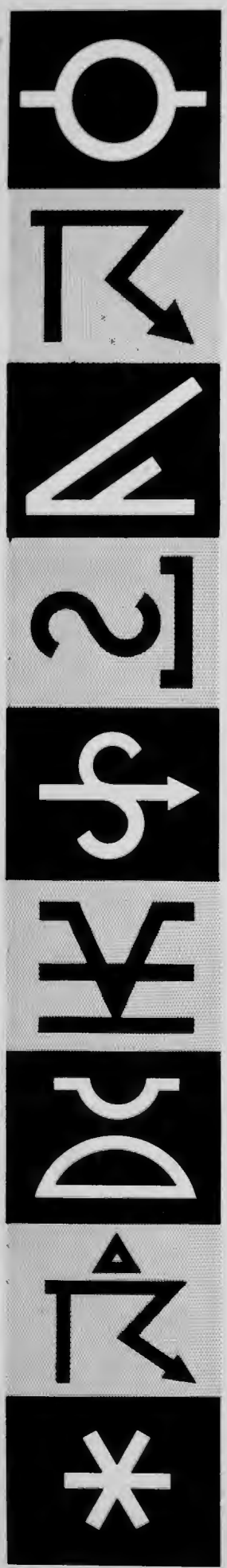

ZEPHYR

JUNE 1972 JUIN

ZEPHYR

JULY 1972 JUILLET

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LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE) #25(4263) 21 JUNE 1972

The Soviet weekly journal "Literary Gazette," with a circulation of about 500,000, is intended for writers, including science writers for the science section.

While in Moscow in August of 1971, at the General Assembly of IUGG (International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics), Dr. Warren L. Godson was interviewed by a reporter for this journal, in his capacity as Secretary of IUGG's International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics (IAMAP). He was given a questionnaire and his remarks on his selection of questions were taped.

It would appear that such views were canvassed from many scientists and probably a selection was made for each of several issues of the Literary Gazette. The names included, in the list of interviewees, encompassed a very high-powered group – starting with a double-Nobel-Laureate.

Dr. Godson's interview was completed by a picture and a brief biographical sketch – and the interview itself, bearing in mind the passage of time and double translation – English – Russian – English, is considered by Dr. Godson to be a very faithful reproduction of what he said – clearly there was no editorial intervention whatsoever.

Other scientists who answered this questionnaire were:–

Professor Linus Pauling, USA
Academician S. Soholev, Academy of Science, USSR
Academician O. Baroyan, Academy of Science, USSR
Prof. Z. Snikovskii, Institute of Nuclear Energy – Poland
Prof. Jan Tinbergen, University of Rotterdam, Netherlands.

The following excerpts are the translations from the Russian on Dr. Godson's submission.

Biographical Sketch

Dr. Warren Godson (Canada) was born in 1920, Geophysicist. The basic sphere of Dr. Godson's scientific interests has been in problems of dynamic Meteorology. He has also investigated the application of statistical methods in meteorology and the role of atmospheric ozone and the climate of the Arctic.

Dr. Godson has also spent much time on scientific-administrative work. For many years he has been the secretary of the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics (IAMAP) and has ensured an effective cooperation between scientists of various nations. He has several times visited the Soviet Union. At the present time Dr. Godson is with the Atmospheric Environment Service in Toronto.

QUESTIONNAIRE – "Twentieth Century Science and Society"

Question 1 How do you explain the fact that science has advanced during recent decades to the present day prominent position in the life of Society? Will it keep this position also in the future?

Reply Science has become a part of our culture. Today the tendency to know the scientific and technological achievements is as natural as the pursuit of recreation or reading of books. Furthermore, all forms of culture and art are beginning to adapt themselves to the contemporary level of science and technology.

Question 2 Which of the scientific events in recent years has excited you most?

Reply For me the most exciting scientific event in recent years was the development of earth satellites. This may have been enhanced by the fact that they are most useful in meteorology, which happens to be the field of my professional interest. It may be said that this is not the most outstanding achievement from a purely scientific point of view because it simply required large facilities. As soon as such a decision was made – the construction of earth satellites became inescapable, since the fundamental relationships governing their motion had already been known for hundreds of years. If we decided to fight cancer in the same manner, nobody could predict the amount of money that would guarantee success.

Question 3 What important scientific discoveries may be expected in the foreseeable future? What discoveries would you like to happen?

Reply It would be fine if one succeeds in checking the three main killers of this century: cancer, heart diseases and car accidents, although the last is much more difficult to cope with than the first two . . . Here one cannot expect such rapid success as in space science.

Question 4 Would a rapid progress in Science lead, in your view, to some negative consequences?

