



noaa week

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April 19, 1974

NWS Involved In Soundings By Rockets

A series of 79 rocket launches from sites in the Western Hemisphere has been completed as part of a program to determine daily variation in temperature and wind conditions in the upper atmosphere (20 to 70 kilometers) at the time of the spring equinox.

The launches, made at regular intervals over a 24-hour period beginning at 12:05 p.m. EDT on March 19, were made from Fort Churchill, Canada; Wallops Island, Virginia; Antigua, West Indies; Fort Sherman, Canal Zone; Kourou, French Guiana; Ascension Island; Natal, Brazil; and Mar Chiquita, Argentina.

NWS Wallops personnel involved were Francis J. Schmidlin, the experimenter; George M. Foster, Jr., Operations Manager, and John L. Costello, Data Acquisition Manager. Richard Kelly, Harry Ulmer, Joseph Paranzino, and E. Ray French traveled to Kourou, French Guiana, to furnish meteorological support for the launches there.

TAG Study Confirms Mineral Source

From The Administrator

National Volunteer Week

"We are approaching the limits of what government can do alone. Our greatest need now is to reach beyond government to enlist the legions of the concerned and the committed." With these words, President Nixon, in his first Inaugural Address, asked for the help of American citizens in solving the many domestic problems facing our nation and set the tone of his Administration with regard to voluntary action.

In recognition of the fine work of citizen volunteers, the week of April 21-27, 1974, has been designated National Volunteer Week. I would like to commend NOAA employees who have given of their time and talents to help others through community voluntary action programs.

Share A Common Bond - 1

Each year we are asked to join in an act of faith and confidence in the United States. It is a simple act—that of buying a U.S. Savings Bond.

We are the government of this country, and we share a common bond when we increase the strength of the government, through the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds.

It is difficult always to sacrifice today for a stronger public and private tomorrow. But freedom and liberty always called for such sacrifice.

Our savings bond campaign will run this year during the month of May. I have appointed Gordon Lill, Deputy Director of the National Ocean Survey, as Vice Chairman for NOAA, and I know you will give him your cooperation and support in this vital undertaking. I shall report periodically in NOAA Week as the campaign progresses.

Dr. Robert M. White

An intensive study of the undersea source of manganese-rich rocks has confirmed the existence of what appear to be a widespread metallic mineral deposits over some 40 square miles (100 square km.) of the median valley of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

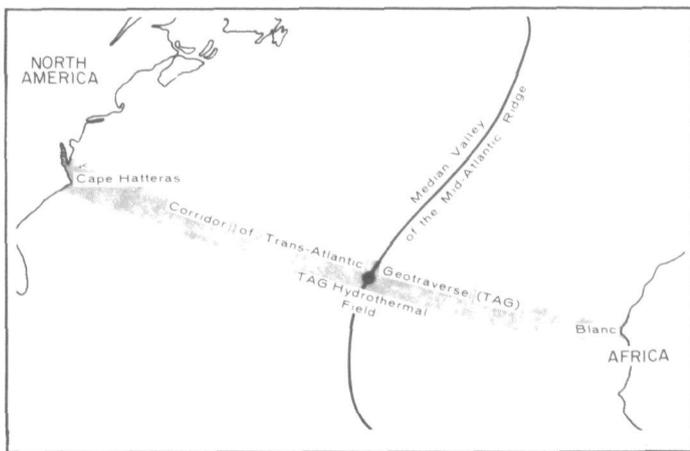
The investigation, conducted by scientists from NOAA and several universities, has established that manganese-rich samples dredged from the same Ridge location two years ago were not anomalous, but part of a larger mineral-concentrating process which is still active.

Those samples, taken during the 1972 field season of NOAA's Trans-Atlantic Geotraverse, or TAG, program, were purer and accumulated one hundred times faster than other manganese deposits taken from the seafloor in other regions.

They were also the first hydrothermal mineral deposits discovered in the median valley of a mid-oceanic ridge. (Hydrothermal activity is the mineral-forming process that results when hot liquids carrying dissolved metals circulate through openings in rocks and deposit concentrations of metallic minerals.)

