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NOAA Scientists Monitor Infrasound For Earth Studies

Congressman Views NDBO From Deck Of Huge Buoy

At a visit to the Mississippi Test Facility in Bay St. Louis on August 21, Congressman J. Edward Roush of Indiana, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, was shown the various types of buoys developed by the NOAA Data Buoy Office. Shown in the picture from left to right are Jim Smith, Vice President of Magnavox Corporation, Commander Peter Morrill, Deputy Director, NDBO, Congressman Roush, and James Stamy, Special Assistant for Engineering, NDBO.

The world's major mountain ranges seem to have something to say, and NOAA scientists are listening. Environmental Research Laboratories' Wave Propagation Laboratory researchers are monitoring their low-frequency noises in the hope of obtaining a better understanding of the physical world.

Using arrays of sensitive microbarographs, physicist Gary E. Greene and his colleagues have been monitoring the ultra-low-frequency vibrations called "infrasound" to determine where they come from, and why.

Thus far, of the various natural sources of infrasound recorded over the past several years, the most prevalent in terms of total duration are those identified as "mountain-associated waves."

"What we're doing," Greene says, "is listening with instruments to an entire world of sound that is too low for us to hear--our ears don't respond to such slow vibrations. From this work we're learning to use these vibrations as a remote-sensing tool, to detect volcanic eruptions, thunderstorms, and other natural events. The mountain-associated waves are a relatively new category of infrasound. But it appears that the mountains, or possibly the mountains and the atmosphere, are telling us something, and we're trying to find out what it is."

During the last decade, NOAA has established a network of eight infrasonic stations around the world: at La Paz, Bolivia; Cordoba, Argentina; Huancayo, Peru; College, Alaska; Edson, Canada; Pullman, Wash.; Tel Aviv, Israel; and Boulder, Colo., to monitor natural infrasound on a worldwide basis. Magnetic tape recordings of data from the stations are the subject of an in-depth analysis by Greene and other scientists in the Wave Propagation's Geoacoustics Group.

"Several interesting trends have become evident," Greene points out. "For example, most mountain-associated waves seen in North America appear during the winter months. Then Boulder receives infrasound more than half the time from a direction along the Rocky and Cascade Mountain Ranges in western North America. It is very apparent that the great majority of these source locations are within the mountainous areas. This tends to confirm the 'mountain-associated-wave' theory proposed by the late Vernon Goerke of NOAA several years ago."

NOS Issues First U.S. Orthophoto Nautical Chart With Land Details

The National Ocean Survey has published the first American orthophoto nautical chart, with land areas adjacent to coastal waters shown by reproductions of aerial photographs. The chart (C&GS 582) covers the harbor of Ft. Pierce, Fla.

Using a process known as orthophotography, distortions caused by the tilt of the aerial camera and by varying ground elevations are removed. The result is a precise photograph of the earth's surface where all features appear in their correct horizontal position, including highways and streets and prominent structures.

The orthophoto imagery was combined with the regular hydrographic details generally associated with a nautical chart, such as water depths, sea bottom contours, improved channel limits and aids to navigation, to produce the sixth edition of a completely updated chart.

The orthophoto nautical chart will aid mariners by providing more land details to assist them in determining their positions at sea. It will also provide an important assist to the Coast Guard in fixing the positions of navigational aids. The orthophoto format eliminates the painstaking hand drafting and scribing by cartographers of intricate land details, such as roads, buildings, contours and other landmarks.

The National Ocean Survey also produces other orthophoto products, including Florida coastal zone maps and obstruction charts of major airports. The Florida maps are intended for planning purposes and as source data for selecting baseline points to establish coastal boundaries, including seaward boundaries and federal, state and private boundaries. The obstruction charts are used primarily for computing safe take-off and landing loads and air safety zones.

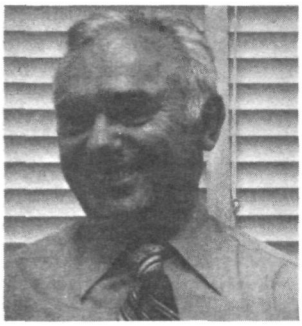
The orthophoto nautical chart can be purchased for $1.75, the same price as the standard nautical charts, from NOS' nautical chart sales agents and from the NOS Distribution Division (C44), Riverdale, Md. 20840. Checks should be made out to NOS/Department of Commerce.