Reply I think that a rapid progress in science may lead to undesirable consequences although it is difficult to explain at once why . . . It is easy to find examples of undesirable consequences of technological progress. For instance, a rapid progress in automobile production has brought about serious air pollution and the fact that almost the same number of people perish on roads as from cancer. In spite of this everyone wants a car and drives it at top speed. This is human nature, thus, even in fields where the negative consequences are already obvious we seem to be incapable of devising methods for controlling them. In view of this what then, can be said about scientific research? Broadly speaking a scientist cannot envisage before the completion of his research what might be the consequences of it. If it is known beforehand what he would obtain, this would not be science anymore. Ultimately every scientist hopes that his results will become useful sooner or later but this no longer depends on him.

Question 5 Are there, in your view, "prohibited" areas in scientific research on moral grounds? Which? Why?

Reply I think there are many people who would like to prohibit some scientific research fields. Nevertheless in all these fields, research continues and is carried out by people whose moral standards as a whole, are not lower than the moral standards of those who want to introduce taboos. If somebody considers that some research is immoral he must have chosen not to participate in it. However, opinions must not become a force to stop scientific research.

Question 7 Does a keen interest of society in science impede its progress?

Reply I think that the interest of society in science should not bother it. We live in a peculiar time. Not long ago a scientist had no need to present the results of his research to the public. However, today these results can be used for taking decisions on which the fate of all mankind depends. Unfortunately, the scientists with far out, I would say, extreme, views were the first to react to the new situation. However, most scientists listening to statements containing different kinds of extreme views, comfort themselves with the thought: "Well, nothing is wrong, common sense will win." It may "win" but it also may not. In North America such quiet rational scientists are referred to as the "Silent Majority". This silent majority must end silence, it must make its rational views known to governments and to the silent majority of the population and in this way avoid extreme solutions to problems.

Question 8 Doesn't it appear to you that after a period of general interest in exact sciences, a period of some cooling off toward it follows in the younger generation?

Reply When a person gets involved in exact science he soon finds out that it is not too difficult. The fact that a given science is exact implies that it involves considerable calculations that can be carried out nowadays by means of computers. The computer calculations do not directly involve human ingenuity and this has been the reason for a small decrease in the prestige of exact sciences.

At the present time in North America, our young people, in very large numbers, are studying in fields that can generally be termed management. Life is becoming so complicated that the problem of management of business, industry and in general, society, is the main precondition of its orderly functioning. Furthermore, the specialists in management are better paid than the scientists.

Question 11 Does scientific work promote the development of high moral standards?

Reply In my view it is impossible to be a good scientist and have low moral standards. The present day scientist strives for the truth irrespective of what it implies. Let us suppose I carried out some research and later discovered I had made a mistake. I carry the responsibility before the entire scientific community and must at once announce publicly that I had made a mistake. All people make errors in judgement, but who except scientists find it necessary to make them public?

1972 WEATHER DISPLAY AT MANISPHERE

The decision to consider having a weather display at "Manisphere", Winnipeg's Annual Exhibition, was made after Mr. J.J. Labelle and Mr. F.R. Mahaffy were extended an invitation to a dinner meeting of the Career Section Exhibitors in February 16, 1972. After the Regional Meteorologist and his staff, along with Mr. A.H. Lamont, the Officer-in-Charge of the Weather Office, had thoroughly discussed and assessed the availability of funds and personnel for the exhibit, it was agreed that an initial attempt should be made in this area of Public Relations. These intentions were then conveyed to the Exhibit Manager by the deadline date March 15.

One section of the exhibit was devoted mainly to demonstrating the collection of current weather information. These data were transferred on to transparencies and shown to the Public by means of an overhead projector. Two people were in attendance at all times during the run of Manisphere (June 23 – July 1). Their chief function was to provide a commentary on the current weather information received in the local press circuit and the national facsimile network. In addition, current satellite and radar pictures, which were relayed to the booth by tele-copier from the Weather Office, were displayed using the Vu-Graph projector.

Emphasis in the rest of the exhibit was placed on illustrating various activities and functions of the Atmospheric Environment Service. This was done by a variety of means including weather instruments, posters, photos and slides. The most eye-catching in this section of the display was the AES rotating module provided by Meteorological Headquarters. In addition, the climate question and answer board, provided by Regional Headquarters, was very popular with both the adults and children.

Members of the Manisphere Executive admitted that they were unhappy with their means of drawing people into the arena where the Career Exhibits were located. An attempt was made to rectify this by having several stage shows each afternoon and evening. This proved to be fairly successful and after each show the booth was crowded for an hour or so. On the last day 1,400 4H Club members passed through the exhibit with questionnaires.

