



noaa week

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Major Marine Ecology Study To Begin in New York Bight

Message From the Administrator

In view of the fiscal restraints under which all of us in NOAA will be working for the next several months, this appears to be an opportune time for thinking of ways to get the most out of the dollars we spend. Accordingly, we are launching a NOAA-wide suggestion campaign to **SAVE MONEY.**

I appeal to each of you to give some thought to possible ways and means of improving the manner in which we as individuals or groups perform our assigned tasks. While suggestions which will contribute to small savings are welcome, I would like for you to all think big and submit ideas which you feel will result in substantial savings to NOAA. Some of these could be concerned with conserving manpower, time or materials; accomplishing the job better, faster or cheaper; simplifying or improving operations, tools, procedures, methods, etc; and eliminating unnecessary processes or improving those that are necessary. The emphasis during this campaign will be on quality of suggestions rather than quantity. Please share your ideas with us. I am sure we will find many ways to improve the overall quality and economy of NOAA's varied missions.

Robert M. White

(See **SAVE MONEY** Campaign article on page 6.)

William M. Terry, Director of International Affairs Since 1971, Dies

William M. Terry, who had been NOAA's Director of International Affairs since 1971, died on May 6.



He had participated extensively in the work of major U.S. fishery commissions, and in recent years, also served as principal U.S. fishery representative at meetings of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

His previous positions included serving as Acting Deputy Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service from 1969-

A 15,000-square-mile area of ocean waters and continental shelf off New York and New Jersey will be the subject of the most comprehensive marine ecological investigation ever undertaken. The five-year investigation of the New York Bight--that portion of coastal waters from Montauk Point, Long Island, to Cape May, N.J.--will be the first regional ecology project undertaken by NOAA's Marine Eco-Systems Analysis (MESA) program.

Headed by Dr. Allan Hirsch, MESA is a major NOAA program designed to help understand man's impact on marine life and the oceans, bays, and estuaries that nurture it.

Objectives of the New York Bight project are: to develop a better understanding of the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the bight; to assess man's impact on the system; and to improve predictions of the consequences of present and proposed actions.

Commander R. Lawrence Swanson and members of the MESA program staff are currently coordinating implementation of the project, and scientists of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, the National Ocean Survey, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Environmental Data Service, the National Weather Service, and the National Environmental Satellite Service are actively participating in it. The New York State Sea Grant Program is also actively involved.

The NOAA Ships RESEARCHER, FERREL, WHITING, ALBATROSS IV and RORQUAL will be participating in field operations of the project, which will be concentrated on developing environmental baselines--finding out what is in the bight now. (Continued on page 6)

1971; as Assistant Director for International Affairs for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (predecessor of NMFS) from 1966-1969; and, from 1958-1966, as Director of the Office of International Affairs of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which he joined as a Foreign Affairs Specialist in 1951.

A William M. Terry Memorial Trust Fund has been established. The purpose of the trust fund is the preservation of open space in rapidly developing areas in order that future generations can enjoy such open space. Contributions should be sent directly to the residence of Mrs. Terry, 10212 Lawyers Road, Vienna, Va. 22180, or to Nels E. Johnson, International Affairs, NOAA, Room 5804, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230.

Undersea Mountains Discovered In Pacific Off Chilean Coast

The NOAA Ship OCEANOGRAPHER has discovered nine undersea mountains in the eastern Pacific off the Chilean coast, one of them towering more than two miles above the seabed. The seamounts apparently are part of the East Pacific Ridge, a submerged mountain range off the South American coast. They range in height from 4626 to 10,689 feet, the tallest surpassing in height some peaks in the Pyrenees, the mountain range separating France and Spain.

The mountains were discovered in depths ranging from more than 1 1/2 to over 2 1/2 miles of water. Their peaks are well below the surface, except for one seamount, which rises to within 1368 feet, little more than a quarter-mile, of the surface.

One seamount is approximately 2500 nautical miles west of Arica. The others range in a generally east-west line from 900 to 1800 miles off Antofagasta, between Easter Island and the coast.

The OCEANOGRAPHER, which is conducting oceanographic investigations off South America, is commanded by Captain Herbert Lippold and manned by approximately 100 officers, scientists, and crew.