Cdr. Townsend Named Oceo's Executive Officer

Commander Charles K. Townsend is the new Executive Officer of the NOAA Ship Oceanographer. A commissioned officer since 1955, he has had extensive shipboard duty on the Pioneer, Cowie, and as Commanding Officer of the Peirce. He was also Chief of the National Ocean Survey's Technical Planning and Operations Branch and, more recently, Chief of the Office of Plans and Programs' Solid Earth Division at NOAA headquarters.

Weather Service Men Take Top Posts in Field Organization

Gemo Yakubovsky has been named program leader for Aviation Services at the National Weather Service Western Region Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. He had served as Quality Control Officer at the Los Angeles, Calif., Weather Service Forecast Office since 1962. He received his degree in Meteorology at UCLA, entered the Weather Service at Oakland, Calif., and subsequently served at Nome, Fairbanks and Annette Island in Alaska; Columbia, S.C.; and the National Weather Records Center in Asheville N.C.



John Gruber has become Meteorologist in Charge at Houghton Lake, Mich., replacing Ernest B. Williams who has retired. A native of Milwaukee, Mr. Gruber was a Weather Officer in the United States Air Force during World War II and then spent some years in non-government business activities. He joined the National Weather Service in 1964, and has spent most of the past nine years in Chicago, Ill. Most recently he was Chief of the Public Service Unit at the Weather Service Forecast Office there.

Herbert L. Moore has been named Official in Charge at the Weather Service Office in Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. Moore served for two years as a Weather Service Specialist at the WSO in Aberdeen, S.Dak. Prior to that he served for 22 years with the Air Weather Service.

Evan L. McColly, who has been the Supervising Meteorological Technician at the Weather Service Forecast Office in Indianapolis, Ind., has been reassigned as Official in Charge at Fort Wayne, Ind. He has been assigned to the Indianapolis Station since he began his Weather Service career in 1959.

Volunteer Weather Observers Honored With Jefferson-Holm Awards

NMFS Warns of U.S. Crackdown On Illegal Fishery Imports

U.S. dealers in imported fishery products have been notified that recent Federal inspection of several samples from Japan contained undersized halibut fillets believed to be taken in violation of Japanese law and regulations. Any halibut taken in violation of Japanese law cannot, under U.S. law, be imported into the United States. Generally Japanese law and regulations make it illegal to take halibut measuring less than 26 inches.

The National Marine Fisheries Service is now establishing procedures under which imports will be inspected and tests made by fisheries biologists to determine if fillets from illegally caught halibut are in such shipments.

To avoid a possible violation of the U.S. law, NMFS Director Robert W. Schoning said importers of halibut or halibut fillets are being advised to notify their vendors and consignors of the requirements of the law and to take any other measures as may be necessary to prevent importing from Japan illegally caught halibut or fillets from illegally caught halibut.

Details of the notice were published in the "Federal Register" on Wednesday, August 22, 1973. Questions concerning the notice may be directed to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20235.

Cdr. Jeffers Is New CO of Rainier

Commander K. William Jeffers has been appointed Commanding Officer of the NOAA Ship Rainier. The 231-foot, 1800-ton vessel is scheduled to leave Seattle, Wash., soon to conduct hydrographic surveys in southeastern Alaskan waters, where she will remain until early November. The vessel which has accommodations for 79 officers, scientists and crew and a cruising range of 8000 miles, can remain at sea 24 days.

Commander Jeffers previously has commanded the Scott and the Davidson. During his 16 years as a commissioned officer, his assignments also included those of Chief of Operations at the Pacific Marine Center in Seattle of the National Ocean Survey, which operates the NOAA Fleet, and, most recently, Executive Officer of the Oceanographer, flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

He received his engineering degree from the Colorado School of Mines.

Thirty volunteer weather observers have been selected to receive the National Weather Service's Thomas Jefferson and John Campanius Holm Awards for dedicated service.

The winners of these top awards are members of the NWS' network of 13,000 volunteer weather observers located throughout the U.S. and its territories which contributes valuable facts and figures about the nation's weather by collectively making and recording thousands of meteorological observations each day.

The information is processed and published by the Environmental Data Service, and is an important part of the nation's weather history.