Perhaps most important, according to Dr. Peter A. Rona, who directs the TAG program for the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories in Miami, Fla., is that the deposit defined by the 1973 field work—the area now called the "TAG Hydrothermal Field"—occurred

(Continued on page 2)



LOOK FOR
...information on the Trial Retirement Program on page 4.
...a revealing story on midwesterners' feelings about fish and shellfish on page 7
...praise for marine weather forecasters in Alaska on page 8

British Broadcasters Film Special at ERL Observatory

The British Broadcasting Company recently completed filming a segment of a two-hour special on secular changes in the earth's climate at the Environmental Research Laboratories' Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii. This is one of several NOAA activities which

will appear in the National Educational Television special called "The Weather Machine," a cooperative venture of the United States, England, Sweden, Holland, and Canada. It will be aired in all of these countries in late fall of this year.

"The Weather Machine"

special treats the investigation of long term climate changes on earth as well as the possible effect that man's activities may have on these changes. It also presents the recent discoveries and developments in instrumentation and techniques being applied to de-

tect these long term changes. Finally, the effects of long term climate changes discussed in relation to drought and famine such as in Africa, the variation in ice deposits in the Greenland ice caps, and the effects of hurricanes.

TAG Studies Confirm Mineral Source

(Continued from page 1)

where plate tectonic theory says it should have.

"The TAG Hydrothermal Field," Rona says, "is an important clue to how the forces that rift continents apart and cause the sea floor to spread are related to the formation of metallic mineral deposits. We have determined how these relationships operate for the earliest growth stage of an ocean basin—the Red Sea stage, where the African crustal plate and the Eurasian plate are just beginning to diverge.

The TAG program, conducted by the Miami facility's Marine Geology and Geophysics Laboratory, is the first systematic geological-geochemical-geophysical study of a large section of the earth's crust across an entire ocean basin, and covers a corridor across the North Atlantic between Cape Hatteras, N.C., and Africa's Cap Blanc. This corridor follows the path of separation of North America and Africa during continental drift over the past 200 million years.

The discovery of hydrothermal manganese on the

Mid-Atlantic Ridge came out of the sample analyses made by Drs. Martha R. and Robert B. Scott, a married team of scientists at Texas A&M University, as part of the TAG program's geochemical analysis effort, performed in cooperation with about 10 universities around the nation.

From their study of the relative abundances of the different metallic elements in the manganese deposits and the overlying seawater, the TAG scientists believe that the manganese deposits sampled from the TAG Hydrothermal Field are only "the icing on the cake," and that massive metallic deposits, including copper, may underlie the manganese. The next stage of exploration will require drilling into the ocean floor to determine whether such massive metallic deposits underlie the TAG Hydrothermal Field.

In March 1974 the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee for Cooperative Studies of the World Ocean signed an agreement to cooperate on the Trans-Atlantic Geotraverse. This agreement will involve Soviet-American work on the TAG Hydrothermal Field to begin with a joint cruise on a Soviet research vessel in 1975.

The investigators are: Drs. Peter A. Rona, Bonnie A. McGregor, and Louis W. Butler, of NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories; Drs. Peter R. Betzer, George W. Bolger, and Kent A. Fanning of the Department of Marine Science, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg; Dr. Martha R. Scott, Department

of Oceanography, and Drs. Robert B. Scott, and Steven B. Swanson, Department of Geology, Texas A&M University, College Station; Dr. John W. Morse, Department of Oceanography, Florida State University, Tallahassee; Dr. Gerald R. Miller, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island, Kingston; and Dr. Dale C. Krause, Division of Oceanography, UNESCO, Paris.

The investigation leading to the discovery of the TAG Hydrothermal Field, and the field itself, were the subject of nine papers given at a special TAG symposium at the spring meeting of the American Geophysical Union in Washington, D.C. on April 9.

Caribbean Cruise Offered For Oceanic Education

The University of Virginia and the Oceanic Educational Foundation, co-sponsors of a course on "The Science of the Sea," offered this spring by NOAA, are now co-sponsoring a Caribbean Cultural Cruise June 22-29. The cruise, which will take in the Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, as well as Barbados, Martinique, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, is not limited to those taking the course. Those interested in oceanic education can take the cruise for college credit. Cruise information may be obtained from the Oceanic Educational Foundation in Falls Church, Va., 703-256-0279.

OBITUARY

Sidney Henderson, Anchorage office chief of the National Geodetic Survey, died in West Palm Beach, Fla., at the age of 68.

