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

noaa week

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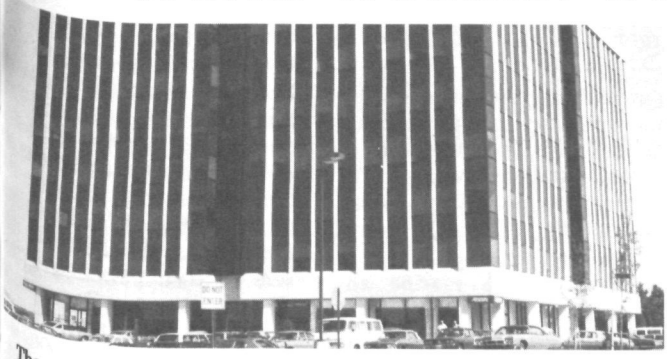
New World Weather Building Is Dedicated



The photo on the left shows the new World Weather Building. In the photo on the right (from left) Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer, retired Chief of the Weather Bureau, admires the gold medal presented to Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky by the International Meteorological Organization, as Dr. Smagorinsky talks with Dr. Fred D. White, Head of the Atmospheric Sciences Section of the National Science Foundation's Division of Environmental Science, and Dr. Morris Tepper, Deputy Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Earth Observation Programs and Director of Meteorology within the Earth Observation Programs Division.

Arnold R. Hull Is Appointed EDS Deputy Director

Arnold R. Hull has been appointed Deputy Director of the Environmental Data Service. He joined the EDS staff in 1971 as Associate Director for Climatology.

As Deputy Director, Mr. Hull shares with the Director responsibility for planning, developing, coordinating, and administering EDS's diverse system of data centers—the National Climatic Center, National Oceanographic Data Center, National Geophysical

(Continued on page 3)

Arnold R. Hull

Sea Grant Marine Environment Curriculum Study Available

This year, many Delaware school students are learning more about the marine environment than ever before, because a Sea Grant education project carried out by the University of Delaware is now becoming available for the first time.

Thirty Delaware schools have received the university's new marine environment curriculum collection, and Sea Grant projects in Rhode Island, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Hawaii have already purchased them. Each set consists of a collection of 65 "learning experience" folders, or packets of teaching materials. Each folder deals with a specific topic for teaching, along with reference materials. Where appropriate, such aids as discussion outlines, laboratory experiments, suggested field trips, tests, and visual aids are included.

Sponsored by NOAA, the Marine Environment Curriculum Study is designed to relate specific problems of the marine environment to general fields of knowledge and study, in accord with the responsibility of the National Sea Grant Program to encourage education and

(Continued on page 2)

Ship Kelez Transferred To Norfolk

The NOAA Ship *George B. Kelez* is being transferred from Seattle, Wash., to Norfolk, Va., from which she will conduct ecology studies in coastal areas in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

The 177-foot former fisheries research vessel, reconditioned and newly equipped for this purpose, will be assigned first to the New York Bight project, a five-year ecology study which began last year off the East Coast area extending from Montauk Point, N.Y., to Cape May, N.J.

(Continued on page 3)

The new World Weather Building on the outskirts of Washington, D.C., was dedicated on October 22.

The ultramodern eight-story structure, which draws together in one compact unit many of NOAA's weather-observing and forecasting functions, is to be the operating nerve center for weather information for all of the United States and much of the rest of the world as well. It concentrates in one place an array of talent and instruments of unparalleled sophistication for the processing of weather data.

Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator, hosted the dedication ceremonies and provided distinguished visitors from the United States and abroad with a first look at NOAA's new satellite capability. Among those present were M.F. Taha, head of the Egyptian meteorological service and president of the World Meteorological Organization, and Dr. D.A. Davies, Secretary-General of the WMO. Also among invited guests were officials of the Departments of State, Defense, Com-

(Continued on page 8)

Curriculum Study Available

(Continued from page 1)

training related to wise use and development of marine resources.

"We have designed these lessons to be infused into a wide variety of courses," explains Dr. Robert W. Stegner, Professor of Biology and Education and Director of the study. "Although a particularly marine-oriented school could use the Sea Grant collection as a nucleus for a unified course of study or for mini-courses, we think its major use will be to provide marine orientation—and awareness of the importance of our marine environment—in the standard curriculum."

