

ZEPHYR

MARCH 1972 MARS

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The new cover for 1972 was designed by N.S. Steinhaur

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN S.E. ASIA? ? --
No, just a dinner for our
S.E. Asian students.



Left to right:
Mr. F. Page, Mr. M. Dolan, Mr. A. Kanagasundram, Mr. L. Tibbles, Mr. S. Othman
Mrs. M. Dolan, Mr. & Mrs. J.R.H. Noble, ADMA, Mrs. F. Page
Miss Soh, Mr. Martowidjojo, Miss B. Sherman, Mrs. L. Tibbles

FOREIGN STUDENT PROGRAM 1971-72

In the past year the Atmospheric Environment Service has provided meteorological training to thirteen (13) foreign students from eight (8) different countries:-

Malaysia	-	(3)	Singapore	-	(1)
Indonesia	-	(2)	Barbados	-	(2)
Philippines	-	(1)	Israel	-	(1)
Nigeria	-	(1)	Guyana	-	(2)

The various programs are sponsored under the following:-

WMO Fellowship	(6)
World Weather Watch	(2)
Colombo Plan	(4)
Canadian African Aid Plan	(1)

The programs are administered in cooperation with the Canadian International Development Agency.

The duration of the programs vary from two months (Managerial) to a three year Ph.D. program. Six (6) of the thirteen (13) students are engaged in post-graduate studies at various Canadian universities; the remainder are engaged in technical and managerial participation type training at ASTS, UATS and at AES Headquarters, Toronto.

The following is a short summary of the actual training being conducted at the present time:-

Malaysia

The three students from Malaysia are Miss Soh Mei Ha, Mr. Sa'ad bin Othman and Mr. A. Kanagasundram. Miss Soh and Mr. Othman are from Kuala Lumpur and Mr. Kanagasundram is from Penang State. Miss Soh is graduating from the Upper Air Training School and will then spend three weeks at this Headquarters before proceeding to the Upper Air Station in Manawaki for further contact training. It is noteworthy that Miss Soh is the first female to graduate from the Upper Air Training School (foreign or Canadian).

Messrs. Othman and Kanagasundram (5 months Colombo Plan)

These students are Inspectors and are undergoing management training for technical supervisors.

Their training includes program courses, monitoring all ASTS and UATS courses, practice in operational techniques, administration procedures in basic weather, satellite laboratory, climatology and forecast offices. They are to return to their country on May 14.

Indonesia (WMO)

The two students from Indonesia are Mr. Mohammed Iljas Martowidjojo and Mr. Tamet Karo Karo. They are WMO fellows on a special training program directed towards Aerology. The program consists of English language courses, advanced meteorology, presentation, operations and Upper Air Training at Scarborough. (duration 14 months)

Nigeria (CAAP)

Mr. T.O. Akanbi completed a 2 year M.Sc. course at McGill University. He has specialized in climatology and returned to Nigeria in April 1971.

Singapore (Colombo Plan)

Mr. Kong Sin Tan has completed a M.Sc. program at the University of Toronto and is presently working in Climatology Division. He will return to Singapore in June 1972.

Philipines (WMO)

Mr. J. de las Alas (WMO fellow) is working in numerical weather prediction at McGill University and hopes to complete his Ph.D. in May 1973.

Guyana (WWW and WMO)

The two students from Guyana are Mr. C. Persaud (WMO) and Mr. D. Fraser (WWW). Both students are on M.Sc. programs at McGill University to be completed in June 1973

Israel (WWW)

Mr. R. Gabison is completing the final year of a M.Sc. Program to be completed in August 1972 at McGill University.

Barbados (WMO)

The two students from the Caribbean Meteorological Institute are Mr. B.A. Rocheford and Mr. J. Wickham.

Mr. Rocheford is on post-graduate studies for two months in Climatological Division at this Headquarters.

Mr. J. Wickham has a two-month WMO award to study Administrative practices of Training Institutions. He will visit AES Headquarters Divisions, ASTS and UATS, Universities of Toronto and York etc.

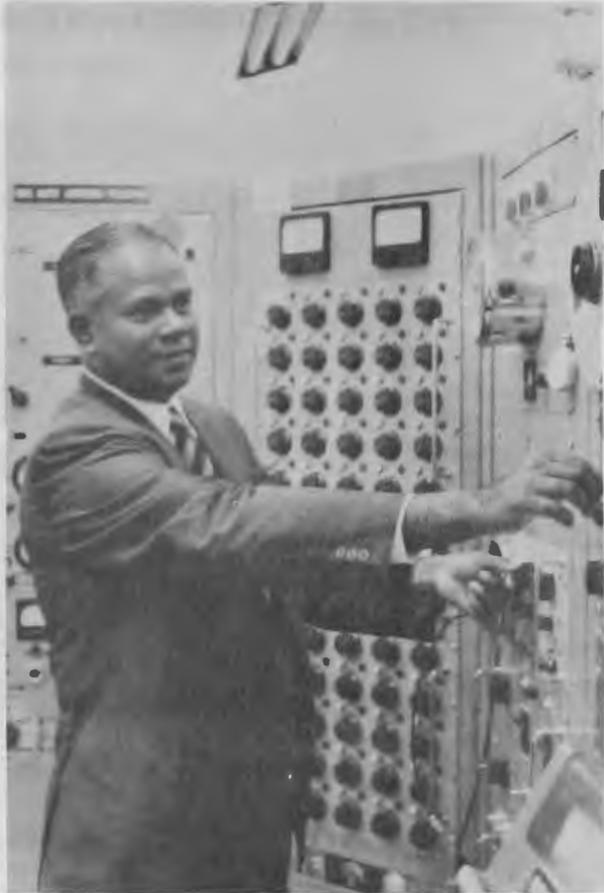
Attached is a summary of our Foreign Training Program for 1971-72.

