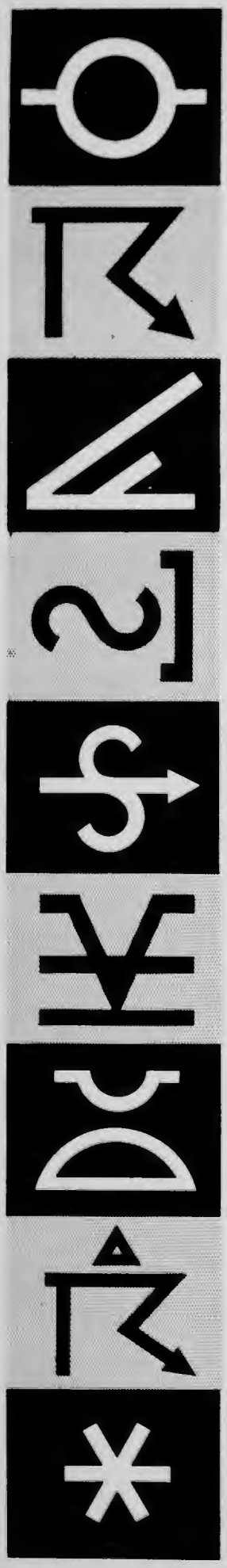

ZEPHYR

JULY 1972 JUILLET

ZEPHYR

JUNE 1972 JUIN

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TEMPÊTE DE PLUIE VERGLAÇANTE

P.M. Chaîne

22 Mars 1972

Le Verglas et Ses Misères

Une autre tempête de verglas frappa la région de Montréal le 22 mars 1972. Les services essentiels furent interrompus pour une période s'étendant jusqu'à une semaine. Trois jours après le début de la tempête, 20,000 familles étaient toujours privées d'électricité. Même si les pertes des services électriques et téléphoniques se chiffrèrent à plus d'un million de dollars, c'est la population qui fut la plus durement touchée. On dut habiter sans le confort du chauffage, du téléphone, de la lumière, de bons repas chauds et de la télévision, en plus d'absorber de lourdes pertes en victuailles lorsque celles-ci, entreposées dans des congélateurs, furent avariées, dû au manque d'électricité.

L'Étendue Des Dommages

Durant la tempête du 22 mars 1972, la région des Laurentides, de Lachute à Berthierville et de Ste-Adèle à Laval fut la plus touchée. Deux pouces de verglas, accompagnés de vents violents, s'accumulèrent sur la végetation, les clôtures et les lignes de distribution.

D'après un relevé de l'Hydro-Québec, les dommages se situèrent seulement au niveau des lignes de distribution et non au niveau des lignes de transport. Plus de 500 poteaux (de bois) cédèrent sous le poids du verglas. La majorité de ces poteaux étaient orientés dans la direction nord-sud.

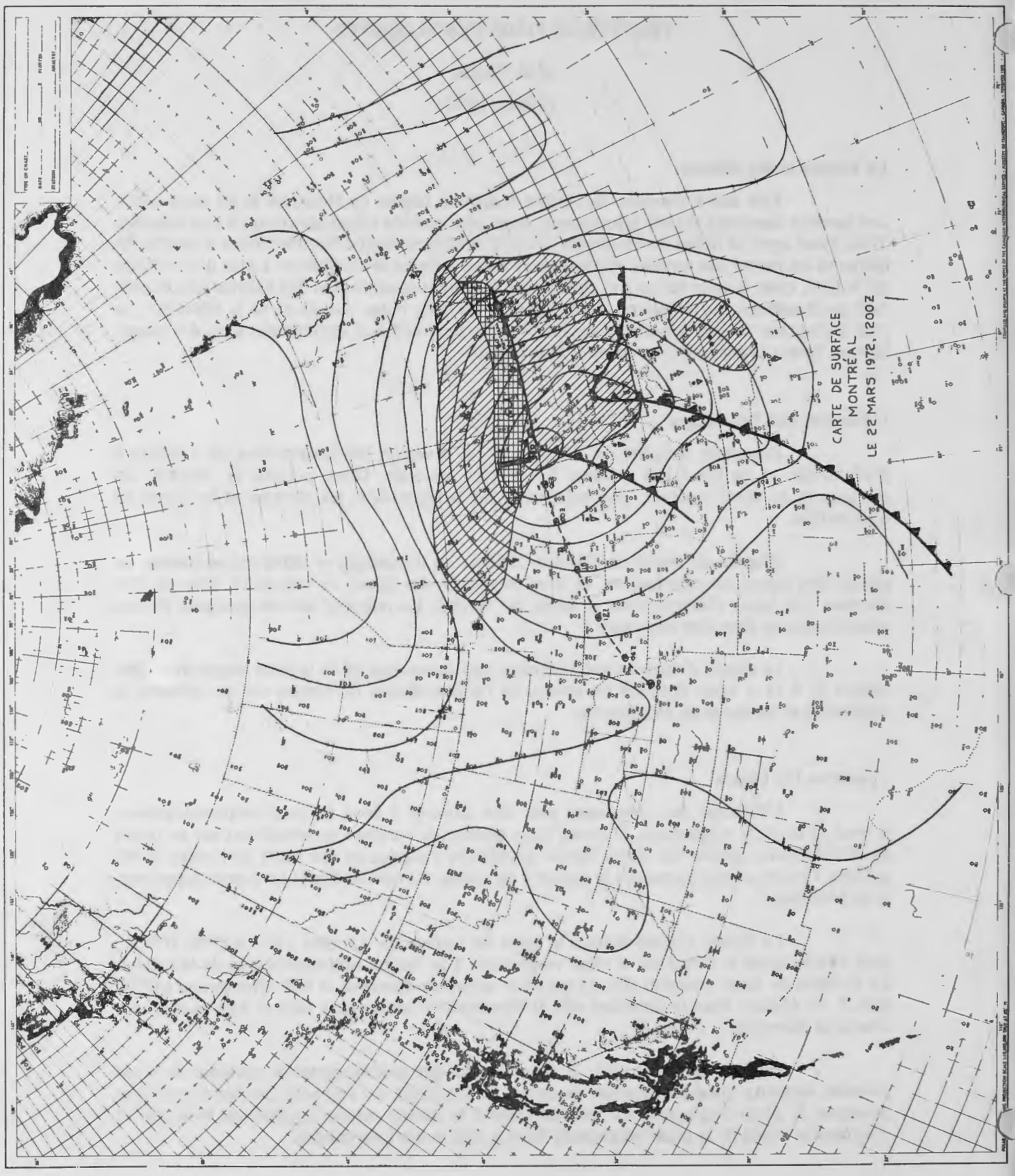
La figure 2 nous donne l'étendue des dommages et de la pluie verglaçante. Les figures 3, 4 et 5 nous donnent un aperçu de l'accumulation du verglas sur les clôtures, la végétation et les lignes de distribution.

