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

Project Stormfury Ready for 1972 Seedings

National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center Formed

NOAA's data activities in the fields of seismology, geomagnetism, marine geology and geophysics, solar activity, interplanetary phenomena, the ionosphere, cosmic rays, aurorae, and airglow have been consolidated in a single data center--the newly formed National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, headquartered in Boulder, Colo.

It is headed by Alan H. Shapley, Associate Director of the Environmental Data Service. Ms. J. Virginia Lincoln leads the solar-terrestrial data services, and Kendall L. Svendsen the solid earth data services. A data studies division, under Thomas N. Gautier, develops new data applications and products and conducts "historical" research on the earth's environment.

All elements of the new center are in Boulder except for a marine geology and geophysics activity in Washington, D.C., and a data-copying facility in Asheville, N.C.

The new center is one of the four major facilities of NOAA's Environmental Data Service. (The others are the National Oceanographic Data Center, in Washington, D.C.; the National Climatic Center, Asheville, N.C.; and the Environmental Science Information Center, Rockville, Md.)

The new data center contains what amounts to an observational history of the planet's earthquake activity, fluctuations in the geomagnetic field, and the myriad interactions between radiation from the sun and the earth's outer atmosphere. Its holdings also include a wide range of gravity and geomagnetic data taken by NOAA and other ships at sea, ocean floor sediment samples, and acoustic profiles that show cross-sectional views of the ocean floor beneath its sediment mantle.

The National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center also operates the corresponding world data centers for these disciplines under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences.

(Continued on page 6)

Project Stormfury will be on the alert from now through October 31, awaiting the opportunity to seed hurricanes in an attempt to diminish their force. The major goal for 1972 is to confirm the promising results of the experiments conducted in 1969, when seeding of Hurricane Debbie on two days was followed by a 31 percent decrease in hurricane winds on the first day, and a 15 percent decrease on the second day.

Project Stormfury is a joint Department of Commerce/Department of Defense program of scientific experiments to explore the nature of tropical storms and hurricanes, and to investigate the possibility of modifying them. Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, and Rear Admiral William J. Kotsch, U. S. Navy, Deputy Director for Operations (Environmental Services) of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, have overall responsibility for the direction of the Project. Dr. R. Cecil Gentry, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' National Hurricane Research Laboratory, in Miami, Fla., is the Project Director. Captain L. J. Underwood, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of the Fleet Weather Central at Norfolk, Va., is Assistant Director of the Project and Project Coordinator for the Department of Defense.

Seeding experiments will be conducted on storms in the southwestern Atlantic, the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico, when the

(Continued on page 6)

One of the A-6 "Intruder" aircraft from Marine Aircraft Group 14, Cherry Point, N.C., that will seed hurricanes this year.

New Machine Promises To Aid Crab Industry and the Economy

A recently developed crab-picking machine promises to make an extraordinary economic contribution to crabmeat producers and, in turn, to consumers. The machine, which can convert 1,000 pounds of crabs in shells into about 400 pounds of shell-free meat in an hour, recovers 30 to 50 percent more crabmeat from shells than traditional hand-processing.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has been working cooperatively on the new design with a New England commercial machine company for the past two years. The concept originated and was first tested in 1970 in the NMFS laboratory at Seattle, Wash.; further development was fostered throughout 1971 by the fisheries service laboratory at Gloucester, Mass., which conducted numerous tests of the model, using many crab species.

The process is based on the centrifuge principle, used routinely in the manufacture of products that require the separation of liquids from solids. Crab bodies and legs are chopped mechanically into pieces that will yield meats of a selected size, and fed into the machine in a brine solution. (Brine is considered the most practical and economical fluid medium available.) A rotating bowl generates centrifugal forces that separate meat from shells because of differences in specific gravity. The shells, which are heavier, are discharged from one end of the machine while the lighter meat floats out the other end. A quick rinse with fresh water removes brine.