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Study Program</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Malaysia	Miss Soh Mei Ha	Colombo	Radiosonde Training	7 months
Malaysia	Sa'ad bin Othman	Colombo	Technical Supervision	5 months
Malaysia	A. Kanagasundram	Colombo	Technical Supervision	5 months
Indonesia	T. Karo Karo	WMO	Aerology	1 year
Indonesia	Mohammed Iljas	WMO	Aerology	1 year
Guyana	D. Fraser	WWW	M.Sc. degree – McGill	2 years
Guyana	C. Persaud	WMO	M.Sc. degree – McGill	2 years
Barbados	J. Wickham	WMO	Administrative Practices	2 months
Barbados	B.A. Rocheford	WMO	Post-graduate Studies in Climatology	2 months
Israel	R. Gabison	WWW	M.Sc. degree – McGill	1 year
Philipines	J. de las Alas	WMO	Ph.D. degree – McGill	3 years
Singapore	Kong Sin Tan	Colombo	M.Sc. degree – U of T	2 years
Nigeria	T.O. Akanbi	CAAP	M.Sc. degree – McGill	2 years

Hang on! !



*Miss Soh Mei Ha
Upper Air Student from Malaysia.*



*Mr. Kanagasundram, Meteorological Supervisor –
Operating Satellite equipment at AES HQ.*



*Mr. Ilias Martowidjojo
Djakarta, Indonesia.
Studying Advanced Meteorology,
Presentation, Operations and
Radiosonde.*

STUDENTS – S.E. ASIA & SINGAPORE



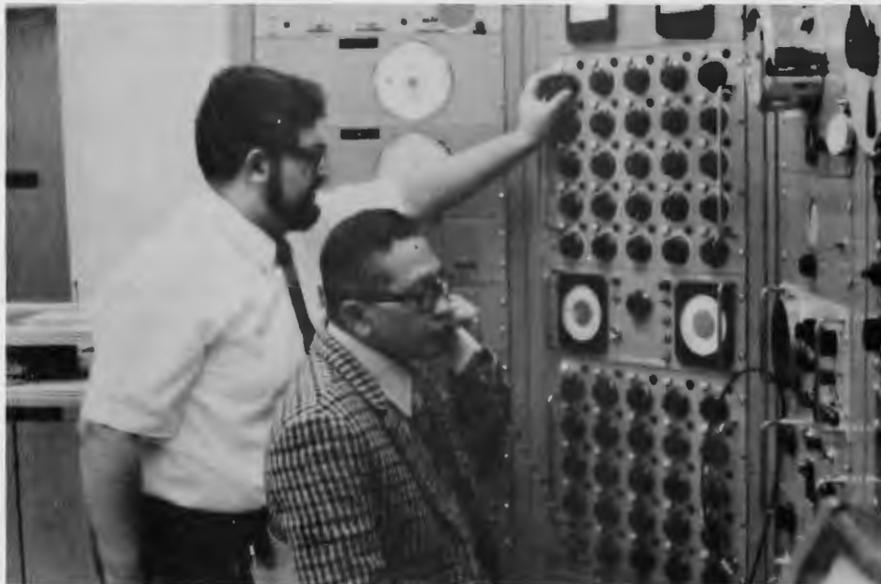
*Mr. A. Kanagasundram
Malaysia*

*Mr. S. Othman
Malaysia*

*Miss Soh
Malaysia*

*Mr. Tan
Singapore*

*Mr. I. Martowidjojo
Indonesia*



*Mr. Sa'ad bin Othman – Malaysia
getting contact training at
Satellite Lab. by Mr. A. Aldunate.*

CLIMATOLOGY CONFERENCE AT AES, MARCH 10-11, 1972

by D.W. Phillips

The Atmospheric Environment Service and Centre for Research on Environmental Quality at York University were co-hosts to the Third Annual Meeting of the Friends of Climatology held on March 10 and 11. More than sixty-five climatologists, geographers, meteorologists and environmentalists from Toronto and as far away as Milwaukee, Sudbury, Quebec City and Albany attended the two day session which had the theme of Climate and the Biosphere.

The Friends of Climatology was organized by Dr. F.K. Hare upon his move to Ontario to teach at the University of Toronto. It is a non-organization with no constitution, formal members, officers or dues. A continuum of informal dialogue on climatology is maintained without publication by assembling once a year. Agenda topics range from discussions on how new interest in the environment affects climatology and how climatologists relate with other learned societies to what employment opportunities exist for graduates and what research activities are under way.

Following the inaugural meeting in 1969 at the University of Windsor and last year's session at McMaster in Hamilton, the Friends were invited to Downsview this year.

Many delegates came early and took the opportunity to tour the Headquarters building prior to 3:00 p.m. J.R.H. Noble, ADMA, welcomed the guests and briefly traced the development of climatology and its present status in the meteorological community. He expressed his hope that the meetings would prove a success.

All A.E.S. staff were invited to hear the feature speaker of the conference, Professor G. Courtin, a botanist at Laurentian University in Sudbury. In his talk, which was well illustrated with slides from three summers of field work on Devon Island, N.W.T., Dr. Courtin disclosed some preliminary results of his bioclimatological research on the vegetative canopy. The work on Devon Island is sponsored by the International Biological Program which is supported in part by the A.E.S. The audience especially enjoyed reliving the time when "Chinook winds" and the resulting flash flooding played havoc with the observational program and disturbed the local lemming population. An indication of the popularity of his talk was the frequency of dialogue between Dr. Courtin and other guests throughout the conference.

After the lecture, the group drove to York University for a social hour given by CREQ and a buffet dinner. Following this, three short presentations were heard.

Still in the Arctic but 1600 miles further south, Dr. W. Rouse of McMaster University described a field investigation of evaporation from a lichen cover in the James Bay area. Closer to home, Dr. W. Frisken of York University talked of the alarming rate of heat input into Lake Ontario by man's activities today and what effect on weather this might have in the future. Dr. R.E. Munn of the Atmospheric Environment Service was the final speaker of the evening session. He spoke on the time and scale aspects of today's environmental issues including air pollution and climate modification from developments like the James Bay Hydro-electric Project.