Each of the 65 lesson packets is built around a single subject showing some aspect of ocean-atmosphere-land interaction. Concepts and lesson plans are keyed to subjects studied from kindergarten through twelfth grade, and encompass general science, biology, chemistry, earth science, mathematics, social studies, reading, art, language arts, and even home economics.

The overall theme emphasizes that ocean-atmosphere-land relationships are critical and that improved knowledge of the marine environment is required for intelligent decision-making about environmental problems.

"One purpose of the study," says Dr. Stegner, "is to interweave throughout a student's school career an awareness of how important the oceans are to life, through lessons that supplement or reorient rather than displace ongoing courses of study."

The Sea Grant packets contain extensive visual material including slides and masters for making transparencies. Examples from the Delaware region are frequently used, but the lessons can be adapted to school systems throughout the United States.

Each lesson is related to one or more of four basic propositions—that an abundance of water makes the earth unique in the solar system; that the oceans interact with the earth and its atmosphere; that marine organisms interact in complex ecosystems; and that man is part of the marine ecosystem. Among the topics covered by individual lessons are:

Seaside Nature Trail—general science, grades kindergarten through 4;

The Not-so-common Oyster—general science, grades 3 through 5;

Useful Plants of the Sea-reading, grades 4 and 5;

The Sun, Moon, and Tides—earth science and mathematics, grades 6 through 12;

The subsets of Coastal Zone—mathematics, grades 7 through 9;

The Oil Spill Problem—earth science, grades 9 and 10;

Physical Properties of Water—biology and chemistry, grades 10 through 12;

Simulation Game: Superport!—social studies, grades 10 through 12.

A wide variety of readily-available reference materials is listed in the lessons, ranging from Scientific American to Thor Heyerdahl's books and NOAA quarterly. A 24-page bibliography of popular books on marine-related topics was prepared by Dr. James Schweitzer and published at the outset of the project.

The Marine Environment Curriculum Study is part of a comprehensive Population-Environment Curriculum Study, initiated by Delaware in 1968. Basic guidelines for curriculum development are incorporated in a Conceptual Scheme for Marine Environment Studies—prepared by marine biologist Dr. Maura Geens and Dr. Stegner—which also serves as a means of evaluating a marine environment education program.

Most of the teaching resource packets in the collection were prepared by Delaware teachers working with the project staff. New subjects are being developed and produced, so that teachers interested in developing awareness of the marine environment will have a more varied collection of teaching materials from which to choose. Continuous growth of the collection is planned and a means of commercial distribution is being sought.

In addition to Sea Grant Program support, the project has been aided by the Office of Environmental Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Delaware Department of Public Instruction; and the college of Education at the University of Delaware.

Teacher Ronald Hull works with his oceanography class at Glasgow High School, Newark, Del., using materials from Sea Grant's Marine Environment Curriculum Study. (University of Delaware Photo)

Marine Petroleum, Minerals Advisory Committee Meets

The first public meetings of the newly formed Marine Petroleum and Minerals Advisory Committee were held this week at the Department of Commerce Building in Washington, D.C.

The Committee, composed of fifteen private citizens representing industrial, environmental, and associated interests, advises the Secretary of Commerce on matters pertinent to the Department's responsibilities related to marine petroleum and marine minerals resources, on means to facilitate cooperation between the private sectors and government in these matters, and on related law-of-the-sea affairs. The Committee reports to the Secretary through the Administrator of NOAA.

Highlighting the first-day agenda were presentations by the Commerce Department on activities of its various agencies in the field of marine hard minerals and marine petroleum. Government and industrial representatives also presented views on law of the sea as it pertains to marine mineral and petroleum matters.

On the second day, the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere presented its views of the Nation's marine petroleum and minerals related activities. This was followed by a general discussion of topics suggested by Marine Petroleum and Minerals Advisory Committee members.

noaa week

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Articles to be considered for publication should be submitted at least a week in advance to **NOAA Week**, Room 221, WSC 5, Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. 20852. **NOAA Week** reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper or the Administration.