The stainless steel centrifuge and drive system cost about $16,000, and the chopping and feeding devices an additional $5,000-6,000. Other costs--for brine, power, and labor--are negligible. Based on repeated experiments, it is estimated that the investment can be recovered in one picking season. Tests have shown that half the available crabmeat is wasted in conventional methods. Added to that hidden loss is the high cost of labor--30 to 60 cents per pound of hand-picked meats, depending on region. Another favorable factor is the small space required by the process. To equal the machine's output would require space for 60 people, lined up at tables covering 30 by 50 feet of floor space; the machine needs only 4 by 4 feet of floor space and 6 feet of headroom.

Consumers also should profit. The new process makes available a new and potentially cheaper supply of seafood. The only real difference between a pound container of prime crabmeat and one containing the pieces made available by the machine is the size of the chunks of meat. In nutrition and taste, each pound is equal.

The machine was put on the market about six months ago. Since then, seven have been ordered by companies in Alaska, the Chesapeake Bay area, Halifax, and Seattle.

(Continued on page 6)

Commander Wesley V. Hull Heads NOS Coastal Mapping Division

Commander Wesley V. Hull is the new Chief of the Coastal Mapping Division, a unit of the National Ocean Survey's Office of Marine Surveys and Maps. He was formerly the liaison officer with the Army at Fort Sill, Okla.

A member of the Commissioned Corps since 1958, Cdr. Hull has served aboard four ships, with field and photo parties, and in Portland, Oreg., Fort Rucker, Ala., and in Rockville, Md.

A Reminder About Union Organizing

Complaints have been received that certain unions are being given permission to solicit support in stations under exclusive recognition held by NAGE. All stations are reminded that such permission must not be granted to any union seeking support in any station covered by exclusive recognition of another union. Organizing material mailed to OIC/MIC by a union with a request to post should not be posted. Under no conditions should organizing be permitted during duty time on office premises.

Walter A. Schroeter Is Awarded Commerce Department Bronze Medal

Walter A. Schroeter (right) Lead Computer Specialist at the National Weather Service's National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., recently received a Department of Commerce Bronze Medal from Dr. George P. Cressman (second from left), Director of the NWS. On hand for the presentation were Charles G. Knudsen (left), Director of the NWS Central Region, and Allen D. Pearson, Director of the NSSFC.

Mr. Schroeter was cited for exceptional competence and remarkable ability in the development of meteorological computer programs which have reduced manual plotting of weather maps and charts, resulting in large annual savings.

Saylor Named Acting Director Of NWS Alaska Region

Effective July 24, Harlan K. Saylor, Deputy Director of the National Meteorological Center of the National Weather Service, was named Acting Director of the Weather Service's Alaska Region.

The temporary appointment is slated to last three months, during which time, Stuart G. Bigler, Director of the Alaska Region, is to be on one month annual leave and then attend the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Va., from August 20 to October 13 before returning to his duties in Anchorage.

Chart Coverage Is Completed of Section Of Gulf of Mexico Intracoastal Waterway

The National Ocean Survey has announced completion of small craft nautical chart coverage of the Gulf of Mexico Intracoastal Waterway from Carrabelle, Fla., to Brownsville, Tex.

The final link in small craft coverage of the 1,063-mile waterway was the publication of a new chart (885-SC) for the 105-mile stretch from Ellender, La., to Galveston Bay, Tex.,replacing conventional charts 884 and 885.

Twenty-three small craft charts covering the Gulf waterway from Carabelle to Brownsville now replace 33 conventional charts of the area, which are no longer being issued.

Chart 885-SC may be purchased for $2 from the NOS Distribution Division (C44), or from NOS nautical chart sales agents.

Washington Area NMFS Employees Tour Oxford, Md., Laboratory

Two dozen National Marine Fisheries Service Central Office employees were guests of the agency's Oxford, Md., Laboratory on June 21. Dr. Aaron Rosenfield, Laboratory Director, and members of his staff conducted the visitors on a tour of the laboratory facilities and discussed ongoing programs.