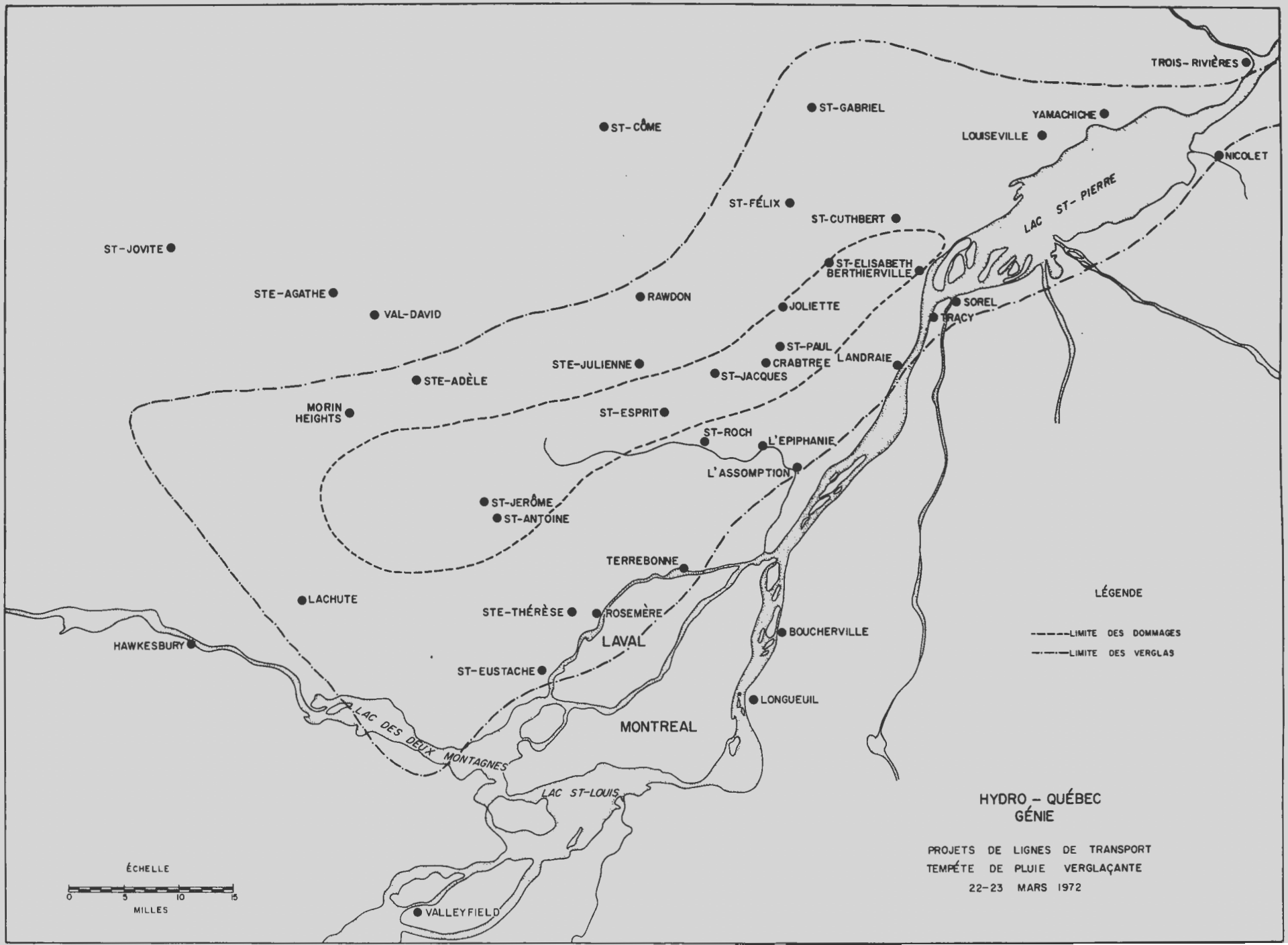
L'Analyse Du Temps

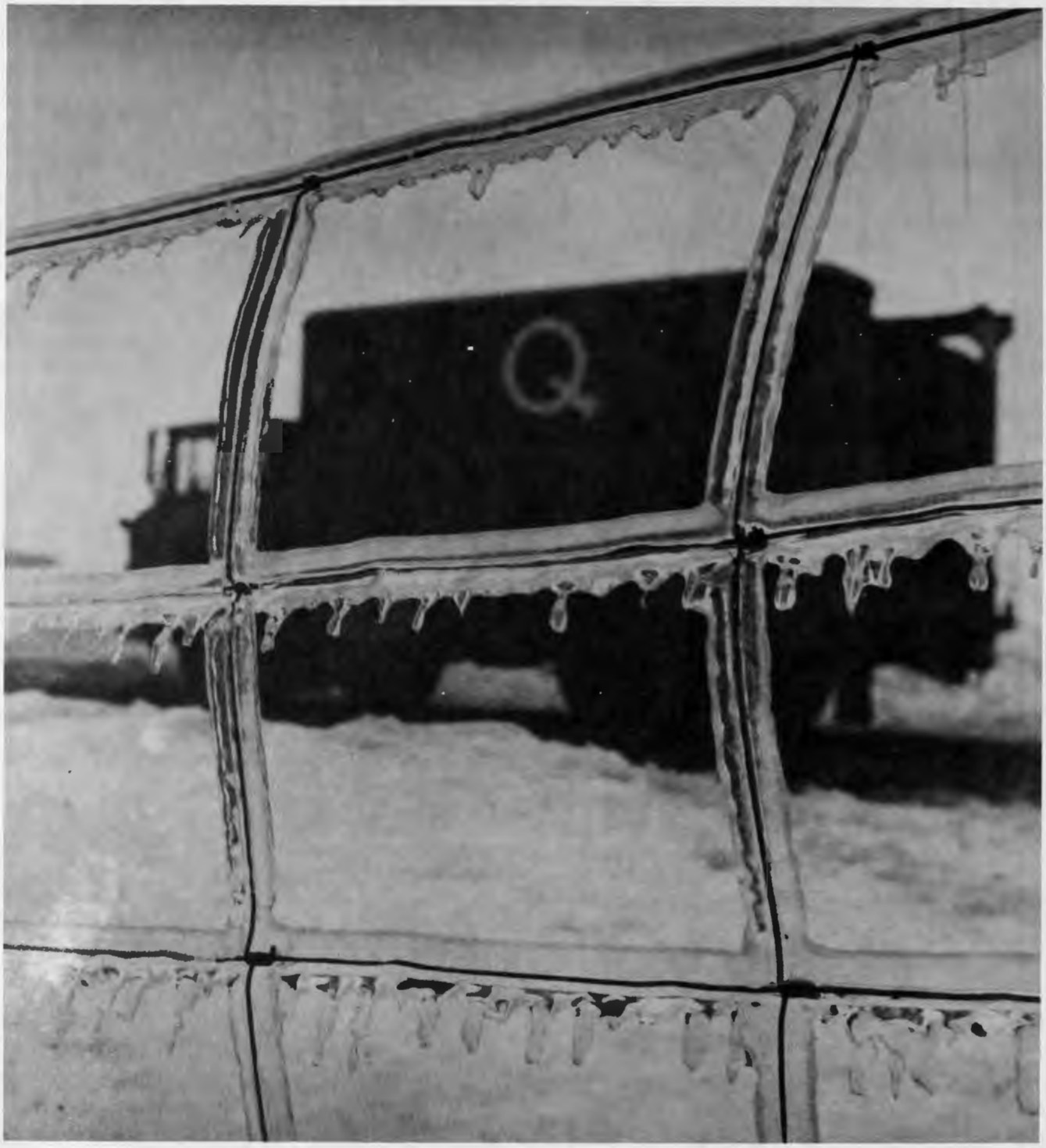
L'étendue des dommages peut être imputée à deux facteurs météorologiques: le vent et la pluie verglaçante. D'abord deux pouces de verglas s'accumulèrent sur les lignes de distribution, ensuite les lignes furent assujetties à supporter des vents de l'ordre de 40 milles à l'heure, ce qui augmenta la charge à un niveau tel que les lignes ne purent supporter, et se brisèrent.

