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NOAA WEEK

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

Senate Confirms F. B. Dent as Commerce Secretary

Complex Array Being Mounted For International Weather Study

From June 15 to September 30, 1974, one-third of the earth's tropical belt will be under intensive observation in the largest and most complex international scientific experiment ever undertaken.

Some 25 to 30 ships, a dozen aircraft, and 75 to 100 land stations, as well as satellites and instrumented ocean buoys, will be gathering data over the tropical Atlantic and adjacent land areas for a study of the behavior of cloud clusters and their role in the larger circulation of the atmosphere.

Called GATE--for GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment--the planned project is the first major international field experiment in the Global Atmospheric Research Program of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions. Coordination of United States' participation in the experiment is assigned to NOAA.

The GATE experimental area will extend approximately from the west coast of Latin America to the east coast of Africa, between latitudes 10 degrees South and 20 degrees North. At the western end the area extends to 24 degrees North, to permit inclusion of reports from coastal and island stations in the Caribbean and part of the Gulf of Mexico.

In this area, the existing network of land stations is being augmented under the World Meteorological Organization's Voluntary Assistance Program. Over the tropical Atlantic Ocean, ships will be deployed to make surface and upper-air observations. Satellites will observe the entire area, night and day.

A more intensive study of cloud clusters will be conducted in the eastern Atlantic, about 1000 kilometers from the African coast. Here, ships will be stationed in an array covering about 500,000 square kilometers between 15 and 5 degrees North.

Nations planning to commit ships to the experiment are Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany,

The appointment of Frederick B. Dent, of Spartanburg, S.C., as Secretary of Commerce was confirmed by the Senate on January 18.

Since 1958 he has been President of Mayfair Mills in Arcadia, S.C., with which he became associated in 1947. In 1946 and 1947 he was with the New York City firm of Joshua L. Baily & Company, Inc., selling agents for textile mills.

He was a member of the Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force (Gates Commission) from its inception in March 1969 until it reported to the President in February 1970.

Since 1960 he has been Chairman of the Spartanburg County Planning and Development Commission.

He has been a Director of Mayfair Mills, General Electric Company, the South Carolina National Bank, Scott Paper Company, and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Secretary-Designate Dent has been a member of the Business Council, the Commerce Department's International Business Advisory Committee, the National Industrial Pollution Control Council, and the Labor-Management Labor Textile Advisory Committee. Also, he has been an Ex-Officio Director of both the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association and the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

Recognized as one of the leaders of his industry in introducing new technology, better products, improved working conditions, and expanded employment opportunities for minorities, in November 1971 he was named "Man of the Year" by the New York Board of Trade Textile Section.

He was a trustee of the J.E. Serrine Textile Foundation, which supports advances in Clemson University's School of Industrial Management and Textile Science, and also of the Institute of Textile Technology in Charlottesville, Va.

The new Secretary-Designate was born in Cape May, N.J., on August 17, 1922, and raised in Greenwich, Conn. He received his A.B. degree from Yale University in 1943, and was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He served aboard patrol, escort and anti-submarine vessels in the Pacific theater until his release to inactive duty with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in 1946.

He and his wife, the former Mildred C. Harrison, have three daughters and two sons.

Dr. R.F. Myers Named To Head Weather Service Training Center

The National Weather Service's Technical Training Center at Kansas City, Mo., has a new home and a new Superintendent.

Dr. Richard F. Myers has been named Superintendent of the Training Center,



Dr. Myers

where NWS employees receive advanced training in meteorology and engineering.

Dr. Myers, 42, joins NOAA from the University of Missouri at Kansas City, Mo., where he was Associate Professor of Biology since 1967. Before that, he was Associate Professor of Zoology at Central Missouri State University at Warrensburg, Mo.

He received his A.B. from Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1952; his M.S. from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., in 1954; and his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., in 1964.

The NWSTTC has a staff of about 25 people. Under the Superintendent, there are two areas of instruction: Electronics and Meteorology. An Assistant Superintendent heads up each of these training areas. In each area there are a number of Senior Instructors responsible for a number of specialized courses and a staff of instructors.