The popularity of the exhibit was gratifying to the many employees of both the Regional Office and the Weather Office who devoted considerable time and energy to producing the exhibit. It was also gratifying to receive a trophy for participating in the exhibit and an honourable mention trophy from the judges. The overall arrangements for and supervision of the display were headed by F.R. Mahaffy. Personnel who worked in the booth included A. Keck, I. Schledwitz, D. Semieniuk., H. Routledge, D. Vande Vyvere, B. Atkinson and I. Held.

WEATHER DISPLAY AT MANISPHERE

LE CLUB FRANCAIS 315

par H. Kruger

En 1966, le premier Ministre L.B. Pearson annoncait le but suivant du gouvernement fédéral: d'ici 1975, de faire le bilinguisme un caractéristique de la Fonction publique. Son idée était qu'une Fonction publique bilingue ferait une contribution indispensable à l'unité nationale du Canada.

Il n'est pas surprennant que ce but, qui éxigera le bilinguisme comme condition de promotion aux postes de direction et l'administration, aurait un impact bien déterminé dans le Service de l'environnement atmosphérique. Pour trouver les résultats concrets, il n'a qu'à commencer avec l'administration centrale à Toronto anglophone, Direction générale des services extérieurs.

Là, on va trouver à titre d'essai, un groupe d'une vingtaine d'anglophones, aidé par un ou deux francophones, qui ont développé une facilité de parole français dans une façon remarquable. C'est le Club Français 315.

Quelle est l'histoire de la provenance de ce groupe?

En 1968, plusieurs membres de la "Forecast Division", à ce temps là situé à 315 rue Bloor ouest, se sont fait inscrire à l'école de langues. C'était leur premier réponse à l'initiative de Pearson.

En 1969, la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme rendait l'avis que les Canadiens d'expression français doivent avoir la même occasion pour les situations au sein de la Fonction publique du Canada que les Canadiens d'expression anglais. En septembre de la même année, le gouvernement acceptait l'avis des commissaires, et un projet de loi à cette fin était entré en viguer.

Ensuite, en 1970, le Secrétaire du conseil du trésor annoncait l'établissement, à titre d'essai, les unités de la langue français dans la Fonction publique.

Tout ces événements ont eu leurs effets. Les étudiants en français de la "Forecast Division" ont décidé qu'il serait nécessaire de faire quelque chose en plus qu'assister à l'école de langues, pour le moins de minimiser le recul entre les sessions.

Avec l'autorisation de M. Benum, une réunion des habitants de "315" inscrit à l'école de langues était convoqué le 15 Mars 1971. Il y avait dix personnes à cette réunion, le premier du "Club Français 315". Roy Lee était élu comme président, et Keith McGlening comme secrétaire. On a décidé de s'assembler trois fois par semaine – lundi, mercredi et vendredi de 0830 à 0850 – et de désigner, pour chaque session, un membre comme le conferencier du jour. C'était à ce dernier de choisir un sujet de discussion. Le seule règle était de ne parler qu'en français pendant les sessions.

Avec l'aide du club, les membres faisaient les progrès satisfaisants. Mais, en Juin 1972, on a decidé d'examiner de nouveau les buts du club, et d'essayer de trouver des moyens d'accélérer le progrès. Le résultat était l'affirmation des principaux objectifs du club:

1° Aider les membres à mettre en pratique la langue français;
2° Améliorer le français parlé des membres.

Il était aussi décidé que tout le personnel de la Direction générale des services extérieurs qui s'intéresse à parler français et aussi a démontré concrètement son interêt peut être membre du club. En plus, Herb Kruger était élu comme vice-président de formation pour un terme de six mois à partir du Juillet 1972 avec la tâche de planifier un programme formative au club.

En ce moment, le club consiste d'un groupe principal de 16 membres et d'un groupe débutant de 5 membres. Le programme du groupe principal consiste en un exposé d'environ 5 minutes par le conférencier du jour, sur un sujet avertissé de son choix, suivi d'une discussion générale. A-peu-près une fois par mois, un personne qui parle français est invité à participer pour enrichir le programme. Le programme spécial pour les débutants consiste d'études particulières en suivant un cours enregistré, d'études aidé par un membre du groupe principal, et, de temps en temps, de l'assistance à des réunions du groupe principal.

De plus en plus souvent, les membres du club utilisent le français dans leur travail. On peut dire qu'on a trouvé un chemin assez agréable vers le bilinguisme dans la Fonction publique.

IN MEMORIAM

J.L. GALLOWAY, M.A.

The many friends of Jamie Galloway will be grieved to hear of his sudden death on June 23rd, 1972 at this home in Victoria, British Columbia. He was 62.

