



NOAA History

A science odyssey

NOAA -- SOME PRE-HISTORY

Introduction

The oceans and atmosphere are interacting parts of the total environmental system upon which we depend, not only for the quality of our lives, but for life itself. We face immediate and compelling needs for better protection of life and property from natural hazards, and for a better understanding of the total environment -- an understanding which will enable us more effectively to monitor and predict its actions, and ultimately, perhaps to exercise some degree of control over them.

We also face a compelling need for exploration and development leading to the intelligent use of our marine resources. We must understand the nature of these resources, and assure their development without either contaminating the marine environment or upsetting its balance.

Establishment of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration -- NOAA -- within the Department of Commerce would enable us to approach these tasks in a coordinated way.

With these words, published in July 1970, President Richard M. Nixon proposed the creation of a new agency -- the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The proposal, which was coupled with the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency, was part of a reorganization effort, which, according to the reorganization plan itself, was designed to unify the nation's widely scattered, piece-meal environmental activities and provide a rational and systematic approach to understanding, protecting, developing and enhancing the total environment. In addition to a specific responsibility for the rational development and conservation of marine fisheries, NOAA was to lead the development of a consolidated national oceanic and atmospheric research and development program and provide a variety of scientific and technical services to other Federal agencies, private sector interests and the general public.

The goals, responsibilities and programs of NOAA today reflect a continued commitment to the philosophy which created it. NOAA's primary mission and the ultimate goal of all its activities is to predict environmental changes on a wide range of time and space scales in order to protect life and property, and provide industry and government decision-makers with a reliable base of scientific information.

Specifically, NOAA is a science-based agency which has the responsibility to predict changes in the oceanic and atmospheric environments and living marine resources, and to provide related data, information, and services to the public, industry, the research community, and other government agencies. These efforts range from warnings of severe events on short time-scales to information on climate shifts over decades or more.

The main purpose of these efforts is to support NOAA's operational environmental warning, forecast, prediction, assessment, and information management responsibilities.

Just as they fulfill NOAA's environmental prediction responsibility, most, if not all, of the Agency's activities also contribute to the major Department of Commerce goal of Stimulating Productivity and Economic Development. Providing reliable forecasts and warnings of changing environmental conditions (like severe weather) protects life and property and enables industry to take appropriate actions. NOAA's programs to predict and assess significant changes in the ocean, coastal and Great Lakes environments ensures the safe, efficient, and cost-effective use of those marine environments and their resources and promotes the development of associated industry. Providing reliable fishery stock assessments and projections can significantly enhance the magnitude of the contribution of the domestic fishing industry to the U.S. balance of trade.

Background

The creation of NOAA was largely the result of an effort which began in June 1966 with enactment of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-454).

The Act declared it to be the policy of the United States to: develop, encourage, and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind, to assist in protection of health and property, enhancement of commerce, transportation, and national security, rehabilitation of our commercial fisheries, and increased utilization of these and other resources.

To ensure the effective implementation of this policy, the Act created a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources to review and assess existing and planned U.S. marine science activities and recommend the required national oceanographic program and Governmental organizational plan.

Please read more about the NOAA on their wonderful websites :

- * <http://www.noaa.gov/>
- * <http://www.lib.noaa.gov/edocs/noaahistory.html>





National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

DELTA Rocket

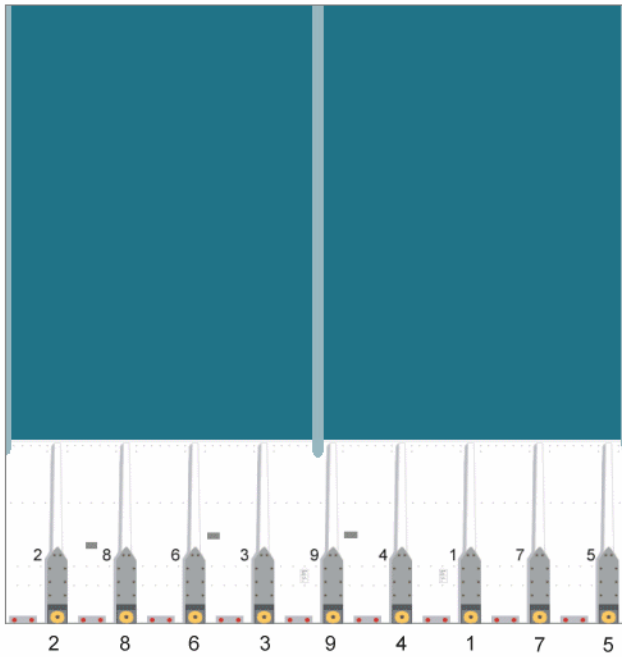
Delta 3914 168



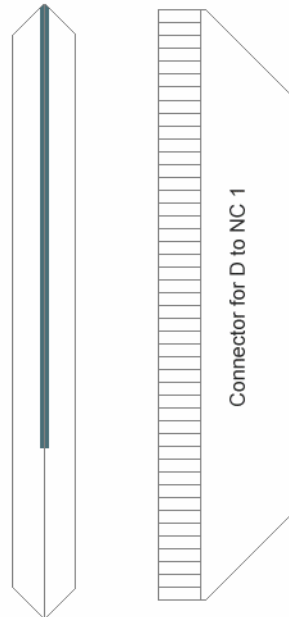
Launcher of the GOES-F satellite, launched in 1983, on April 28.
Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite



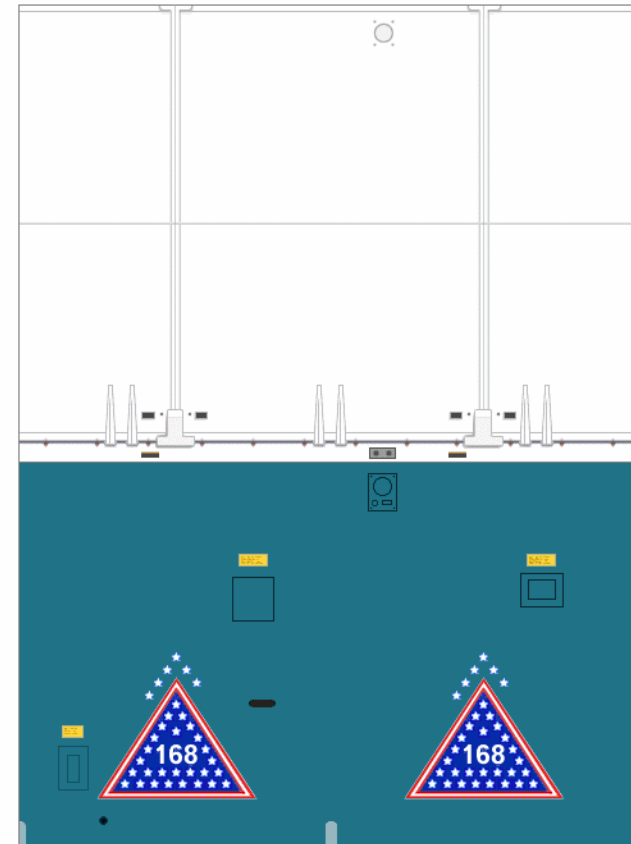
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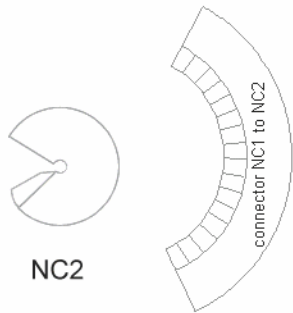
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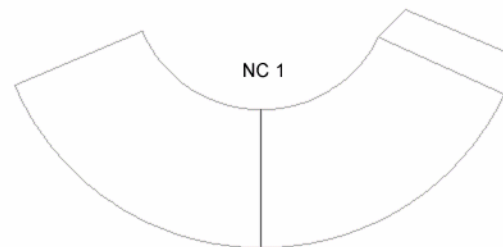
Connector for D to NC 1



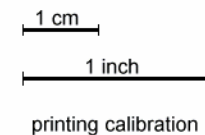
Part D



NC2



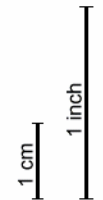
NC 1



1 cm

1 inch

printing calibration



1 cm

1 inch

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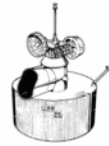
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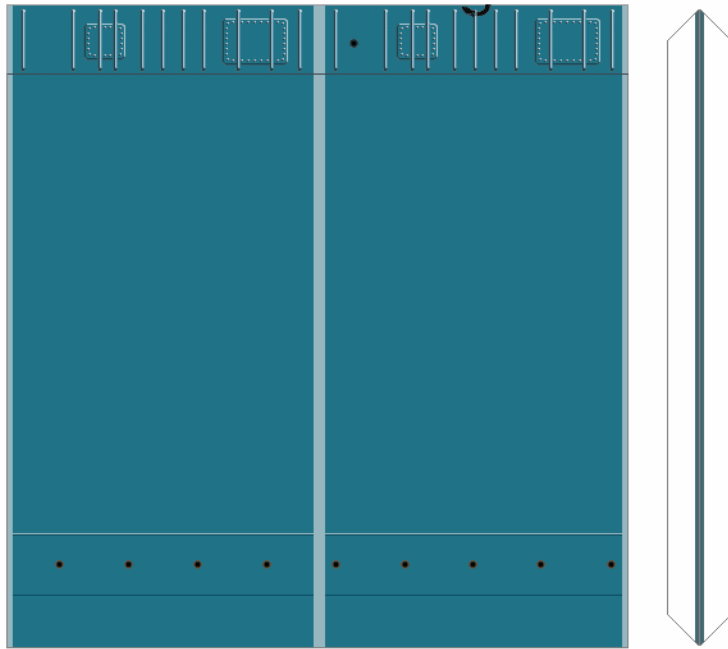
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Launcher of the GOES-F
satellite, launched on April 28, 1983.
Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite



Scale 1:96



Part B

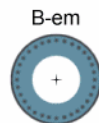
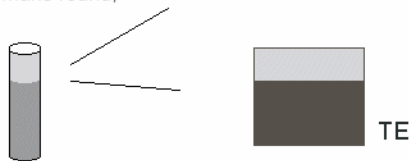


Part C

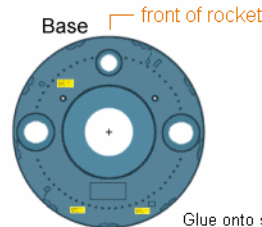
Turbine exhaust and vernier engines.
Roll up solid, grey outside.
Insert into 3 holes in Base.



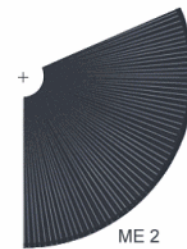
Or use matchsticks, make round,
paint dark grey.



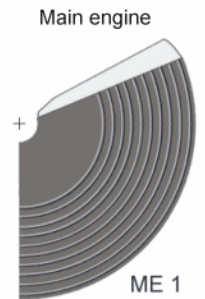
Glue onto cardstock.
Cut out white circle.
Make rim blue.



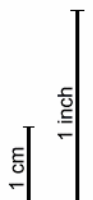
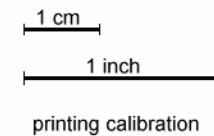
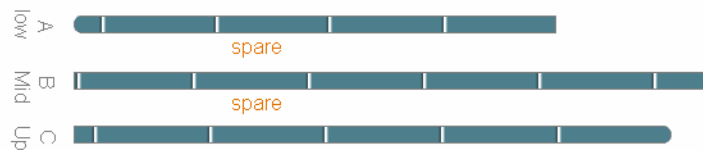
Glue onto same type of
paper it is printed on.
Next, cut out white circle.



ME 2



ME 1



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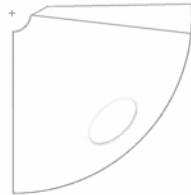
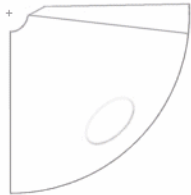
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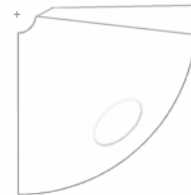
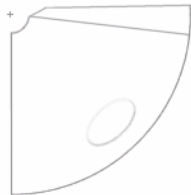
Delta 3914 168

Launcher of the GOES-F satellite

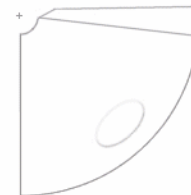
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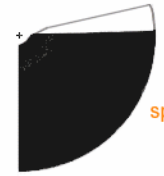
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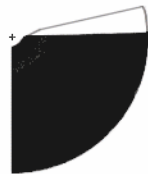
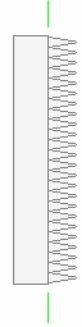
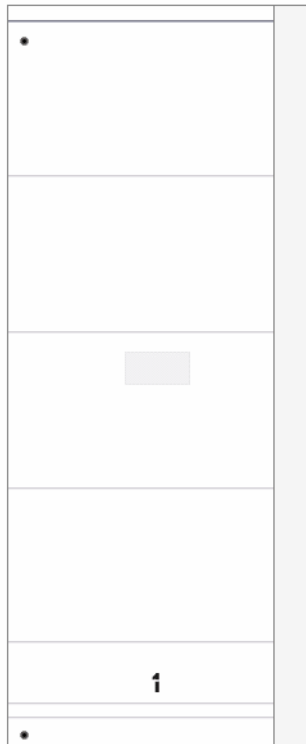
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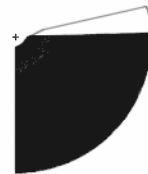
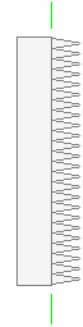
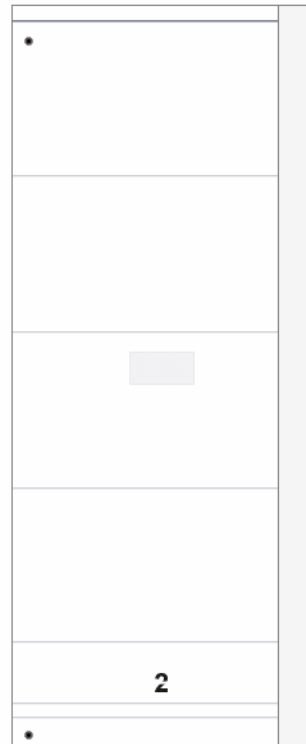
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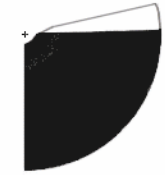
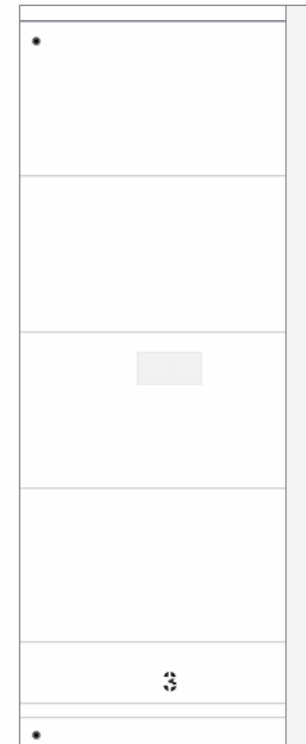
spare



Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.



Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.



Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.

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1 cm

1 inch

printing calibration

1 cm

1 inch



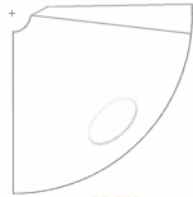
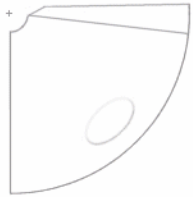
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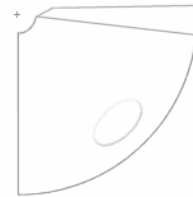
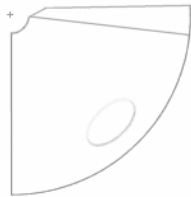
Delta 3914 168

Launcher of the GOES-F satellite

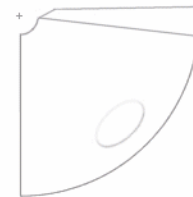
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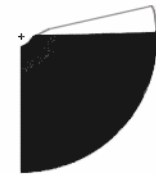
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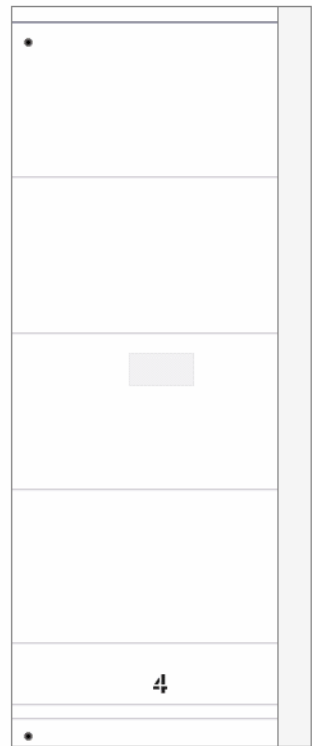
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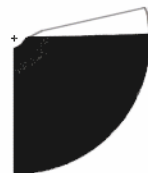
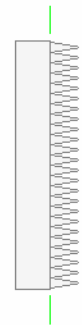
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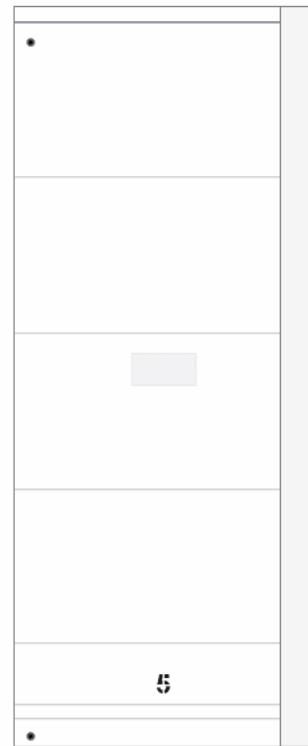
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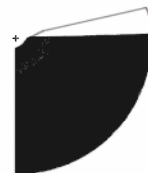
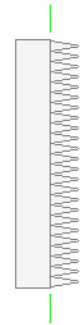
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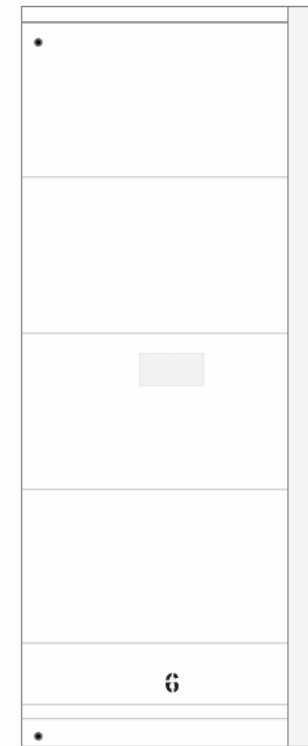
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Ink on the inside,
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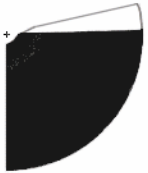
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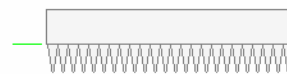
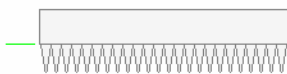
Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.



