subsistence hunt of

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Project Stormfury - Specified operational area for 1980 hurricane seeding experiment.

Seeding Project Set

NOAA Scientists will be watching Atlantic Hurricanes through October 15, seeking one that meets Project Stormfury seeding criteria.

"If a hurricane is seeded this year by Project Stormfury, it will be the first in nine years, since we seeded Atlantic hurricane Ginger in 1971," said Dr. George S. Benton, associate administrator.

To be eligible for seeding,

a hurricane must be predicted to be over the Atlantic within 700 nautical miles (1,100 kilometers) of the aircraft operating base - Miami or San Juan - for at least 24 hours, with sustained maximum winds of at least 65 knots.

Seeding will not be done if the hurricane has more than a 10 percent probability of approaching within 50

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U.S. Gains Increased Access to Japanese Seafood Market

The United States Government and the Government of Japan have agreed to substantive changes in the Japanese Import Quota System for fishery products. The changes will enable U.S. producers to gain increased access to the large Japanese market for seafoods.

Administrator Richard A. Frank, head of the U.S. delegation, stated: "The positive approach taken by the Japanese Government to our requests should encourage increased harvesting and processing by the U.S. industry of currently under-utilized fish in our 200-mile Fishery Conservation Zone."

Japan will modify the criteria for imports under its quota system, thus expanding the opportunities for U.S. exporters to sell to Japanese firms. Changes in the allotment of quotas for species such as pollock will enable U.S. producers and

Japanese buyers to conclude transactions which in the past have been foreclosed. Because of the absence of that market, the U.S. industry has been reluctant to devote efforts to these fisheries. Frank noted, "Japan will expand the number of Japanese quota holders for herring imports for processing and will establish a new quota for herring to be used directly for food." He added that the Government of Japan will provide information on export opportunities in Japan, assist in resolving problems in specific fisheries trade transactions, and assist U.S. firms with technical cooperation in harvesting and processing.

Secretary of Commerce Philip Klutznick had met earlier with Japanese Ambassador Okawara at which time the Secretary informed the Ambassador of the Adminis-

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In just two hours, the May 18 Mount St. Helens eruption dumped enough debris into the Columbia River to fill one quarter of the Panama Canal and all but closed the harbor facilities at Portland. Here are summarized reports of several NOAA scientists on some of the environmental effects of the continuing eruptions.

Ash Cloud Reaches Hawaii — Volcanic ash from the first big eruption circled the globe at least twice before spreading southward to Hawaii, says Dr. Kinsell Coulson, director of the Air Resources Laboratories' Mauna Loa Observatory. During routine pre-dawn measurements on July 8, the observatory's laser beam intercepted a deep but tenuous layer of particles from 49,000 to 58,000 feet (16 to 19 kilometers) above the subtropical Pacific. The light scattered back down was collected by a telescope and analyzed by computer. The ash cloud can remain in the stratosphere for years, Coulson says, eventually spreading over the globe.

No Acid Rain Threat — Dr. Lester Machta, ARL director, was one of several leading NOAA scientists to brief federal legislative committees about the possible long-term effects of the eruptions. He reported that although greater water acidity might have been expected because of the emission of sulfur

compounds after the May 18 eruption, the acidity was actually lower than normal during the passage of the ash cloud, indicating no increase in acid rain at such times.

Machta estimates that the St. Helens eruptions, prior to those of July 22, added about five million metric tons (one metric ton equals 2,205 pounds) of particulates to the atmosphere, about 10 percent of the amount added by Krakatoa in 1883. He explains that analysis of past eruptions indicates that the screening of sunlight by volcanic dust cools the earth's surface in proportion to the amount of debris thrown into the stratosphere. Thus, the St. Helens dust cloud might be expected to cool temporarily the earth's surface by no more than 0.2 degree Fahrenheit (0.1 degree Celsius).

River System Damaged — The heavy deposits of ash and debris from the string of eruptions continue to create serious problems for the rivers draining Mount St. Helens. Dr. John Schaake, Jr., chief of the Hydrologic Services Division of the National Weather Service reported that there is no immediate flood hazard along the mud-filled rivers upstream of the Columbia, but there will be flooding when heavy precipitation occurs late this year. The situation will improve over a period of years as the river channels, and the debris-

laden slopes that feed them, stabilize. Dredging operations by the Corps of Engineers should hasten this process.

The flow of sediment into the Columbia River reduced the depth of the shipping channel from 40 feet to as little as 14 feet. The channel blockage trapped 18 ships there; however, dredging operations allowed shipping to resume. Additional sediment can be expected during the coming flood seasons, Schaake adds. Other problems caused by the high sediment content included temporary closing of water treatment plants and severe long-term damage to fishery resources.