Catherine S. Cawley, Editor

Anna V. Felter, Art Director

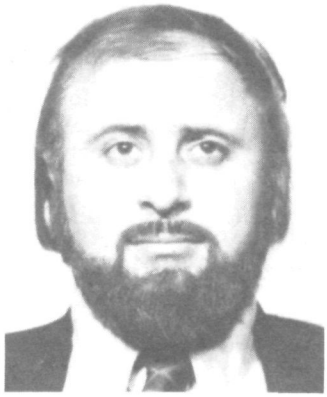
Pararas-Carayannis Assumes Tsunami Information Post

George Pararas-Carayannis assumed the post of Tsunami Specialist/Director, International Tsunami Information Center (ITIC) at the National Weather Service Pacific Region Headquarters in Honolulu, Hawaii. ITIC monitors the extensive Pacific Tsunami Warning System which is composed of 30 seismic stations, 50 tide stations, in fourteen different countries.

Prior to accepting this post, Mr. Pararas-Carayannis served as Oceanographer with the U.S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center at Fort Belvoir, Va. From 1971 to 1972 he served as Oceanographer of the U.S. Army Engineer District in New York and from 1967 to 1970 as Oceanographer of the National Ocean Survey in Honolulu, Hawaii. Concurrently, he served as Director of the World Data Center-A, Tsunami. Earlier, he served as a research Geophysicist at the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics of the University of Hawaii.

Mr. Pararas-Carayannis has a bachelor of science degree in chemistry and mathematics from Roosevelt University and has completed master of science degrees in chemistry at Roosevelt University and in Oceanography at the University of Hawaii. He is presently a candidate for a doctorate in marine studies at the University of Delaware.

His research work includes studies on the source mechanisms of tsunami-genic earthquakes, and on the propagation and terminal characteristics of tsunamis, storm surges, and other long period waves. In addition, Mr. Pararas-Carayannis has conducted interdisciplinary environmental studies related to ocean dumping in the New York Bight area.



George Pararas-Carayannis

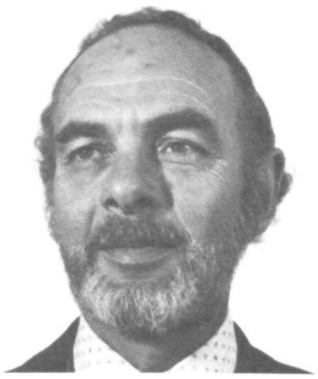
N.J. Abramson Named To Direct NMFS Laboratory in Tiburon

Norman J. Abramson has been named Director of the Tiburon, Calif., Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Center. Since April 1972 he has led an investigation on fisheries resource assessment and utilization at the Laboratory. Previously he headed the sportfish statistics program of the NMFS Statistics and Market News Division.

Mr. Abramson has authored numerous papers on fish population dynamics and has served as a consultant on biometrics to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

He first worked as a deck hand and skipper on sportfishing boats in California, then was a commercial fisherman, and then a crew member on a fish patrol boat for the California Department of Fish and Game.

After he graduated with honors in 1955 from the University of Washington's School of Fisheries he returned to the Department as a marine biologist and later worked as a statistician and statistical methods analyst. He joined NMFS in 1971.



Norman J. Abramson

NOAA Ship Kelez Being Transferred from Seattle to Norfolk

(Continued from page 1)

Lieutenant Commander John D. Stachelhaus has been named Commanding Officer of the 936-ton vessel, which is being returned to service in the NOAA Fleet after a one-year loan to the U.S. Geological Survey. Lieutenant Commander Michael Kawka has been appointed Executive Officer. The ship carries a normal complement of seven officers, a crew of 19 and six to eight scientists. She has a seagoing range of 7300 miles.

In Norfolk, special equipment which had been installed aboard the NOAA Ship *Ferrel* for the New York Bight project will be transferred to the *Kelez* and the *Ferrel* will resume circulatory surveys along the coast under NOAA's nautical charting program.

Lt. Commander Stachelhaus will be the first NOAA commissioned officer to command the vessel. A commissioned officer since 1969, he served aboard the Seattle-based oceanographic research ships *Surveyor* and *Pathfinder*, headed a Norfolk-based nautical charting survey party, conducted geodetic surveys and, most recently, was engaged in oceanographic studies at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif.