Five observers were honored with the top award--the Thomas Jefferson Award, named for Jefferson because the statesman-scientist made an almost unbroken series of weather observations from 1776 to 1816:

Ray M. Burckholter of Philo, Ohio, who has maintained since 1946, a 78-year record of the weather begun by his grandfather and continued by his father;

Mrs. Ellen A. Davis, of McIntosh, N.Mex., who for the past 45 years continued a family tradition of weather observing begun by her father in 1881, and continued by her brother for a short time;

Russell L. Staats of Chugwater, Wyo., who has an excellent longtime record of 45 years' service as a volunteer observer;

Edward H. Stoll of Elwood, Nebr., who is the senior cooperative observer in the entire NWS at this time, with 68 years of service; and

Francis Tingey, a rancher of Woodruff, Utah, who has been a volunteer observer for 37 years.

The John Campanius Holm Awards, presented for continued excellence as volunteer weather observers, are named in honor of the first person known to have observed and recorded the weather systematically in the American colonies. The Reverend Holm made records of the climate, without the use of instruments, near the present site of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1644 and 1645. The 1973 recipients of these awards are:

James L. Bozoarth, Cambridge City, Ind.; Frank Brooks, Gunter, Tex.; Edwin R. Copeland, Millport (near Hanoverton), Ohio; Harold Dinkel, Wasilla, Alaska; C. Rupert Evans, Lake Providence, La.; Mrs. Ruth E. Everhart, Seymour, Ind.; Mrs. Exia C. Gardner, Woodward, Okla.; Ambrose Grace, Chemung (near Elmira), N.Y.; Frank Guske, Lacrosse, Wash.; Sidney J. Hardy, Sr., Alberta, Ala.; William L. Kirkey, Beardsley, Minn.; Vincent D. Locatelli, Locatelli Ranch, Boulder Creek, Calif.; Floyd C. Montgomery, Blackwell, Okla.; Arthur W. Morgan, Borger, Tex.; Dr. John Paul Morris, Warrensburg, Mo.; John K. Nelson, Oakley, Kans.; C. Homer Nolan, Baxter, Ky.; John P. Ohrwall, Paicines Ohrwall Ranch (near Hollister), Calif., Edward Olivenbaum, Clermont, Fla.; Herman L. Pugh, Hot Springs, Va.; Mrs. Eva R. Ray, Pine Apple, Ala.; Mrs. Marie B. Rentz, Beaufort (near Burton), S.C.; Brother Austin Velten, Saint Leo, Fla.; Ira W. Vinion, Fort Benton, Mont.; and Mrs. Lidabell Wright, Dyer, Nev.

Claims For Overpayment

Due to human or computer error, there are relatively infrequent cases when erroneous overpayments of basic or premium pay and allowances and differentials are made to government employees.

Many of these administrative errors result more from oversight rather than from misinterpretation or misapplication of Civil Service Commission personnel regulations. In a recent report to Congress, the Comptroller General listed the following among the more common reasons for erroneous overpayments:

1. Within-grade increases. Generally, such overpayments resulted from a failure to recognize that an employee's waiting period had changed from 52 to 104 or 104 to 156 calendar weeks, thereby causing premature payments.
2. Determination of basic pay. Errors made in determining the rate of an employee's pay or transfer, promotion, and in connection with statutory pay increases.
3. Overtime pay. Most errors involved computing, or determining entitlement to, overtime pay for travel.
4. Leave. The most common errors involved placing an employee in the wrong leave-earning category and allowing employees with less than 90 days of continuous service to use leave.
5. Night pay. The majority of errors were caused by failure to terminate night differential pay after an employee was transferred to a day shift.
6. Salary retention. Errors involved failure to terminate saved rates after two years, and the incorrect derivation of saved rates for GS employees demoted more than three grades.
7. Severance pay. Overpayments resulted from errors in computing the amount due, determining eligibility, and failure to discontinue severance pay when an employee is reemployed by another government agency.
8. Reemployed annuitants. Overpayments were caused by failure to reduce an employee's pay bv the amount of his annuity and failure to make adjustments when annuities were increased.

Most of the known overpayments made to NOAA employees are of these same types. However, there have been several cases wherein erroneous payment of post differential pay has occurred.

Each NOAA employee should be aware of the statutory laws which permit the waiver of erroneous payments of pay and allowances, should he be requested or required to reimburse NOAA for monies paid but not legally due to him.