While the number varies, there may be as many as 50 students in attendance at any one time in the various courses being taught simultaneously.

The Superintendent and his staff are responsible for the development and implementation of a coordinated training program to provide Meteorological Technicians with updated adaptive forecasting techniques, instruction in radar, and other knowledges required to effectively perform the various types of Weather Service Operations. Engineering personnel, including Electronics and Facilities Technicians, gain knowledge and skills required to effectively install, calibrate, activate, and maintain meteorological and hydrological equipment, and associated facilities. The Center also provides training to certain other technical, administrative and management personnel.

The NWSTTC is now housed in one building. Recently, the Electronics Training moved into new quarters and the entire facility has been remodeled to allow for more adequate space for both the Electronics and Meteorological training.

Dr. Myers anticipates questions about his background in biology, zoology, and ecology, rather than meteorology and electronics. "I am fascinated with the process of teaching itself, aside from the subject matter. I regard the Weather Service's TTC as a particularly intriguing opportunity because it is young as training centers go and hasn't had time to become so crystallized that new ideas are unwelcome."

Fishes of California Current Featured in Third NMFS Poster

The National Marine Fisheries Service will release tomorrow a poster displaying 51 marine fishes of the California Current and adjacent waters. The poster, the third in a series of fish posters depicting aquatic inhabitants of U. S. waters, portrays sport and commercial species caught in California coastal waters from Monterey south to Mexico, set against natural habitats.

Copies of the new poster will be presented by NMFS Director Philip M. Roedel to industry leaders attending a meeting of the Fishery Products Division of the National Exposition for Food Processors held in conjunction with the National Canners Association Convention at San Francisco, Calif.

Thousands of copies of the first two charts, one devoted to fishes of the North Atlantic, and the second to fishes of the North Pacific, have been distributed to fishermen, students, educators, and art collectors over the past year.

The fourth poster, to be issued later this year, will show fishes of the South Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Subsequently, subjects will be fishes of Hawaii and the Central Pacific, and shellfish.

Developed by Bob E. Finley, chief of the NMFS National Marketing Services Office, the 30-inch-wide by 48-inch-long, four-color charts are printed on washable non-glare plasticized paper that hangs flat against a surface without curling. A list of common and scientific names of the fishes is included, as well as artwork that shows seafloor life common to the mid and southern-California seafloor. Copies may be ordered from Government bookstores and the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$2.25 each. Earlier charts in the series are still available for \$1.50 each.

Missouri, Vermont Tax Deductions Change

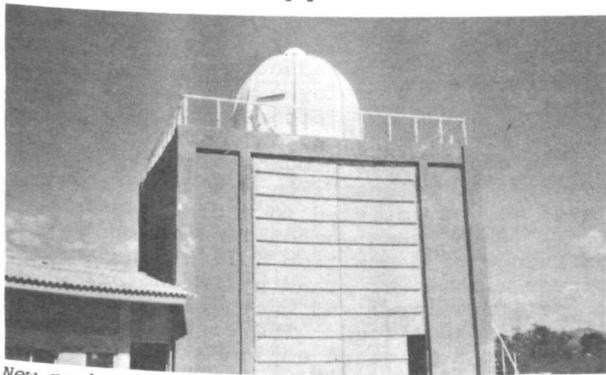
Employees who are subject to state tax withholdings for the States of Missouri and Vermont may notice a minor change in their state tax for the salary checks dated on or after January 31, 1973.

Employee's Blood Donations Total 6 Gallons



Orville Fried (right), Budget Analyst at NOAA Headquarters, is congratulated by Assistant Administrator for Administration, Ted Gleiter, for his outstanding donation of six gallons of blood to the American Red Cross.

Five Central American Countries Operate New Upper-Air Station



New rawinsonde station at Choluteca, Honduras

The new rawinsonde station at Choluteca, Honduras, began regular upper-air soundings on January 17. The station is a cooperative project of the Central American Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

In accordance with agreements made when the station was conceived in 1960, the National Weather Service supplied the basic ground equipment, the World Meteorological Organization supplied certain auxiliary equipment, such as the hydrogen generator, radome, and test equipment, and is making the services of a WMO technical expert available for one year.