Following the format of previous meetings, the Saturday morning session consisted of agenda topics introduced for general discussion. Friends Munn, Hare, McKay

and others spoke of the role of geographer-climatologists in the James Bay Hydro-electric Project. M.E. Sanderson of the University of Windsor complimented many of those present for making the Climatology, Hydrology and Oceanography Sessions of the I.G.U. in Montreal in August the most prolific of all sessions. J. Terasmae of Brock wanted the group to organize a survey of paleoclimatological research in Canada. Other topics which were discussed included employment of graduate students and McGill's Climatological Bulletin. Before adjourning to a luncheon given by the AES, the group accepted an invitation from B.J. Garnier of McGill to hold the 1973 meeting in Montreal.

The Friends of Climatology were appreciative of the hospitality shown them by the staffs of AES and York University. Everyone also seemed impressed about the facilities available at our new building.

DARK ADAPTOR GOGGLES AS AN OBSERVING AID

For a long time, weather observers located at surface weather observing stations have been faced with the difficulty of reasonably assessing the sky condition during hours of darkness. This difficulty is caused by a sudden change in luminescence and eye adaptation levels between the working area of the office and outdoor observing site.

One of our field observers has brought this barrier to sky observing to the attention of AES Headquarters. After his suggestion was modified to accommodate a more feasible solution, the Surface Weather Section found commercially available X-ray type dark adaptor goggles. Several pairs of goggles were evaluated in the field last year and it was found that the goggles can aid the observer considerably, especially during darkness.

Panoramic dark adaptor goggles, normally used by radiologists in X-ray work, have thus become a weather observing aid available to observers at surface weather observing stations.

During darkness, the goggles may be worn by weather observers to enable them to have their eyes substantially dark-adapted when they arrive outdoors from a brightly lit indoor office and corridor. To achieve that, the observer wears the goggles for at least 10 minutes inside the office before proceeding outdoors. At the outdoor observing site, the observer removes the goggles to do the weather observation in a normal fashion.

The goggles may also be worn in daytime to assist observers in identifying and classifying clouds, especially during periods of bright sunshine, haze or snow glare. The goggles are not worn while assessing the prevailing visibility.



Technician L.A. MacNeill demonstrating panoramic dark adaptor goggles.
Photo by Steinhaur.

IFYGL LAUNCHED IN BURLINGTON ONTARIO

Blustery raw winds, scudding low clouds and white-caps on Lake Ontario gave the elements a "front and centre" role as the International Field Year on the Great Lakes (IFYGL) was officially opened at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington on March 30. Shortly before 2:00 p.m., the research vessel Martin Karlsen docked at the Centre carrying press representatives from both Canada and the United States who had embarked at Toronto earlier in the day. Shortly thereafter as Messrs. Hirt and Kovalick of the AES's Air Quality Research Section hung doggedly on to a windtossed radiosonde balloon, Dr. Raymond Nace of the United States and Major-General H.A. Young of Canada shook hands and officially launched IFYGL. The balloon on being released soared in the sky carrying U.S. and Canadian flags symbolic of the co-operation between the two nations.

Dr. Nace is one of the founding fathers of the International Hydrologic Decade while Major-General Young is IHD Canadian National Committee Chairman. After the official opening invited guests, scientists and press met in the Centre's auditorium for a question and answer period to conclude the day's activities.

LES SEPT-ILIENS NOUS AIMENT

par Normand Guérin

Vendredi le 17 mars, c'est le jour "J" au bureau météorologique des Sept-Iles! En effet, depuis quelques jours, la presse parlée et écrite, retransmet avec obligeance, notre invitation, conviant la population à une grande PREMIERE, c'est-à-dire, une exposition météorologique. Pour la première fois à Sept-Iles, la météo se déplacera et offrira au public l'occasion de faire plus ample connaissance avec son Service Météorologique.

Une mise-au-point s'impose ici: en vérité, il s'agit de la deuxième exposition, puisque l'été dernier, nous avons eu la visite des roulottes du Centenaire, qui certes ont présenté une exposition beaucoup plus complète et mieux organisée. Cependant, c'était là une exposition à l'échelle de la province et c'est pourquoi je me permets de qualifier la nôtre de PREMIERE puisqu'il s'agissait d'un projet local.

D'ailleurs, nous innovons dans ce domaine. En effet, pour les Sept-Iliens, c'était une nouvelle expérience de visiter une exposition à l'intérieur de l'Edifice Laure, adjacent au Centre d'Achat. D'où la réticence de certains visiteurs, craignant se voir solliciter. Après s'être assuré que nous n'avions rien à vendre, on nous demandait quel était le but de cette exposition, ce qui déclenchait notre moulin à paroles et l'interlocuteur retournait à son foyer (souvent après plus d'une heure de dialogue) mieux renseigné sur le Service Météorologique et les mains chargées de pamphlets éducatifs.

L'intérêt croissant de la gens étudiante pour la science que représente la météorologie s'est une fois de plus manifestée et quelques uns ont littéralement passé la fin de semaine à nos côtés, ne perdant aucune des explications que nous prodiguions. Un vif intérêt fut également témoigné par les professeurs et les responsables de groupements sociaux.