Mr. Henderson headed the Anchorage office from March 1972 until his retirement in October 1978. To this, he was a marksmanship man in Alaska for the NGS for three years. He served with the National Geodetic Survey and its predecessor Coast and Geodetic Survey for over 20 years. He was active in the American Society of Photogrammetry and was elected president of its Alaskan Division in 1973.

noaa week

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Weather Service Designates Three To Take Charge of Field Stations

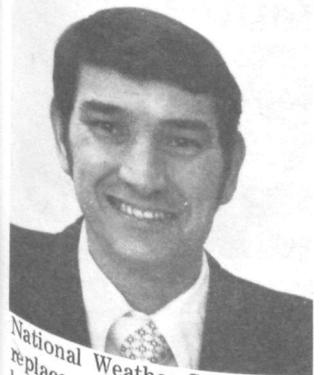
Richard P. Augulis has been selected for Meteorologist in Charge of the newly established Weather Service Forecast Office at Fairbanks, Alaska.

Mr. Augulis has been sta-



tioned at Salt Lake City since June 1972 both in the WSFO and the Regional Headquarters. He has also had experience in the Scientific Services Division of the Western Region from June 1967 to February 1970 at which time he transferred to WSFO Anchorage where he was a Forecaster until June 1972.

David H. Livingston has been selected to head the Macon, Ga., office of the



National Weather Service. He replaces Mr. Sam Davis who has retired.

Mr. Livingston entered the National Weather Service at Athens, Ga., in 1959 after four years in the U.S. Air Force. He later served at Birmingham, Ala., before transferring to Augusta in 1969. Mr. Livingston studied

at the University of Georgia, Jefferson State College at Birmingham, and obtained his BBA Degree from Augusta College.

Miss Phyllis A. Polland will enter on duty as the new Meteorologist in Charge of the Pensacola, Fla., office of the National Weather Service about May 1. She replaces Mr. Claude A. Allen who has retired.

Miss Polland, trained as a Chemical Engineer, is also a fully qualified meteorologist and for the past three years has been supervisor of the National Weather Service Radar Observatory at Millington, Tenn. She entered the Weather Service at Nantucket, Mass. in 1956 after having served as weather observer for three years in the U.S. Air Force. Her other experience includes work in research at the Air Resources Laboratory at Cincinnati, Ohio and as a weather service specialist at Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Chung Yun Chiang Heads LSC Section

Chung Yun Chiang joined the Lake Survey Center as Chief of its Revisory Section. Mr. Chiang, a native of An-Tung, China, came to the United States in 1957. He received his Masters Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Illinois in 1959 and held various posts in the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, the Washington Department of Highways, and the Illinois Department of Highways prior to coming to Detroit. The Revisory Section, under Mr. Chiang's direction, is currently preparing for the new field season which begins around May 1 and will include surveys of harbors in Lakes Michigan and St. Clair, and the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.

Data On New York Bight Detailed In New Catalog

A new catalog describing available products and services associated with the New

York Bight, a marine area of critical economic and environmental importance, has been issued by the Environmental Data Service.

Hydrologists Hold Meeting In Kansas City

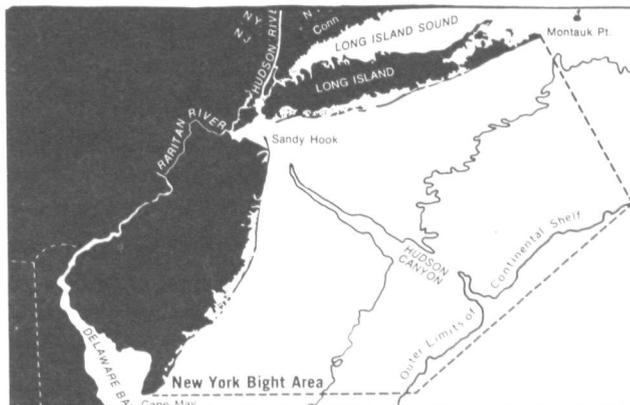
The National Weather Service's Central Regional headquarter in Kansas City, Mo., was host to the annual meeting of the Regional Hydrologists during the week of March 18. This was the first such meeting not to be held at NWS Headquarters. In attendance were Thomas Bowers, Anchorage; Glenn Audsley, Fort Worth; Roland Raetz, Salt Lake City; John Thomas, Garden City; Dr. Robert Clark, Associate Director, NWS, Hydrology; Marshall Richards, John McCallister and Joseph Strahl of Office of Hydrology; and Regional Hydrologist, Elroy Balke, with Henry Rockwood and Lawrence Longsdorf of CRH. Present for the first two days of the meeting were Allen Flanders and Russell McGrew, of NWSH.