Dr. Rosenfield briefs some Washington area NMFS personnel on Laboratory programs.

NOAA Will Use and Distribute Data From NASA ERTS-1 Satellite

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1) was launched July 23 into a 570-mile-high, near-polar orbit. The spacecraft circles the earth 14 times each day, crossing the Equator at 9:42 a.m. local time, and completing global coverage every 18 days. Its Return Beam Vidicon cameras photograph the earth in the green, red, and near-infrared portions of the spectrum, while its Multispectral Scanner Subsystem returns images in the green, red, and two near-infrared bands. Both systems view areas 115 miles on a side, with 13,225 square miles of the earth's surface in each image.

ERTS-1 is an experimental spacecraft, intended to demonstrate the usefulness of repeated global sensing of conditions to the earth's surface. Some 300 investigators--including scientists from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers--will be evaluating the ERTS data for applications in agriculture, forestry, geology, geography, hydrology, oceanography, and meteorology.

NOAA is operating one of the three centers which distribute ERTS data after it has been processed by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. The Earth Resources Data Center at Suitland, Md., will furnish data gathered by the new satellite to users in the oceanographic, hydrologic, and atmospheric sciences and to the general public. Other data centers are operated by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture.

To aid in selecting the data desired, NOAA has established public browse files at 22 field locations, where ERTS data in 16-mm. form will be available for review beginning about 30 days after the launch.

During the satellite's projected one-year lifetime, NOAA investigators will be using ERTS-1 data in studies of sea ice distribution, snow runoff potential, circulation and surface characteristics of oceans, lakes, and bays, air and water pollutants, fishery resources, severe storm detail, and aeronautical charting improvements.

William H. Myers Retires

William H. Myers, Director of the National Oceanographic Data Center's Development Division since 1968, has retired after more than 23 years of Government service. He started his career in 1944 with the U.S. Army, and served ten years with the Naval Oceanographic Office before going to NODC as Director of the Quality Control Division. In 1960, he was Observer to the UNESCO Preparatory Meeting for the Intergovernmental Conference on Oceanographic Research in Paris, France.

Tests for Remoted Weather Data Are Readied by NWS' SDO

Staff members of the National Weather Service's Systems Development Office are nearing the testing stage of the REREX concept. REREX (Remoted Read-out Experiment for Clouds and Visibility) is viewed as a possible solution to the problem of data sparse areas. The method relies on information relayed to a central weather observer from cloud and visibility sensors at remote locations. The observer, although not physically present at the remote site, would have enough data to prepare the visual portion of a surface weather observation. Information other than the visual elements would be transmitted by an automatic meteorological observing station.

In an initial version of the REREX system established in the Washington, D.C. area earlier this year, data has been obtained from a network of NWS and Air Weather Service stations. The use of television is being studied as a means of giving remote "eyes" to the observer.

The REREX concept will be tested in September by a group of observers attending a Weather Service Operations class at the NWS Technical Training Center in Kansas City. There, video recordings and a variety of weather data will be replayed to simulate real time. The participation of field personnel, particularly in their experiences and reactions to the experiment, are expected to play a major role in the future course of the remote-data concept.

The project is being conducted by the Observation Techniques Development and Test Branch, which is part of the Test and Evaluation Laboratory located at the Sterling Research and Development Center. Principal investigators are Matthew Lefkowitz and David George. First REREX results are expected late this year following analysis of the September tests.

David George, Meteorologist at the T&EL, prepares video recordings and weather sensor records for September REREX tests.