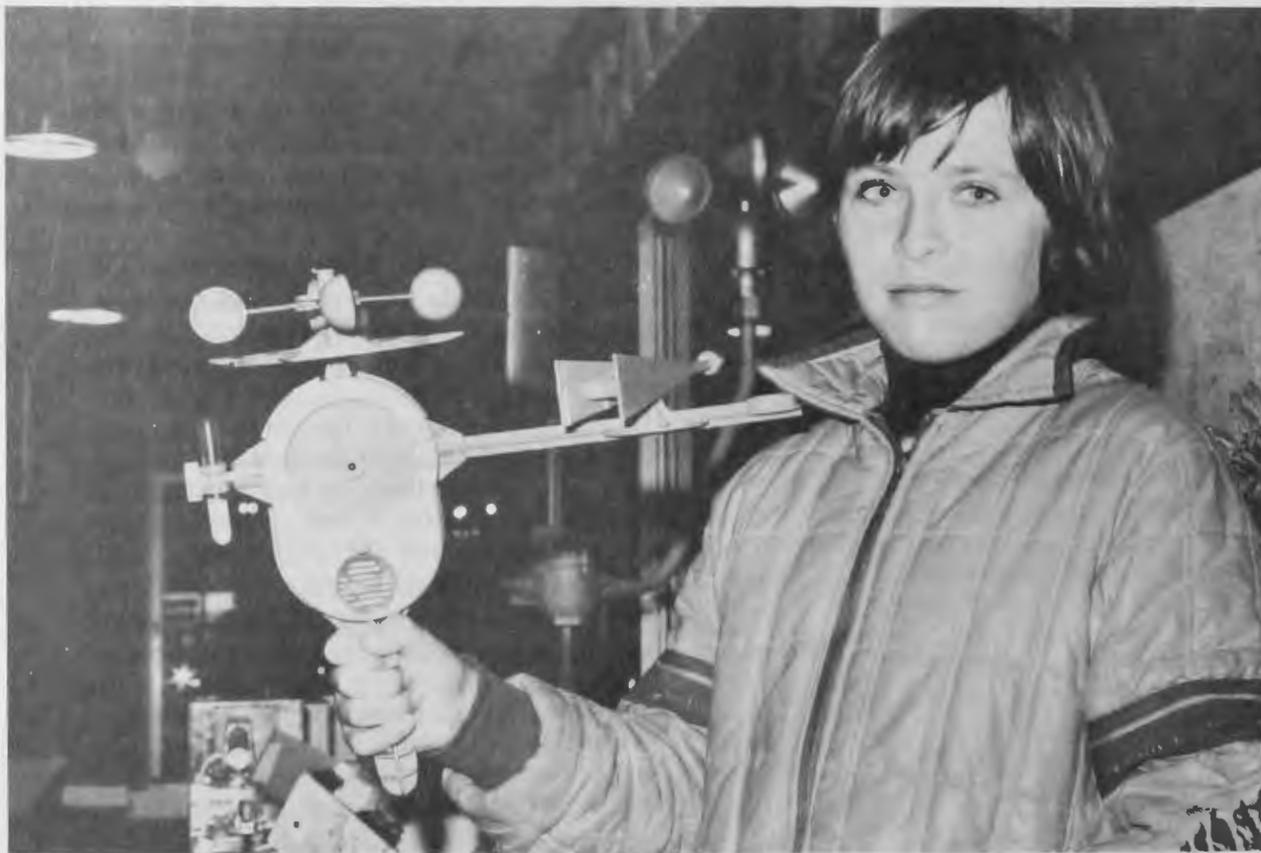
La population des Sept-Iles fut même enviée de celle de la rive sud (Mont-Joli, Rimouski, Matane) qui a manifesté le désir de nous inviter à traverser le St-Laurent, se

plaignant d'être négligée et de ne pas avoir l'occasion de se mieux renseigner sur la météorologie.

Plus de 1200 personnes nous ont rendu visite, et ceci en dépit des sautes d'humeur de dame nature qui semblait s'opposer à ce qu'on révèle ses secrets. Une pluie torrentielle a rendu les rues de la ville presque impraticables vendredi soir et samedi car les chutes de neige totalisant plus de 200 pouces au cours de cet hiver qui semble interminable, ont accumulé d'énormes congères en bordure de nos rues. C'est donc avec fierté que nous pouvons légitimement parler d'un succès. Nous n'avons reçu que des commentaires élogieux au sujet des prévisions que nous diffusons sur les ondes radiophoniques et plus particulièrement pour cet hiver rigoureux que nous voyons s'enfuir sans regrets.

Je me dois de souligner le magnifique travail de vulgarisation, effectué par Claude Jollet, technicien de présentation.

EN RESUME, CE FUT UNE FIN DE SEMAINE EXTENUANTE,
MAIS COMBIEN RECOMFORTANTE!



Ce garçonnet à l'air déluré était tout fier de nous montrer son anémomètre-jouet



Les Sept-Iliens nous ont prouvé leur désir de mieux connaître la météorologie



Notre Kiosque – les murs recouverts de tapis facilitaient l'épinglage des cartes et posters



*de gauche a droite
Normand Guérin et Claude Jollet écoutant attentivement les questions de nos visiteurs*

BOUNDARY-LAYER MODEL FOR POLLUTION APPLICATION TO BE DEVELOPED BY FRS SCIENTIST

Development of a numerical model for operational application in the prediction of a meteorological and air-pollution variable in the lowest several thousand feet of the atmosphere has commenced with the assignment of Dr. Jacob Padro to this major target of the Forecast Research Section. Dr. Padro recently joined the FRS staff after completing his Ph.D. dissertation at Florida State University.

Emphasis in the model development will be upon the production of forecast lower-level fields of wind, temperature, humidity, cloud and airborne matter based on initial measurements and operational numerical prediction models dealing with the major depth of the atmosphere. The latter include the AES Central Analysis Office large-scale prediction models (run every 12 hours) and the hourly updating model under development in the FRS.

Dr. Padro has specialized in numerical-dynamic meteorology. His Master's Thesis, produced during his earlier employment with the Canadian Meteorological Service dealt with "Spherical Harmonic Analysis of the 1,000 mb. Surface." After working as a forecaster at the High Level Office (UO) at Dorval he later prepared reports for the University of Waterloo and Florida State University which led up to his Ph.D. Thesis on the "Energy Source for some Tropical Waves in the Atmosphere."

COASTAL ZONE SEMINAR

Environment Canada held a three-day seminar on the "coastal zone," March 21-23, at the Bedford Institute. While the bulk of those present were from Water Management Service most segments of the Department were represented. Delegations included some of the Assistant Deputy Ministers. The AES delegates were K. McGlening (MBFS), A. Beaton (Ice Central), R. O'Brien (Atlantic Region) and J. McCulloch (MBCL). C. Sutherland, Acting Regional Director, Atlantic Region, attended the first day and gave the only AES background paper.