Expendable supplies for the first year and a half of operation are being supplied by the NWS under a cooperative agreement with Honduras, which provides for reimbursement from funds contributed by the five Central American Republics.

Simon Soto, an NWS Physical Science Technician stationed in Mexico, was detailed to Honduras for a six-week period beginning on January 4 to calibrate the ground equipment and assist in activating the station.



Sr. Ramon Humberto Cruz S., Director of the Honduras Meteorological Service (fifth from the left); and Charles Rubi Pereira, Chief of Electronic Maintenance of Honduras Civil Aviation (sixth from left), are shown outside the new station with the station staff. On the right is A.W. Youmans, Chief, Operations Branch, of the National Weather Service Overseas Operations Division.

Captain Edwin K. McCaffrey Assigned to Data Service Post

Captain Edwin K. McCaffrey, a NOAA Corps Officer since 1952, has been assigned to the staff of the Director of the Environmental Data Service, where he will be concerned with marine data management projects and programs.

His assignments aboard eight NOAA hydrographic and oceanographic ships included commanding three of them--most recently the MT MITCHELL. He has also served as Chief of the Office of Plans and Programs' Marine Science Services Division, as Observer in Charge of the Honolulu Observatory, and as head of officer training at the National Ocean Survey's Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va. From 1966-67, he participated in the President's Federal Program Analysis Fellowship Project at Stanford University.

Capt. McCaffrey holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the University of Massachusetts, and a master's degree in engineering from Stanford University.



Before leaving the MT MITCHELL to begin his new post with EDS, Capt. McCaffrey was presented an engraved officer's sword by Chief Yeoman John Brewington on behalf of the Ship Officers.

Dr. R.L. Alberty Leads Modeling Project At National Severe Storms Laboratory

Dr. Ronnie L. Alberty has joined the Environmental Research Laboratories' National Severe Storms Laboratory in Norman, Okla., to be in charge of NSSL's storm modeling and forecasting project.

Dr. Alberty, formerly associated with the United States Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif., and his colleagues will be concerned primarily with numerical modeling of intense mesoscale phenomena, which they hope will eventually aid in forecasting severe storms.

One facet of the project concerns studying "waterspout phenomena," which Dr. Alberty says may help in understanding intense atmospheric vortices--whirling masses of air--such as tornadoes. The project also involves dynamical-numerical modeling of such vortices, and the study of "dry line" and other phenomena related to the formation of severe thunderstorms.

Reduction-In-Force Regulations

Employees in the competitive service affected by reduction-in-force are reached for separation from their competitive levels according to their retention standing.

Competing employees--those with satisfactory or better performance ratings who have appointments not limited to one year or less--are ranked in the order they will be reached for separation, e.g., IA, IB, IIA, etc. Employees with unsatisfactory performance ratings or with appointments limited to one year or less do not compete for retention. Therefore, under these procedures they must be removed from the competitive level before any competing employee is released. Likewise, employees with definitely limited temporary promotions do not compete with employees at the level of their temporary promotions. Accordingly, such promotions must be terminated before any competing employee is released from that competitive level by reduction-in-force.

In applying RIF procedures, all employees in Group III are released before any employees in Groups I or II and all in Group II are released before any in Group I. Within each group, all employees in Subgroup B are released before any in Subgroup A. Within each subgroup, employees are released in the order of their service date beginning with the latest such date.

Illustration:

Group	Employees	Service Date	Order of Release
IA	#1	11/1/65	12
IA	#2	2/1/66	11
IB	#3	5/1/63	10
IB	#4	3/1/68	9
IIA	#5	1/2/71	8
IIA	#6	5/1/71	7
IIB	#7	12/15/70	6
IIB	#8	5/15/72	5
IIIA	#9	6/30/72	4
IIIA	#10	5/15/72	3
IIIB	#11	7/5/72	2
IIIB	#12	12/1/72	1

Using the above illustration, if it were necessary to release five employees from this particular competitive level, employees one through five in the order of release column would be reached for separation because they have the lowest retention standing, determined by their (a) group, (b) subgroup, and (c) service date. If more than one employee in the same retention group (e.g., IIB) has an

identical service date, they are "tied" for release. To break the tie, the official affecting the reduction-in-force may retain that employee who, in his opinion, would best promote the efficiency of the service.