6



Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.



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1 cm

1 inch

printing calibration

1 cm

1 inch



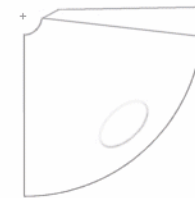
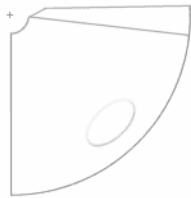
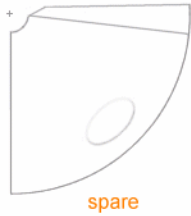
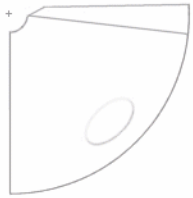
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DELTA Rocket

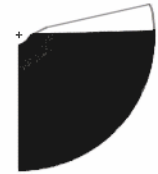
Delta 3914 168

Launcher of the GOES-F satellite

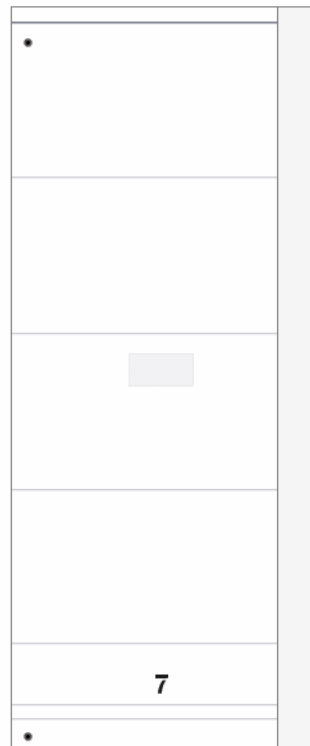
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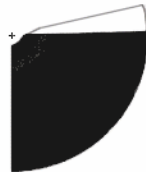
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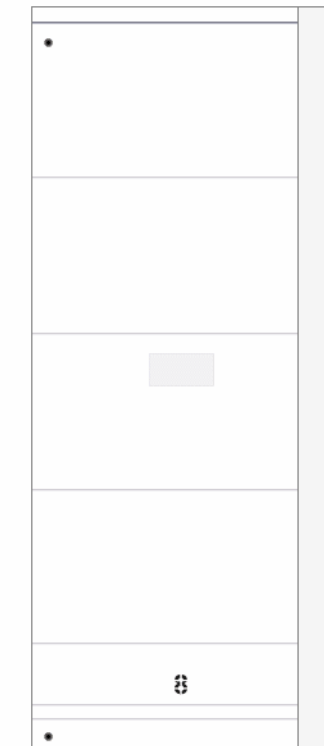
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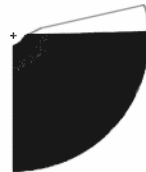
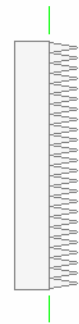
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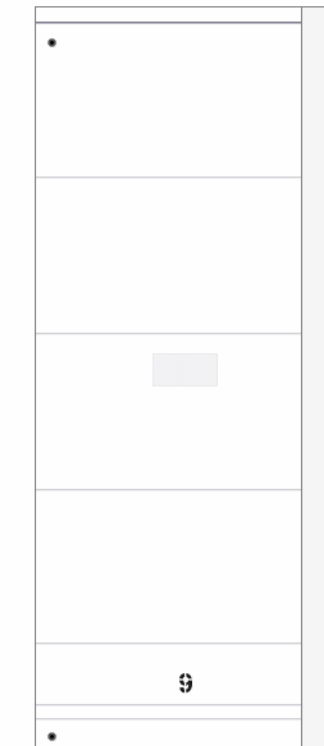
Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.



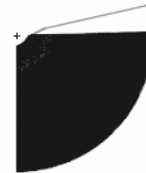
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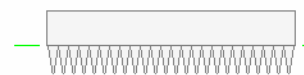
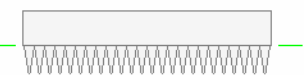
Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.



9



Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.