Value of U.S. Fish Catch in 1972 Sets Record; San Pedro Leads Ports in Both Value and Volume

Commercial fishery landings in the United States in 1972 were worth about \$704 million to the fishermen, up nine percent over the 1971 value of \$643 million. This catch sold for an estimated \$2.1 billion at retail. The volume landed in 1972 is expected to total 4.7 billion pounds, a six percent decline from 1971 landings of five billion pounds, but still five percent above the annual average landings for the previous five years.

These and other preliminary data dealing with U.S. fisheries are included in "Fisheries of the United States, 1972." It was prepared by the National Marine Fisheries Service's Statistics and Market News Division, of which Dr. Hoyt A. Wheeland is Chief.

Total commercial fishery landings by U.S. craft at ports outside the United States were 183.7 million pounds valued at \$61.9 million in 1972. Tuna landings by U.S. fishing vessels in Puerto Rico and American Samoa accounted for four-fifths of the total quantity and half of the total value; shrimp and spiny lobster landings at Central and South American ports accounted for the remainder.

San Pedro, Calif., remained the leading port in value of landings and was followed by Brownsville-Port Isabel, Tex.; Aransas Pass, Rockport, Tex.; New Bedford, Mass.; San Diego, Calif.; Kodiak, Alaska; Freeport, Tex.; Dulac-Chauvin, La.; Bayou La Batre, Ala.; and Cameron, La.

San Pedro also moved into first place in volume, supplanting Cameron, La., which slipped to second, followed by Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.; Dulac-Chauvin, La.; Empire, La.; Morgan City, La.; Kodiak, Alaska; Gloucester, Mass.; San Diego, Calif.; and New Bedford, Mass.

Sun's Magnetic "Weather" Mapped Using Inexpensive New Technique

NOAA scientists are using a new technique to map the magnetic "weather" of the sun--the constantly changing lines of magnetic polarity reversal that are intimately related to such solar phenomena as sunspots, solar flares (or solar "storms"), and the configuration of the sun's corona.

The new technique was developed largely by Patrick S. McIntosh of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Space Environment Laboratory. It allows observers to infer magnetic lines of force and magnetic polarities from "hydrogen alpha" photographs of the sun, an inexpensive technique allowing even the smallest observatories to study magnetic fields.

The hydrogen alpha (or "H-alpha") photographs, explains McIntosh, are made through a telescope equipped with a light filter, which excludes all light from the photographic film except the light in the red wavelength emitted by hydrogen--called hydrogen alpha. Hydrogen is the most abundant element on the sun; it is the source of all the sun's energy, as it combines with itself in a thermonuclear reaction to produce helium.

McIntosh's observations of the features of the sun visible in H-alpha are now making it possible, he says, to detect sunwide patterns of magnetic field motions that are roughly comparable to prevailing winds on earth.

There are numerous applications of the H-alpha magnetic data. For example, NOAA will provide the H-alpha maps to astronauts in Skylab, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration manned orbital laboratory, scheduled for a May launch. The Astronauts will be able to use the maps to predict coronal features which they then will photograph.

ACSM Honors Samuel Sachs, Retired Technologist For His Pioneering Work in Plastic Scribing

Samuel Sachs (left), a retired Technologist of the Coast and Geodetic Survey (predecessor of the National Ocean Survey), has received an award from the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping in recognition of his pioneering work in the origination of Plastic Scribing. The award was presented by John Law, a retired Geological Survey employee, who worked with others in completing the first printed map employing this medium.



The plaque included the last known small square of the original material coated by Mr. Sachs in the early 1940's. The inscription reads (in part) ... "Since Mr. Sachs does not have any of the original material I am returning this square to him as a tribute to the man whose idea changed mapping...."

Industry-Government Plan Eases Fishery Products Inspection

A major step toward more widespread quality control of processed fishery products benefiting consumers and industry has been announced by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

NMFS has approved a quality control system for the Wilmington, Calif., plant of the Gorton Corporation, Gloucester, Mass. The plan, developed and implemented by Gorton, meets criteria developed by NMFS and published in the May 9, 1972, issue of the Federal Register. Gorton will control all phases of processing from the start of the operation to the final packaged product, including temperature controls, proper amount of fish, net weight controls, and assuring that all other ingredients are clean, safe, and of high quality, and that all processing steps are done under proper hygienic conditions. Gorton will also do the necessary testing and analysis to substantiate that all quality control measures are acceptable. The Government's role, on a continuing basis, will be that of monitoring the system, and limited product analysis to assure that the quality control program is acceptable. Under the program in-plant quality control is combined with Department of Commerce inspection to earn Federal certification of fishery products for wholesomeness and grade.