Most of the first two days were given over to invited background papers. These dealt with the diverse aspects of the "coastal zone" in which the Department had some interest or responsibility. Two interesting aspects that came out of these papers, the workshops which followed and the various discussions that resulted, were that no one could present an authoritative definition of the coastal zone, and that there was no legislative justification for Environment Canada attempting to "manage" the coastal zone.

SHE MAKES DAYS BRIGHTER AT FORCES WEATHER OFFICE

Reprint from Mail-Star Halifax, N.S.

Whether you call her a female forecaster, atmospheric environmentalist or weather girl, Nancy Waller of Halifax, is unique in Maritime Command.

Although she is the only woman employed as a weather forecaster in Maritime Command, Nancy has three other female colleagues across the country.

The small number of women in full-time professional forecasting is not something for the women's lib movement to get upset about because as the tall, vivacious Miss Waller asks, "How many girls are truly interested in math and physics?"

Keen interest in these subjects as well as biology and oceanography were some of the reasons behind Nancy's decision to become a meteorologist.

After obtaining a bachelor of science from Mount Allison University in 1968 the Quebec City native enrolled in a nine-month course in forecasting set up by the department of transport (now department of the environment).

She had worked in oceanography at the Bedford Institute for a summer, but to continue in that field would have meant several years more of university which she decided against.



FEMALE FORECASTER — Nancy Waller, a civilian weather forecaster attached to Maritime Command in Halifax, is the Canadian Armed Forces senior woman meteorologist. She is one of four girls across Canada working for the military.
(Wamboldt-Waterfield)

But since forecasting is indirectly related to oceanography, it seemed the likely choice. Following completion of the intensive course Nancy was posted to Vancouver where she did mostly aviation and marine forecasting.

After another stint at Toronto she competed for a position in Halifax at Maritime Command headquarters which had been previously an all male bastion of forecasters.

Having won it she earned a junior supervisory level and although she is a civilian, has captain's privileges.

Since her arrival in Halifax last summer she has earned the distinction of being one of four women forecasters in the armed forces in Canada, and one of 11 in the national atmospheric environment service.

Working in the Met-Oc centre in the flag building in HMC Dockyard has its ups and downs but Nancy is convinced it's the only job for her.

The term met-oc centre is a combination of meteorological and oceanographic and the forecasting done there is especially suited to the needs of Maritime Command.

It also brings the articulate forecaster back to her first love, the ocean, and giving wave-height readings to the military is just one of her complex duties.

But much as she'd like to go on a cruise with the forces that is still an area where women just aren't permitted. It's not because of discrimination but because of the lack of separate washroom facilities, she said.

Nancy did spend two weeks aboard the Hudson when she was working with the Bedford Institute and also sailed the Great Lakes.

A typical working day finds Nancy in the busy met-oc centre surrounded by a maze of maps, charts, teletype machines, which somehow are translated into thrice daily briefings to the admiral and colonel.

These briefings scheduled for morning and afternoon are not as stiff and structured as they sound, she grins. They require a sense of humor as well because of the frequent teasing Nancy receives.

As for being the only girl forecaster and therefore one of the new females on the base, Nancy couldn't be more pleased. "In fact I'd probably resent another woman forecaster," she said.

The only disadvantage is the often erratic schedules of the work week. Nancy works shifts and also three weekends of two 12-hour days out of every eight.

But some of the plus factors are an untraditional type of career which makes her something of a novelty, the challenge and sheer unpredictability of the work.

The job itself, providing up-to-date weather forecasts for aviation and marine operations, requires a degree of guessing sometimes. But when the crunch comes - for instance if a plane hits bad weather and must land somewhere - the onus is placed on the forecaster to size up the situation and advise.

"We can't control the weather but our help to air-sea rescue can be invaluable," she said. Beyond the basics, an ability to assess data and interpret charts and innumerable figures and symbols, it requires a little extra, a talent for looking beyond the superficial, sort of a sixth sense.

"Above all you can't get so involved with facts and figures that you forget to just look out the window," says Nancy recalling the time a colleague forecasted cloudy conditions and looked up to see a commanding officer dripping wet. He's been busy prognosticating.

No exponent of women's lib, hobby-loving Nancy feels at home in her job with her 10 male fellow forecasters. And the senior female forecaster of Canadian Armed Forces gets a hearty endorsement from the men she works with who couldn't agree more.



LES PRÉVISIONS DU TEMPS

THE PRESENTATION WEATHER OFFICE

by K.F. Harry

(The following is a copy of an article for the May issue of "Truck Logger" magazine)

Since the application of the science of meteorology is progressively becoming of more concern to the forest industry, it may be worthwhile to discuss one of the means by which the Atmospheric Environment Service provides service to the forest industry.

The Atmospheric Environment Service or as it was earlier known, the Canadian Meteorological Service, is part of the new Department of the Environment. In this organization it has several responsibilities of which three are important here.

These are:

- to observe and report on the state of the atmosphere.
- to present weather information - past, present and future.
- to provide consultation in the application of meteorology.

To meet these the Service in B.C. employs nearly 200 people and obtains assistance, particularly in weather observing duties, from the employees of other organizations such as the Ministry of Transport, the B.C. Forest Service and so on.

In the booklet "Fire Weather Program in B.C." prepared by S. Nikleva of the Scientific Support Unit, AES, the weather service available to the forest industry in B.C. is described in some detail. It is not our intention to review the whole service at this time but rather to enlarge on the role played by certain weather offices in presenting weather information.

You may already be aware that there are sources for weather information in addition to the Fire Weather Forecast Unit in Vancouver. To name but a few, there is the Weather Office at Prince George, the Aeradio Station at Sandspit on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Weather Stations at Burns Lake and Hope. The level of service at facilities such as these varies according to the amount of information available and the training provided to the staff.