Sea Life Threatened — The May 18 eruption occurred on the eve of the NOAA Ship *Miller Freeman's* cruise to measure some of the components of the Columbia River outflow, as part of a larger coastal survey. Dr. John Apel, director of the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, reported that the river plume was found to be spreading to the southwest and displayed gradually decreasing salinities and particle concentrations in that direction. Near the river mouth, the sediment was so dense that its concentration could not be determined by the standard method of measuring the light transmitted through it. However, the plume was not nearly as well

developed as is usual for late spring. "This combination of low river discharge and very high sediment load is probably a very rare event," Apel reported.

PMEL scientists say that volcanic ash and debris may persist in the water for several weeks, affecting chemical and biological processes near the mouth of the Columbia from the surface to the sea floor. Follow-on cruises of the *Miller Freeman* in July and August are being made to assess this impact.

Volcanic Glass Collected — Analysis of St. Helens ash reveals that most consists of a light gray powder made up of fine particles of glass and crystals. Volcanic glass in another form was collected from the bottom of the northwest Indian Ocean during a 1979 scientific expedition of the NOAA ship *Researcher*. These bits of glass, dredged from the Carlsberg Ridge, two to five kilometers (one to three miles) beneath the sea, were dark and shiny like bottle glass and measured about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. About 50 samples were recently donated to the Smithsonian Institution by the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami. The samples were collected in support of NOAA studies of deep seabed resources, according to Dr. Peter Rona, chief scientist of the expedition.

Gains Made, Additional Whaling Quotas Approved at IWC

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bowhead whales by Alaskan Eskimos. This was hailed as a significant step by Frank. The IWC agreed to set a three-year quota on the take of bowhead whales — 45 landed or 65 struck, whichever comes first. The highest take in any year would be limited to 17 whales landed.

"The three-year regulation period provides for partial domestic management and gives the U.S. substantial

flexibility in protecting the bowhead whale as an endangered species, while accommodating cultural and subsistence needs of the Eskimo," Frank said.

He said the U.S. will start to allocate the quota over the three-year period from 1981 to 1983, and to set other rules, such as whale sizes.

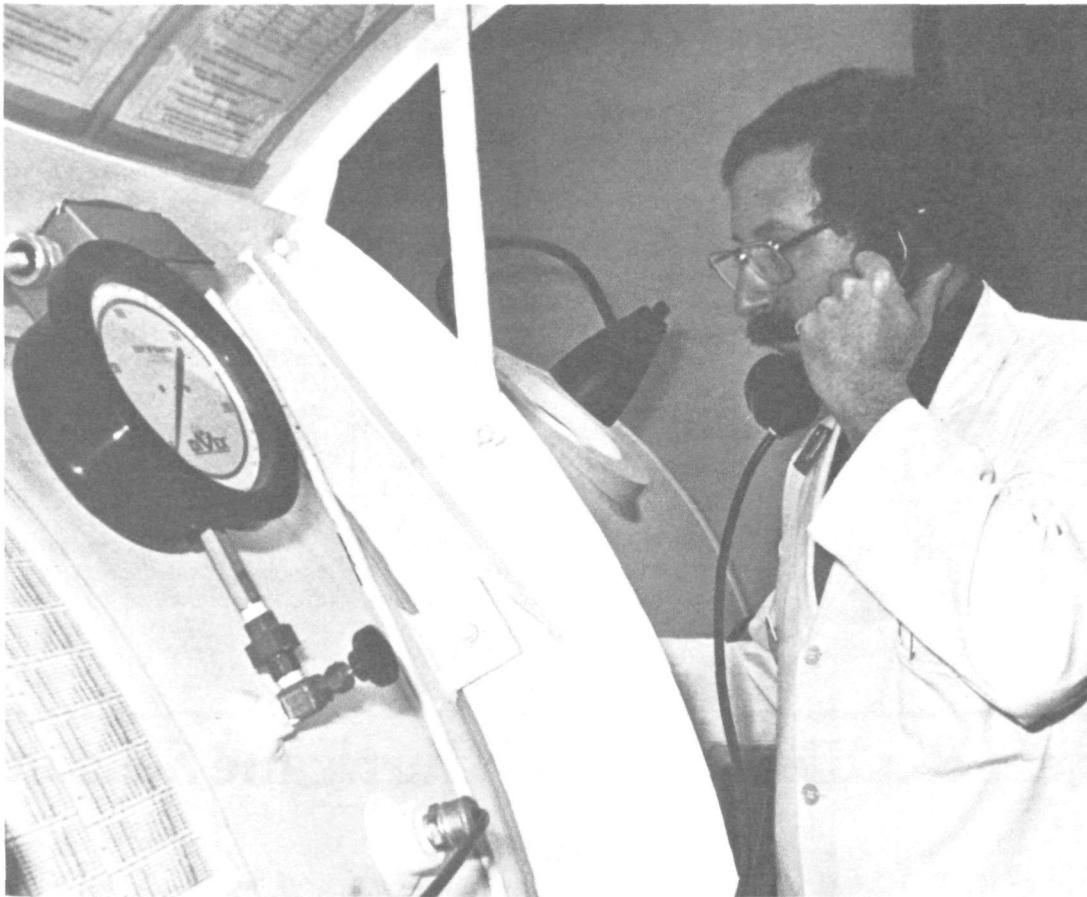
"During this time," he pledged, "I will work with

the Eskimos and the scientific community to improve our knowledge of the bowhead and to make certain that our regulation is based on the best available information."