The group covered an intensive agenda ranging from policy implementation, data automation, and personnel problems, to the flash flood and community preparedness programs. In connection with the latter topic, a joint session was held on March 21 with representatives of DCPA Regions 4 and 6, who were meeting at CRH. (See NOAA Week, April 12, 1974.)

Entitled NOAA Products and Services Pertaining to the New York Bight, the publication is a byproduct of the Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA) Program under the Office of Coastal Environment—a project initiated by NOAA in 1973 to study the waters extending from Montauk Point, L.I., to Cape May, N.J., and from the coastline to the edge of the Continental Shelf. This is perhaps the most complex and heavily impacted coastal marine area in the United States.

Subjects covered in the catalog are environmental prediction and warning services, environmental satellite information, marine resources, marine description, mapping, and charting, marine data services, and library and information services. Appendixes contain a listing of the addresses of sources offering the various products and services, a listing of general catalog-type publications about products in special interest areas, a glossary of acronyms, and a subject index in alphabetical order.

Copies of the publication may be obtained from the Project Manager, MESA New York Bight Project, Marine Sciences Research Center, Bldg. J, State University of New York, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790.



The DOC — NOAA Trial Retirement Program

Recently, we have received a number of inquiries concerning the DOC-NOAA Trial Retirement Program. This article discusses the Trial Retirement Program and describes how employees may apply for it.

The Trial Retirement Program offers two plans. Under the first plan, which offers full retirement with reemployment rights, the employee retires, enjoys full-time leisure, and receives a regular retirement annuity, for a period not to exceed one year. However, no later than one year from the effective date of such retirement, the employee must either return to full-time duty or remain in full retirement without further reemployment rights. Under the second plan, which offers retirement with part-time employment, the employee retires but is immediately reemployed on a part-time basis for a period not to exceed one year. During this year the employee must decide to either return to full-time duty or enter into full-time retirement without further reemployment rights.

An employee who, after entering upon retirement under either of the trial retirement plans, desires to return to full-time employment should submit a written request to the appropriate appointing officer no later than the beginning of the eleventh month after separation for retirement.

An employee who elects to return to full-time employment from trial retirement will be placed in a position of similar grade and salary, and with similar tenure, to that held prior to the trial retirement period, except for (a) an employee in a position in grade GS-16 or equivalent or higher who will be placed in a GS-15 position with the minimum reduction in salary permitted by law, or (b) an employee who agreed at the time of trial retirement to reemployment in a lesser position, who will be placed in a position commensurate with such agreement.

Eligibility to participate in this program is as follows:

1. The employee must be eligible to retire on a regular optional retirement (e.g., age 62 or older with 5 years or more service; age 60 or older with 20 years or more service; or age 55 or older with 30 years or more of service).
2. Must be applying for optional retirement and not for disability or discontinued service retirement.
3. Must be serving under a career, career-conditional, unlimited Schedule A or B, or equivalent appointment.
4. Must be less than 67 years of age at date of retirement.
5. Must be eligible for reemployment on a career basis.

An employee who wishes to take advantage of the Trial Retirement Program should submit a written request to the appropriate appointing officer, at least 60 days in advance of the desired date of retirement, indicating which plan he or she wants, the desired date of retirement, and any period of annual leave he or she desires to use prior to retirement (optional).

Each application for trial retirement is subject to approval by an appointing officer, and will be approved only when the appointing officer determines that the application is consistent with existing and foreseeable manpower requirements and limitations including the availability of a position in which the employee could be reemployed, and that acceptance of the applications would be in the best interest of NOAA.

Employees desiring more information on this program should contact their personnel office.

Right to Join or Not to Join UNIONS

Each employee of the executive branch of the Federal Government has the right, freely and without fear of penalty or reprisal, to form, join, and assist a labor organization or to refrain from any such activity, and each employee shall be protected in the exercise of this right. Except as otherwise expressly provided in Executive Order 11491, the right to assist a labor organization extends to participation in the management of the organization and acting for the organization in the capacity of an organization's representative, including presentation of its views to officials of the executive branch, the Congress, or other appropriate authority. There shall be no interference, restraint, coercion or discrimination practiced within NOAA to encourage or discourage membership in a labor organization.