As quality control systems are developed and implemented by plants that are Federally inspected and their reliability determined by USDC evaluation, Government inspection efforts can be reduced. Thus, in effect, quality control in plants with approved systems replaces some of the inspection currently performed entirely by Federal inspectors, resulting in savings to management.

The Department of Commerce Inspection Program, administered by NMFS, is conducted by the Division of Fishery Products Research and Inspection. Roland A. Finch is chief of this division.

EDS To Add Six Stations to Network Of Reference Climatological Stations

The Environmental Data Service is proposing to add six new stations to its reference climatological station network by 1974, bringing the total to 20. Specifically selected to monitor climatic change, the stations are manned by cooperative observers under agreements with other Federal and State agencies, universities, farm experimental stations, and similar activities. Station sites must meet strict criteria as to stability of location and freedom from the influence of environmental changes other than climate. The 20 well-selected and well-distributed stations are sufficient to sample historical climatic variations in the U.S., and to serve as a primary reference network for the observations of other meteorological and climatological stations.

B. H. Kirschner Is Named To Fill OMO Position at NWS Headquarters

Burton H. Kirschner, former Program Leader, Environmental Quality Services, in the Public Weather Branch of the National Weather Service's Weather Analysis and Prediction Division, in Silver Spring, Md., has been reassigned to the position of Executive Assistant to the Associate Director, Office of Meteorological Operations. He replaces



Mr. Kirschner

Philip A. Calabrese, who recently transferred to the NWS Central Region headquarters as Chief of its Meteorological Services Division.

Mr. Kirschner began his Weather Service career in 1960 as a forecaster in Columbus, Ohio, and in 1962, transferred to the Washington National Airport. He then served four years as Principal Analyst, Forecast Division, at the National Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md., before transferring to WXAP in 1967.

He holds a B.S. degree in chemistry from the City College of New York and completed graduate work in meteorology at the University of New Mexico and the University of Maryland.

Environmentalists Will Participate In July Ocean Conference in Seattle

Representatives of environmental groups from the United States and Canada will address the July 17-19 conference in Seattle, Washington, on "The Oceans and National Economic Development."

They are Raymond Sherwin of San Francisco, former President of the Sierra Club; Dr. Beatrice Willard and Mrs. Shirley Temple Black of the Council for Environmental Quality; and Dr. Robert W. Stewart of Victoria, British Columbia, Director, Marine Sciences Directorate of Canada's Department of the Environment. At the conference, more than fifty representatives of Congress, federal and state government, industry, and science will strive to "lay the basis on which NOAA and other government agencies can plan the future of the nation's oceanographic effort" during the balance of the 20th century.

Other previously announced participants in the conference will include members of Congress, among them Senators Warren G. Magnuson and Henry Jackson of Washington; Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon; Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina; and Ted Stevens of Alaska; and Representatives Charles A. Mosher of Ohio and Joel Pritchard of Washington. Industry leaders from large and small firms, including those in petroleum, transportation, engineering, and other fields will also take part in the three-day session.

Retirement

As promised in the April 20, 1973, issue of Personnel Perspective, this third retirement article will deal with the various types of retirements available. Later in the series, specific retirement benefits will be discussed and some frequently asked questions will be answered.

There are five possible types of retirements; optional, disability, discontinued service, deferred and age. Eligibility for all of these depends on length of service and for most of them on age. Every NOAA employee enrolled in the Civil Service Retirement System is potentially eligible for one of these retirements.

Optional retirement is by far the most commonly used retirement option. A NOAA employee under the retirement system is eligible for optional retirement on an immediate annuity if:

- 1) The employee has been employed under the retirement system for at least one year within the two-year period immediately preceding the retirement separation on which the annuity is based, and
- 2) The employee meets one of the following minimum age and service conditions:
 - a) Age 62 and five years' civilian service, or
 - b) Age 55 and thirty years' creditable service, including five years' civilian service, or
 - c) Age 60 and twenty years' creditable service including five years' civilian service.