Jamie graduated at Edinburgh University and it was typical of his wide-ranging interests that his post-graduate work included a study of collision processes in gases and a course in glass-blowing in the Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory at the University of Leiden. He joined the Meteorological Office in England in 1936 and in September of that year was sent to Iraq to set up a meteorological service. His comment on this episode was "It still works! I knew little more about meteorology than Sir Gilbert Walker who when sent out to India to become Director of Observations was said not to know which way the wind blew round a depression."

He returned to the United Kingdom in 1939 and there is no question that during the next few years he developed a fine insight into meteorology under the pressure of operational demands. He was appointed Senior Meteorological Officer of No. 4 Group, R.A.F. Bomber Command and later set up a Meteorological Service for the R.C.A.F. Bomber Group. The European war was just ending when I first met Jamie. The place was 5 Group H.Q. at Moreton Hall and the occasion a series of lectures by another eminent scholar who later emigrated to Canada, Kenneth Hare. The so-called "Tiger Force" was disbanded and Jamie was sent to Berlin as British Representative on the Quadripartite Committee which set up the post-war meteorological service in Germany. In 1949 he was appointed Chief Meteorological Officer, Fighter Command where "the work was negligible, except for gardening."

In 1952 he was appointed as chief of the newly-formed Technical Assistance Unit in the WMO Secretariat in Geneva. In the three years of his tenure of this post he was responsible for developing the WMO technical assistance program from its very beginning to a major feature of the Organization's activities. His duties took him frequently to New York and he also travelled widely in about forty countries.

Jamie came to Canada in 1955 and apart from a brief interlude at the Montreal Weather Office was with the Central Analysis Office until his retirement in September 1970. The wealth of his experience was greatly appreciated by his colleagues and he made many notable contributions to the operational routine. He was a member of the Editorial Board of "Weather" for several years and his editorial and analytical abilities enabled him to finally produce an operational manual for the C.A.O., a project that had daunted many lesser souls.

He had a great sense of humour and of the ridiculous and brought a level of culture and erudition to a profession that is not notably endowed in these directions. Indeed, Jamie's combination of talents is rare in any profession. His retirement was, alas, only short but he did realise a long looked-forward-to trip to Africa before returning to Canada.

He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter, to whom we extend, on behalf of all who knew him, our sincere sympathy in their loss.

L.W.H.

AES POSTDOCTORATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM 1972–73

The National Research Council Postdoctorate Fellowships Program – tenable in most of the government departments, was introduced in the year 1962.

In announcing its decision, the Council stated that the purpose of establishing this fellowship scheme, was two-fold: One – to stimulate the research effort of the institution by bringing into the laboratories highly qualified young scientists from the best schools in the world (no doubt the turnover of active new scientists helps to ensure the vitality of a laboratory) and, two – to give promising young scientists the opportunity to work with distinguished men in their respective fields before embarking on careers in scientific research.

It is considered that postdoctorate experience is virtually mandatory for a research appointment in most scientific disciplines.

In the course of time, as these young scientists find their places in the scientific community, better communication and closer cooperation can be maintained with laboratories throughout the world.

Before presenting the Program for 1972–73, it will be appropriate to mention that this program will start the second decade of the operations of this scheme.

Looking briefly back into the first decade we observe a gradual, although at first hesitant growth.

1963–64 saw the first Postdoctorate Fellows studying with the meteorological service.

Since its inception the postdoctorate fellows have been:–

Dr. R.J. Polavarapu	Dr. Madhav L. Khandekar
Dr. G.M. Shah	Dr. Joseph Egger
Dr. R. Bojkov	Dr. S.R. Pal
Dr. Z. Petkovsek	Dr. Jaroslav Sychra
Dr. Vojtech Vitek	Dr. M.C. Subba Rao
Dr. Jan Tomlain	Dr. B. Padmanabhamurty
Dr. B. Prasad	Dr. G.D. Djolov
Dr. Man-Kin-Mak	Dr. S. Yamashita
Dr. Gandikota V. Rao	Dr. D.E. Greenland

Entering the second decade of the Postdoctorate Fellowship scheme, the plans call for eight fellowships tenures, of which two will be taken by Fellows on their second year extension; namely, Dr. Djolov and Dr. Yamashita.

The present decade – "the Seventies" may be quite a significant one in the world of meteorology and environmental study. It is becoming apparent that for the first time in man's history this will be, hopefully, the decade where man in his relentless push forward will, if not "stop," then at least slow down, and reflect. The recent meeting in Stockholm seems to point the way.

Specifically, three areas of concern will be vigorously investigated – air and water pollution, extended numerical weather prediction, and weather modification feasibility.

It is therefore not surprising that the plans of the Atmospheric Research Directorate call for eight tenures in the Postdoctorate Fellowship scheme.