Executive Order 11491 does not authorize participation in the management of a labor organization or acting as a representative of such an organization by a supervisor or an employee when the participation or activity would result in a conflict or apparent conflict of interest or otherwise be incompatible with law or with the official duties of the employee.

Correction:

In the April 5, 1974, edition of *Personnel Perspective*, the article titled "Planning Your Vacation?" contained an error with regard to forfeiture of annual leave. The article cautioned that it was important for employees who have leave accumulations close to the 240-hour ceiling to schedule leave so that no leave will be forfeited at the end of the leave year. The year-end forfeiture applies, as in the past, except when: (1) the urgency of the work situation (as determined by NOAA, not the employee) was such that leave which had been scheduled, cancelled, and could not be rescheduled, could not be used or, (2) the employee's absence on sick leave disrupted his or her plans for annual leave and such leave could not be rescheduled.

NMFS EEO Committee



Pictured above are the newly appointed members of the 1974-75 National Marine Fisheries Service EEO Committee. The Committee advises the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service on matters concerning equal employment opportunity. The Committee's goal is to provide dynamic leadership in promoting equal employment and upward mobility opportunities for all NMFS employees. The Committee's first project this year involved participating in the development of the NMFS National EEO Action Plan. The members are: (Front row, from left) Claire Bancroft, Jurate Micuta, Vice-chairperson; Norman Fitz, Chairperson; Dr. John Green; Cynthia Joyner. (Last row, from left) Robert Cuffey, Secretary; Edna Ross, ex officio member; Robert Schueler; Bobby Willis; and Mary Cotton. Absent members are Mayme Whitmore, Erwin Penn, and Fred Brooks.

Personnel Officers' Conference

NOAA's thirteen Field Personnel Officers came to Washington, D.C., during the week of April 1-5, 1974, to participate in a Personnel Officers' Conference. The Conference was divided into three major subject areas: (1) Information and Status Items, (2) Action and Decision Items, and (3) Planning Items. Included in the specific subjects discussed were: ADP Skills Files, NOAA's Troubled Employee Program, Training, EEO, NOAA's Merit Promotion Program, Labor-Management Relations, Personnel Management Evaluation, and Executive Development.

Dr. Robert M. White addressed the group and commended the Personnel Officers for their personal contributions toward bringing together NOAA's various Major Line Components into a unified NOAA organization. He also discussed the changing mission of NOAA noting that the

agency is moving toward more involvement with environmental management rather than just its traditional monitoring and prediction function. Dr. White ended his address to the Personnel Officers by stating that large organizations like NOAA tend to become impersonal, but now, more than ever, the world needs humanity. Personnel, Dr. White believes, serves as the interface between the agency and the people who do the work of the agency and he asked each personnel representative to make sure that each NOAA employee is treated as an individual.

John Will, Director of Personnel, Department of Commerce, also addressed the group and cited the following items as areas of concern for those involved in Federal Personnel Management: Executive Development, Upward Mobility, Labor-Management Relations, EEO, and the enforcement of agency Merit Promotion Programs.



Seated, from left: William E. Pennie, Southeast Region, NASO; William C. George, Jr., Chief, Personnel Relations Branch; Ralph Reeder, Chief, Personnel Division; Roy Brown, Chief, Personnel Operations Branch; Tom Farrelly, Atlantic Marine Center; Gordon Shadoan, NASO; Dick Lumpkin, Chief, Headquarters Personnel Section. Standing, from left: Robert Knox, Lake Survey Center; John Norris, NWS Pacific Region; Gil Ehrsam, National Climatic Center;

Dale Gough, ERL; Hasker Samuel, Chief, NWS Personnel Section; Myra Wells, Chief, EDS, NESS, NMFS Personnel Sections; Joe Murdock, Chief, NOS Personnel Section; Frank Kocsis, NWS, Alaska Region; Jim Taormina, NMFS, Northeast Region; Carroll McCutcheon, NWS, Southern Region; Walt Gully, NWS, Western Region; Bernie Hull, Chief, Planning and Evaluation Branch; Nick Rizzo, NWS, Eastern Region; Jack Routh, NWS, Central Region.

1974 Awards' Nominations

Nominations for the Department of Commerce Gold and Silver Medal Awards and the NOAA Awards are solicited and should be submitted to the Chief, NOAA Personnel Division, AD4, by May 17, 1974.