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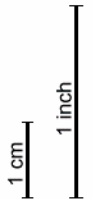
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1 cm

1 inch

printing calibration





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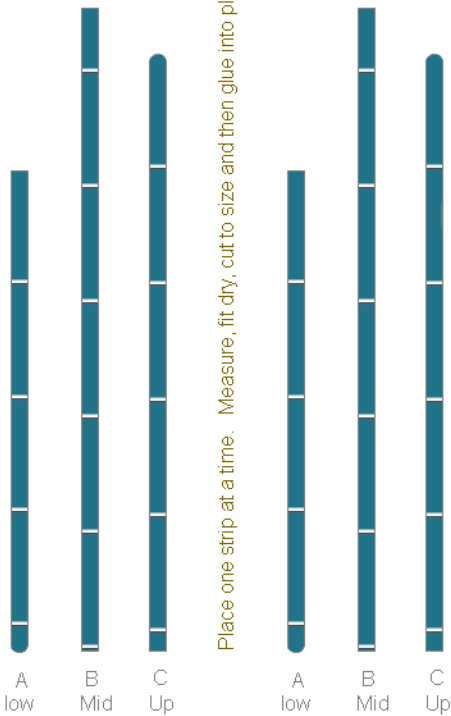
Delta 3914 168

Launcher of the GOES-F satellite

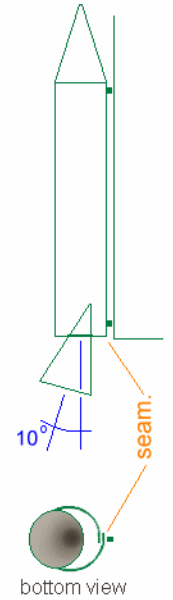
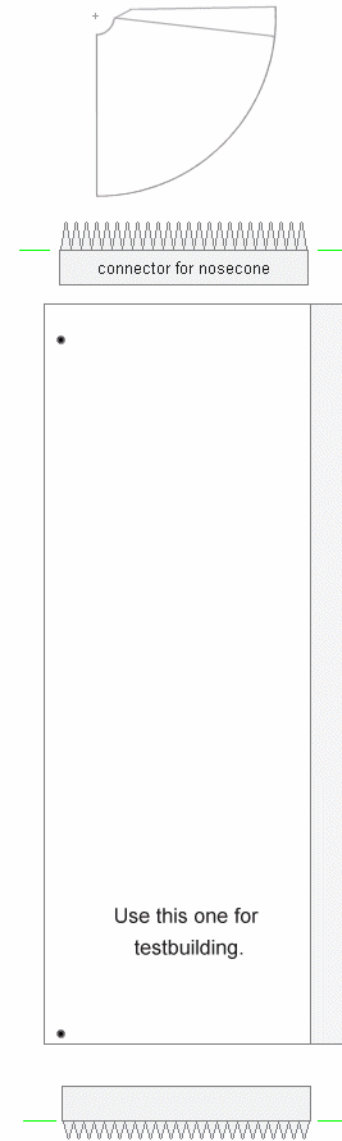
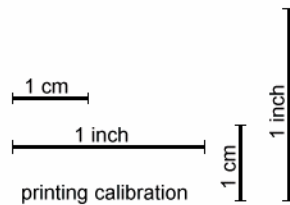
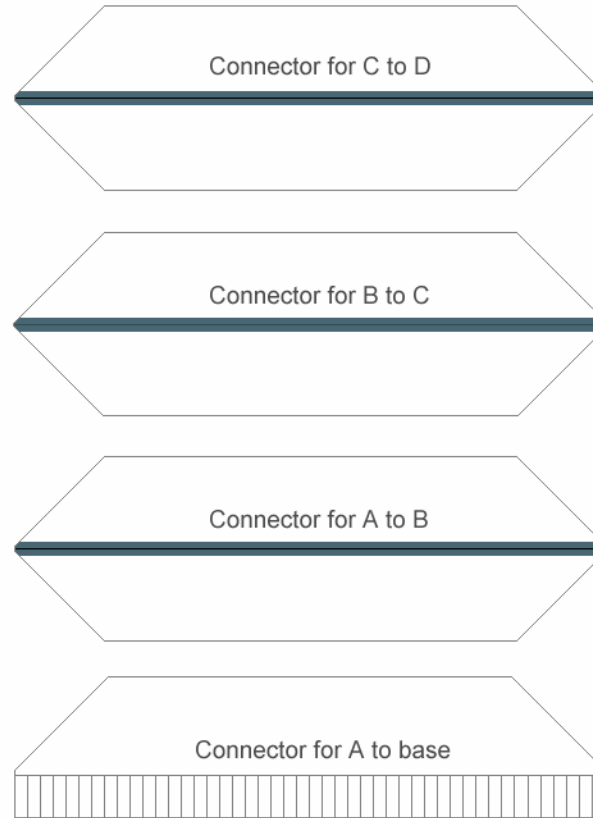
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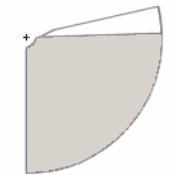
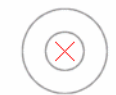
spare



Place one strip at a time. Measure, fit dry, cut to size and then glue into place.