Public Law 92-453, approved October 2, 1972, authorizes the waiver of claims of the government for overpayments of pay and allowances made to members of the uniformed service (in NOAA the NOAA Corps) and broadened the provisions of PL 90-616 to not only allow for the waiver of overpayments of pay to civilian employees but to include overpayments of allowances, as well.

The Comptroller General has established standards for the waiver of erroneous payments of pay and allowances, which are applicable to both civilian and uniformed service employees of NOAA.

Within these constraints, NOAA's consideration and processing of employee applications requesting a waiver of overpayments are governed by Department of Commerce Administrative Order 202-558. This AO is now being revised to include the broadened coverage of overpayments, as authorized under PL 92-453. However, many of the salient features and authorities of this AO will be retained in order to maintain conformity to the Comptroller General standards for waiver of overpayments. Typical of these as they apply to NOAA overpayments are the following:

1. The Assistant Administrator for Administration is delegated the authority to consider all employee applications requesting waiver of claims for overpayments and approve or disapprove such requests when the following conditions are met:
   a. The claim is not more than $500.
   b. The claim is for an erroneous payment made within time periods prescribed in the Comptroller General standards.
   c. The collection of the claim would be against equity and good conscience and not in the best interests of the United States.
   d. The claim is not the subject of an exception made by the Comptroller General.
   e. The claim has not been transmitted to the General Accounting Office for collection action or to the Attorney General for litigation.
   f. In the opinion of the approving official, the erroneous payment occurred through administrative error and there is no indication of fraud, misrepresentation, fault, or lack of good faith on the part of the employee or any other person having an interest in obtaining a waiver of the claim.

(Continued on page 5)

Career Goals

This third article on Career Management explores the concept of career goals - what they are, why they are important, how they are developed, and how they are related to the Career Management Program.

Career goals are tentative decisions made by individuals about their possible future career achievements. These goals are both short range and long range. An example of a short range goal might be the completion of a project or assignment; a long range goal might be the eventual attainment of a supervisory or managerial position. In both cases, career goals are usually changed or developed more fully as a result of experience and education during the course of one's career.

The setting of career goals will result in:

1.) Personal satisfaction - the actual establishment of career goals is the first step toward achieving career success.
2.) Self-motivation - visualizing one's goals is a great stimulant toward performance.
3.) Sense of direction - one can direct their efforts toward the accomplishment of specific goals that will ultimately lead to further career achievement.
4.) Individual accomplishment - the completion or realization of a goal will result in a sense of accomplishment on the part of an individual.

In order for an individual to establish realistic career goals, the following factors must be considered:

1.) Individual capabilities - what are one's strong points; how can they be utilized in a particular career field?
2.) Available opportunities - what career fields offer the most potential?
3.) Personal sacrifice - how willing is the individual to study, travel, work long hours, etc.?

Although the effort to establish career goals is the primary responsibility of the individual, career management programs can assist in determining career goals by:

1.) assembling information about career opportunities that actually exist in an organization and stipulating the requirements for career progression in a particular field;
2.) encouraging supervisors to counsel with employees and assist them in establishing career goals and career plans;
3.) requiring employees to communicate their career goals in writing thus making them known to management and available for use in manpower planning.

Claims For Overpayment (Continued from page 4)

g. Any significant unexplained increase in an employee's pay which would require a reasonable person to make inquiry concerning the correctness of his pay, ordinarily will preclude a waiver when the employee fails to bring the matter to the attention of appropriate officials.

Item g. is of particular importance in many claim cases. It is this condition that precludes the automatic waiver of every claim for overpayment. While many overpayments are based on the misinterpretation or misapplication of rules, regulations and policies of which the employee is not expected to have personal knowledge, there are also many causes of overpayments of which most employees are expected to be knowledgeable. Decisions reached by the Comptroller General on waivers of claims for overpayments have cited in many instances the responsibility of all employees to be aware of certain basic personnel or pay regulations and detect and report obvious overpayments of pay and allowances. Major importance is placed on periodic statements of pay and leave provided to the employee. In NOAA, each employee is furnished NOAA Form 34-14, Statement of Earnings and Leave, which clearly shows payments, deductions, and leave earnings and balances each pay period. It behooves all NOAA employees to give attention to all items on the form and immediately report any unexplained pay or leave changes to their immediate supervisor or personnel office. To do otherwise might adversely affect any subsequent application on the employee's part for the waiver of an illegal overpayment.