Lieutenant Commander Kawka has been a NOAA commissioned officer since 1968. Previous service has included duty aboard the *Pathfinder*, at the Atlantic Marine Center and with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Lt. Commander Stachelhaus

EDS Names Hull

(Continued from page 1)

and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center, Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis, and Environmental Science Information Center, as well as the Center for Climatic and Environmental Assessment and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Satellite Data unit—Two new specialized EDS activities soon to be activated.

recipe of the week

COMPANY CRAB 'N' RICE

1 pound crabmeat, fresh, frozen, or pasteurized
or
3 cans (6-1/2 ounces each) crabmeat
3 cups cooked rice
1 cup cooked peas
1/2 cup chopped parsley
1/3 cup butter or margarine, diced
1/4 cup chopped pimiento
3 tablespoons grated onion
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon white pepper
3 tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Thaw frozen crabmeat; drain. Remove any remaining shell or cartilage. Combine all ingredients except Parmesan cheese and 2 tablespoons butter or margarine. Place in a well-greased 2-quart casserole. Sprinkle with cheese and dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for 25 to 30 minutes or until lightly browned. Makes 6 servings.

NOTE: This casserole may be prepared a day ahead and refrigerated.

next week's best fish buys

According to the NMFS National Consumer Educational Services Office in Chicago, the best fish buys for the next week or so are likely to be cod fillets and shrimp along the Northeast Seaboard; sea trout and fresh spot in the Middle Atlantic States, including the D.C. area; king mackerel and breaded shrimp in the Southeast and along the Gulf Coast; fresh whitefish and ocean perch fillets in the Midwest; fresh red snapper and silver salmon in the Northwest; and fillets of sole and turbot in the Southwest.

Commerce Agencies in Boulder Host URSI Annual Meeting

More than 500 scientists from the United States and Canada gathered in Boulder, Colo., last week for the annual meeting of the United States National Committee of the International Union of Radio Science (URSI), one of 14 world scientific unions organized under the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The meeting was sponsored by Department of Commerce agencies in Boulder and organized by Dr. C. Gordon Little, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Wave Propagation Laboratory, and Secretary of the U.S. National Committee, assisted by R.Y. Dow of the National Academy of Sciences.

Highlighting the meeting was a talk by George Millington of England—an associate of the late Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless radio,—who gave the third Marconi Lecture, a special lecture commemorating the centennial of Marconi's birth.

Mr. Millington, who graduated with first class honors in physics at Cambridge and London Universities, joined the research department of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company in 1931. For some years before his retirement in 1970, he was a senior consultant of the Marconi Company and was then invited to be a part-time consultant at the United Kingdom's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

He has published many papers on radio wave propagation and was awarded the 52nd Faraday Medal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in March of this year for "his distinguished theoretical studies in radio propagation."

URSI has eight permanent bodies called Commissions for centralizing studies in the principal technical fields of radio science. Aims of URSI are to promote the scientific study of radio communications, aid and organize radio research requiring cooperation on an international scale, and encourage the discussion and publication of results. URSI also strives to facilitate agreement upon common methods of measurement and standardization of measuring instruments.

While URSI is organized to aid in promoting these objectives, the actual technical work is largely done by the national committees in the various countries throughout the world.

Upper Air Mini-Computer Class Held

Participants in the Upper Air Mini-Computer M-01-04 course conducted at the National Weather Service Technical Training Center in Kansas City, Mo., from September 4—October 1, were (standing, from left) Richard W. Kinder, Instructor; Robert G. Kissinger, WSO Key West, Fla.; William R. Reed, WSFO Albuquerque, N.Mex.; John E. Rice, USAF, Chanute AFB, Ill.; Ernest Cribbs, WSO Winslow, Ariz.; George E. Razevich, WSMO Dayton, Ohio; Paul W. Oliver, WSMO Centreville, Ala.; (seated, from left) William P. Ray, Washington, D.C. (Dulles); Don E. Burton, Forecast Center, Kansas City, Mo.; Franklin T. Shibuya, WSO Truk, E. Caroline Islands; Frederick H. Davidson, USAF, Chanute AFB, Ill.; and John V. LePage, WSO Green Bay, Wis.

New Mexico, Texas Survey Underway

The National Geodetic Survey is conducting a five-month geodetic survey of more than 760 miles in 30 counties in New Mexico and Texas.

Two field parties will conduct the survey in eight different areas of New Mexico and Texas, establishing over 90 geographic positions of latitude and longitude every eight to ten miles.

The 18-man party headed by Ivan R. Crabbe will work in portions of Lincoln, Roosevelt, Eddy and Lea Counties, New Mexico, and Bailey, Lamb, Hale, Gains, Mitchell, Sterling, Tom Green, Irion and Crockett Counties, Texas. The 20-man party headed by James L. Cook will work in Clay, Jack, Young, Stephens, Eastland, Brown, Mills, Hamilton, Bexar and Atascosa Counties, Texas.