An employee in Group I or II who is reached for release from his competitive level may be entitled to another assignment. Such reassignment depends on the existence of a position held by an employee with lower standing in another competitive level and whether the employee is qualified. There is no requirement that a released employee be given a vacant position. Likewise, the released employee has no right to choose his assignment.

If there are no positions occupied by an employee in a lower group to which reassignment can be effected, the employee involved in the reduction-in-force is accorded "retreat" rights. This means that his name is constructively placed on the competitive level of the position through which he was promoted to his latest assignment. He is then considered in competition with others in that competitive level.

It's a Personnel Question

From the first group of employee queries, the following questions were culled:

- Q. How can a person get reassigned?
- A. By informing the personnel office of the desire to be reassigned either vocationally, geographically or both, an employee can insure that he will be considered for lateral reassignment.
- Q. Why aren't vacancy announcements circulated more widely?
- A. As the August 4, 1972, issue of Personnel Perspective explained, the Merit Promotion Program defined minimum areas of circulation for vacancy announcements in hopes of attracting at least three highly qualified candidates. These areas are believed to be those which are appropriate for the grades and types of jobs to be filled. The circulation areas are expanded only when the minimum areas are unlikely to produce highly qualified candidates.

Send Any Questions To:
 PERSONNEL PERSPECTIVE
 NOAA Personnel AD423
 6001 Executive Boulevard
 Rockville, Maryland 20852

Retirement Benefits

Most NOAA employees have a portion of their biweekly salary deducted for retirement purposes. However, few employees give thought to the benefits offered by the retirement program until just prior to their retirement date, when in actuality retirement is a culminated benefit spanning an employee's entire career.

Both eligibility for retirement and the amount of retirement annuity are based on length of Federal service. There are three basic retirement categories--optional, disability, and involuntary. Each has individual eligibility requirements. To be eligible for retirement under any of these options, an employee must have five years' civilian service, and, unless the retirement is based on total disability, an employee must have had at least one year civilian service within the last two years preceding retirement.

Employees who are age fifty-five and have thirty years service, sixty years old with twenty years service, or age sixty-two with five years service are eligible for immediate retirement annuity. Employees who are totally disabled, regardless of age, and have five years' service are eligible for disability retirement, subject to approval by the Civil Service Commission. Employees age fifty with twenty years' service or, regardless of age, twenty-five years of service, are eligible for involuntary or discontinued service retirement providing the separation is not for reasons of misconduct. Should an employee eligible for discontinued service retirement receive a reduction-in-force notice, the employee would be identified as being involuntarily separated for retirement purposes. Employees who resign or are removed from their positions because of their refusal to accept directed reassignment are also eligible for discontinued service annuity as are employees whose positions are abolished due to elimination of duties. Position abolishment may be the result of reorganization or curtailment of functions. Employees finding themselves in these situations may apply for immediate annuity.

The basic annuity for a retiree is computed on the basis of Federal service and includes unused sick leave if an employee is retiring on an immediate annuity. The monthly income of a retiree is the highest average of the basic salary earned during any three consecutive years of Federal employment. Generally, the annuity is not more than 80% of the "high-3"; however, an excess created by crediting unused sick leave is payable.

Retirement benefits are one of the most valuable privileges of Federal employment, and it is the responsibility of each employee to investigate all benefits of the retirement program for which he may qualify.

Questions concerning retirement should be directed to your servicing personnel office.