M.I.T. Students in Sea Grant Project Find Sunken Revolutionary War Ship

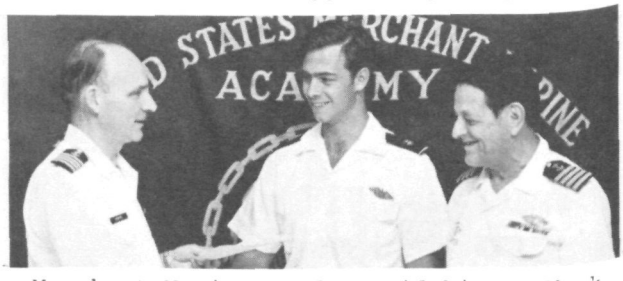
Two Massachusetts Institute of Technology students working on a Sea Grant Summer Laboratory project being conducted jointly by M.I.T. and the Maine Maritime Academy have discovered the remains of the Revolutionary War brigantine Defense, scuttled in August of 1779 during the defeat of the Massachusetts Expeditionary Force by a British fleet in Penobscot Bay.

Richard Chertow and Edward Murphy are part of a team that has been searching for the Defense and the Active, both known to have been lost on the eastern shore of Penobscot Bay. The site on which the Defense was discovered was pinpointed as a result of historical research carried out over a period of several years by Dean Mayhew, associate professor of history at the Maine Maritime Academy. Sonar soundings first located the ship, almost exactly at the site specified by Professor Mayhew, in shallow waters of Stockton Springs, Maine.

Mr. Chertow and Mr. Murphy were the first student divers to descend and attempt to locate the sunken vessel, which they found in extremely deteriorated condition. They brought to the surface a cannonball and some bricks, apparently used for ballast. Plans are being made to bring to the surface one of two cannons subsequently located.

The Sea Grant Program was established at M.I.T. in 1968.

Midshipman Is Honored for Shipboard Work In NMFS Platforms of Opportunity Program



Merchant Marine Academy Midshipman Mark E. Whitemyer recently was presented a Certificate of Exemplary Service for his shipboard oceanographic work with the National Marine Fisheries Service's "Platforms of Opportunity" Program by Captain Janus Poppe, Academic Dean of the Academy. On the right is Captain R. Eisenberg, who is in charge of the "Platforms of Opportunity" project at Kings Point, N.Y. Similar awards will be given to a dozen or more cadets at the Academy during the fall quarter.

The NMFS program is aimed at the acquisition of scientific and statistical marine data from volunteer collectors--merchant ships, Naval or military ships and aircraft, fishing vessels, and island installations throughout the World Ocean. Observations may be made by automated instrumentation placed aboard vessels and planes by NMFS, or NMFS scientific technicians may operate aboard the craft.

First Regional Hydrologist Assigned to NWS Pacific Region

David T. Smith, formerly assigned to the Fort Worth, Tex., River Forecast Center, is the first regional hydrologist to be assigned to the National Weather Service Pacific Region Headquarters.

He began his career at the Cincinnati River Forecast Center in 1963, and subsequently was assigned to Fort Worth. He holds a B.S. in civil engineering from the University of New Mexico and in meteorology from Pennsylvania State University, and an M.S. in civil engineering from the University of Cincinnati.

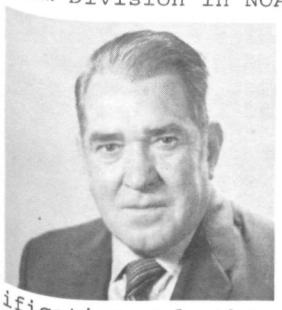
FAIRWEATHER Finds Shoals in Alaskan Waters

The NOAA Ship FAIRWEATHER has discovered two hazardous shoal areas where the water is only 14 feet deep in Alaskan waters frequented by ocean-going cargo ships which may have a draft of 20 feet or more. The shoal areas, which could have resulted in the wreck of an ocean vessel had they remained undetected, are in the approach to Klawock Inlet in San Alberto Bay, which leads to the ports of Klawock and Craig on Prince of Wales Island in southeast Alaska. The survey of the approach area was conducted at the request of the Southeast Alaska Pilots Association.