La figure 1 nous montre la carte de surface du 22 mars 1972 à 0700 H.N.E., cinq heures après le début de la pluie verglaçante à la station météorologique de Montréal. Le système de basse pression (fig. 1) qui était centré au-dessus de la baie Georgienne à 0700 H.N.E. se déplaça dans la direction est, et vingt-quatre heures plus tard se trouva juste au-dessus de Montréal.

Pendant cette période, le front chaud qui accompagnait le système de basse pression demeura quasi-stationnaire au-dessus de Montréal. Ce fait nous permet d'expliquer pourquoi la pluie verglaçante fut intermittente à la station météorologique de Montréal et d'estimer la durée de la pluie verglaçante dans la région des Laurentides.


CARTE DE SURFACE
MONTRÉAL
LE 22 MARS 1972, 1200Z


TROIS-RIVIÈRES
ST-GABRIEL
YAMACHICHE
ST-CÔME
LOUISEVILLE
NICOLET
ST-FÉLIX
LAC ST-PIERRE
ST-CUTHBERT
ST-JOVITE
ST-ELISABETH
BERTHIERVILLE
STE-AGATHE
RAWDON
SOREL
VAL-DAVID
JOLIETTE
TRACY
ST-PAUL
LANDRAIE
STE-JULIENNE
CRABTREE
ST-JACQUES
STE-ADÈLE
MORIN
HEIGHTS
ST-ESPRIT
ST-ROCH
L'EPIPHANIE
L'ASSOMPTION
ST-JERÔME
ST-ANTOINE
TERREBONNE
LACHUTE
STE-THÉRÈSE
ROSEMÈRE
BOUCHERVILLE
LAVAL
HAWKESBURY
ST-EUSTACHE
LONGUEUIL
LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES
MONTREAL
LAC ST-LOUIS
VALLEYFIELD
ÉCHELLE
0 5 10 15
MILLES
LÉGENDE
LIMITE DES DOMMAGES
LIMITE DES VERGLAS
HYDRO - QUÉBEC
GÉNIE
PROJETS DE LIGNES DE TRANSPORT
TEMPÊTE DE PLUIE VERGLAÇANTE
22-23 MARS 1972



Accumulation de verglas sur une clôture.

Le verglas sur la végétation et les lignes de distribution.

L'Hydro-Québec à l'oeuvre et un fermier sans service postal.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE CANADIAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Sixth Annual Congress of the Canadian Meteorological Society met in Edmonton under sunny Alberta skies May 31 – June 2. Sessions were held in the Henry Marshall Tory Auditorium on the University of Alberta campus and were very well attended with something like 180 registrants from Canada and the United States.

The theme of the Congress was Meteorology of the North. Professor W.N. Fuller, Chairman of the Department of Zoology, University of Alberta, led off proceedings with a fascinating talk entitled, A Biologist Looks at the North, dealing with the interaction of animals and weather in the northern part of Canada. His discourse provided an entirely new insight to many of the scientists present.

Over the three-day period of the meetings, there were about 45 papers presented covering a wide variety of topics. Subject matter ranged from studies of leaf temperatures and heat flux to waves and cyclogenesis in the lee of the Canadian Rockies. There were papers dealing with the radiation climate of a tiny island in the Canadian Arctic, the structure of hailstones, Alberta hailstorms and automatic weather forecasting. A sign of the times was a paper dealing with the motion of oil slicks on the ocean, and, if none of the above caught your interest, there was always the presentation entitled, the Ballad of the Ice-Worm Cocktail!

Delegates were given the choice of spending Thursday afternoon at Ellerslie inspecting micrometeorological equipment and chatting with the resident scientists or of visiting Penhold to examine the equipment and techniques used by the Alberta Hail Studies group. These tours were excellent, very well organized and a real highlight of the Congress.

On Thursday evening the Annual Banquet of the Society was held at the Royal Glenora Club. The principal speaker was the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, the Honourable J.W. Grant MacEwan. Although he denied any knowledge of meteorology, he managed to keep the audience doubled over with laughter while recounting weather-oriented stories.

On the occasion of the banquet, Mr. L.T. Campbell of the Atmospheric Environment Service presented the Patterson Medal to Dr. A.W. Brewer, University of Toronto, for his sustained and outstanding contributions to the science of meteorology.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on the first evening of the Congress to deal with business and organizational matters. Interest was very high and when the incoming President, G.A. McKay, finally adjourned the meeting, delegates were already an hour late for a wine and cheese party at the Faculty Club.

The Alberta Centre, host for the 6th Congress, Mr. A.F. Ingall, Chairman of Local Arrangements and Dr. K.D. Hage, Program Chairman, are to be congratulated for putting on a very well-organized and stimulating program.

Details of the scientific sessions, Annual Meeting, etc., will be appearing in a forthcoming issue of the Canadian Meteorological Society publication, ATMOSPHERE.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DPR MODEL

The DPR Model is a primitive equations forecast model using sigma coordinates and semi-implicit time integration which has been under development in the Dynamic Prediction Research Unit for the past two years. The model is intended primarily to replace the filtered baroclinic model in the CAO operational numerical forecast program, however the flexible programming scheme, permitting easy variation of all parameters including horizontal and vertical spacing and time step, make it an excellent test-bed for further research and development.