2. All requests for waivers of NOAA claims in an amount exceeding $500 must be forwarded through the Director of Personnel, DOC to the Comptroller General for final decision.
3. A person who has repaid all or any part of a NOAA claim, which has been subsequently waived, is entitled to a refund, provided that the person applies for the refund within two years following the date of the waiver.
4. Any erroneous payment which has been waived is a valid payment for all purposes.

Employees desiring further information on specific policy and procedures related to the processing of waivers of claims for overpayments should contact their servicing personnel offices.

length of service awards

National Weather Service Western Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in March were: 30 years - Ted WELCH and Alice FELTCH, WRH, Salt Lake City, Utah; Paul C. DRESSLER, WSO Tucson, Ariz; William KLINE, WSO Santa Maria, Calif.; Marvin H. HOFER, WSFO San Francisco, Calif.; Dale R. HARRIS, WSO (Ag) Riverside, Calif.; Edward REIMANN, WSFO Boise, Idaho; Harvey T. CHAN, WSO Astoria, Oreg.; and Michael LEWANDOWSKI, WSO Alameda, Calif. 20 years - Nile E. WOLTMAN, WSO Eugene, Oreg.; and John W. FASSLER, WSO Helena, Mont.

In March, National Marine Fisheries Service employees receiving Length of Service Awards included (clockwise from upper left) Ruth DUNAVANT and David MILLER (25 years) of the NMFS College Park (Md.) Fishery Products Technology Laboratory; and Ruth KNOTT (20 years) and Louis STRINGER (30 years) of the NMFS Headquarters offices in Washington, D.C.

National Weather Service Southern Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in May were: 40 years - Thomas C. WILSON, WSO Dallas, Tex. 35 years - John E. HARRISON, WSFO Oklahoma City, Okla. 30 years - Jack K. NEALE, WSFO Memphis, Tenn.; Harry E. HAMILTON, Jr., WSFO, San Juan, P.R.; Carl W. LOWRY, Jr., WSO Daytona Beach, Fla.; Elbert C. HILL, Jr., NHC Miami, Fla.; William D. CULBERTSON, WSO West Palm Beach, Fla.; Sidney A. STRICKLAND, WSMO Waycross, Ga.; and Robert M. FERRY, WSFO Birmingham, Ala. 25 years - Richard E. WILSON, WSO Midland, Tex.; and Ernest L. SMITH, RFC Atlanta, Ga. 20 years - Clifton W. GREEN, WSFO Jackson, Miss.; William C. SCOTT, Sr., WSFO Ft. Worth, Tex.; Charles D. ROBINSON, WSO Bristol, Tenn.; and Joe G. WALKER, WSFO Memphis, Tenn.

John W. Van LANDINGHAM (left) recently received his 20-year Length of Service Award from R. N. Farragut, Program Manager, Environmental Chemistry, and Mrs. Mary H. Thompson, Deputy Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Center in Miami, Fla.

Employees of the National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Fisheries Center who received Length of Service Awards in April, May and June were: 30 years - Paul T. MACY and Edith WELLS. 25 years - Donald L. THORNE 20 years - Theresa L. BRISTOL, John J. LaLANNE, and George K. TANONAKA.

National Marine Fisheries Northwest Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in May and June were: 40 years - Nicolai STEPETIN, and 25 years - Jack M. SHELTON.

A 25-year Length of Service Award was presented in June to John S. MacGREGOR, of the Southwest Fisheries Center of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

National Weather Service Eastern Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in May were: 30 years - Quentin C. SNYDER, WSO Asheville, N.C. 25 years - Lawrence L. HENDRICKSON, WSO Cincinnati, Ohio, and Donald E. RISHER, WSFO Charleston, W. Va. 20 years - John M. ROBINSON, WSO Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph J. McCALL, Jr., WSO Concord, N.H.; Thomas H. SHAFFER, AWP New York, N.Y.; and Seymour L. LEVENTER, ERH.

National Weather Service Pacific Region employees who received Length of Service Awards in May were: 30 years - Paul R. MOORE, WSFO Honolulu, Hawaii. 25 years - Hiroshi HARUKI, PMRWS, Barking Sands, and Thomas E. McCAUGHAN, WSFO Kwajalein. 20 years - Stanley K. KANESHIRO, PRH, Honolulu, Hawaii.