The bowhead is considered one of the most endangered species. The size of the herd is estimated at 2,300, compared to its 15,000-to-20,000 in the 19th century, when commercial whaling

began to destroy it.

The Eskimos of Alaska, some 5,000 in number, live in eight small villages on the north and west coasts. They have hunted the bowhead for 4,000 years, and have traditionally lived in harmony with these creatures. Today, they still hunt in 15-foot open boats made of animal skins and wood, and use hand-held harpoons to make their kill.



Satellite System Endorsed

A new satellite system that would provide valuable information to the users and managers of the nation's natural resources could be fully operational by the end of the decade, Administrator Richard A. Frank told a congressional committee on July 29.

The system would be an outgrowth of the experimental Landsat D system scheduled to be completed in 1982, Frank said in testimony before subcommittees of the House Science and Technology Committee.

Earlier this year, President Carter assigned the Commerce Department Agency responsibility for developing a civil, operational land remote sensing satellite system that it would ultimately turn over to the private sector.

NOAA also must assure that there will be a continuity of data from the existing to the planned Landsat programs through 1980.

"Society will reap substantial benefits from President Carter's proposed operational system," Frank told the Subcommittee. He said it will aid public and private sector users here and abroad with decision-making in such areas as agricultural crop forecasting, rangeland and forest management, mineral

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Sea Grant, Others Honor Nemiroff

Martin J. Nemiroff, University of Michigan physician, has received awards from the Michigan Sea Grant Program, the Michigan State Police and the State of Michigan House of Representatives for his pioneering work in the treatment of cold water near-drowning victims and his service in the treatment of scuba-diving accidents.

A House resolution cited Nemiroff's "effort toward saving countless human lives which have fallen victim to near-drownings." The resolution, offered by Representatives Perry Bullard and Roy Smith, noted that Nemiroff is nationally recognized by the medical community for his work on near-drowning, especially in cold water.

The Michigan Sea Grant Program has supported Nemiroff's work for several years. The certificate of appreciation, presented by the program's director, Alfred Beeton, noted Nemiroff's ef-

forts in water safety education as well as in research efforts. The Sea Grant Program is conducting a major public education program resulting from the new cold water drowning protocols developed by Nemiroff.

State Police Sergeant Clifford Ellis presented to Nemiroff a plaque thanking him for "services rendered the past nine years to the Michigan State Police Underwater Recovery Unit." Ellis has worked with Nemiroff to study scuba diving fatalities in the state as well as to train state police in the latest resuscitation methods for near-drowning and scuba diving accidents.

Nemiroff is leaving the UM at the end of June to accept a U.S. Coast Guard commission as Lt. Commander. His first post with the Coast Guard will be a hospital in Kodiak, Alaska, where he plans to continue his work

on cold water near-drowning treatments.

Nemiroff has directed the operation of the University of Michigan's Hyperbaric Chamber Facility, along with Dr. Lee Somers of the Department of Physical Education and the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science.

Japan Allows More Imports

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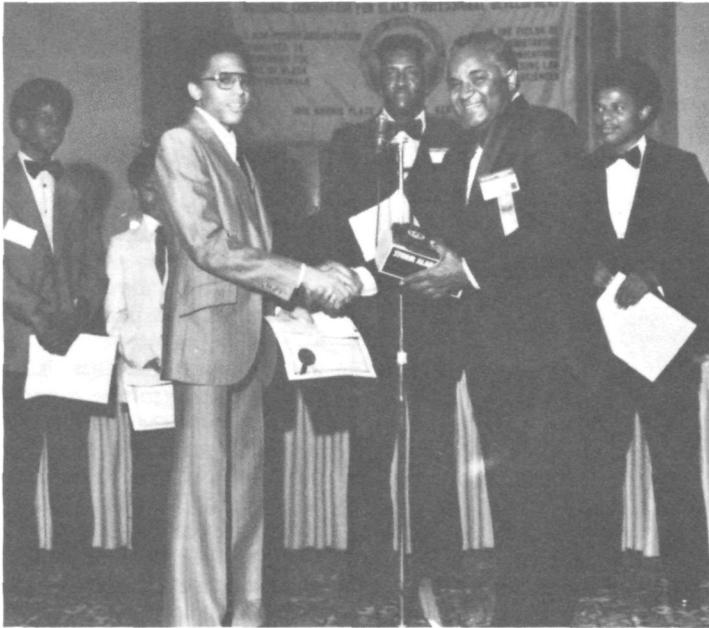
trator's determination to develop the U.S. fisheries industry and to increase fisheries exports.