The "Presentation Weather Office" developed in the early sixties soon after a national meteorological facsimile network came into being. This system provided a convenient and inexpensive means of distributing weather charts to many offices, as a supplement to the printed weather reports and forecasts already received by teletype. To make use of the maps, special training programs were established so that technicians, who previously had been employed only in observing the weather, plotting weather data, recording climatological information and so on, could take a more active role in providing a meteorological information service. Rather than simply pass on forecasts verbatim they could now interpret them in relation to the observed weather in their district and to the effects of local topography; in other words they learned to "tailor" the forecast to the needs of the user.

To illustrate this, fire weather forecasts as issued for the various zones apply to rather large areas. They describe the average overall weather conditions that are expected to occur. However, topography causes local variation in the weather within each zone. Since the presentation technician usually is familiar with these variations, he can assist the fire protection officer in assessing the overall effect of them. In addition the presentation technician may have available to him detailed reports on local rain areas, thunderstorms or lightning received either from aircraft operating in the area or from nearby radar facilities. By expertly combining his knowledge of the forecast, present weather and topography the technician can significantly improve the meteorological service to his district by refining the detail of the official zone forecasts prepared by the fire weather forecaster.

Through this system a meteorological team consisting of the forecaster and the presentation technician is available at many places to those who seek meteorological help in this province. If daily briefings are required, the nearest Presentation Weather Office can conveniently provide this service either in person or by telephone. When the hazard warrants you may still wish to take your fire weather problems directly to the forecaster in the Vancouver Weather Office but your local office can meet your day to day needs. At the beginning of this fire season the Presentation Weather Offices listed below will be ready to serve you.

Fort Nelson Weather Office, O.I.C. - Keith Maughan -	Phone 774-6461
Fort St. John Weather Office, O.I.C. - Al Bodnaryuk -	Phone 785-4304
Kamloops Weather Office, O.I.C. - Walter Frymire -	Phone 376-3044
Penticton Weather Office, O.I.C. - Dale Richier -	Phone 492-0539

Port Hardy Weather Office, O.I.C. - Roy Koch -	Phone 949-6559
Prince George Weather Office, O.I.C. - Earl Zilkie -	Phone 963-9330
Terrace Weather Office, O.I.C. - George Blakey -	Phone 635-3224
Victoria Weather Office, O.I.C. - A.F. McQuarrie -	Phone 656-3377

By early summer another weather office should be in full operation at Kelowna (O.I.C. Ralph Janes - Phone 765-6598) while later in the year another will be opened at Castlegar. The staff in these offices will be pleased to discuss with you the special meteorological service you need. Call them and introduce yourself!

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY - MARCH 23, 1972

The 12th Annual World Meteorological Day was observed in Canada on March 23, 1972, marking the 21st anniversary of the World Meteorological Organization formed by the United Nations members in 1951.

Theme of this year's observance was "Meteorology and the Human Environment."

Mr. O.L. Shewchuk the Base Meteorological Officer at CFB Portage la Prairie decided that this day presented a good opportunity for the people of Portage to meet their weatherman and see some of the equipment and charts used at the weather office.

The manager of the local "Safeway" store graciously allowed us a site for the display inside the store, conveniently close to the coffee bar.

The display consisted of posters indicating tornado damage in the Portage area in 1922 and La Riviere in 1968. Also depicted were satellite photos with the corresponding surface map.

Old timers found the 1922 tornado poster most interesting and they described most graphically their own experiences at the time of the storm.

The most popular instrument of the day proved to be the sunshine recorder, whose similarity to the crystal ball prompted many a pun about the forecaster's scientific approach to predicting the weather.

The weathermen meeting the public were - Meteorologist Norman Barber and Warrant Officer Ron Smith. They felt that there was much interest in the presentation and they were received well - the bright sunny day may have had some influence on the reception.

Due to the success of this year's presentation, the weather office staff plan to meet the public again on World Meteorological Day 1973.



Mr. Barber "fields" a question about the "crystal ball" (sunshine recorder) from an interested viewer.



Mr. Barber describes a maximum thermometer (out of view) to a farmer's wife. (This lady was very interested in the various aspects of meteorology as it applied to agriculture).

Posters and WMO literature were displayed in many offices including AES Headquarters and at Frobisher Bay an "open house" attracted 150 people to the Weather Office. The WMO published a booklet entitled "Meteorology and the Human Environment" which is recommended reading on the subject. Copies have been sent to Regional Offices across the country.

VOLUNTEER WEATHER OBSERVERS HONOURED

Many of us in Canada associate a weather office with an airport, or an establishment which can be found only in our larger centres across the nation, and rightly so; but, there are also weather stations in small communities throughout the nation maintained by citizens who keep records of temperature and precipitation amounts which contribute to the archives of weather records which are so useful to Canadian industry and science.

There are hundreds of these climatological network stations across Canada, involving thousands of observers who provide this service to the people of Canada. These very valuable data are used in many ways by countless Canadians, from the construction engineer who may be working on some important project such as bridge building, to the school boy who may be writing an essay on the weather history of his own town.

Once each year, the Atmospheric Environment Service, Department of the Environment, awards our volunteer weather observers with a token of its appreciation on behalf of the Canadian public.