Preliminary field work for the project was begun in mid-August by surveying technicians Charles R. Lesley and Wesley O. Means.

Atmospheric Precipitation Research Grant Awarded to Cornell University

A $42,600 grant for research on testing the various collection devices and procedures currently used in precipitation chemistry studies has been awarded by the Environmental Research Laboratories' Air Resources Laboratories to Dr. Gene E. Likens, professor of ecology at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. John M. Miller, a meteorologist at the Air Resources Laboratories in Silver Spring, Md., will be monitoring the project.

According to Dr. Likens, no broad, long-term observations of precipitation chemistry have been reported for the United States. In contrast, Scandinavia has a long and comprehensive record that has been particularly useful in establishing trends which are of environmental concern.

"One of the more interesting results of recent studies of precipitation chemistry is the surprising acidity of rain and snow in the northeastern United States," the Cornell University professor reports.

"Unfortunately, very few measurements of acidity on precipitation samples have been made in the United States. Such measurements should be very informative in helping to unravel the chemical relationships associated with the 'acid rain problem.'"

Dr. Likens and Dr. F. Herbert Bormann of Yale University's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, have been studying the chemistry of precipitation in northcentral New Hampshire for about 11 years and have found that rain and snow have become surprisingly acidic in the past 20 years—presumably from air pollution.

The ecological effects of acid rain are as yet largely unknown, but potentially they are very complex. Effects may include changes in the leaching rates of nutrients from plant foliage, and of soil nutrients, effects on predatory-prey relationships, acidification of lakes and rivers, effects on the metabolism of organisms, and the corrosion of structures and works of art.

"It is believed that a reduction in forest growth in northern New England and in Scandinavia over the last two decades may be correlated with the concurrent acidification of precipitation," Dr. Likens notes. "And in deciduous forests of the northeastern United States, the precipitation is generally most acidic during the growing season. However, a great deal more needs to be done on this problem."

According to the Cornell aquatic ecologist, serious fish mortality has been reported in Scandinavian rivers and lakes and Canadian lakes, and has been attributed directly to increased acidity from precipitation.

Dr. Likens and his colleagues at Cornell will use 10 different types of precipitation collectors in use around the world, some provided by NOAA's Air Resources Laboratories, which will be monitored simultaneously and continuously throughout an annual cycle. They will test for differences in chemical content of precipitation attributable to collection procedures.

Precipitation samples will be collected and compared sequentially during storms, weekly and monthly during various seasons of the year. In addition, the effect of adding biocides and strong acids to the collection apparatus will be tested for all collectors.

Daniel P. O'Connell Receives Bronze Medal

A Department of Commerce Bronze Medal for unusually competent performance of duties over a long period of time was made to Daniel P. O'Connell (center), in Chicago, Ill.

The presentation was made by Robert C. Baskin (right), Deputy Director of the National Weather Service Central Region, assisted by Ray Waldman (left), the new Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Forecast Office in Chicago.

Mr. O'Connell has spent his entire Weather Service career (since 1947) at Chicago and has been Meteorologist in Charge of the Weather Service Office at O'Hare International Airport since 1958.

He is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

NMFS Import Inspection Service Begins

Boston Bonnie, Inc., of Boston, Mass., one of the country's largest importers of fisheries products, is the first to use the Import Inspection Service offered by NOAA.

The service includes technical assistance in developing purchasing, processing, and end-product specifications; determining compliance with the importers' requirements; and pretesting and analyzing the imported seafoods for wholesomeness, quality, and condition. Assistance is also provided to the importer with product labeling, quality assurance, sanitation, and other problems.

The import inspection service is one of several inspection services administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service which will help to assure manufacturers that the fisheries products they offer to the consumer are safe, clean, and wholesome. The inspection is provided on a fee-for-service basis to anyone involved in distributing and processing fisheries products.

Boston Bonnie, Inc., employs over 100 people and imports millions of pounds of fisheries products a year for processing and worldwide distribution.