Under the general direction of Dr. W.L. Godson, the following is the outline of the proposed program:

Dr. G.D. Djolov, whose subject is "Theory of Diurnal variation of Meteorological Elements in the Lowest Layer of the Atmosphere", will work under the direction of Dr. J. Clodman, Director of the Meteorological Services Research Branch, participating in a team of research scientists, to produce operational models for use in the forecast offices.

Dr. S. Yamashita, under the direction of Dr. R.W. Shaw, – research scientist in the Air Quality Research Branch, will conduct "A Study of Urban Climate and Air Pollution".

Dr. D.E. Syrakow from Sofia, Bulgaria will study "air pollution and diffusion" under the guidance of the distinguished and well known Senior Research Scientist Dr. R.E. Munn. Dr. F.J. Testa from the United States, will study with Dr. F.H. Fanaki in the Air Quality Research Branch. The subject of this study is not defined as yet. Neither is the study subject of Dr. A.N. Staniforth from London, Ontario, who will work with Dr. R. Asselin in Montreal's Division of the Meteorological Services Research Branch.

Also studying in Montreal under Dr. A. Robert will be Dr. I.H. Simmonds, from Australia. The subject of his study will be "Long Range Prediction with Spectral Models". The resolution requirements will be determined later. Precipitation and forecast experiments will be performed locally, while other physical processes will be added by a Team from the U.K. and another from the U.S.A. The model is expected to be ready by the summer of 1972. This, is a project involving international cooperation; the model is being developed by Bourke in Australia; the physical processes are being added by Gordon, in the U.S.A. and Hoskins in the U.K. Simmonds, Henderson and Robert will determine the resolution requirements, add precipitation and perform forecast experiments with the model. The complete model will be ready by the summer of 1974 and it is proposed that this model be used for the first Global Atmospheric Research Program experiment in 1976.

Dr. I. Edwards from Southampton, England under Dr. H.E. Turner in the Air Quality Research Branch will study Turbulent Diffusion in the Boundary Layer.

And finally Dr. R.E. Mickle from London, Ontario with Dr. H. Martin of the Environmental Research Branch will experiment with tetherosonde measurements of heat, water vapour and momentum in the boundary layer.

Although most of the programs are mission oriented, there is still room for pure research, and if a Fellow considers that this is his field, he will be encouraged and supported in his efforts.

OKANAGAN BASIN RADIATION STUDIES

The Federal-Provincial Okanagan Basin Project, initiated in 1969, is a study of water quality, water quantity and socio-economic factors which is to serve as a planning base for water resource utilization and management for the next 50 years. A final report due in 1974 will be used as guidance for policy decisions regarding basin developments, water-diversions, control structures, disposal of wastes and related factors.

The Atmospheric Environment Service is participating in the water quantity studies. Temporary additions to the Climatological network were planned by the Pacific Region and the Hydrometeorology Section at AES Headquarters and installed during 1970. Data processing is being coordinated by Mr. J.B. Wright. The data are forwarded to AES Headquarters where the analysis and research program is being carried out under the direction of Mr. H.L. Ferguson.

Physiographic models of mean monthly precipitation distributions have been evolved. Monthly analyses of 1971 and 1972 data are proceeding. The models and analyses are based on a 5 km by 5 km grid. A mean monthly "lake evaporation" model has been produced and a mean monthly actual evapotranspiration model is being developed, using topographical and cover characteristics determined from special maps and aerial photographs. A runoff model is being developed independently by B.C. Water Resources Service. Models of the 3 basic variables (runoff, precipitation, evapotranspiration) will be tested for consistency with water balance constraints and adjusted as required. Models will be tested and if necessary modified for extreme flow (drought or flood) conditions.

Evapotranspiration correlates highly with net radiation. Scientific literature contains few useful references on the variations of evapotranspiration or net radiation in mountainous terrain.

In order to provide adequate measurements of radiation to meet the above requirements, the Observational Studies Division of the Research Directorate undertook a program of measurement of various components of the radiation balance. Under the direction of the research scientist, Mr. J.R. Latimer, a plan was developed to measure incoming short-wave, incoming all-wave, reflected short-wave and net all-wave radiation at two levels, approximately 6100 foot altitude on Mt. Kobau and at approximately 1200 foot altitude in the adjacent valley for a four month period starting June 1.

The project was assigned to Mr. V. Marsh, Research Data Acquisition Section, who, with the assistance of Mr. L. Howard, Pacific Region, selected the sites, made the necessary contractural arrangements, prepared the instrumentation and completed the installation. Eleven variables in all are being measured at the two sites and the project became operational during the first few days of June.

Certain special short term experiments will be conducted during the period of the National Atmospheric Radiation Centre's intercomparison of standards during July and August. The project will be terminated during the first week of October.