Field Supervisors' EEO Functions

Recently, questions have arisen within the National Weather Service and other MLC's as to the function of the Meteorologist-in-Charge, Officer-in-Charge, Laboratory Directors and other field installation heads, when presented with a discrimination complaint. Since each installation chief is the top ranking official of his activity, it is his responsibility to refer any employee wishing to file an initial informal discrimination complaint to an EEO Counselor.

Throughout the field service a number of EEO Counselors have been appointed to service NOAA employees. If there is not a counselor at the geographic location of the employee, then the station official has the responsibility of advising the EEO Officer and requesting a counselor for the employee.

If, after discussing the complaint with an EEO Counselor, the employee wishes to file a formal written complaint, it is the responsibility of the head of the installation to provide the employee with the required form (Civil Service Form No. 894), accept the written complaint, and forward it to the appropriate EEO Officer for processing. A supply of the Civil Service form may be obtained from EEO Officers.

The name, address, and telephone number of the EEO Officer and those of the EEO Counselors who service NOAA employees should be posted on every installation bulletin board. NOAA is required to post this information, as detailed in the December 1, 1972, issue of *Personnel Perspective*, and has instructed all field personnel offices to do so. If this information is not currently available at any station, contact should be made with the field personnel office for this and any additional information needed regarding EEO responsibilities.

Commander John Bossler Named To New Geodetic Survey Position

Commander John D. Bossler has been named the Scientific Advisor to the Director of the National Geodetic Survey, the first to fill that position. He comes to the new position from Columbus, Ohio, where he received his Ph.D. in geodetic science last month from Ohio State University. The university also bestowed its Heiskanen award upon him as "the person who has most successfully forwarded the cause of geodesy and strengthened the reputation of the Department of Geodetic Science in the field of geodesy."



He received a civil engineering degree in 1959 from the University of Pittsburgh, and after four years as a commissioned officer on assignments with various geodetic field parties and aboard a NOAA vessel, he did graduate work at Ohio State University. He received a master's degree in geodetic science in 1964, and subsequently served as assistant to the director of the geodetic laboratory in Rockville, Md. He then served aboard two Seattle-based ships before returning in 1970 to Ohio State for his doctoral studies.

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International Weather Study (Continued from page 1)

Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela. A minimum of five U.S. vessels are scheduled to participate, including two from NOAA; the University of Miami's Research Vessel GILLISS, sponsored by the National Science Foundation; and a high-endurance Coast Guard cutter.

At least 13 aircraft are expected to be available for GATE, provided by Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In conjunction with shipboard radar and data from a geostationary satellite, the planes will be used to investigate organized convective cloud systems in more detail than is possible from the ship network. U.S. aircraft scheduled to participate in the experiment are a C-130 from NOAA's Research Flight Facility; an Electra-type plane to be operated under lease by the National Center for Atmospheric Research; NASA's Convair 990; an aircraft from the Air Force's Air Weather Service; and possibly three short-range planes from the National Center for Atmospheric Research--a Buffalo, a Queen Air, and a Sabreliner.

A key element in the experiment will be the Synchronous Meteorological Satellite,

Marine Weather Service Charts Are Revised, Being Distributed

The new editions of 15 National Weather Service Marine Weather Services Charts have been issued. For the first time, the complete set of charts was available in time for all the boat shows and before the start of the recreational boating season.

Redesigned and standardized by the Lake Survey Center, the charts show locations of coastal warning display stations and the radio stations broadcasting the NWS coastal forecasts and warnings. They cover the entire coastal waters of the continental United States, including the Great Lakes, as well as Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Appropriate charts are being distributed free by personnel manning the NOAA exhibit at each boat show. Also, the Coast Guard Auxiliary is making them available free to participants in its boating safety classes.

In addition, they may be purchased from the Government Printing Office for 25¢ each.

Lt. Theberge Heads Astronomic Party G-47

Lieutenant Albert E. Theberge, Jr., is the new Chief of Astronomic Party G-47, which is planning observations in California and Texas. He has been a member of the commissioned corps since 1969.

providing nearly continuous images, day and night, of cloud cover over an entire hemisphere, information on surface temperatures, and collection and transmission of data. One such spacecraft is scheduled for launch by NASA in October 1973, and another early in 1974. Polar-orbiting satellites expected to be operational during the GATE project are the United States' NOAA series and the Soviet Union's METEOR spacecraft. Experimental satellites which may be available include two U.S. Nimbus spacecraft and a Soviet satellite.