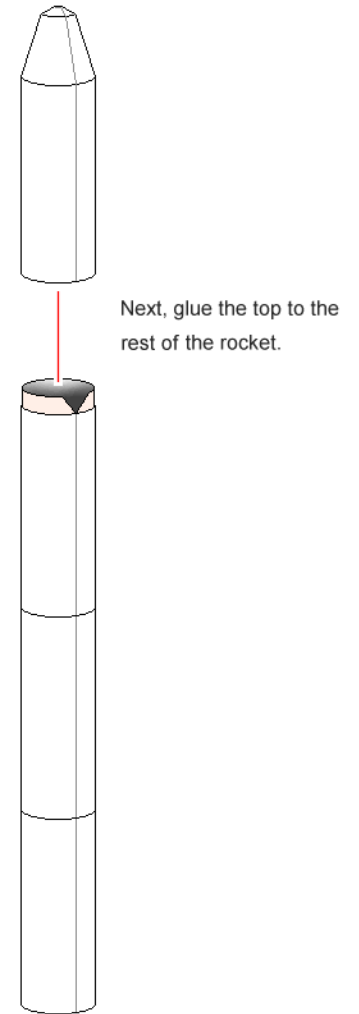
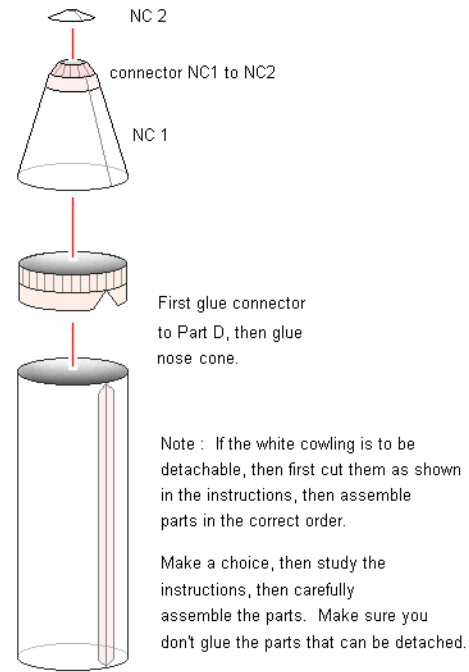
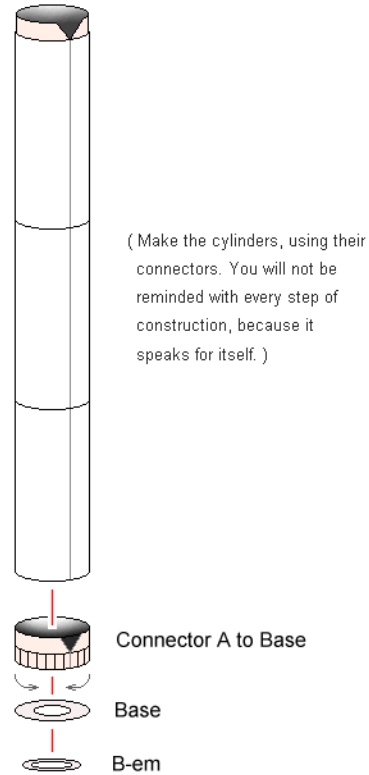
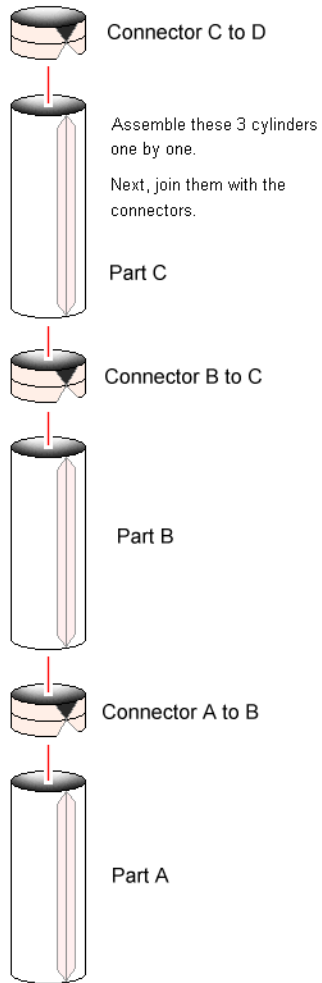


bottom view

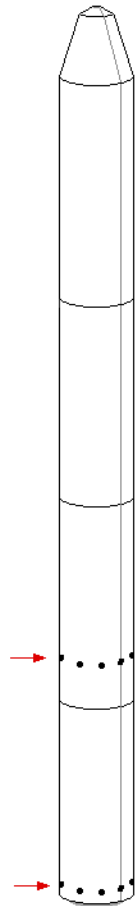


Form into a cone.
Ink on the inside,
white outside.