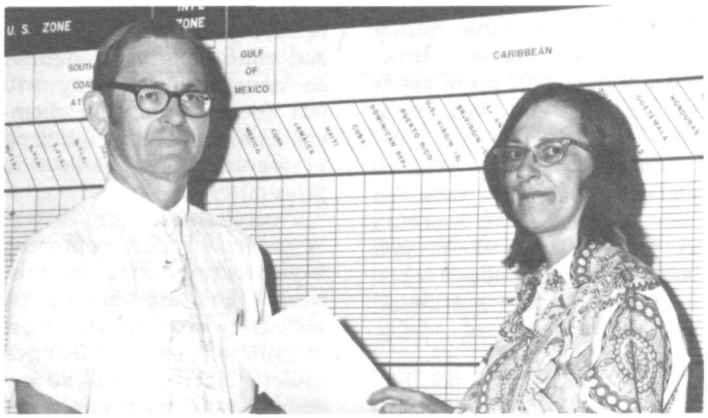
Ralph C. Reeder (center) Chief of the Personnel Division at NOAA Headquarters, discusses with Fumiye Masunaga (left) and Gloria Davis their recent three-week exchange of duties. Miss Masunaga is an Employee Development Assistant in the training office at the Northwest Administrative Service Office in Seattle, Wash., and Miss Davis has a like position in the Employee Development Section of the Personnel Division in Rockville, Md. The purpose of the program was to acquaint each employee with the operation of the training office concerned and to exchange field and headquarters level experiences.

Retired NOAA Captain and Mrs. Clement L. Garner are shown at his recent 90th birthday celebration, sponsored by the Association of Commissioned Officers and the National Geodetic Survey. Captain Garner joined the Coast and Geodetic Survey, predecessor of the National Ocean Survey, in 1907. His many assignments during 38 years of service included those of Commanding Officer of the *Discoverer*, Chief of the N.Y. District Office, and, at his retirement in 1945, Chief of Geodesy. The couple resides in Washington, D.C.

Commander Wayne L. Mobley has been named Special Projects Manager at the National Ocean Survey's Engineering Development Laboratory in Rockville, Md. He will serve under M.E. Ringenbach, and give special attention to data collection for nautical charting. Commander Mobley was formerly Operations Chief at the Atlantic Marine Center in Norfolk, Va. He has been a commissioned officer since 1958.

Commander Wayne L. Mobley

Dr. Albert C. Jones, Manager of the Commercial Fishery Investigations program and Officer in Charge of the National Marine Fisheries Service Miami, Fla., Laboratory, has received a Special Achievement Award. Dr. Jones developed and implemented a system of acquiring meaningful data to support U.S. positions in negotiations of international treaties involving commercial fishing rights, as they applied to southeastern U.S. fisheries.



Dr. Jones received his award from Mrs. Mary H. Thompson, Deputy Director of the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Center.

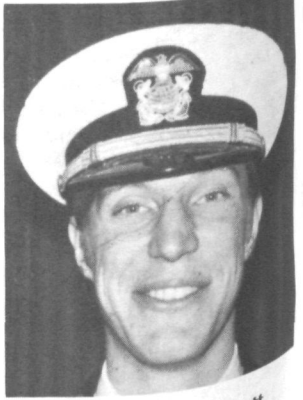
Jorge L. Fenucci, the recipient of an Andre Mayer FAO Research Fellowship in the field of aquaculture, will be conducting his research at the National Marine Fisheries Service Gulf Coastal Fisheries Center in Galveston, Tex. Mr. Fenucci, who is presently on the Faculty of Science at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has done notable research on the development and physiology of crabs and shrimp.

His research program, which will begin in early 1975, will involve investigations in the field of shrimp nutrition. The nutritional requirement of adult penaeid shrimp, which would normally live in the the open sea, will be the principle subject of his investigation. In addition, he will be examining the possibilities for using the waste from marine fish, shrimp and molluscs as a portion of the diet of cultured shrimp.

Initial funding for this study is for a period of one year; however, the study may be extended for a second year.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Stephen J. Kott is heading for the South Pole where he will take charge of the NOAA program. He was previously assigned to the Air Resources Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., in preparation for his duties in Antarctica. At the Environmental Research Laboratories facility, he worked with the group involved in geophysical monitoring for climatic change techniques and standards.

He joined the commissioned corps in 1972.



Lt. (j.g.) Stephen J. Kott

Composite Check System Participation Boosts 'Big-E' Programs

The last issue of NOAA WEEK stated that future issues would carry informative articles on participation in one of the Federal Government's economy programs—the "Composite Check" system.