The pseudo-operational version with five levels, fixed boundaries and the same grid as the hemispheric baroclinic model has been run on a daily basis since last December for real-time evaluation. Verification scores favour the filtered model about four days out of five in the winter period but by May the P.E. was showing a slight edge. The most serious deficiency in the P.E. forecasts is the slowness of the short waves due to the use of second order finite differences in the advection terms rather than the fourth order approximation of the filtered model. Programming of the fourth order scheme for the P.E. is underway. Orography has not been included in the present version of the model but will be added in the near future. The DPR model will then contain all of the physics of the filtered model plus some additional dynamic terms and should thus be suitable for implementation into the operational run for feed-back through the objective analysis cycle some time this summer. Replacement of the filtered model in the Radat Run will have to await a more powerful computer.

Several experimental versions of the model are also being studied. Limited area forecasts with time-dependent boundaries have been obtained in both one and three-level versions. Other experiments are being carried out on radiation, latent heat and ocean heating. A spectral version of the model has been developed in conjunction with the Australian Commonwealth Meteorological Research Centre. The fast Fourier transform, originally introduced to save computing time, makes possible a hybrid model with dynamic terms computed spectrally and physical terms computed in the grid-point domain. This model appears to be the best compromise between efficiency and accuracy for the future.

IN MEMORIAM

GEORGE A. LUCY 1927–1972

The tragic death of George Lucy in the BEA aircraft accident near London, England on 18 June 1972 came as a shock to his family and his many friends in Canada and throughout the meteorological community.

George Lucy was born and educated in Woodstock, Ontario and graduated from the University of Western Ontario with a BA degree. He joined the meteorological service in 1950, completing Meteorological Introductory Course No. 5 in September of that year.

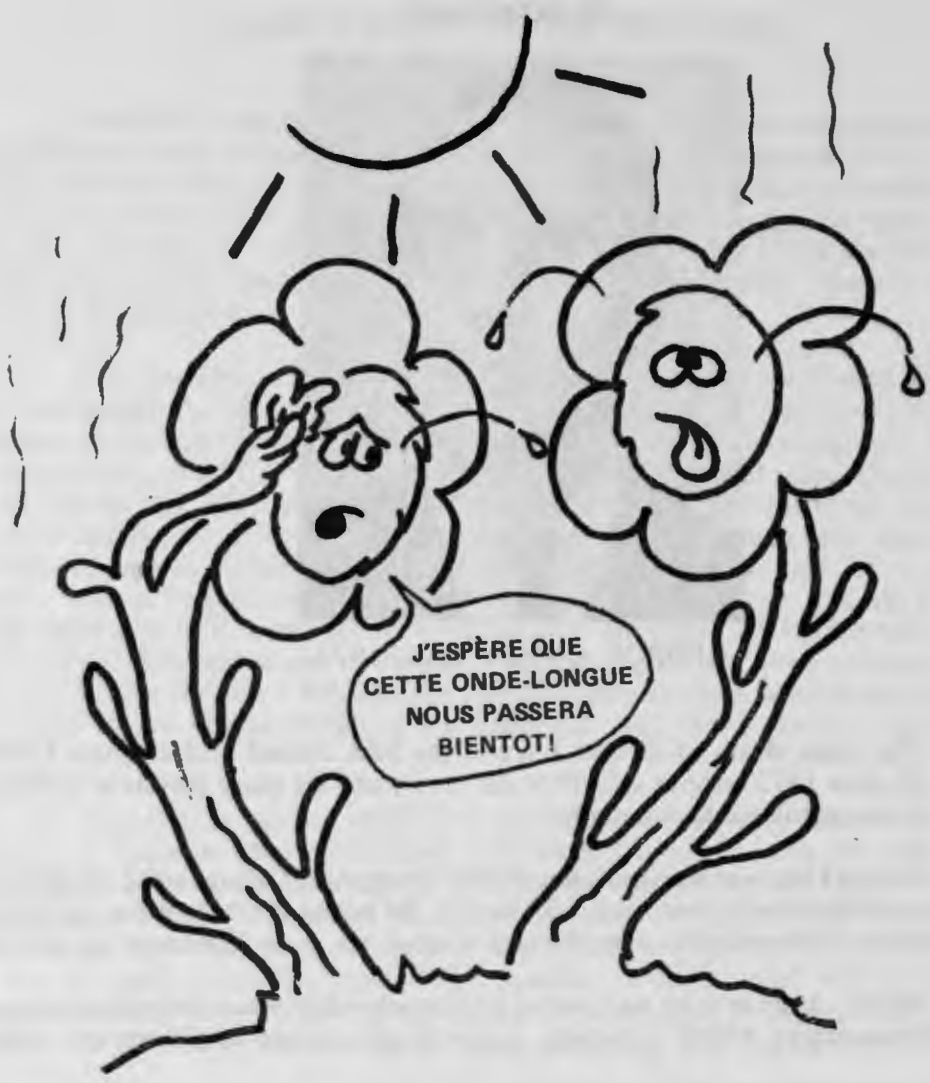
Shortly after this, he was posted to Frobisher Bay where he spent a year and a half as officer-in-charge before returning to a warmer climate at Claresholm, Alberta.