An employee who wishes to apply for optional retirement must fill out Standard Form 2801, Application for Retirement, and file it with the servicing personnel office. The personnel office will assist employees in completing their applications by explaining in detail the types of annuities available and the best suited to each employee's circumstances. Also, the personnel office will compute approximate annuities for employees including the effect of projected cost-of-living increases.

An employee may apply for optional retirement at any time and specify the effective date of separation in the retirement application provided the eligibility requirements are met by that date. When an employee establishes the effective date of separation by specifying the date in the retirement application and submitting it to the personnel office, the commitment is binding on the employee. NOAA, however, has the option of permitting an employee to withdraw a

retirement application before the date of separation. A request to withdraw a commitment is declined only when there is a valid reason to do so which has been explained to the employee.

An employee under the retirement system must meet all of the following conditions to be eligible for an immediate disability retirement annuity:

- 1) The employee must have completed at least five years' civilian service.
- 2) The employee must, while employed subject to the retirement system, have become totally disabled for useful and efficient service in the position occupied or any other position of the same grade or class.
- 3) The disease or injury which caused the disability must not be the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or willful misconduct on the employee's part within the five-year period immediately prior to becoming disabled.

The general requirement that an employee must, within the two-year period preceding separation, have completed at least one year of civilian service to be eligible for annuity under the retirement system is not applicable in the case of an employee retiring for disability.

NOAA may apply for disability retirement for an employee when it considers acting upon deficiencies in an employee's service caused by a possible health problem. Also, if an employee is mentally incompetent, NOAA, the employee's guardian, the employee's relative or some other interested person may apply in the employee's behalf. If the application is made by NOAA, it must be filed with the Civil Service Commission before the employee is separated from the service. If it is made by the employee, a guardian or some other interested person, it must be made before separation from the service or within one year thereafter.

Standard Form 2801, Application for Retirement, must be used in applying for disability retirement. In addition, forms detailing the employee's complete medical record must also be submitted including a medical examination by a Federal medical officer or by another physician designated by the Civil Service Commission. The totally disabled employee who has attained optional retirement eligibility would do well to consider optional retirement, which can be more speedily effected and requires no medical examination. The entire application, including medical information, is forwarded to the Civil Service

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Commission for its review and decision. If the claim is allowed, NOAA takes one of the following actions:

- 1) If the employee is then on annual leave or leave without pay, retirement separation occurs on the date CSC's decision is received.
- 2) If the employee is then on sick leave, retirement separation occurs as of the date the leave expires.
- 3) If the employee is working, and has accumulated sick leave which may be applied for, this leave is granted and separation occurs when it expires.
- 4) If separation on a particular date would cause an annual leave forfeiture, the employee is granted this excess leave and separated when it expires.

Unless the Civil Service Commission determines that the disability is permanent, a disability annuitant must undergo periodic medical examinations until age 60. If, before reaching age 60, a disability annuitant recovers, or is restored to earning capacity, the annuity payments are continued temporarily while the annuitant seeks employment.

An employee under the retirement system who is involuntarily separated may be eligible for a discontinued service retirement annuity if:

- 1) The employee has been employed under the retirement system for at least one year within the two year period immediately preceding the separation on which the annuity is based, and
- 2) The employee meets either of the following minimum requirements:
 - a) Age 50 and 20 years' creditable service, including five years' civilian service, or
 - b) Regardless of age, 25 years' creditable service, including five years' civilian service.

Involuntary separation means any separation against the will and without the consent of the employee, other than separation for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency. Examples are reduction in force, abolishment of position, lack of funds, expiration of term of office, and filed-by-agency disability. The separation of an employee who resigns or is removed from the service because of refusal to accept a directed reassignment to a different commuting area is considered involuntary for retirement purposes. To file for discontinued service retirement annuities employees should submit completed Standard Forms 2801 to their personnel offices.

An employee who is separated from the service for any reason, or transferred to a position in which there is no re-

tirement system coverage, before meeting the requirements for an immediate annuity, is entitled to a deferred annuity to commence at age 62 if:

- 1) The employee has completed at least five years' civilian service; and
- 2) The employee has been employed under the retirement system for at least one year within the two-year period immediately preceding separation or transfer.

A separated employee eligible for a deferred annuity should not file an Application for Retirement earlier than three months before attaining age 62.