The U.S., in recognition of the Japanese offers, indicated that it will release immediately in the Eastern Bering Sea 40,000 metric tons of Alaskan pollock which had been withheld from Japan in the 1980 fishery allocation in the U.S. 200-mile zone. The U.S. Government also stated it would release to Japan a substantial portion

of other currently unallocated fisheries surpluses.

The U.S. delegation to these discussions included representatives of the Department of State and the United States Trade Representative. The Japanese delegation was headed by Director-General of the Japan Fisheries Agency, Nobuo Imamura.

The largest market for U.S. seafoods is Japan, importing over \$560 million worth in 1979. Most of these purchases were in high-value species.



Science Competition — Alonzo Smith, NOAA, congratulates Anthony Watson, the 1980 Grand Award Winner.

Young Scientists Lauded

Ten NOAA employees participated in the Fifth Annual National Student Science Competition of the National Consortium for Black Professional Development in St. Louis, Missouri, on April 28 through May 2, 1980.

The theme of this year's conference was "Maximizing Black Potential: Persistence Pays in Science and Engineering." NOAA's participation included an exhibit staffed by NOAA employees, and awards to winners in the categories of applied mathematics and computer science; biological, life and marine science; engineering, and physical, atmospheric and earth science.

Alonzo Smith, Jr., OA, headed the delegation and as a competition judge, presented the NOAA awards to the winners. Also attending were LCDR Stewart McGee, competition judge, NOAA Corps; Roger Hill, competition judge, NWS; Carter Smith, MB; Barbara Eggleston, MB; Floyd Smith, MG; Maurice Ward, NMFS; Jean Hyatt, NESS; Glyner Glover, NWS WFSO, St. Louis; and Robert Hamilton, NWS WFSO, St. Louis.

Members of the delegation expressed satisfaction with the conference and particularly the quality of the projects exhibited by the students.

Stormfury Project Readied For 1980 Hurricane Season

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nautical miles of a populated land area within 24 hours after seeding. This prevents the effects of landfall from complicating the task of detecting seeding effects, and allows time for seeding effects to dissipate well before the storm reaches land.

These criteria have been key factors in limiting the number of storms since Stormfury began in the early 1960's. Thus far only four storms have been seeded by the project: Esther, 1961; Beulah, 1963; Debbie, 1969; and Ginger, 1971. All were Atlantic storms. Some showed perceptible changes. The largest and best documented were those in hurricane Debbie, when wind speed reductions of 15 to 30 percent were noted. The changes, project scientists noted, fell within the broad range of natural variability that is characteristic of hurricanes.

Dr. Robert C. Sheets, a senior hurricane researcher at the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, and hurricane field program director, said the experiment is designed to determine whether hurricanes

can be modified beneficially through cloud seeding.

"If the seeding hypothesis proves to be correct," he said, "it might permit us to reduce the maximum winds in a hurricane 10 to 15 percent. This could reduce the wind force on structures by 20 to 30 percent."

Other studies, one by Australia's Department of Housing and Construction, suggest a much larger benefit, Sheets said. The Australian study indicates that if hurricane wind speeds had been reduced only 10 percent, wind damage there would have been cut in half over the past 10 years.

The goal of Project Stormfury is to evaluate an hypothesis about how hurricanes can be beneficially modified. But positive results will not lead immediately to operational hurricane seeding. Even if the hypothesis is confirmed, a number of technical, social, and economic questions remain that lie beyond the scope of Project Stormfury.

"There are some misconceptions about the effects of seeding hurricanes," Benton said. "One of these is that

seeding causes the storm to 'rain out' much of its precipitation at sea. There is no scientific evidence to support this contention."

If the storm's behavior or predicted position changes so that the hurricane no longer meets Stormfury criteria, seeding will be discontinued.

NOAA Issues Lightning Warning: Don't Stand Under Isolated Tree

Many people know it, but some don't heed the advice that the worst place to be during a lightning storm is under a tree that stands alone.

Now NOAA has produced statistics for a 21-year period that emphasize the danger. From 1959 through 1979, some 15 percent of the 2,210 recorded lightning victims in the U.S. were sheltering beneath trees. Twelve percent of those killed were boating, fishing, or swimming.