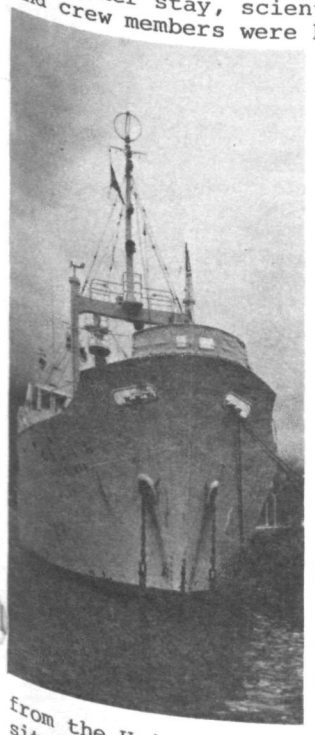
Employees of the Northwest Administrative Service Office in Seattle, Wash., who received Length of Service Awards in June were: 25 years - Marion MEYER, Edmund D. V. DICKEY. 20 years - Margaret A. MacFARLANE.

Shown following the ceremony at NASO are (from left) Mr. Dickey, Ms. LeGrand (15 years), Ms. Meyer, Ms. MacFarlane, and NASO Director John M. Patton, Jr.

NOAA Headquarters employees who received Length of Service Awards in May were: 30 years - John William CONNOLLY, Thomas A. DOYLE, Jr., Edward L. ROLLE, George N. STEPHANOS, William C. LEFFINGWELL, Doris M. BUSH, Alfred EHLERT, Harold Q. VAN DYKE, Jr., James K. HUNTOON, Harry P. FOLTZ, Charles W. VORE, Olin R. HOUSTON, and William H. AKENS. 25 years - Robert F. DILL, Martha C. OTT, Ernest B. PASQUALE, Thomas WINTERFELD, Sidney O. MARCUS, Allen B. DRISCOLL, Andrew A. BUCCI, and Augustine L. WILLIAMS. 20 years - David L. STUART, Toba L. WATTS, Carl F. KELLEY, Virgil Carter WINCHELL, Hector A. LAPORTE, Jr., and Duane S. COOLEY.

NMFS In Alaska Provides Welcome To Japanese On Research Ship

The 218-foot Oshoro Maru, training and research vessel of the Research Institute of North Pacific, Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan, visited Juneau, Alaska, recently. During her stay, scientists, students, cadets, and crew members were hosted by National Marine Fisheries Service scientists at the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory. Special events included a tour of the Laboratory, the Auke Creek Experiment Station, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, a baseball game (tie score), a picnic, and a sightseeing tour.



The Oshoro Maru is used to train undergraduate and graduate students in oceanographic and biological research and cadets in vessel operation, navigation, and fishing methods. The cruise this year included the North Pacific Ocean and eastern Bering Sea. Aboard the vessel at various times were scientists from the University of Alaska and the University of Washington. Scientists from the Auke Bay Laboratory have been aboard the vessel in previous years and have participated in joint studies in oceanography and fisheries.

The Oshoro Maru's previous visits to Juneau were in 1964 and 1968.

NOS Begins Survey of Salt Lake County, Utah

A 16-man National Ocean Survey field party, headed by John R. Shea, will conduct an eight-month geodetic survey of Salt Lake County, Utah, to determine the latitude and longitude of key points throughout the county which will provide the basis for determining land boundaries, mapping natural resources, land use planning and planning the alignment of highways and public utilities.

The lengthy survey was scheduled to begin in the Wasatch Mountains in early September and then spread through the county, including some points in Salt Lake City. It is a cooperative project of the county and the National Geodetic Survey, and is estimated to cost $350,000.

The party will establish a network of over 80 geographic positions (latitude and longitude) spaced from two to ten miles apart which will enable local surveyors to land measurements with greater accuracy.