The majority of the ships and aircraft participating in GATE are expected to operate from Dakar, Senegal, although some ships stationed in the western Atlantic would use island or South American ports. A GATE Operations Control Center, planned for Dakar, will serve as the nerve center for daily operations during the experiment.

Each participating nation will process the data it collects and turn it over to a GATE Data Center, which then will catalog, integrate, validate, and reformat the national data sets. The resulting complete GATE data set is expected to be available for archiving at World Data Centers about two years after completion of the experiment.

Dr. James M. Hall Is Appointed Buoy Center's Chief Scientist

Dr. James M. Hall has been appointed Chief Scientist of the National Ocean Survey's National Data Buoy Center at Bay St. Louis, Miss. He will be responsible for maintaining a technical overview of the



Dr. Hall (left) is welcomed aboard at the NDBC by James W. Winchester, Director.

Center's scientific and engineering development programs.

A native of Wyoming, he received a B.A. in physics from Rice University in 1965. His graduate study was conducted at the University of Washington, where he held research and teaching assist-

antships for three years. He received his Ph.D. in oceanography in 1970 and subsequently joined the Shell Development Company, where he conducted oceanographic research.

Aubrey D. Husted Dies

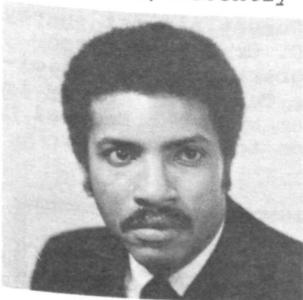
Aubrey D. Husted, who was principal assistant at Norfolk, Va., for 25 years before he retired in 1966, died January 17 in Norfolk. His 39 years with the National Weather Service also included service at New York City; New Brunswick, N.J.; Bellefonte, Pa.; Toledo, Ohio; Washington, D.C.; Mount Washington, N.H.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Portland, Maine. He is survived by two sons.

RESEARCHER, SURVEYOR, McARTHUR, and FERREL Have New Executive Officers

Four NOAA commissioned officers have been appointed Executive Officers of NOAA vessels. They are:

Commander Donald J. Florwick, the RESEARCHER; Lieutenant Commander John W. Carpenter, the SURVEYOR; Lieutenant Commander Donald E. Nortrup, the McARTHUR; and Lieutenant Clarence W. Tignor, the FERREL.

Cdr. Florwick, a commissioned officer since 1961, recently completed a 30-month



Lt. Tignor



Lt. Commander Carpenter

Arctic Floating Platform Data Begins Reaching Weather Service

Data from the Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiment (AIDJEX) floating platform in the Beaufort Sea north of Alaska were received for the first time on January 15.

Data from the platform are transmitted via Nimbus satellite to the National Aeronautics and Space Agency ground station at Greenbelt, Md. From there they are relayed to the National Environmental Satellite Service for reduction and then to the National Meteorological Center for internal use as well as for transmission on the Global Telecommunication System.

The meteorological message from the platform includes the date, time, platform position, drift and speed, temperature at four feet and 12 feet, and sea level pressure.

Messages are scheduled to be received from the platform once a day.

Oil Spill Information Is Provided To Environmental Monitoring Office

The National Weather Service Communications Division has made arrangements to provide NOAA's Office of Environmental Monitoring and Prediction in Rockville, Md., with all information on major oil spills within the continental United States. The information is received by the Communications Operating Branch of the Communications Division at Suitland, Md., over the Air Force Net and relayed to Rockville.

This information is required by the Environmental Monitoring and Prediction Office in association with the Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

assignment in Miami, Fla., as Liaison Officer at the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories. His duty aboard seven NOAA ships included command of the RUDE and HECK.