The statistics are included in a General Summary of Lightning, 1959-79, published by the National Climatic Center of NOAA's National Environ-

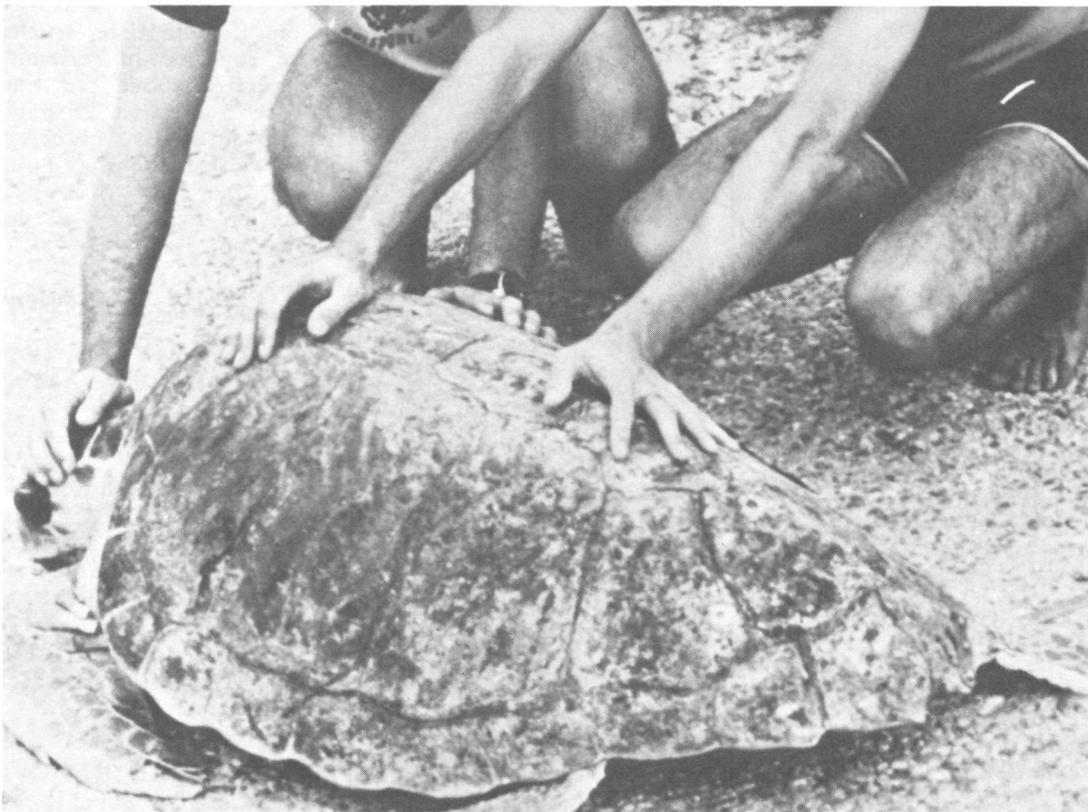
mental Data and Information Service.

The fewest number of deaths during the 21 years — 63 — was recorded in 1979. The greatest number occurred in 1963 when 210 people were reportedly killed, including 81 passengers on two commercial airliners that crashed in December.

By state, the greatest number of deaths in 1979 was recorded in Texas, where seven died. Florida, with 223 fatalities, led the list in lightning related deaths for the 21-year period.

The summary says there were approximately 14,000 lightning reports recorded during this period.

Dianne, The Turtle, Is Tracked By Satellite



Getting ready – Dianne, the 212-pound loggerhead is readied for her 800 mile journey.

A satellite has been used successfully to track the 800 mile odyssey of a turtle, NOAA has announced.

A 212-pound loggerhead, dubbed "Dianne, was tracked via transmitter from its release point south of Gulfport, Miss., southward around the mouth of the Mississippi river, westward, offshore from Louisiana into Texas, and southward to an area offshore from Brownsville, Texas. After a brief break in transmission, a slight mystery developed when the signal from the transmitter started anew and inexplicably began moving inland, finally stabilizing in land-locked Kansas. That mystery proved to be a fisherman who had found the transmitter on a beach 30 miles west of Port Arthur, Texas. He had carted the 10-inch, seven-pound \$5,000 device home and was using it as a doorstop.

The tracking of the turtle itself lasted from October 16, 1979 to June 15, 1980, officials report.

Electronic Engineer Robert Timko of the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory in Galveston, Texas, called the use of the Nimbus satellite an unqualified success.

"Satellite tracking has great potential because of the inaccessible nature of the animal (turtles)," Timko said. "No other technology is capable of following a wide-ranging mammal over so large an area."

He said learning the routes the turtle took will better enable the NMFS to identify feeding, nesting and mating areas. This information can be used to develop strategies for managing the stock of sea turtles.

The signals from the tracking device attached to Dianne's shell were beamed at four-day intervals to NASA's Goddard Space Center where they were processed by computer.