Commanded by Captain Richard Houlder, the ship's normal complement is 79 officers and crew. In addition to the FAIRWEATHER, 11 other NOAA vessels are operating in Alaska this year. Their task is to provide data for detailed up-to-date nautical charts and to conduct fish resource studies for the state's increasing marine activities and general economic development.

W. Ferguson Hall Begins Trial Retirement

After 23 years of Federal service--all except for two years with NOAA components--W. Ferguson Hall,Acting Chief of the Program Division in NOAA's Office of Environmental Modification, has begun trial retirement. He will spend this coming year working part-time on special planning in the weather modification area. He first joined the National Weather Service's Scientific Services Division, where he worked in weather modification and other research areas,followed by two years of service with the Federal Aviation Administration. He subsequently served four years as head of the Data Processing Branch at the Satellite Center and a year in the Systems Development Office working on the advanced planning for the World Weather Watch. He resides at 916 North Patrick Henry Dr.,Arlington,Va. 22205.



NOS To Survey Waterway to Valdez, Proposed Terminus for Oil Pipeline

The National Ocean Survey is conducting a geodetic survey this summer in Prince William Sound, Alaska, preliminary to marine surveys of the navigation channel leading to Valdez, the proposed terminus for the projected oil pipeline from the Arctic's North Slope. The survey is a continuation of surveys begun in 1965 to determine the extent of change caused by the 1964 Alaskan earthquake.

The geodetic data obtained this year will provide the control for photogrammetric and hydrographic coverage required to update nautical charts of the area. The marine surveys will begin this summer.

NOS participants this summer will be:

- The hydrographic survey ship DAVIDSON, commanded by Commander Gerald C. Saladin and operating out of Valdez or Cordova. It carries a complement of 36 officers and crew.
- A seven-man National Geodetic Survey field party headed by Lester Williams, which will determine the geographic position of numerous sites throughout the land area adjacent to the passageway. The sites will serve as control stations for determining the ship's position during the subsequent hydrographic survey.
- A photo mission plane, with a four-member crew, commanded by Lieutenant Commander William M. Noble, which will take color aerial photographs of sites and buildings,roads, shoreline and navigational aids for photogrammetric compilation of shoreline maps for application to nautical charts.

A helicopter and launches from the DAVIDSON will help transport men and equipment to otherwise inaccessible sites.

Captain Lawrence W. Swanson Retires

Captain Lawrence W. Swanson, who initiated and managed the world passive geodetic satellite triangulation program, has retired after 45 years with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor agency, the Coast and Geodetic Survey. During the past eight years, he led the recently completed geodetic satellite program for measuring the earth, carried out in cooperation with NASA, the Department of Defense, and 31 other nations. For this work he received the Joint NOAA Program Administration and Management Award. Other honors during his career include the Colbert Medal of the Society of American Military Engineers, and a Commerce Department Exceptional Service Award.

He joined the Commissioned Corps in 1927, after graduating from Colorado State University. His assignments have included geodetic, hydrographic and photographic surveys in the United States, Assistant Chief and Chief of the Photogrammetry Division, and Assistant Director for Physical Sciences.

He and his wife reside in Kensington,Md.

Tour of Reproduction Division Is Arranged for Admiral Powell

The National Ocean Survey's Reproduction Division recently arranged a tour of its facilities to acquaint Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell, new NOS Director, with the latest operations pertinent to the preparation and printing of navigational charts and related publications. The Reproduction staff reviewed control methods for scheduling and reproducing charts, techniques utilized in preparation of negatives, photographic and typographic services, the press plate and printing phase, and services performed in the bindery. Admiral Powell was accompanied on his tour by Frederick O. Dierks, the Associate Director of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography.

(From left) Melvin M. Gienau, Chief of the Reproduction Division, Mr. Dierks, and Admiral Powell listen as Robert J. Lehmann, Foreman of the Layout and Assembly Section, Photo-Mechanical Branch, explains the stripping of negatives for multi-color reproduction.