PRESSURE FALLING – BUDWORM SWARMING

Is it possible that in future years aneroid barometers will be calibrated to indicate biological changes as well as trends in weather conditions?

A study presently being undertaken by the Department of Environment, Forest Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, may well lead to the establishment of such a concept. The Sault Ste. Marie Weather Office is currently providing, bi-weekly, a 3 day forecast of significant drops in atmospheric pressure for the Agawa Bay area. This information is being used in the study of the infestation of the Spruce Budworm which is found to occur with significant drops in atmospheric pressure.

RETIREMENT DINNER – 'DES' KENNEDY

The Officers' Mess at Canadian Forces Base Uplands was the scene of an official dinner paying tribute to D.B. 'DES' Kennedy on his retirement on 27 July 72.

Close to seventy friends and associates and their wives gathered to say "au revoir" to Des and his wife Edna. An interesting and frequently amusing program for the occasion had been planned by the 'Des Kennedy Night' committee and the duties of Master of Ceremonies for the evening were ably performed by Bill Ganong.

During the dinner, several of Des's friends recalled events from the past to illustrate his quality of being able to blend an awareness of perspective with his keen sense of humour. In particular, Frank Benum and John Lauder each augmented their vocal tributes to Des by making appropriate presentations in a lighter vein. In a more serious note, Harry Tucker presented Des with a special memento from his DMETOC staff in the form of a ceramic plate on which was a caricature of Des surrounded by the signatures of all his staff.

Major General D.R. Adamson paid tribute to the excellence of Canada's military meteorological support in comparison with other nations. In large part he attributed it to the sound advice and direction that Des had provided over more than 25 years of association with the military. On behalf of Des's many friends and associates in DND, General Adamson presented him with a matched pair of crystal decanters.

Mr. J.R.H. Noble, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Atmospheric Environment Service, in presenting a beautifully engraved silver tray, paid tribute to Des's judgement and the exceptional contributions he made to the Meteorological Service of Canada in general throughout his entire career.

Des, whose first association with the Met Service began in 1936, outlined some of the more humourous incidents that took place since that time. His remarks in reply were enjoyed by all those present who then gathered briefly to wish him a long and happy retirement.

Major General D. R. Adamson (right) presenting Des Kennedy (left) with crystal decanters on behalf of Friends and Associates in DND.

Left J.R.H. Noble 'ADMA' making presentation to "Des" Kennedy right.

LES ORAGES

CANADIAN COAST GUARD OPEN HOUSE – PRESCOTT

The Ontario Region of the A.E.S. was invited to participate in a two day open house at the Ministry of Transport's, Marine Service Agency at Prescott, Ontario on June 23–24, 1972.

The display consisted of an exhibit of working instruments used aboard ships of the Coast Guard and at lighthouses in observing and coding weather reports for input into the Great Lakes Weather reporting network.

Despite poor weather conditions throughout the two days, some 4,000 people visited the Agency, and the A.E.S. booth proved to be very successful.

The exhibit was organized by Mr. G.T. Meek, Port Meteorological Officer and assisted by Mr. E.W. Elliotson, Supervisor, Weather Standards & Requirements, Ontario Region.

A.E.S. Display at CCG Open House.

CENTENNIAL PLAQUE AWARDED TO SANGAMO

Shown, left, receiving the plaque is Mr. P. Greig, Vice-President, Marketing, Sangamo. Presenting the award is Mr. H.H. Bindon, Chief, Instrument Division, Atmospheric Environment Service.

Twice a day across Canada–at noon and at midnight–Canada's Atmospheric Environment Service sends more than 30 Sangamo radiosondes high up into the atmosphere to measure air temperature, pressure, humidity and wind direction at various levels above ground. These compact, electronic radiosondes are carried aloft by large balloons, and they transmit information continuously to ground stations as they rise to about 15 miles. To date Sangamo has made over 250,000 radiosondes for the federal government.

Recently a Centennial plaque was presented to Sangamo by the Instrument Division AES – and reads – "Presented to the Sangamo Company Limited in appreciation of its long and valued association with the Canadian Meteorological Service."

D. MEL ROBERTSON RETIRES

D. Mel Robertson, Regional Director Atmospheric Environment Service Central Region, retired on July 13 after completing 34 years of service.

Colleagues and friends joined with Mel and his wife Alys, their two daughters and other members of his family on June 16 at the Winnipeg Canoe Club to pay tribute on this occasion. After a smorgasbord dinner, Hugh Fraser, Scientific Service Officer, was the Master of Ceremonies of a brief program. Charlie Brown, Regional Inspector, opened the program with two solos and the speeches that followed were interspersed with taped recordings from local news and weather announcers expressing the good wishes of the radio and television stations.