The idea of tracking turtles by satellite was inspired by a previous and similar experiment with polar bears. The

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NOAA Family Picnic Set For September 6

NOAA employees, their families and guests are invited to attend the NOAA Family Picnic set for September 6 in the park adjacent to the Reflecting Pool, south of the Lincoln Memorial. Games, entertainment and special celebrity guests will be a part of the day's events being held to celebrate the agency's 10th anniversary. A schedule of activities will begin at 2:00 p.m. and conclude with a concert by the U.S. Navy band on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial at 7:00 p.m.

There will be no charge for the day's activities. NOAA employees and guests are expected to pro-

vide their own food and drink (no cooking grills permitted) although concessionaires will be in the area for those wishing to purchase extra cold drinks or snacks.

Starting at 2:00 p.m. races and games will be held for children by age group by the NOAA Employees Association, with prizes for the winners.

At 3:00 p.m., entertainment will begin on a stage in the park. A variety of offerings has been scheduled, including "The NOAA Notes," a five-piece jazz band; "The Transaction Aires," a singing group; Ken Trombley, magician; dance and other musical

performances.

Softball games, organized by NOAA's Office of Congressional Affairs, will begin at 2:30 p.m.

An information tent will be maintained, next to the stage, by the NOAA Office of Public Affairs throughout the day.

The large field and tree-shaded areas near the Reflecting Pool, part of the National Parks system, provide ample space for kite-flying, frisbee-throwing and visiting as well as structured events.

Rest room facilities are available. Parking is curbside and in the visitors area. The rain date is September 7.

The Underrated Killer

With summer underway, NOAA cautions Americans that this is the season for lightning, the underrated killer.

Dr. Richard E. Hallgren, director of the National Weather Service, warns that "lightning kills more people in an average year than either tornadoes or hurricanes."

Since 1959, an average of 104 people have died each year from lightning strikes as compared to 94 tornado and 40 hurricane - related deaths.

In 1979, however, 63 people were killed by lightning, the lowest number since record-keeping for such deaths began in 1940. The general lack of thunderstorm activity in June last year is credited for the low 1979 death rate. Four lightning fatalities occurred in June 1979, compared to an average of 23 for that month in previous years.

"Greater public understanding of the dangers of lightning also may have helped," added Dr. Hallgren.

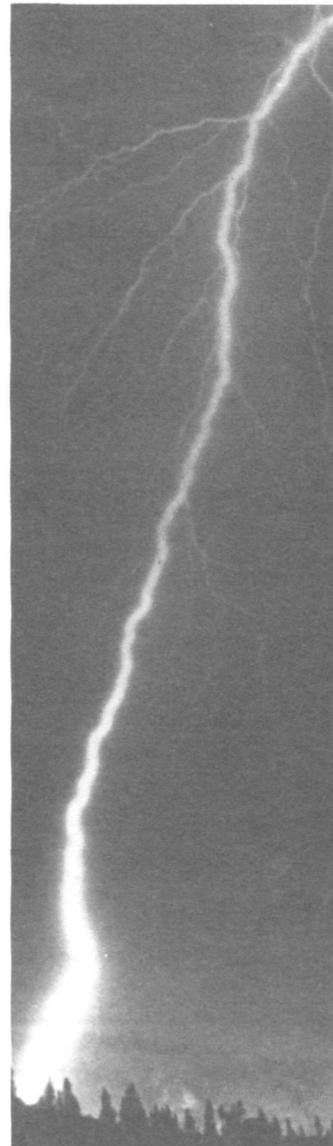
Although lightning fatalities usually are limited to one or two at a time, significant disasters do result each year from this phenomenon. Last year, two lightning events involved oil tanker explosions in the Houston and

Beaumont, Texas, ship channels.

The value of being inside an enclosed metal vehicle during an electrical storm was demonstrated tragically last year in Plainview, Texas. Three people riding in the back of a pickup truck were killed by lightning and a fourth injured. Three other family members riding in the cab were unharmed.

The persistent myth that lightning does not strike twice in the same place was disproven again in 1979. A home in Tennessee was destroyed by fire after lightning struck it for the third time since it was built in 1970. In Austin, Texas, three firemen were injured by a lightning bolt while fighting a fire caused by lightning.

Lightning is the product of thunderstorm electrification. Negative charges that build up in the base of a thunderstorm cloud induce a positive charge at the ground. Ultimately, the attraction between the two charges becomes great enough to overcome the insulating properties of the air, and electrical current flows between the cloud and the ground. This current, visible as the lightning bolt, is the killer.



Suggestions: Types, Awards

From time to time, articles have appeared in Personnel Perspective about the Employee Suggestion Program. In this article, we are covering how suggestions are processed, the types of awards given and how they are decided upon.