Each NOAA employee under the retirement system must be separated from the service and is entitled to an immediate annuity on account of age retirement when the following minimum conditions are met:

- 1) The employee has attained age 70.
- 2) The employee has completed 15 years' creditable service, including five years' civilian service.
- 3) The employee has been under the retirement system for at least one year within the two-year period immediately preceding separation.

Employees are notified in writing at least sixty days in advance of the effective date of mandatory separation. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to waive this separation requirement in any case other than a Presidential appointee when the public interest requires the retention of an employee in the service. Separation occurs at the end of the month in which the employee first meets all the conditions.

Commission on Salaries

The President has appointed Arch A. Patton, David Packard, and John H. Lyons as members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries. Mr. Patton was designated as Chairman of the Commission. This commission was created by PL 90-206 and is composed of three Presidential appointees and two appointees each by the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and the Chief Justice. The Commission has been requested to submit a report on June 30, 1973, to the President, with recommendations on salary adjustments for members of Congress; Justices and judges of the Judicial Branch; and top executives in the Executive Branch in Executive levels I through V.

The President will make his recommendations to Congress in early 1974 during the submission of the 1975 budget. Salary adjustments, if any, will go into effect about March 1974, unless they are disapproved by either house of Congress.

calendar of events

- June 5-7
Montreal,
Canada
- "3rd International Conference, Pollution Control in the Marine Industries," sponsored by the International Association for Pollution Control. (M. Orer, IAPC, Suite 303, 4733 Bethesda Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20014. 301-652-3420.)
- June 14-15
New Orleans,
La.
- Regional Briefing on the NOAA Marine Advisory Service. (Howard H. Eckles, Program Manager, NOAA Marine Advisory Service, Office of Sea Grant, 425 - 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004. 202-967-5628.)
- June 16 -
September 16
Woods Hole,
Mass.
- NOAA's Aquarium at the Woods Hole, Mass., Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service is open to the public every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Charles L. Wheeler, 607-548-7684.)
- June 18-22
Boulder, Colo.
- "Chapman Memorial Symposium on Magnetospheric Motions," sponsored by the American Geophysical Union. (W.H. Campbell, Space Magnetism, R43, ERL/NOAA, Boulder, Colo. 80302.)
- June 20-
July 4
Mexico City,
Mexico
- "Science and Man in the Americas," jointly planned by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia. (A.A.A.S., Dept. Mex., 1444 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. 202-467-4488.)
- July 17-19
Seattle, Wash.
- "The Oceans and National Economic Development," sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (Vice Admiral W. W. Behrens, Jr., Associate Administrator for Interagency Relations, Room 5807, Main Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. 20230. 202-967-5444, or Seattle-King County Economic Development Council, 1218 Third Ave., Suite 1900, Seattle, Wash. 98101. 206-622-2730.)

Possible Sunshine Data Added to Bulletin

"The Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin", published by the Environmental Data Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Statistical Reporting Service, now includes a new monthly map that shows the percent of possible sunshine over the U.S. during the preceding month. Also new is a table which gives the average total solar radiation received at selected stations. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from Code D81, Page Bldg. 2. 202-343-6213 (IDS 183-6213).

Pacific Tide Party To Relocate At the Pacific Marine Center

The National Ocean Survey's Pacific Tide Party is leaving Honolulu after more than 27 years and being relocated at the Pacific Marine Center in Seattle, Wash.

The four-man party will move from Pearl Harbor as soon as practicable after July 1. The party is headed by Commander F. D. Moran and includes Lieutenant (junior grade) Bruce L. Crumley, Lieutenant Raymond Louis and Mickey Moss. It is responsible for the maintenance of tide gages in the Pacific, including 19 in Alaska, 19 on the West Coast, and 12 west and south of Hawaii.

Lieutenant Thomas W. Richards will head the party after it is relocated. A commissioned officer since 1969, he has served aboard the MT MITCHELL and PEIRCE, and with various geodetic field parties.

The Pacific Tide Party was established January 26, 1946, by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the NOS. Its first chief was H. A. Marmor, a noted authority on tides and currents, and subsequent chiefs have included Rear Admiral Norman E. Taylor, now PMC Director, and Captain Herbert R. Lippold, Jr., who will succeed Admiral Taylor on July 1.