Mel Hagglund, Central Region Administrator CATA, acknowledged Mel's many years with the Department of Transport and in particular his years as Deputy Regional Director of Air Services and the period during which he was Acting Director. On behalf of MOT colleagues, he presented Mel with a matched golf bag and cart.

Frank Benum, head of the Field Services Directorate of AES Headquarters, Toronto, reviewed Mel's early days in the Meteorological Service. In recognition of his contribution to Meteorology, he presented Mel with one of the Plaques specially cast for the Service in commemoration of its Centennial year.

Representing the Canadian Meteorological Society, John Lauder, Vice Chairman of the Winnipeg Centre, presented Mel with an engraved serving tray in recognition of his encouragement and assistance in local centre activities.

In a short speech in French, Maurice Robichaud of the Thunder Bay Weather Office, presented an engraved stein on behalf of his staff.

Mel Hagglund, Regional Administrator C.A.T.A., Central Region presenting D.M. Robertson with matching golf cart and bag.

The Labelles presenting the Robertsons with an automatic slide changer and a tote bag on behalf of friends and colleagues in CMS.

Maurice Robichaud presenting D.M. Robertson with an engraved stein on behalf of his staff, Thunder Bay Weather Office.

Finally, as an expression of the respect and regard of his staff and their many friends, Jack Labelle, Regional Superintendent of General Weather Services and his wife Verna, made a presentation of an automatic slide projector to Mel and a tote bag to Alys on behalf of their many well wishers in Winnipeg and across Canada.

The program concluded with a pleasant evening of dancing. In one of the spot dances, Alys was presented with a favorite L.P. record and Mel was given his office chair which has been deemed beyond economical repair.

RECORD DE PLUIE DU SIECLE EN JUILLET? "LA TRIBUNE DE SHERBROOKE"

par Claude Boucher

SHERBROOKE – "Le mois de juillet 1972 a déjà battu un record de précipitation et risque d'établir le record du siècle", révélait hier l'officier de présentation des données météorologiques au Service d'environnement atmosphérique de Sherbrooke, M. Réal Franc.

Le maximum de jours pluvieux enregistré a l'aéroport de Sherbrooke au cours des dix dernières années, pour le mois de juillet, a été atteint hier. En effet, 16 journées du mois de juillet, cette année, ont été marquées par la pluie. La moyenne s'établissait à 13 jours de pluie pour le mois de juillet, au cours de cette période.

Au rythme qu'a adopté la précipitation depuis le début du mois, selon l'officier de présentation, il est fort probable que le record de 7.61 pouces de pluie enregistrée pendant le mois de juillet 1938 sera battu puisque 7.20 pouces de pluie ont déjà recouvert la région de Sherbrooke.

De plus, il n'est pas à écarter la possibilité que le record du plus grand nombre de jours pluvieux au cours des mois de juillet depuis 1901 soit mis en brèche. Le mois de juillet 1938 avait accumulé 20 jours de pluie et marquait ainsi le maximum de journées pluvieuses pour les mois de juillet depuis 1901. Or, depuis le début de juillet 1972, 16 jours de pluie ont été calculés et il reste cinq jours avant la clôture de cette étape.

Par ailleurs, M. Franc a précisé que le mois de juillet, cette année, a été plus frais que la normale au cours des dix premiers jours et que, par la suite, la température s'est modifiée pour atteindre une moyenne de 65 degrés (F.) ce qui constitue la normale enregistrée pour les mois de juillet depuis 1901.

Il a en outre rapporté que les 3, 13 et 21 juillet derniers ont été les jours ou la pluie s'est faite plus abondante. Les précipitations enregistrées pendant ces journées-là se sont élevées, respectivement, à 1.16 pouce, 1 pouce et 1.49 pouce de pluie.

Malgré cette pluie abondante et continue, la Sûreté du Québec ne relevait pas de dommages importants dans région de Sherbrooke.

GREAT LAKES' CLIMATE PUBLICATION

A comprehensive publication dealing with the climate of the Great Lakes area has become available to members of the general public. The book called "The Climate of the Great Lakes Basin," uses over 50 maps plus diagrams and tables to describe the weather conditions over this unique international area. The publication is the work of two

scientists of the Atmospheric Environment Service – Mr. D.W. Phillips and Mr. J.A.W. McCulloch.

Over 500 stations in Canada and the United States were used to determine the climatic normals for the area. In addition, the book contains 40 pages of discussion on 10 meteorological elements including temperature and precipitation.

The publication stresses the effect of the Great Lakes in modifying the land climate. It is designed to meet both the general requirements for planning and the popular demand for information on the climate of the area.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Recipients of Administration Circular #A2-72 are aware that a new nomenclature has been introduced into the AES. The organizational changes which were outlined in ADMA's circular letter of May 31, 1971 are now being implemented, and new section names (and identification symbols) are being applied to the various Branches and Divisions which now constitute the AES.