Apart from this tour at Frobisher, all of George's meteorological career was spent in seconded duty to the Department of National Defence. His wide experience was gained through service at several locations, including Moose Jaw, Fort Nelson and Picton, Ontario. In 1958 he was commissioned as a Flight Lieutenant in the RCAF and completed a three year tour at Baden-Soellingen in Germany.

Returning to Canada in 1962, George took up his duties at Army Headquarters. From that time he remained in Ottawa, transferring from Army Headquarters to Canadian Forces Headquarters on unification of the armed forces in 1965.

George was an ardent curler and was very active in the affairs of his church. He is survived by his wife Marion, their three children Bob, Cathy and Jan in Ottawa, and his sister Eleanor in Hamilton.

George Lucy's untimely death has deprived the Canadian Forces Weather Service and the AES of one of its most popular and valuable members. He will be sorely missed by all his meteorological colleagues not only in Canada but also in those international military forums in which he represented Canada over the past years.



RÉGIMES de TEMPS

R.A. (RUBE) HORNSTEIN RETIRES

On the evening of June 10, 1972 a party was held at the Dartmouth Inn, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia in honour of Mr. R.A. (Rube) Hornstein who is retiring from the Atmospheric Environment Service on August 23, 1972. Rube's last working day is June 30, 1972. It will not be a complete retirement from active work or eve.. from the weather business since Rube will be continuing his association with the CBC in Halifax and will continue on as their very popular weatherman and interviewer.

About one hundred fellow employees attended the party to do honour to him at the close of an outstanding career with the AES. At the head table were seated Mr. and

Mrs. Hornstein; Mr. Frank Benum, Director General Field Services; Mrs. Doris Stevens; Mr. Ted Wiacek, OIC Malton WO; Mr. Reid Dexter, Senior Staff Officer Meteorology, Maritime Command Headquarters, Halifax and Mrs. Dexter; Mr. G.H. Washburn, A/Regional Director, AES Atlantic and Mrs. Washburn; Mr. C.H. Sutherland, A/Regional Superintendent, General Weather Services, Atlantic and Mrs. Sutherland. Others attending represented a number of civil offices in the Region and many of the DND/AES offices as well.

Rube Hornstein accepts Centennial Plaque from Mrs. Doris Stevens

Mr. Washburn reviewed the highlights of Rube's career and for many of the readers of "Zephyr" who may not be acquainted with his accomplishments, a brief summary follows. Although Rube was appointed on a temporary basis to the Canadian Meteorological Service on August 13, 1937, his continuous employment dates from June 3, 1938. For about 1½ years Rube was forecaster at St. Hubert and Malton and came to Halifax late in 1939. On March 18, 1940 he took over as Officer-in-Charge of the Halifax forecast office, presently the Atlantic Weather Central.

In 1946 he received the award, Member of the Order of the British Empire, in recognition of service provided to the Armed Forces during World War II. In 1946 he began what turned out to be a very popular radio program on the Maritime network of the CBC entitled, "Meet Your Weatherman." In 1952 he began just as popular a radio program on the National network of the CBC entitled, "Ask Your Weatherman." In 1954 he began his equally popular TV weather program which is still being aired in connection with the program "Gazette."

In March 1956 Rube received a letter of commendation from the Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization for his outstanding contribution to the Caribbean Hurricane Seminar held in the Dominican Republic in the previous February. A radio broadcast which Rube developed and taped on the proceedings of the Seminar was broadcast in the Dominican Republic. It was considered to be so well done that it was subsequently broadcast in many regions of the world.

In August 1963, Rube received one of the Patterson Medal awards for his contribution to Meteorology in Canada.

As a suitable recognition of his entire career, a Centennial Plaque was presented with Mrs. Stevens assisting. The citation on the plaque is – "R.A. Hornstein

Rube Hornstein is presented with a retirement gift from George Washburn, right. Looking on are Mrs. Hornstein and, left, Frank Benum.

– On the Occasion of his Retirement from the CMS August 1972 – In Recognition of 34 Years of Exemplary Service."

Other suitable presentations were made including binoculars, stereo records, liquid refreshment and three quarts of green ink. Behind the green ink lies another story. Messrs. Benum, Wiacek, Dexter and Tyner spoke briefly on various highlights and incidents which occurred during Rube's career and a number of congratulatory messages were read, including one from the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Noble.

Mr. Dexter acted as Master of Ceremonies and the Organizing Committee consisted of Mr. Don Day, Mr. Graham Powell and Mr. Art Casey.

In an interview later, with the Halifax 'Mail-Star' – "Rube" said he felt it was time to make way for a younger person. With weather offices becoming more and more computerized, he felt he could not continue to keep pace with rapidly changing technology.

The Government has made it easier for senior civil servants to retire early with no pension loss to make way for younger people.

Perhaps the biggest change seen in his 34 years as a forecaster, was the advent of the electronic computer and its application to meteorology and, he said, "the refinement since its introduction into the service 15 years ago has changed the job of the meteorologist so that it now revolves around the work done by the computer."