Lieutenant Richards

NOAA's Special SAVE MONEY Campaign Will Run From May 15 to June 15

NOAA's special SAVE MONEY suggestion campaign will run from May 15 to June 15. All suggestions received in Personnel Offices throughout NOAA will receive special handling and processing, including payment of appropriate cash awards.

Three cash bonus prizes (one each for \$100, \$75 and \$50) for the suggestions having the broadest effect on NOAA's economy will be awarded.

Suggestions should be submitted on Form CD-36 and submitted to your Personnel Office.

Major Marine Study (Continued from page 1)

As baseline information is developed, a parallel effort will begin--the construction of models for assessing and predicting the consequences of man's actions in the bight.

A substantial part of the first year's work will consist of bringing together and making available to the public information on scientific work already completed in the bight.

A coordinating committee for the New York Bight project being formed will be composed of scientists from NOAA and other organizations interested in New York Bight research. Among the many groups active in research in the area are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the New York City Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and various universities and research institutions.

NMFS Researchers Plant Salmon In Unused Waters in Alaska

National Marine Fisheries Service scientists are working to increase Pacific salmon abundance by planting coho salmon "fry" (young fish) in Alaskan lakes and streams currently unused because barrier falls obstruct the upstream migration of adult fish.

NMFS Alaska Regional Director Harry L. Rietze said that the plan as conceived by NMFS scientists working closely with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is not to establish self-perpetuating runs but to utilize unused waters by annual plantings of fry. With modern techniques, salmon fry are relatively inexpensive to produce in established hatcheries, the major cost being rearing and feeding to the smolt stage. The biologists believe that surplus fry from hatcheries could be stocked in currently unused waters for natural rearing to supplement production from wild and hatchery stocks. Lakes and ponds, especially those lacking fish populations because of barriers, normally have an abundance of tiny plankton organisms, one of the best natural foods for young salmon.

NMFS, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Forest Service biologists have begun laying groundwork for a large-scale interagency demonstration project of stocking salmon fry in unused waters in southeastern Alaska.

This is the first major research of this type using coho salmon in Alaska, although the general approach has been used by Federal and State fisheries scientists in Washington and Oregon for several years. Also, before Statehood in 1959, Alaska utilized a similar program on sockeye salmon which established runs at two lake systems in the Kodiak area.

Alaskan Navigation Channel To Be Charted

The National Ocean Survey will begin this month a four-month hydrographic survey in Prince William Sound, Alaska, to chart the navigation channel leading to Valdez, the proposed terminus for the projected oil pipeline from the Arctic's North Slope.

The survey, in a navigable area extending from Hinchinbrook Entrance to the entrance to Port Valdez to provide data for deep-draft ship traffic, is part of a program to meet the most pressing requirements for up-to-date nautical charts of Alaska by surveying main shipping routes and narrow straits.

The NOAA ship DAVIDSON, under the command of Commander Michael H. Fleming, will carry out the survey.

James N. Pauley, Jr., Dies

James N. Pauley, Jr., Weather Service and Hydrologic Specialist at the Weather Service Forecast Office in Pittsburgh, Pa., died on May 4. He had served the Federal Government for 15 years. He is survived by his wife, Jeanne, and four children, of 6110 23rd Parkway, T-3, Temple Hills, Md. 20031.

Skylab 4 Astronauts Are Briefed At Suitland by NWS, NESS Staffs



(Standing, from left) The astronauts, Mr. Pogue, Dr. Gibson, Mr. Carr, and Dr. Lenoir, along with Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Nagler, watch as Donald W. B wyer, Meteorologist in the Surface Analysis Branch of the NMC's Forecast Division, works on the Southern Hemisphere analysis.

Last week, staff members of the National Weather Service and the National Environmental Satellite Service gave informal presentations on meteorology and related fields to four astronauts: Gerald P. Carr, Dr. Edward G. Gibson, and William R. Pogue, the Skylab 4 crew; and a backup Skylab astronaut, Dr. William B. Lenoir. The emphasis of the discussions was on those observations a man can make from space that will augment the information from conventional and environmental satellite data. The specialized fields covered included oceanographic, hydrologic, air pollution, and mesometeorological cloud observations.