The following are the recipients of awards for their outstanding performance in 1971:

Mr. A.L. O'Neill	Searsville N.B.
Mr. G. MacAulay	Souris, P.E.I.
Staff, Light & Power Co.	Seal Cove, Nfld.
Mrs. Cameron M. Cowan	Port Alberni B.C.
Mr. Ernest Doc	Salmon Arm, B.C.
Mrs. Edna Lehman	Hat Creek, B.C.
Mr. Cecil F. Minthorne	New Westminster, B.C.
Mr. Peter B. Sorenson	Lund, B.C.
Mrs. Maryanne West	Gibsons, B.C.
Mr. H.W. Marshall	Strathroy, Ontario
Mr. K. Franklin	St. Elmo, Ontario
Miss Mavis Lindsay	Meaford-Willowmere, Ontario
Mr. J. Lamers	Claremont, Ontario
Staff - OWRC	Thunder Bay, Ontario
Staff - OWRC	Owen Sound, Ontario
Mr. H.C.W. Aylwin	Rosburn, Manitoba
Mr. W.J. Johnson	Vogar, Manitoba
Mr. J. Hicks	Mortlach, Sask.
Mr. H. Hannan	Willmar, Sask.
Mrs. Lucille Jackson	Breton, Alta.
Mr. E. Price	Youngstown, Alta.
Mrs. Robert Clough	Alliance, Alta.
Mrs. C.M. Cross	Fort Assiniboine, Alta.
Mr. J.U. MacLennan	Swalwell, Alta.
Mlle. Maria Tremblay	Albanel, P.Q.
M. Raymond Beaudin	Murdockville, P.Q.
M. Maurice Deschênes	St. Alexandre, P.Q.
Frère Pierre Van der Looy	Huberdeau, P.Q.

PERSONNEL

March, 1972

The following have accepted positions as a result of recent competitions

- 71-MET-CC-55 Meteorology (MT) 6
Research Data Resources Meteorologist
Forecast Research Section (R&T)
- H.N. Kagawa
- GENOT 43 Meteorology (MT) 6
Prairie Provinces Water Board
Calgary
- W.C. Thompson

Appointments

- Career Assignment Program - K.H. Clark
- Staff Officer Meteorology -
MOT MT 9 - R.A. Parry

Meteorologists (B.Sc.) Course #28 postings were as follows:

- Alexander, J.D. - Arctic Weather Central Edmonton, Alta.
Bryson, M.M. - CFB Cold Lake, Alta. (Limited Posting)
Delannoy, P.J. - CFB Portage la Prairie, Man.
Devine, K.A. - CFB Shearwater, N.S.
Dockendorff, D.L. - Maritimes Weather Office, Halifax, N.S.
Donegani, J.E. - CFB Greenwood, N.S.
Ducharme, P. - W.O. Montreal, P.Q.
Felx, J. AES HQs Instrument Division
Fenech, G.J.M. - W.O. Toronto
Funk, L. CFB Comox, B.C. (Limited Posting)
Hudak, R. W.O. Toronto, Ont.
Hume, W.D. CFB Edmonton, Alta.
Jaworski, L. CFB Bagotville, P.Q.
Lachapelle, P.A. - CFB Cold Lake, Alta.
Letchford, F.J. Maritimes W.O., Halifax, N.S.
Noga, T. - CFB Winnipeg, Man.
Pellerin, G. - W.O. Winnipeg, Man.
Purves, M.A. - CFB Chatham, N.B.
Raddatz, R.L. W.O. Regina, Sask. (Limited posting)
Regan, M.P.C. (Ms) CFB Cold Lake, Alta.
Smith, D. - CFB Summerside
Spagnol, J.C. - W.O. Vancouver (Limited posting)
Stanski, H.R. - W.O. Goose Bay, Labrd., Nfld.
Thomas, J.E. W.O. Montreal
Thomson, R.B. - W.O. Whitehorse, Yukon
Vickers, G.G. - CFB Uplands, Ottawa, Ont.

The following transfer took place:

M.W. Balshaw

- To: Training Section, R&T Division
From: Prairie W.C., Winnipeg.

Temporary Assignment - Mr. T.L. Wiacek

Mr. T.L. Wiacek of the Toronto Weather Office has been appointed as the planning officer on a Forecast Division Project to develop plans for integrating data acquisition operations, functions and resources into the new Field Services Directorate at AES Headquarters and to prepare new and revised position descriptions as appropriate. The report of an earlier project on Redistribution of Basic Weather Division functions, which was led by Mr. H. Cameron, is the basis for the present project. Mr. Wiacek reported for duty on 6 March 1972, and a project duration of approximately ten weeks is envisioned. The necessary administrative support is being provided by the Strategic Plans and Policies Section of Forecast Division.

TRIVIA

Now Weatherman's Basement is Wet

March 16/72

It's wet.

Furthermore, it's officially wet. Even the basement of the chief weatherman Earl Zilkie has flooded.

Bud Foster, also from the weather office, explained this morning that normal snowfalls, rainfalls and days with precipitation for March have already topped averages.

Usually 13 days have measurable precipitation in the month, Foster pointed out. We've already had 12 days of 16 with rain or snow or something wet.

Starting Wednesday morning at 5 until this morning, .70 inches of rain tumbled onto the city. That's double the average of .30 for the month.

And, although it is going rapidly, even 10.1 inches of snow fell this month. The average is nine inches.

The near record snowfall is disappearing at a rate of three to four inches a day, Foster added.

At 4 p.m. March 10 the weather office at the airport recorded 34 inches of snow on the ground. This morning, a mere 13 inches remained, Foster said.

It's not often Prince George residents watch rain fall in great quantities, unless it is a summer thunder storm, Foster said. At times Wednesday night, moderate rain fell at a rate of .02 to .05 inches every 10 minutes.

Blame it all on a steady moist air mass coming in from the Pacific, Foster said.

And the end is not in sight yet.



WRITERS' CRAMP

The Sun Editorial Page - Vancouver

That's a mighty peculiar pecking order that has arisen from the revoking of free mailing privileges of federal government services.

There are various reasons why the government might consider it expedient to require regular postage on mail "to any government department or agency," hardly the least being that postal revenues will be increased. It's a little harder to appreciate any real advantage from making the federal services, including the post office itself, lick stamps or feed postal meters when a bookkeeping transaction effectively transferred the same reimbursement from one federal hand to another before.

But if the general idea is to show more revenue on the post office books, or even an illusion of postal autonomy, why exempt the "governor-general, the speaker and clerk of the Senate and the House of Commons, senators members of the House of Commons and parliamentary librarians"?