New Data Center (Continued from page 1)

The center provides on request, at nominal cost, primary data from national and worldwide sources and issues a variety of regular and special data publications. It also produces geomagnetic activity indices, United States and world charts of geomagnetic field components, compendia of United States earthquakes, and interdisciplinary summaries of solar-terrestrial phenomena.

Archives are available to visiting scientists, but advance arrangements are preferred. Inquiries should be directed to NOAA Environmental Data Service, D6, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

AOML Has New Address Effective August 1

After August 1, the address for the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories will be:

15 Rickenbacker Causeway, Virginia Key
Miami, Florida 33149

This address becomes effective for the Director's Office, Physical Oceanography Laboratory, Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory, and Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory on August 1, and for the National Hurricane Research Laboratory on November 1, 1972.

John T. Moseley Is Named MIC of Alexandria, La., WSO

John T. Moseley, who has been Meteorologist in Charge at the Alexandria, La., Weather Service Office for the past three years, has been named Meteorologist in Charge at the Montgomery, Ala., Weather Service Office.

He entered the National Weather Service at Midland, Tex., in 1960, and subsequently served in Baton Rouge, La., before going to Alexandria. He expects to enter on duty at Montgomery in early August.

Crab-Picking Machine (Continued from page 2)

NMFS spokesmen at Gloucester say the apparatus offers the opportunity for a dramatic increase in the production of all kinds of crabmeat including those presently underutilized because of prohibitive processing costs. The machine also can enlarge the yield of meat from lobsters--particularly rock lobsters from which only the tail is taken presently--and strip cooked fish frames efficiently.

Adaptable to clam shucking as well, the model is being used by a Chesapeake Bay firm to recover a greater quantity of meat from catches of surf clams.

Stormfury (Continued from page 1)

probability is small--10 percent or less--that the hurricane center will come within 50 miles of a populated area within 18 hours after seeding.

This year, seeding runs will begin about two miles further out from the inner edge of the storm's eyewall than in previous experiments. Seeding will be repeated five times, at two-hour intervals, by Marine Corps jet seeder aircraft--with three supplementary seedings by the Air Force's WC-130 reconnaissance aircraft.

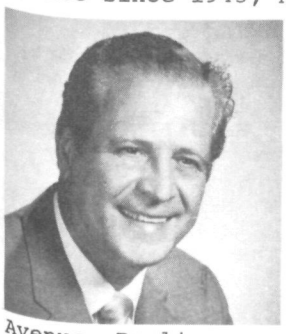
Other experiments planned for 1972 include seeding of hurricane rainsectors and rainbands, and continuation of experiments on lines of tropical cumulus clouds not associated with hurricanes. The Project seeded lines of clouds over the ocean south of Puerto Rico in 1969 and 1970, and near Barbados in 1971. Since these cumulus cloud lines resemble hurricane rainbands in many ways, the results of such tests can contribute to research in hurricane modification.

Aircraft and flight crews for the 1972 experiments are being provided by the NOAA Research Flight Facility, Miami, Fla.; Navy Hurricane Hunter Squadron VW-4, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.; U.S. Marine Aircraft Group 14, Cherry Point, N.C.; three Weather Reconnaissance Squadrons of the U.S. Air Force Air Weather Service--the 53rd WRS, Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico; the 58th WRS, Kirtland Air Force Base, N. Mex.; and the 55th WRS, McClellan Air Force Base, Calif.

Retirements of NOAA Personnel Are Announced

Jean A. Brown

Jean A. Brown, Principal Assistant at the San Francisco Weather Service Forecast Office since 1945, has retired after 42 years of Federal service. He received a Commerce Department Silver Medal in 1969 for his contributions to aviation weather service. His earlier assignments were in Washington,D.C.; Sacramento, Calif.; Pocatello, Idaho; and Baker, Oreg. He and his wife reside at 1117 Cabrillo Avenue, Burlingame, Calif. 94010.