Speakers were: Kenneth M. Nagler, Chief of the NWS Space Operations Support Division, who was chairman for the astronauts' visit; Karl R. Johannessen, Associate Director, NWS, for Meteorological Operations; Dr. Frederick G. Shuman, Director of the National Meteorological Center; David S. Johnson, Director, NESS, Richard A. Brintzenhofe, Meteorologist in Charge of the Suitland Section of the NWS Spaceflight Meteorology Group; Ralph K. Anderson, of the NESS Applications Group; Burton H. Kirschner, Executive Assistant to the Associate Director, NWS, for Meteorological Operations (until recently Program Leader, NWS Environmental Quality Services); John W. Sherman, III, Project Manager of the Spacecraft Oceanography Project, NESS; Allen F. Flanders, Chief of the Data Systems Branch, in the NWS Hydrologic Services Division; and Donald R. Wiesnet, Senior Research Hydrologist in the Environmental Sciences Group of NESS.

Other NWS and NESS personnel also participated in the meetings.

Edwin B. Fawcett, Chief of the Forecast Division, NMC, conducted a tour of the NMC for the astronauts; and Dr. Clifford A. Spohn, Director of the NESS Office of Operations, conducted them on a tour of the NESS facilities in Suitland.

recipe of the week



SAUCY SMELT

2 pounds pan-dressed smelt (approximately 15 per pound) or other small dressed fish, fresh or frozen

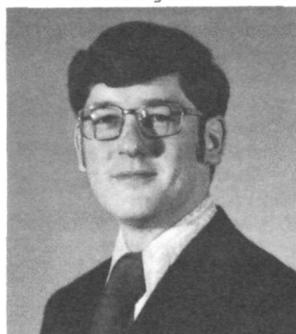
Salt
Pepper
1-1/2 cups flour
1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese
1 can (15 ounces) tomato sauce
Cocktail Sauce
Lemon wedges

Thaw frozen fish. Clean, wash, and dry fish. Sprinkle inside with salt and pepper. Combine flour and cheese. Dip fish in tomato sauce and roll in flour mixture. Place in a single layer in a fry basket. Fry in deep fat, 350° F., for 3 to 4 minutes or until brown and fish flake easily when tested with a fork. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve with Cocktail Sauce and lemon wedges. Makes 6 servings.

Warren E. Sunkel Is MIC at Marseilles, Ill.

Warren E. Sunkel has been appointed Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Meteorological Observatory in Marseilles, Ill. He began his NWS career in June of 1968 at St. Louis, Mo., after receiving his B.S. degree in meteorology from the University of Wisconsin.

Later that year he entered the Navy Officer Candidate School, and then served three years in the Navy. Since his discharge, he has served the NWS in Chicago, Ill.



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Items to be considered for publication in NOAA WEEK should be submitted to:
Office of Public Affairs, NOAA, Room 221, Bldg. 5, Rockville, Md. 20852. Phone (301) 496-8243.

Automated Processing Technique Speeds Wire Drag Data to Charts

A new technique has been initiated that will cut approximately in half the time required to process raw data on submerged navigational hazards for use in nautical chart production.

It is the first major innovation since 1904 in wire dragging, the method employed by the National Ocean Survey to survey the nation's coastal areas for submerged wrecks, rocks, piles, shoals and other underwater shipping hazards. Two NOAA ships, RUDE and HECK, especially designed for that purpose, sweep the water for navigational hazards by towing between them a quarter-inch steel wire up to two miles in length. They use a method developed 69 years ago by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey.

The automated processing technique, developed initially by Commander James Collins while he was commanding officer of RUDE and HECK, supplants much of the manual processing of data gathered by the ships. The data are now recorded on board, by using a system which records pertinent information on tape. The data on tape are then automatically processed at the NOS Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va. Improvements to the program were added by Lieutenant (junior grade) Burl L. Westcott, Ensign Robin D. Wells, and Hugh Proffitt, Chief of AMC's Hydrographic Survey Verification Branch.

notes about people

Sidney Henderson, Jr., who heads the Anchorage, Alaska, office of the National Geodetic Survey, has been elected President of the Alaskan Region of the American Society of Photogrammetry for 1973.

Charles J. Neumann, Research Meteorologist at the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Fla., was selected the NOAA nominee and the Department of Commerce nominee for the "Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year." Objective computerized models to predict hurricane movement which he developed are among the primary tools used at the NHC. In 1971 he received a Commerce Silver Medal for his contributions to hurricane forecasting.



He was a polio victim while on active duty as a naval officer during the Korean War.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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