Units of National Climatic Center Honored With Citations for Work

NOAA Unit Citations were presented to 26 employees of the National Climatic Center's Data Entry Section, Data Translation Branch and to four professional meteorologists of the Telephone Answering Group, User Services Branch in a ceremony held August 10. Both units were cited "in recognition of outstanding individual and collective contributions in furthering NOAA's mission." Data Entry Section employees sharing the award are: Georgia J. Albertson, Emily E. Atkins, Connie F. Coche, Isabel M. Cole, Ruby B. Crook, Martha W. Elliott, Miriam C. Hood, Edna M. Jarrett, Georgia S. Johnson, Marianne M. Johnson, Betty M. Kanipe, Ethell C. Lamb, Marinell T. Ledford, Sophia D. Lee, Betty W. Legori, Betty J. Mathews, Mildred I. McCarson, Betty K. Meadows, Paula J. Miall, Mary F. Moore, Joyce C. Morgan, Judy J. Paine, Martha L. Sawyer, Mary S. Thomas, Betty O. Trexler, and Edna C. Wall. Telephone Answering Group employees sharing the citation are: Horst Beckerwerth, Mortimer Buchwald, Gaston Haller, and Alva L. Wallis.

Lt. Cdr. Veselenak Named Whiting Exec

The NOAA Ship Whiting has a new Executive Officer--Lieutenant Commander John C. Veselenak--and a new Field Operations Officer--Lieutenant Albert E. Theberge, Jr. Lt. Commander Veselenak has been serving aboard the Whiting for the past 10 months as her operations officer. He joined the commissioned corps in 1967 and served previously aboard the NOAA Ship Rude and with the Florida Seaward Boundary Project. Lieutenant Theberge, a commissioned officer since 1969, has served aboard the NOAA Ship Surveyor and with various field survey parties.

Lt. Cdr. Veselenak

Vessel Remained Active, Though Beached and Sunk

The Coast and Geodetic Survey Schooner Wave was perhaps the only vessel which remained active after she was beached and sunk, sometime in the mid-19th Century. The first flagship of the New York Yacht Club, her timbers were of live oak. After being beached, her frame sank in the mud of the Choptank Flats at Denton, Md., and for some years thereafter her live oak timbers were still sprouting. There are reports that her frame can still be seen at certain low tides.

NOAA Awards Luncheon

The 1973 NOAA Awards and unit citations will be made Friday, October 12, at 11:30 a.m. at the Sheraton Motor Inn, 8727 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Md. Tickets (at $6.50 each) may be ordered from Mary Gearhart (14-68134) and Charlotte Melton (14-68431).

recipe of the week

FISH PORTIONS ORIENTAL

1 package (12 ounce) frozen, breaded, precooked fish portions

1 can (13-1/4 ounce) pineapple chunks

2 tablespoons sugar

2 tablespoons vinegar

1 tablespoon soy sauce

1 tablespoon cornstarch

1/2 teaspoon garlic salt

1/2 medium-sized green pepper, cut in strips

4 servings hot, cooked seasoned rice

Heat fish portions as directed on package label. Drain pineapple chunks; save syrup. Add water as needed to pineapple syrup to make 3/4 cup liquid. Combine liquid, sugar, vinegar, soy sauce, cornstarch, and garlic salt in saucepan; mix well. Cook, stirring constantly, until sauce is thickened and clear. Add pineapple chunks and green pepper strips; heat. Serve fish portions on rice and spoon sauce over fish. Makes 4 servings.

Hartley, Sandberg of Fisheries Receive Commerce Bronze Medals

James R. Hartley, Budget and Fiscal Officer for National Marine Fisheries Service's Southeast Region and Finance Officer for NOAA's Field Finance Office in St. Petersburg, Fla., recently received a Commerce Bronze Medal "in recognition of superior performance during a long Federal career and an outstanding record as Regional Budget and Finance Officer for the Southeast Region, NMFS."

Mr. Hartley (left) received his medal from Regional Director Jack W. Gehringer.

Arthur M. Sandberg, who retired recently as a Foreign Affairs Officer on the International Activities Staff of the National Marine Fisheries Service in Washington, D.C., has received a Department of Commerce Bronze Medal "in recognition of superior performance of duties in the foreign trade and tariff areas, the western European fisheries, and the National Marine Fisheries Service Fisheries Attache Program."

The medal was presented to Mr. Sandberg (left) by NMFS Associate Director for Resource Utilization, Joseph W. Slavin.

Mt. Mitchell Discovers Two Wrecks Off Florida

Two wrecks have been discovered by the NOAA Ship Mt. Mitchell off the Florida coast in 90 to 105 feet of water about 29 and 33 miles northeast of St. Augustine. One was identified as the Casablanca; the other may be an LST. The Mt. Mitchell is commanded by Commander Ronald M. Buffington.

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.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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