Howard W. King

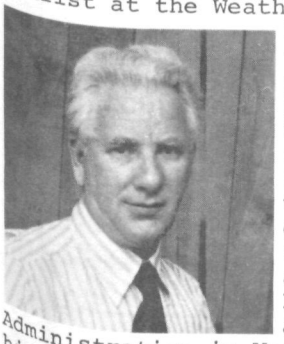
Howard W. King, Chief of Reconnaissance Party G-34, has retired after more than 35 years of service with the National Ocean Survey and its predecessor, the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He served on various geodetic field parties, working throughout the contiguous United States and Alaska. On his last assignment he was performing reconnaissance for the Transcontinental Traverse Surveys in Texas. He and Mrs. King will reside at 4444 East Benson Highway, near Tucson, Ariz. (Mail address: Box 196)

William H. Banks

William H. Banks, voted the Outstanding Line Forecaster at the Memphis, Tenn., Weather Service Forecast Office in 1971, has retired after serving 35 years there. He began his career as a Jr. Observer in 1937, and became a Forecaster in 1946. In his last post he was responsible for making general weather, aviation, agricultural, and fire-weather forecasts. He and his wife reside at 4844 Welshire in East Memphis.

William A. Trabits

William A. Trabits, Weather Service Specialist at the Weather Service Office in Evansville, Ind., retired after nearly 34 years of Federal service. He has served at Evansville since entering the NWS there in 1945. He served previously as a weather observer and instructor in the U.S. Air Force, and for the National Bureau of Standards and the Federal Housing Administration in Washington, D.C. He and his wife reside at 516 North Boeke Road, Evansville, Ind. 47711.

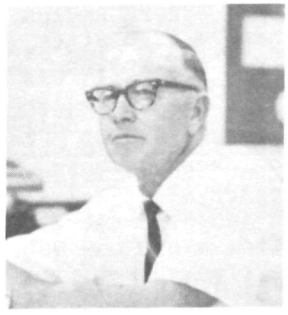


Louis L. Pierce

Louis L. Pierce, Clerk in the Environmental Data Service's Climatic Information Branch since 1960, retired after more than 30 years of Federal service. He joined the Weather Bureau's printing shop staff after serving in Europe and the South Pacific in the U.S.Army during World War II. He was subsequently assigned to the Weather Bureau Library and the Publications Office.

Melton O. Connell

Melton O. Connell, Weather Service Specialist at the Weather Service Office in Waco, Tex., has retired after more than 29 years of Federal service. He entered the Weather Service at Corpus Christi, Tex., in 1947, and subsequently served at Lubbock, Tex., before going to Waco in 1957. He and Mrs. Connell reside on Route 1, Lorena, Tex. 76655. (Mail address: Box 123)



Curtis Barton

Curtis Barton (center), Chief Meteorologist at the National Weather Service Office at Youngstown (Ohio) Municipal Airport,has retired after 32 years of Federal service. Presenting his Certificate of Service is Joseph Prelec, Air Pollution Supervisor in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Barton plan to reside in New Mexico.

John Evanecki and Alleyn V. Shackleton

The two oldest employees assigned to the National Geodetic Survey field parties have retired.

John Evanecki, Surveying Aid with National Geodetic Survey Level Party G-36, has retired after 17 years of government service. He will reside at 89 Bush St., Buffalo, N. Y. 14207.

Alleyn V. Shackleton, Surveying Aid with NGS Triangulation Party G-23, has retired after 19 years of government service. He will reside at White Springs, Fla. (Mailing address: General Delivery)

According to Captain G. L. Short, Director of the National Geodetic Survey Operations Center, both Mr. Evanecki and Mr. Shackleton, each 67, claimed the distinction of being the "oldest employee in the field."

notes about people...