Naturally, mail to and from the parliamentary librarians must remain exempt. Are they to lay down their quills and search for a three-penny Beaver when the Dominion is waiting to hear of the dastardly shooting of D'Arcy McGee? Certainly not.

But to retain franking privileges for MPs, senators and the like while placing departments such as Customs and Manpower in a form of postal apartheid is not only elitism of the rawest sort but just might be, and deservedly too, self-injurious.

If MPs, that Parkinsonian lot, don't expand their junk mail output to fill the gap, the public, nobody's fool at sniffing out a bargain, could begin putting their correspondence where the franking is.

The governor-general, for one, undoubtedly will be delighted to receive our income tax returns. After all, what's a pen-pal for?

CANADA

Do-it-Yourself Car Pollution Test

Is your car a polluter?

Don't assume the answer is no because you've never seen smoke billowing from the exhaust pipe. Many auto emissions that add to air pollution are not visible.

This easy test will help you determine if your car is polluting excessively. Just check off every danger signal of high emissions that applies to your car. It shouldn't take more than a minute.

Car creeps ahead abnormally when stopped with automatic transmission in gear.

Engine doesn't stop when key is turned off.

Engine has intermittent or constant rough idle.

Tailpipe has dark deposit inside and/or back of car is discolored in that area.

Engine stalls frequently or is hard to start.

Engine misfires.

Engine knocks or pings.

Acceleration is sluggish.

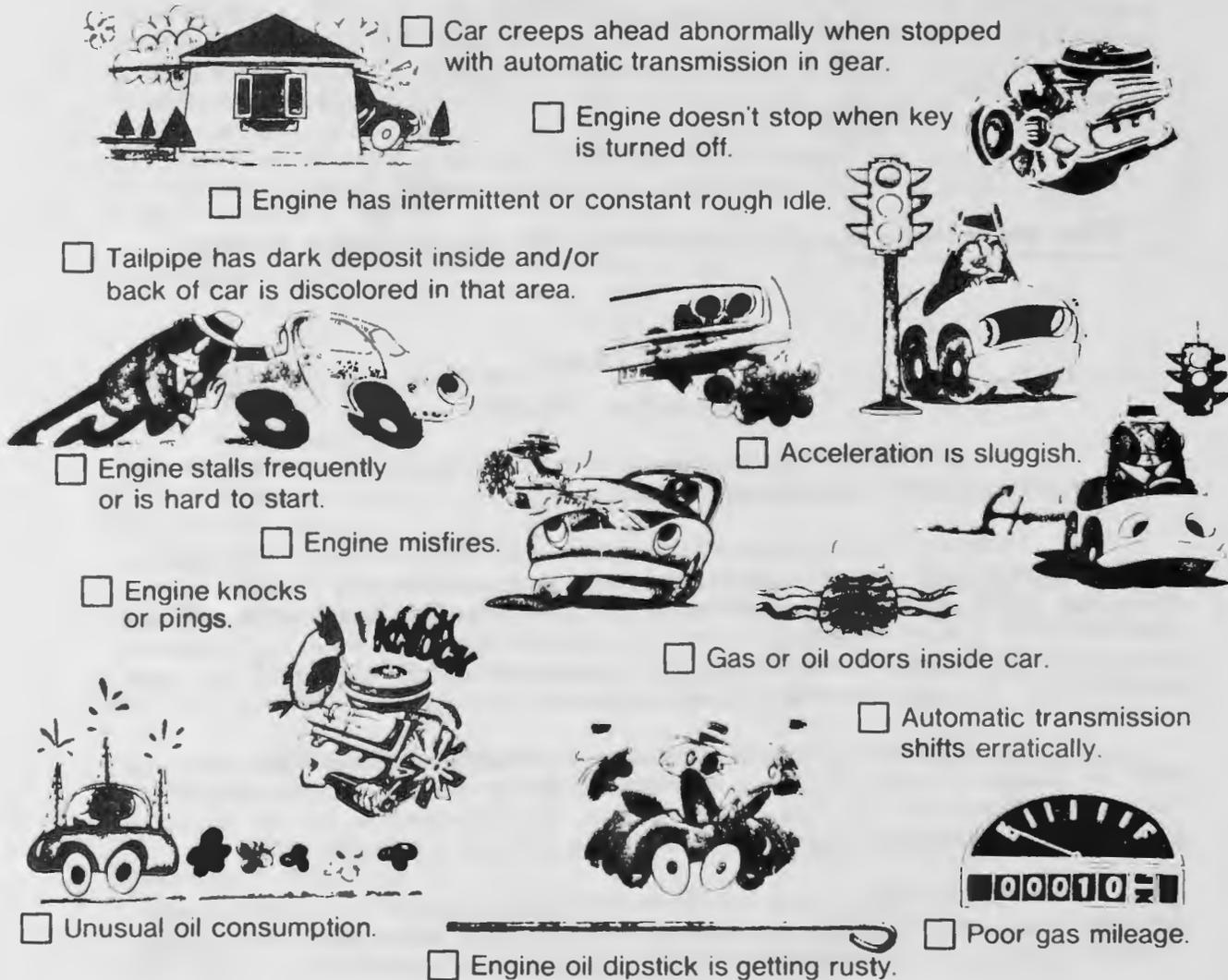
Gas or oil odors inside car.

Automatic transmission shifts erratically.

Unusual oil consumption.

Engine oil dipstick is getting rusty.

Poor gas mileage.



SCORING

If any of these symptoms apply to your car, something may be wrong. Don't fool yourself into thinking the problem will go away by ignoring it.

Any two symptoms that apply mean you may be neglecting regular maintenance in some important ways. Your car could be polluting the air more than you realize.

If three symptoms apply, odds are your car is polluting excessively . . . and you could be courting real car trouble.

In each case, you should have a competent mechanic pinpoint and correct the causes of these danger signals. A good habit is to have your car's vital systems checked and serviced as recommended by your owner's manual.



APRIL IS CHECK YOUR VEHICLE EMISSIONS MONTH