The Gold Medal Award is the highest given by the Department of Commerce and is granted for contributions of major significance to the Department, the Nation, or the world. Such significant accomplishments may include: (a) a major contribution to science, technology, or administration; (b) demonstrated outstanding leadership in the administration of major programs; (c) highly distinguished authorship; or (d) heroic action involving jeopardy to life.

The Silver Medal Award is the second highest award given by the Department and is granted for contributions of unusual value to the Department. Examples of contributions include: (a) very valuable contribution to the field of science, technology, or administration; (b) outstanding skill or ability in duty performance which has resulted in program advancement; (c) meritorious authorship; or (d) unusual courage or competence in an emergency.

The NOAA Awards provide an opportunity for NOAA to recognize the exemplary contributions of outstanding employees. As a rule, one award is made in each of the following categories:

—**Scientific Research and Achievement:** Granted in

recognition of unusually significant contributions to scientific research and development, or outstanding contributions to scientific literature, including all areas of specialization represented in NOAA.

—**Public Service:** Granted in recognition of significant contributions to the quality and effectiveness of NOAA's public service programs, contributions having such merit as to bring extraordinary credit to the Department and NOAA.

—**Engineering and Applications Development:** Granted in recognition of unusually significant contributions to the operating or research programs of NOAA in the area of engineering, applied technology, or systems or equipment development.

—**Program Administration and Management:** Granted in recognition of unusually significant contributions to the efficiency and quality of NOAA Management and Administrative activities.

NOAA EEO AWARD—The NOAA EEO Award will recognize a significant contribution to NOAA by furthering the principle of equal opportunity either internally or outside in our community relations and public dealings.

Forms CD-223 and CD-242 should be completed for all medal nominations. Each NOAA award nomination should be submitted on NOAA Form 53-15, and nominations must be endorsed by the head of the Primary Organization Element in which the nominee is employed.

CURRIED SHRIMP WITH HOT MARMALADE SOY DIP

2 packages (10 ounces each) frozen breaded shrimp
 1/2 cup butter or margarine
 1 teaspoon curry powder
 Hot Marmalade Soy Dip (recipe follows)

Cream together the butter or margarine and curry powder. Spread curry butter over both sides of frozen shrimp. Arrange on shallow baking pan. Broil about 3 inches from heat, for 8 to 10 minutes or until hot and browned, turning once. Serve with Hot Marmalade Soy Dip. Makes 6 servings.

Hot Marmalade Soy Dip

1/3 cup orange marmalade
 1/4 cup lemon juice
 1/4 cup soy sauce
 1 clove garlic, minced
 Dash ginger
 1 teaspoon cornstarch

Combine ingredients; mix well. Cook, stirring constantly, until clear and thickened. Serve hot with shrimp. Makes about 3/4 cup of dip.



Next Week's Best Fish Buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best buys for the next week or so are likely to be ocean perch fillets and turbot along the Northeast Seaboard; king

mackerel and shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fish sticks and fresh smelt in the Midwest; sole fillets and snapper in the Northwest; and turbot and canned tuna in the Southwest.

Instruments Installed During Winter's Worst

Data are constantly being collected for use in the important ice and snow studies being carried out by Lake Survey Center research personnel. Gathering the information often requires a vast store of stamina and determination.

Howard L. Booker, Stace Stegman of the Facilities Division Instrument Branch were recently upon to install a meteorological station at Stony Point, N.Y. It took about 10 days to install the station with the men battling winter's full blast of snow from icy winds and subzero (about -20C) temperatures all the time. When asked how they worked under such conditions, Mr. Booker, who somehow hadn't lost a sense of humor, replied, "Fast!"

Role In Skylab Experiment Lauded

National Marine Fisheries Service participants in the recent Skylab Oceanic Gamefish Experiment from NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Center have received a special commendation for their outstanding contributions in connection with the experiment. Citing the group's work, NMFS Director Robert W. Schoning said, "One of the important objectives of the experiment was the correlation of fishing and oceanographic data with that of remote sensing data. The successful outcome of the experiment was greatly influenced by your exceptional individual and collective efforts."

The station uses a modified limnological data gathering system which has a self-interrogation capability. Data are collected at 30-minute intervals and stored on a magnetic tape which requires replacement every 60 days. In addition to time and date, the station among other things, is equipped to record air temperature, wind speed and direction, dew point, barometric pressure and precipitation. The data collected from the station will aid in forecasting ice formation and break-up on the St. Lawrence River.