The Flow of Your Suggestion:

1. Employee submits suggestion to Incentive Awards Program Office.
 2. Suggestion is received and registered.
 3. Eligible suggestions are numbered.
 4. Suggestions are acknowledged by returning acknowledgement form to suggestor.
 5. Response prepared for ineligible suggestions and sent to suggestor.
 6. Eligible suggestions are forwarded to appropriate area for evaluation.
 7. Evaluations are completed with all blocks checked and signed by proper approval
- (Continued on p. 7)*

Tuna Energetics Study Funded

Dr. Andrew R. Dizon, fishery biologist and leader of the Experimental Ecology of Tunas program at the Southwest Fisheries Center's Honolulu Laboratory has had a proposal on tuna energetics approved by the National Science Foundation for two years of funding. The study submitted jointly to NSF by the Southwest Fisheries Center, the California Institute of Technology, University of Wisconsin, and the University of Michigan, is titled, "Tuna energetics and hydrodynamics: An interdisciplinary study of energy transfers." The research will be conducted at the NMFS laboratory in Honolulu which supports the only facility in the world devoted to the maintenance and culture of tunas for experimental studies under controlled conditions.



EEO Committee — the NMFS Headquarters EEO Committee for the calendar year 1980, seated left to right, are Claire Banakos; Betty Crook, Secretary; Susan Carlson; Barbara O'Bannon; Mary Cotton; Irene Robinson; Standing: John Everett, Hoyt Wheeland, past chair; Corrina Burrows; Joe Clem, Assistant Secretary; Dick Roe, Vice Chair; Cecilia Dennis; Mike Grable; Audrey Johnson; Kathy Hensley, Chair; Edna Ross; Ernestine Wang; Carol Voit; Bob Massey. Absent when the photograph was made were: Pat Bradley, Maggie Horne, Dick Schaefer, Roland Finch, Clare Idyll, and Jacki Street.

LCDR Paul M. Duernberger has relieved LCDR Clarence W. Tignor as Commanding Officer, NOAA Ship *George B. Kelez*. LCDR Tignor, assigned to the *Kelez* in April, 1978, now will report to Operations Division, Atlantic Marine Center, Norfolk, Va.

LCDR Duernberger's previous assignments have included tours aboard the NOAA Ships *Researcher* and *Discoverer*. The National Meteorological Center, Suitland, Md. and the National Hurricane Center, Miami, Fla. LT. Gary Johnson will relieve LCDR Duernberger as Executive Officer.

The *Kelez* is the oldest ship in NOAA's fleet and is involved in Gulf and East Coast multi-disciplinary projects varying from fisheries studies to physical and chemical oceanography. Based in Norfolk, Va., the *Kelez* has spent most of its sea days along the northeast coast and especially in the New York Bight Area, staging out of Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N.Y.

* * *

James E. Pettey, of Hillsboro, Texas, has been appointed Assistant Chief, Gravity, Astronomy and Satellite Branch by the National Geodetic Survey (NGS).

Pettey will share in the administration and supervision of branch activities while continuing his studies of geodetic instrumentation and the refinements of observational procedures in areas of geodesy.

Pettey's employment with NGS began in 1952 as a member of a triangulation party. In July 1953, he was drafted into the U.S. Army and served nearly two years before returning to NGS in 1955. He then served 10 years at the Cape Kennedy complex as a member of a NGS special purpose survey team that performed very high accuracy surveys in

support of the U.S. space program.

In 1965, Pettey was promoted to chief of an astronomic field party and traveled extensively observing latitudes and longitudes throughout the United States. From 1966 to 1969, he worked in the Gravity and Astronomy Branch and then became chief of the Instrument and Equipment Branch, Corbin, Va. In 1973, he returned to NGS headquarters as chief of the Gravity and Astronomy Section, the position which he occupied until his appointment as Assistant Branch Chief.

Pettey is a member of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, and the author of several reports and technical papers on geodesy.

* * *

Dr. Henry R. Frey, of McLean, Va., has been appointed Chief of the Marine Environmental Services Division of the National Ocean Survey's (NOS) Office of Oceanography.

Dr. Frey has served for the past three years as the NOS Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the NOS Strategic Petroleum Reserve Support Project which included a year of continuous measurements of currents, waves, water levels, winds, temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen along more than 100 nautical miles of Louisiana coast.

In February 1977, Dr. Frey was Director of Physical Oceanographer for Alpine Geophysical Associates, Director of the Chesapeake Research Consortium, and a United Nations consultant to the Government of Jamaica. He also was Underwater Technology Group Leader for Uniroyal, Inc. He has served as Senior Research Scientist at New York University School of Engineering and Science, and as Associate Professor of Oceanography at the Polytechnic Institute of New York.



Chowder Society – Eight NMFS employees from the Environmental and Technical Services Division in Portland, Oregon, perform even though they are not asked. The group, known as "The NMFite Kazoo Marching Band and Chowder Society" entertains at parties, retirements, and anywhere the occasion calls for tasteless, raucous, repulsive renditions of forgettable tunes. Members from left to right are: Barbara Ballew, bass kazoo; John Hodges, baroque kazoo; Cheryl Saloum, alto kazoo; Jim Ceballos, rhythm kazoo; Doug Dompier, muzzled vocal (muzzle is pictured only by popular request); Bob Smith, double kazoos; Bob Vreeland, director; and John Linvog (not pictured), soprano kazoo.