This system of mailing net pay checks of employees to financial organizations for credit to their accounts on pay day is safer and more economical than any other method. It saves money, time, and effort for employees and the Federal Government.

Ben L. Brown, Chief of NOAA's Finance Division, points out that participation in the system "actually is participation in today's three 'Big E Programs'—Economy, Energy, and Ecology."

According to Robert L. Dulaney, Jr., Chief of the Finance Division's Personal Services Accounting Branch (formerly the Payroll and Labor Cost Branch), this is how the system works, and these are the advantages that accrue to employees and the Government:

You, as a NOAA employee, have the option of having your net pay credited directly to your account in a financial organization of your choice. (Full net pay refers to the amount shown on your pay check.) There is no charge to or by the financial organizations for this option. In fact, it was established to benefit everyone, including you and the Government. This should not be confused with allotments of pay for credit to savings accounts with a financial organization, for which there is a service charge, paid by the financial organization.

In order to have your check sent directly to a financial organization, simply obtain a Standard Form 1189 (Request By Employee for Payment of Salaries or Wages By Credit to Account at a Financial Organization); complete the form; have it signed by your financial organization and submit the original of the completed form to the Personal Services Accounting Branch, AD561. Your full net pay will then be mailed directly by the Treasury Disbursing Office to your financial organization.

Compare this method with how you presently receive and dispose of your pay check and note the saving of time and expense and added safety. If your pay checks are now delivered to your home address or to you personally at your office, keep in mind that invariably bulk shipments of one form or another have to be made from the Treasury Disbursing Office to the many points involved. Delays or losses can and do occur in these movements, whether they be intra-city, inter-city, or interstate. When this happens, it usually means some hardship, inconvenience and frustration. The issuance of substitute checks, under emergency procedures, creates extra work for the Government and an additional hardship on the employee in as much as the substitute check cannot be requested until two full days after the scheduled payday. Also it will be much more trouble-some for all concerned, if a check is stolen and forged. Once you exercise your option with an S.F. 1189, you need not be concerned about the possibility of a forgery—because your own financial organization is the payee and a check so drawn is "forgery-proof."

When a number of persons on the payroll have designated the same financial organization, NOAA's Personal Services Accounting Branch sends to that organization, well in advance of pay day, a list showing the net pay to be credited to the account of each of those employees.

A single, composite check drawn in favor of the financial organization for the aggregate amount of the net pays of those employees, is released by the Treasury Disbursing Office in time to be received by the financial organization on pay day.

These are separate mailings—from different places at different times. Loss or delay of either in the mail does not cause any hardship for you, because in arranging for this procedure with the financial organization, the Government guarantees quick credit to the financial organization in the event the composite check is not received by pay day. The financial organization guarantees that the accounts of all the participating depositors will be credited on the scheduled pay day, based on the list, regardless of what may happen to the composite check. Your account is credited on time even if the check is delayed, lost or stolen—and if it were stolen it could not conceivably be cashed anywhere.

Obviously, this system saves the expense of preparing and mailing not only tens of thousands but potentially millions of individual pay checks annually.

Not only is it a choice which leads to reduced operating costs, it is for you the safest and most effective way of assuring receipt of your pay, on time, every pay day.

Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Dulaney urge: "DON'T DELAY!! Arrange today to participate in the 'Big E Programs'—Economy, Energy, and Ecology."

State-Federal Survey Underway in Maine

The National Geodetic Survey and the State of Maine are conducting a geodetic survey in Maine between Fairfield and Kittery. The survey, being carried out along more than 130 miles of Interstate Highway 95, is expected to take eight months to complete.

The survey will pass through the counties of York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Kennebec and Somerset and in or adjacent to such communities as Kittery, Biddeford. Portland, Brunswick, Topsham, Augusta, Waterville, Fairfield, Westbrook, Bath, Saco and Gardiner.

The cooperative surveying team, headed by Lieutenant Russell C. Arnold, will establish starting points from which accurate measurements can be made by the State Highway Commission and local engineers and surveyors. The geodetic measurements will serve to control the accuracy of the interstate system and mapping and other engineering surveys along Interstate 95.

obituaries

Julian S. Rowland

Julian S. Rowland, former Weather Service Specialist at Baton Rouge, La., died on October 13 in Pascagoula, Miss. He had retired in 1972 after 30 years' service. He had served also in Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Tampa, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; and Albuquerque, N.Mex.; and was a veteran of World War II.