Employees' Association Offers Business Cards

NOAA Directives Manual 68-18, dated 7-21-72, outlines the purpose, authority, format, and procurement of business cards for use in an official capacity by NOAA employees. The cards, which must be purchased at the employee's expense, may be ordered from the NOAA

Employees Association. Prices are: 100 cards, \$2.00; 200, \$5.00; 300, \$6.25; 400, \$7.00; and 500, \$8.00. Checks should be made payable to NOAA Employees Association and sent to Michael J. DiLeo, NOAA NWS, W332, Washington, D.C. 20233.



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Midwestern Attitudes Toward Fish Products Probed

What do midwesterners think of fish and shellfish? A group of Sea Grant researchers at Kent State University have come up with some revealing answers to that and related questions, as part of a marketing study conducted under a NOAA grant.

The study, by Donald F. Mulvihill and Leonard J. Konopa of Kent State's Center for Business and Economic Research, focused on two Ohio counties, Summit (Akron and vicinity) and Cuyahoga (Cleveland).

Among their findings: A shopper looking for fresh fish in that area will have a better chance of success in larger stores. The Kent State researchers found a direct relationship between the size of a store and whether or not it stocked fresh fish.

Institutional buyers said they were serving as much or more fish than they did five years previously. Retailers, on the other hand, report a decline in fish sales, and wholesalers are selling more



Fresh fish: Always popular near the coast. But what about Akron?

frozen fish, but less fresh fish.

Most retailers, wholesalers and institutions prefer frozen fish. They explain that frozen fish is easier to handle, store, and prepare,

and suffers less spoilage.

The Sea Grant team asked retailers to describe the type of families that buy fresh, frozen, or canned fish. According to retailers, families who prefer fresh fish are:

older families; higher or lower, but not middle, income families; Catholics, Jews, Blacks, and foreign-oriented ethnic groups; weight-watchers or health-conscious families. Frozen fish buyers are seen as young, large families at middle- to low-income levels, with working mothers or mothers who simply desire the greater convenience of frozen fish. But "all types" of families use canned fish, because of its convenience and because some species, such as tuna and sardines, can be obtained only in cans.

The study grew out of a suggestion by an official of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service that if more high-quality fish such as fresh finfish and shellfish could be placed more quickly at Midwestern outlets, everyone from fisherman to consumer would benefit. To evaluate the premise and, perhaps, set up improved distribution channels for fish, the researchers had to learn more about the functions of wholesalers, retailers, restaurants and institutions dealing in fish and assess the demand for fresh fish among Midwestern consumers.

One of the questions interviewers asked wholesalers and retailers was whether they thought they could sell more fish, or increase their profits, if fresh fish could be delivered to them within 24 hours after they place an order. The result was a surprise. Almost all—both wholesalers and retailers—were satisfied with their current delivery service and said that quicker deliveries would not induce them to order more fish. Nearly two-thirds of the retailers said they already have 24-hour delivery service, and the rest were not particularly interested in receiving it.

The complete results of the survey are being published in a series of monographs from Kent State's Institute for 21st Century Business.

NOAA Exhibits At Norfolk Show



Terry Ritter, (facing front) Meteorologist in Charge of the National Weather Service Office in Norfolk, Va., was one of the NOAA employees who manned NOAA's exhibit at the recent Mid-Atlantic Boat Show in Norfolk. The exhibit included a slide presentation depicting NOAA products, activities and equipment; a tape recorder giving tidal information furnished by the AMC to the public via phone; and the main attraction, AMC's "Test Your Nautical IQ" machine.

NWS Hartford Unit Awarded Citation For Flood Work

The National Weather Service River Forecast Center in Hartford, Conn. has won a NOAA Unit Citation for special achievement. The Unit Citation recognizes groups of employees who, through individual and collective effort, have made substantial contributions to NOAA programs and objectives.

The eight-person staff of the Hartford RFC was commended for "highly innovative leadership in the National Weather Service Flash Flood Program."

Mr. Charles D. Hopkins, Jr., is in charge of the River Forecast Center. The staff members are Messrs. Dale Hackett, Ira Bartfeld, Joseph Brumbach, Warren Silverzahn, Charles Smith, Wayne Smith and Ms. Mildred Eckert.