Instructions for building the DELTA II rocket.



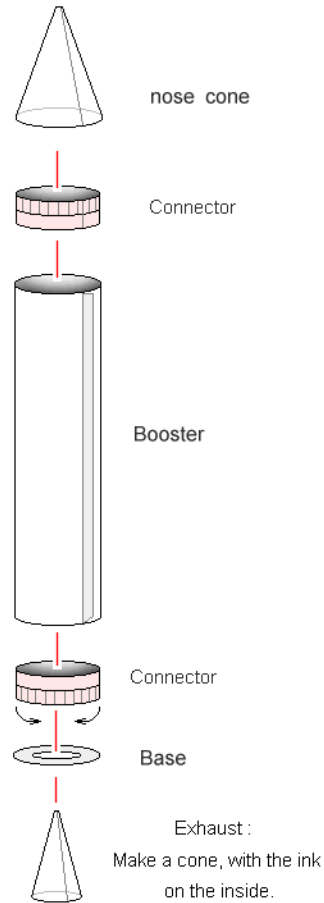
Instructions for building the DELTA II rocket.



Once the glue has dried fully, make all 18 holes, carefully and accurately.

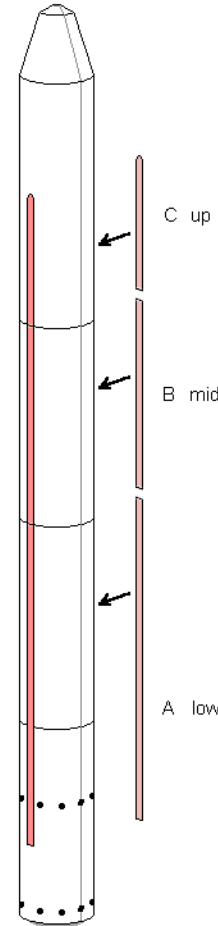
When making the holes in the boosters, make sure they line-up with the holes in Part A.

Make all 9 boosters like this :

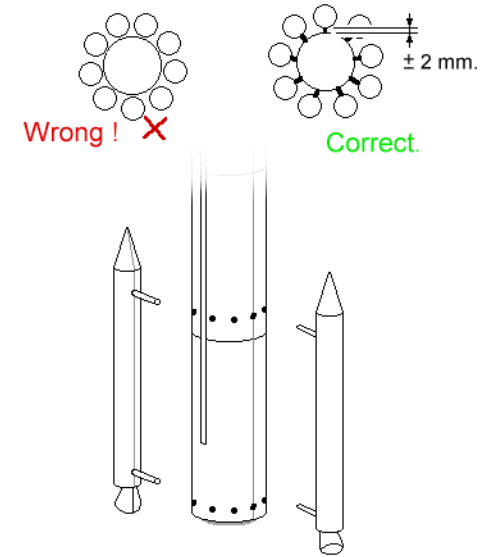


Make sure the exhaust is glued under the right angle as shown in the example on the parts sheet.

It could be easier to make the hole for the exhaust once the base has been glued, and glue has dried fully. Use the spare booster to experiment with.



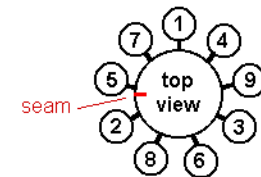
Measure, cut to size and place parts A, B & C before placing boosters. It will be more difficult, once the boosters are in place.



Use a strong wooden or bamboo rod to connect the boosters to the rocket.

The rod can be 1 to 2 mm thick, like a toothpick, which can be use, also. Paint rod white.

Leave a gap of about 2 millimeters between boosters and rocket.

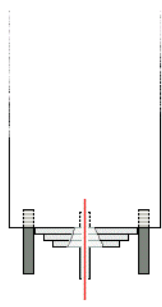
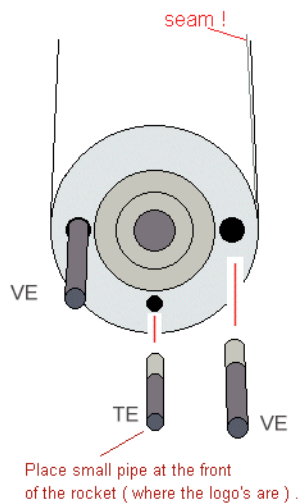


All boosters have numbers.

Make sure they all are glued in their designated place !

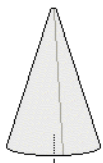
Numbers are shown on Part A and on boosters.

Instructions for building the DELTA II rocket.



The last component :
the main engine.

ME 1
ink on the outside.



ME 2
ink on the inside.



Your Delta II rocket
is now finished !!



Page 10 / 10

(Note from the designer: a scale 1:48 model of the satellite will be forthcoming)