He is survived by his wife, Kathleen, of Route 2, Box 276F, Pascagoula, Miss. 39567, and a daughter, Linda Hamilton.

Edwin C. Hinsdale

News of the recent death of Edwin C. Hinsdale, retired National Marine Fisheries Service Fishery Specialist, has been received. He began his career in NMFS and its predecessor organizations in January 1938. While most of his service was in Seattle, Wash., he was employed in Washington, D.C., New York, N.Y., and Chicago, Ill. He also held positions of Marketing Specialist, Supervisory Survey Statistician, Purchasing Agent and Commodity Analyst.

He is survived by two daughters.

New World Weather Building Outside Washington, D.C., Dedicated

Central control console in satellite portion of NOAA's World Weather Building controls "sectorizing" of photographs by NASA's SMS-1 geostationary satellite.

merce, Transportation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, National Academy of Sciences, National Science Foundation, Environmental Protection Agency, Council on Environmental Quality, U.S. Geological Survey and American Meteorological Society.

A special award symbolizing the international character of the gathering was presentation of the 19th International Meteorological Organization Prize "for outstanding work in meteorology and international collaboration" to Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky, Director of the Environmental Research Laboratories' Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, N.J. The award consists of a certificate, a gold medal, and a $1,200 cash prize.

Another award at the ceremony was to New Orleans weather forecaster Eulah L. Hill, chosen "Outstanding Line Forecaster of the Year" by the forecasters around the nation. Mr. Hill had twice before been selected by his peers in New Orleans as outstanding forecaster there before receiving the national title. The award consists of a certificate and a $500 cash prize.

Principal NOAA components represented in the World Weather Building are the National Weather Service and the National Environmental Satellite Service.

Already operating in the new building are the NWS Forecast Office for D.C. and vicinity, formerly located at Federal Office Building 4, Suitland, Md., and a key unit of NESS, responsible for processing photos from a series of new geostationary weather satellites now coming into use.

Moving into new quarters within the next few weeks will be all of the personnel of the NWS' National Meteorological Center, except those concerned with computer-communications facilities. The NMC projects weather trends on a global and national basis as guidance for regional and local forecasters. Its giant computers are too large to be moved and will remain at Suitland. Their output will be transmitted electronically to the World Weather Building, with no loss in efficiency.

Showpiece of the new building is the dazzling array of new electronic equipment for automatically processing and distributing photographs made by a new-type geostationary or synchronous weather satellite poised 22,300 miles (35,680 kilometers) high over equatorial Latin America. Full-disk photographs of the Western Hemisphere are beamed to earth by this satellite every 30 minutes, night and day, and sectorized to provide information on cloud cover, temperatures and high-level winds for a large number of localities in North and South America.

The satellite now providing such photographs was funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and is designated SMS-1 (for Synchronous Meteorological Satellite No. 1). Another such satellite is to be launched soon, to provide photographs of the Pacific region, and still later, a series of satellites designated GOES (for Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite), funded by NOAA, will be launched to provide similar service.

Eventually, according to plans of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union also will place synchronous weather satellites in orbit to provide, for the first time, day-and-night photographs covering the entire earth except the extreme polar regions on a nearly continuous basis. A globe-girdling network of five such satellites is planned.

The GOES Central Data Distribution System at the World Weather Building is thus a pioneer station in a type of global weather observation involving international cooperation to benefit all mankind.

Heart of distribution system for photographs taken by NASA's SMS-1 weather satellite is the Central Data Distribution Facility in NOAA's World Weather Building.

Field Party Working in N.J., Pa.

A 15-man National Geodetic Survey field party, headed by James W. Taylor, is conducting a geodetic survey in New Jersey and Pennsylvania along an 80-mile route extending from South Amboy to Philadelphia via Trenton and the Camden area. The survey will provide up-to-date measurements of ground elevations for use in engineering projects.

In the four-week survey, the party will measure over 90 elevations beginning at South Amboy and progressing southwest via Spotswood, Jamesburg and Yardville, with a spur line to Trenton, then southwest via Burlington to Delair, a Camden suburb, and across the Delaware River to Philadelphia.

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