Rewarding Good Suggestions

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authorities. They are then returned to the Incentive Awards Program Office.

8. Adopted suggestions are prepared for presentation of awards.

9. Non-adopted suggestion letters are sent to suggestors stating reasons for non-adoption.

10. Payroll memos are prepared for adopted suggestions.

11. Award presented at appropriate ceremony or by supervisor.

Once a suggestion is adopted, an award is made to the suggestor based on the benefits of the suggestion to the organization. Two types of awards are available.

TANGIBLE AWARDS:

Awards given for suggestions resulting in computable dollars and cents savings. These are based on a Department of Commerce computation table. It lists the dollar value of the benefit derived

from the suggestion and the amount of the award. This table is contained in NOAA Personnel Handbook Chapter 10, Exhibit F.

INTANGIBLE AWARDS:

These awards are given for suggestions having no readily computable benefits. These are also based on a Department of Commerce guideline which takes into consideration the:

a. extent of application (how many people or offices the suggestion effects), and

b. the value of the benefit (Moderate, Substantial, High or Exceptional).

This table is Exhibit G of the NOAA Personnel Handbook Chapter 10. Intangible awards range from \$25 to \$5,000.

A combination of the two types of awards is possible.

When you prepare a suggestion, you should try to include an estimate of tangible benefits.

FROM THE GALLEY

SPANISH ESCABECHE (or SPANISH PICKLED OR MARINATED FISH)

2 pounds sole, flounder or other thin fish fillets, fresh or frozen
1/2 cup vegetable oil or 1/4 cup vegetable oil and 1/4 cup olive oil, if preferred
1 cup sliced onion
1 medium green pepper, sliced
1 clove garlic, minced



1/2 cup white vinegar
1/2 to 3/4 cup small stuffed olives
1 jar (2 ounce) sliced pimiento, drained
1 1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper

Thaw frozen fish. Cut into pieces 2 to 2 1/2 inches long. Heat 2 tablespoons oil in frying pan. Arrange a single layer of fish in pan and cook over moderate heat 3 to 4 minutes or just until fish turns white. Remove fish from pan; reserve. Repeat process until all fish is cooked. Add oil as needed using about 1/4 cup. When all fish is cooked, add onion, green pepper, and garlic to pan; stir and heat through. Add remaining 1/4 cup oil and vinegar; heat until bubbling. Carefully layer fish and onion-green pepper mixture, olives, and pimiento into 2-quart dish or jar, sprinkling layers with salt and pepper. Pour all remaining liquid over fish, cool slightly. Cover and refrigerate 12 to 24 hours. Serve cold as entree salad or appetizer. Makes 6 to 8 salad servings or 12 to 16 appetizer servings.

NOAA news

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Albert Stanley Dies at Age 73

Albert A. Stanley, 73, of Silver Spring, Maryland, and a native of Shenandoah and a former executive assistant to the Director of the National Ocean Survey died July 29.

Stanley's lengthy tenure — 42 years — with the Federal government included over a year with the Census Bureau, 9 years with the War Department General Staff, 2 years with the Air Force intelligence mapping, and over 30 years with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey

during which he served under five directors. Stanley received the Department of Commerce's gold medal, the agency's highest award in 1957. He earlier had received the Department of Commerce's silver medal for meritorious service.

Stanley was a native of Shenandoah. He was a life member of the National Geographic Society and the Society of American Military Engineers. His son, William A. Stanley, is chief of the NOS Physical Science Services Branch.

New Satellite System Backed

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and petroleum exploration, mapping, land use planning, water quality analysis and disaster assessment.

The NOAA Administrator urged Congress to enact the legislation needed to move the project from the preliminary phase to full operation.

Frank noted that a special task force that studied expansion of the experimental Landsat D satellite system concluded that it would provide continuity of data for present users through the 1980's, and a fully operational system can be implemented by 1989 at the earliest.

Hypothetical technical options and alternatives for the fully operational system vary widely in cost, Frank said. Expenditures — depending upon the complexity of the system — would range from about \$1 billion (in 1980 dollars) over a 10-year period

to 10 times that amount. He said a decision on the system's design should be made during the next 18 months.

Satellite Reveals Migratory Pattern

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polar bears were tracked from 60 to 90 days.

A loggerhead, a threatened species, was chosen initially for the project because of its size and availability. However, the success of the experiment prompted the tagging of a smaller Kemp Ridley turtle with a similar satellite transmitter in early June. Signals from the second turtle indicate that it has not moved far from where it was originally tagged off a Mexican beach. —Heidi Daniel

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