There will shortly be a re-arrangement of personnel and office space within the Headquarters building which will serve to reflect the new organization. The most eagerly awaited document is the next edition of the telephone directory; which we expect will allow us to locate everyone within the building.

Meanwhile, it seems only fair to point out to those who have scanned Circular #A2-72 that the former Purchasing and Supply Unit is now the Material Management Division (AAM). By actual letter count we find that (ACHS) Hydrometeorology and Marine Applications Division, Hydrometeorology Services, has the longest title while the shortest title would appear to belong to the Ice Division (ACIC). As easiest-to-remember designator we nominate AREA – Atmospheric Acoustics Research Section, closely followed by ARMS – Small Scale Processes Research Division. Music lovers take note: AIDA refers to the Observation Automation Design and Development, Instruments Branch and not to Verdi's opera.

PERSONNEL

July 1972

The following have accepted positions as a result of recent competitions:

72-AES-CC-24	Meteorology (MT) 8 Head, Physical Climatology Unit Climatology Division (CSD) G.E. Bristow
72-AES-CC-107	Meteorology (MT) 6 Staff Officer Meteorology Maritimes Command HQs, Halifax. J.B. Elliot

The following are on Project Assignments for the Field Services Directorate:

A. Agricultural Services Project (6 months) – R.F. Cake

B. Public Weather Services Project (6 months) – G.D. Moody

C. Handbook of Arctic Meteorology (1 year) – H.P. Wilson

Two well known former CMS meteorologists have rejoined the AES.

Dr. B.W. Boville – Atmospheric Processes Research Branch, ARD

Mr. H.W. Johnson – Aviation Weather Services, User Requirement Division, FSD.

RETIREMENTS

The following have recently retired from the AES.

G.B. Brown	–	CAO (CMC)
J.A. Burgess	–	CFB Uplands
L.B. Foster	–	CFB Greenwood
R.A. Hornstein	–	Atlantic WC
D.B. Kennedy	–	CFHQ
P.A. Knight	–	CAO (CMC)
D.M. Robertson	–	Winnipeg
D. Strachan	–	Vancouver WC/WO
R.V. Tyner	–	Atlantic WC

WEATHER OFFICE STAFF INCREASED

DAVE MASON

Dave Mason, formerly at the weather office in Port Hardy, has recently been appointed to the Okanagan Weather Office at Penticton Airport to work with Dale Richier, officer-in-charge.

Mr. Richier said beginning about the middle of July the office will be open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. seven days a week instead of five days a week as it is now.

The Atmospheric Environment Service of the Department of the Environment is also opening a weather office in Kelowna.

Mr. Richier said the department is increasing its service as the population and needs for weather services increase in the Okanagan.

TRIVIA

"We squander our health in search of wealth, we toil, we sweat, we save. Then we squander our wealth in search of health and only find the grave."

Interesting letter received at AES Headquarters from New Zealand.

"The Bamboo Farm,"
West Coast Rd.,
R.D. Oratia,
Auckland,
New Zealand.
6th June 1972.

To The Director,
Canadian Meteorological Division,
Ottawa, Canada,

Dear Sir:

Could you please let us have, or tell us the cost to us of any information you have on (1) Isaachsen Island

(2) The Meteorological Station which, from Professor Neatby, who has written quite a lot about those Regions, I hear is established here. My husband has 5 sea captains and an admiral in his direct Norwegian ancestry and my great Uncle John Matthews was on one of the ships that Lady Franklin sent up to look for her husband. My great Uncle John Matthews was a great great nephew of Admiral Benbow.

I have inherited a Fitzroy Barometer and have Admiral Fitzroy's book on "Weather" as well as a lot of books about Arctic Exploration; so a Weather Station on Isaachsen Island is of much interest to me and my husband and descendants John, Roald and Samuel Isaachen.

Their great grandfather was Captain Bach who, at one time commanded the "Flying Cloud." My husband Harold Isaachsen (74) and I Annie Benbow Isaachsen (76) both heard Roald Amunsden lecture on his return from the South Pole. Can we do anything for you? What is the address of the Isaachsen Island Weather Station? Anything at all about it is of great interest to us.

Sincerely,

Annie B. Isaachsen.

P.S. This isn't exactly weather, but I report all the earth tremors I am sure of for our area on the Waitakere Ranges, 13 miles from Auckland. Dr. Eiby is very glad to have my reports.

Magazine addressed as follows – AND WE RECEIVED IT! ! !

Mr. J.R.H. Noble,
Administration
Canadian Metenologiel Service
315 Blon St. W.
Tanits 181,
Ont. CANADA.