NWS Alaska Marine Unit Wins Praise

In a recent letter to NOAA Administrator Robert M. White, the American Institute of Marine Underwriters praised marine service work in Alaskan waters by the National Weather Service.

AIMU Chairman of the Board Robert W. Hahn wrote, "For almost five winters now (the marine weather service unit) comprising oceanographers and weather forecasters, has rendered immensely valuable service under the always rugged and often hazardous sea conditions prevailing in that region. Thanks to their dedicated efforts, losses have declined, and, in addition to the fishing interests, our representatives have heard high and consistent praise of your Administration's efforts from the masters and managers of tankers, cargo ships, and tugs plying Alaskan waters.

"In particular," Mr. Hahn continued, "we would ask that you communicate our congratulations and thanks to Dr. George P. Cressman, Director, National Weather Service; to Mr. Lawrence R. Mahar, who directed the Service's Alaska Region when the marine forecasting unit was established; and to Mr. Stuart G. Bigler, the Region's present Director.

"Finally, and by no means least, please convey to the present members of the marine forecasting unit itself, and to its past members, how deeply we appreciate their labors and their dedication."

Inspection Slated For New Edition Of Coast Pilot

A six-week field inspection will be made of navigational facilities and conditions for a new edition of U.S. Coast Pilot 9, the mariner's guide book for western Alaska.

The inspection will be conducted by Lieutenant Andrew N. Bodnar, Jr., of the NOAA Corps, from about May 1 to June 15. The inspection will cover the Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet areas and Kodiak Island.

Bodnar will consult with local, state and federal agencies, port authorities, pilots and marine interests. His findings will be incorporated in a new edition of Coast Pilot 9 scheduled for publication next year. The last issue of Coast Pilot 9, which covers the Pacific and Arctic coasts of Alaska from Cape Spencer to Beaufort Sea, was published in 1964.

Met Studies Program Completed In Colorado

ERL's Wave Propagation Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., has completed a special two-week meteorological studies program at the Haswell, Colo., field site, about 190 miles (305 km.) southeast of Boulder. Included were observations of gravity wave generation by shear instability in the planetary layer at sunrise, diffusion of chaff in the lower atmosphere during convective conditions, and acoustic wave propagation in the planetary boundary layer under nighttime conditions. In addition to instrumentation at five levels on the 500-foot (156-meter) tower and conventional meteorological measurements, the measuring systems include an acoustic echo sounder, Doppler radar, and sensitive microbarographs capable of measuring to .001 millibar.

Kansas City RFC Cited



The River Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., recently awarded a NOAA Unit Citation in recognition of outstanding forecasting work during the 1973 spring flood in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. (Standing, from left) Dale Lillie, Richard Warren, Jack Vochatzer, Charles Neuman, Robert Craig, Lewis Hahn, William Willard, Sweeney, Earl Johnson, Russell Mann, Robert Dickson, Time, Hermon, Director. (Seated, from left) Elroy Balke, Dorothy Tudor, Mondschein, Dr. Robert Clark, NWS Associate Hydrology, who made the presentation.

Effective Supervision Course Held



An Effective Supervision course was conducted in Seattle, Wash. by the Northwest Administrative Service Office, Personnel Division, March 18-22. The participants were (standing from left) Willis L. Hobart and Thomas A. Madsen, NMFS, Scientific Publications Staff; Warren L. Douglas, NMFS, Northwest Fisheries Center; Harold O. Hodgkins, Pacific Marine Center, Engineering Division; Douglas D. Weber, NMFS, Pacific Marine Center, Engineering Division; Rolando R. Villaron, Steward, NOAA Ship Rainier; Joseph J. Kapler, NOAA Ship Davidson; James Quinanola, Chief Steward, NOAA Ship Davidson; James Kozloff, NMFS, Northwest Fisheries Center; James Steensland and Lieutenant Commander Melvin N. Williams, NOS, Pacific Marine Center, EDP Branch; (Seated from left) Helen M. LaChapelle, NOAA, Northwest Administrative Service Office, Personnel Division; Betty M. Treece, NOS, Pacific Marine Center, Engineering Division; Aeola H. Williams, NOAA, Seattle Field Finance Office; Mable Yuen, NASO, Personnel Division (instructor); Raymond J. Krueger, NMFS, Northwest Region, Marketing Services Division.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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