When asked about weather control in the future he said, "It's frightening – but man already inadvertently does control the weather to some extent with such things as careless forest fires and various types of pollution which have a definite effect on weather. But to knowingly attempt to control weather before all that has to be known about atmospheric processes is known could be a very big mistake." Unfortunately we're in a society which seems to want to move very quickly on everything and consequently some things get done, which later, people wish had been left undone.

PRESENTATION OF TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PINS – AES HEADQUARTERS

The first presentation of quarter-century pins in the new auditorium of AES Headquarters took place on Friday June 16, 1972 at 4:00 p.m.

The presentation was made by the Assistant Deputy Minister J.R.H. Noble who congratulated and thanked the recipients. In his speech of presentation Mr. Noble reminisced back over twenty-five years – remarking that 25 years ago all of Headquarters staff was located at 315 Bloor Street West, working within a budget of $1.25 million dollars. Immediately thereafter began the dispersal of the Units across the length and breadth of Toronto – to be finally reunited under one roof 25 years later at 4905 Dufferin Street and now working within a budget of $58 million dollars – not all inflation at that.

Long service pins and certificates were presented to D.G. Barrett, E.H. Greckol, A.R. Kennedy, J. Klepacz, A.M. Miceli, K.G. Pettit, Miss M.M. Pickup and O.S. Utman – other recipients unable to attend the ceremony were G.A. Cumin, Mrs. J. Ing, A.R. McGowan, A.M.W. Samuels and L.F. White.

Left to right: J. Klepacz, A.R. Kennedy, K.G. Pettit, D.G. Barrett, A.M. Miceli, E.H. Greckol Miss M.M. Pickup, ADM J.R.H. Noble, O.S. Utman

PRESENTATION OF TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PINS – ATLANTIC WEATHER CENTRAL

Mr. G.H. Washburn A/RD AES Atlantic Region presented "Long Service" Pins and Certificates to three employees of the Atlantic Weather Central in recognition of twenty-five or more years of Government Service.

The presentation was made to E.F. Caborn, E.L.G. Martin and V.A. Wright in the presence of a number of Weather Central employees on June 14, 1972.

Left to right: G.H. Washburn, E.F. Caborn, E.L.G. Martin, V.A. Wright

TESTS IN AUTOMATIC HOURLY ANALYSIS AND PROGNOSIS

The first version of an experimental regional hourly 'update' system is now operating routinely on a "midi" computer of the Forecast Research Division at AES Headquarters. The system is being tested for possible field application. Regular putput includes ordered listings of aviation weather reports, objective analyses of sea-level pressure and prognostic charts of the sea-level pressure at selected forecast intervals out to 24 hours. This output is ready for display 6 minutes after start-up of the update routines. As desired, selected derived fields such as estimates of the height of the planetary boundary layer and forced ascent caused by terrain gradients and surface friction are also produced for display. Automatic logging of data that is required for operating the system and automatic starting up of the update system at 1-hour intervals by utilizing a clock in the computer has been successfully tested. Also being tested are the influences of mountains, large water bodies and roughness of terrain on predictions of the sea-level pressure. Schedules for testing in the near future are trajectories of air parcels near the earth's surface and the displacement and deformation of middle cloud systems and areas of organized large convection for forecast periods up to 24 hours.

LES FRANCAIS A L'OUEST

Lors d'un voyage récent à l'ouest du Canada, j'ai eu l'occasion de visiter brièvement les communautés françaises à Winnipeg et à Edmonton.

Au Centre Culturel de St Boniface on montait une pièce de Robert Thomas, DOUBLE JEU. Il s'agit d'une comédie-policière qu'on a présenté avec finesse devant une assistance d'entre cent et deux cent personnes. A l'entrée, j'ai fait la connaissance de M. Monnin, ancien banquier à la retraite. Il m'a dit que le Cercle Molière de St Boniface, qui a fait des tours à l'extérieur du Manitoba, joue depuis quarante ans. Après être sortis de la salle, en faisant chemin tranquillement vers l'arrêt d'autobus, M. Monnin m'a parlé des jours où on était traité de "maudit français". Heureusement, ça a changé. St Boniface est une ville de 43,000 habitants, dont le tiers francophone.

La Cathédrale de St Boniface a été détruite par une incendie il y a deux ans, et il n'est pas question de la reconstituer. (C'était la cinquième en place, la première datante de 1808). Il ne reste que les façades est et ouest et quelques vestiges des murs latérals. Evidemment, on a décidé de mettre en place une structure moderne que s'intègre avec la partie est de la cathédrale, laissant le reste en ruines.

Au Collège St Jean dans le quartier sud-est d'Edmonton, le Théâtre-Français d'Edmonton a présenté deux pièces. Pour terminer la saison théâtrale, on avait choisi une pièce courte de Félix Leclerc, LE BANC SUR LA ROUTE, et une farce de Jean Pellerin, LES OISEAUX DE NUIT, (histoire de deux ivrognes qui se sont trompés de maison en rentrant tard). Malheureusement, on jouait devant une salle presque vide; il n'y avait qu'une quinzaine de personnes. La cabane à sucre au Sportex, événement très attirant pour les français, y a fait concurrence. La soirée avant, M. Trudeau avait parlé à une foule de cinq milles au Sportex.