Lt. Commander Carpenter, who joined the commissioned corps in 1964, is being moved up from Operations Officer of the SURVEYOR. He was previously Executive Officer of the WHITING and also served on the PEIRCE.

Lt. Commander Nortrup, who recently served on the FAIR-WEATHER, has been a commissioned officer since 1967.

Lt. Tignor, also an officer since 1967, recently completed a three-year assignment with the National Ocean Survey's Coast Pilot Branch in Rockville, Md.



Cdr. Florwick

January Weather Service Forecasters Training Class Completed



Participants in the Third FY-1973 Forecasters Training Class held at the National Weather Service Headquarters in Silver Spring, Md., January 9 - 25, were (standing, from left) Robert Derouin, Instructor, NWSH; Dr. John Stackpole, Instructor, National Meteorological Center; John Clark, Raleigh, N.C.; Martin Ross, Atlantic City, N.J.; John Curran, Omaha, Nebr.; Lt. Commander Richard Anawalt, Naval Weather Service Command; Larry Zimmerman, Seattle, Wash.; Capt. Roger Schauss, Air Weather Service; Robert Nicholson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert Kanan, Anchorage, Alaska; George Holzworth, Air Resources Laboratory, Raleigh, N.C.; Jack Williams, Fort Worth,

Tex.; George Yount, Charleston, S.C.; Fielder Grace, Denver, Colo.; Devon Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; Kenneth Crawford, New Orleans, La.; Marvin Miller, Wilmington, N.C.; Stephen Fleharty, Grand Island, Nebr.; John Clithero, Forecast Division, NMC; William Drewes, Albany, N.Y.; Anthony Tancreto, Boston, Mass.; Maury Pautz, Course Supervisor, NWSH; (front row, from left) Dr. Duane Cooley, NWSH; Edward Nelson, Missoula, Mont.; Grayson Cordell, Helena, Mont.; Ray Waldman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Norman Benes, Sacramento, Calif.; Frederick Crosby, Lakeland, Fla.; Rollin Mannie, Little Rock, Ark.; and Alexander Sadowski, Instructor, NWSH.

1970 Lake Water Level Data Published

The newest publication from Lake Survey Center's Water Levels Branch, "Great Lakes Water Levels-1970", sells for \$2.50. This 124-page book contains in tabular form the 1970 daily and monthly average levels for LSC's over 50 permanent gages, the highest and lowest daily average for each month, and a frequency table of daily average levels. The frequency table shows the number of times monthly that the recorded levels were above a specified elevation. The book was compiled to meet the demand for such data from lake shippers, engineers, shoreline property owners, scientists, builders and hydroelectric companies.

Report on Fishes of Alaska Is Available

A NOAA technical report of particular interest to fishery investigators recently became available. The 47-page publication, prepared at the National Marine Fisheries Service Auke Bay Laboratory by fishery biologist Jay C. Quast and biological technician Elizabeth L. Hull, is entitled "List of Fishes of Alaska and Adjacent Waters With a Guide to Some of Their Literature." The volume may be ordered through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402; refer to Technical Report NMFS SSRF-658.

WHITING Rescues Two in Atlantic

On January 15, the NOAA Ship WHITING, enroute from Norfolk, Va., to her present working grounds in the Virgin Islands, rescued two local fisherman found adrift in the Atlantic Ocean.

Antonio Christofer and James Truitt, from St. Thomas, had been without power for ten hours when they were spotted by the WHITING. A 12-knot wind, combined with the island currents, had taken the 23-foot open fishing boat over 40 miles from land. They were taken aboard the WHITING, and their boat was towed on to St. Thomas, where they arrived later in the day.

Under the command of Commander Jeffrey G. Carlen, the WHITING was arriving in the Virgin Islands to begin her 1973 field season of hydrography and coastal mapping, when the drifting fishermen were spotted.

NOS Party Surveys Austin, Tex., Airport

The National Ocean Survey airport survey party headed by Paul D. Crabtree is conducting a survey of Robert Mueller Municipal Airport in Austin, Tex. The survey is part of a joint program with the Federal Aviation Administration to advance air safety.

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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