William J. Monteith, Chief of the Surveys Branch, and Casimir S. Zaranek, Chief of the Charts Section of the Lake Survey Center recently received a letter of appreciation from Rear Admiral A. A. Heckman, Commander of the 9th Coast Guard District, for their assistance in providing a chartlet showing the wreck situation in connection with the sinking of the Steamer SMITH in the St. Clair River on June 5. The accident happened when the downbound lake freighter, PARKER EVANS, and upbound SIDNEY R. SMITH JR. collided just below the Blue Water Bridge which connects Port Huron, Mich., with Sarnia, Ont. The sunken SMITH posed an extreme hazard to navigation in the area.

Rear Admiral Allen L. Powell, Director of the National Ocean Survey, has succeeded Rear Admiral Don A. Jones, former NOS Director, as the Commerce Department representative on the Mississippi River Commission.

Art Christenson of the Lake Survey Center has joined National Geodetic Survey gravity measuring Party G-52 in making gravity measurements in the Great Lakes area. Mr. Christenson, because of his familiarity with the area, will act more or less as the advance man for the team. He will locate and identify the benchmarks for the party led by Lieutenant Charles H. Langdon and including one other member, Sam Trad (survey observer), who have recently been working in southern California. The survey will take approximately two months.

Louis Krezak, Jr., Retires

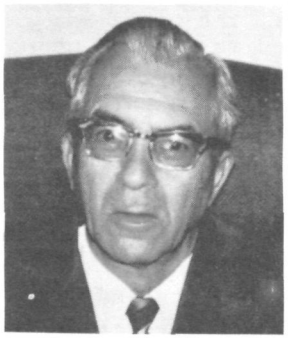
Louis Krezak, Jr., who has been an Installation Specialist at the NWS Western Region Headquarters since 1952, has retired after 29 years' service. He served earlier at Lewiston, Idaho, and Helena, Mont., and was an Aerographer's Mate in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He lives at 19030 Highway 99, Apt. 8, Lynwood, Wash., where he also has a gem shop and specializes in jewel-stone cutting and polishing and the sale of polishing equipment.

NWS Cooperative Ship Receives Award

A. J. Rohlfs (left), Marine Supervisor of the New Orleans, La., Weather Service Forecasting Office, recently presented to Captain Daniel O. Spence (right), Master of the SS Steel Traveler, a Special Service award from the government of India. The award, presented during a visit of the ship to New Orleans, was a token of appreciation for furnishing weather reports in the storm area of the Bay of Bengal on October 20 and 21, 1970. The ship is one of 1,800 in the NWS Cooperative Ship Program which take volunteer weather observations over all the oceans and seas throughout the world and transmit them to the NWS and worldwide meteorological centers.

Clarence V. Lang Retires

Clarence V. Lang, Weather Service Specialist at the Las Vegas, Nev., Weather Service Office since 1935, has retired after 43 years of Federal service. He began his career in Rapid City, S. Dak., in 1929, and later served in North Platte, Nebr. His novel retirement gift from his co-workers was two fruit trees, planted by them in the yard at 520 North 9th Street, Las Vegas, Nev., 89101, where Mr. Lang and his wife reside.



James C. Fidler Retires

James C. Fidler, National Weather Service Instructor at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City, Okla., since 1970, has retired after 29 years of Federal service, which included many and varied assignments in radio and TV broadcasting. He began his weather career in 1934 as a Cooperative Observer in Muncie, Ind., was a pioneer radio and TV weatherman, and during World War II served in the Air Force as a weather instructor. His NWS assignments have included radio and TV weather broadcasting and training, and serving as Meteorologist in Charge at Austin, Tex. (from 1964-1970). He holds a B.S. from Ball State University and a master's degree in aerospace education from Miami University of Ohio. He and his wife live at 3008 Silverlead Drive, Austin, Tex. 78757.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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