Suivant la coutume, après la présentation, les acteurs ont solicité des commentaires de l'assistance. Un prêtre a suggéré qu'on choisisse une pièce classique pour la saison prochaine. Le directeur a remarqué que le groupe se trouvait enfin à même d'aborder ce domaine. Une femme a dit qu'elle était fort déçue de la soirée, sans trop préciser la cause de sa déception. Cela n'a pas aidé à libérer l'atmosphère déjâ tendue. J'ai remarqué dans la salle une famille autochtone (indienne? , esquimaux?) dont les parents parlaient un français excellent.

Ceux qui veulent apprendre français à Edmonton ont bien des opportunités de le pratiquer, mais il faut les chercher. J'y ai trouvé un poste de radio, un poste de TV, un journal hébdomadaire, des pièces, des films, etc. Il y a un club-français à l'Université d'Edmonton.

Bien que d'autres groupes ethniques soient plus nombreux (les allemands, les ukraniens), le nombre de francophones dans la Région d'Edmonton monte à 20,000 d'après un atlas qui est apparu en 1969.

CENTENNIAL PLAQUES

The following is a list of recipients of Centennial Plaques. Of the 100 plaques which were produced, 96 have been awarded.

1871 SERVICE METEOROLOGIQUE DU CANADA CANADIAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE 1971

1. Major-General D.R. Adamson, CF
2. Agricultural Meteorology Section, University of Guelph
3. C.S.S. Baffin – ship
4. Mrs. Margaret Barbour – Climat. Observer, W. Vancouver, B.C.
5. B.C. Branch of the Canadian Forestry Association
6. B.C. Forest Service
7. B.C. Fruit Growers' Association
8. B.C. Safety Council
9. Beatrice (Ont.) Climat. Station
10. A.R. Berry – Regional Communicator (Ret'd). – Central Region
11. Hugh Bernau – Climat. Observer, Okanagan Centre, B.C.
12. Miss Nancy Bignell, McGill Climat, Observer (Ret'd)
13. M.V. Bluenose – Ship
14. Brandon (Man.) Experimental Farm
15. Mrs. V. Butler, – O.I.C. Jasper, Alta. (Ret'd)
16. Air Marshall Hugh Campbell, RCAF (Ret'd)
17. Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.
18. Canadian Press, Winnipeg
19. Canadian Press, Halifax
20. Carryore Ltd.
21. C.A.T.A. – Atlantic Region
22. C.A.T.A. – Central Region
23. J.F. (Scotty) Carmichael – Met. Inspector, Quebec Region (Ret'd)
24. Collège de Brébeuf, Montreal
25. Conservation Authorities Branch, Ontario Dept. of the Environment
26. CN Telecommunications
27. CP Telecommunications
28. Dr. G.P. Cressman – United States National Weather Service
29. The "Criddle" family – pioneer weather observers – St. Albans, Man.
30. CBC Newfoundland
31. CBC Maritimes – Halifax
32. E. Daoust – M.O.T. Ottawa
33. Dr. D.A. Davies, Secretary-General WMO
34. Hon. Jack Davis, Minister of the Environment
35. Defence Research Board, Suffield, Alta.

36. Miss Moira Dunbar, DRB
37. S.T. Emerillon – ship
38. Fort Good Hope, R.C. Mission
39. M.C. Fontaine – long-service employee – Quebec Region
40. Bob Fortune, TV Weathercaster, Vancouver
41. The Globe and Mail, Toronto
42. N. Green, Climat. Observer, Aldergrove, B.C.
43. R.A. Hornstein, OIC Atlantic Wx Central (Ret'd)
44. S.S. Imperial St. Lawrence – ship
45. Hon. Don Jamieson – Minister of Transport
46. CSS Kapuskasing – ship
47. J.M. Lavoie – Climat. Observer, Amos P.Q.
48. Lacombe (Alta.) Research Station
49. S.S. Gordon C. Leitch – ship
50. Lethbridge Research Station
51. Prof. R.W. Longley
52. Marsland Engineering Ltd. – met. instruments
53. Dr. B.J. Mason – UK Meteorological Office
54. A.R. McCauley – Regional Meteorologist (Ret'd)
55. W.M. McLeish – M.O.T., Ottawa
56. Dr. P.D. McTaggart-Cowan
57. Ted Miller – Radio Station CBM – Montreal
58. S.S. James Norris – ship
59. Nova Scotia Power Commission
60. Olds Agricultural College
61. Ontario Hydro
62. S.S. Oriana – ship
63. J.J. Price – Climat. Observer, Hanna, Alta.
64. E.F. Porter – MOT, Ottawa
65. CCGS Porte Dauphine – research vessel
66. Quebec Meteorological Service
67. J.F. Quine – Meteorologist, Central Region (Ret'd)
68. D.M. Robertson – Regional Director, Central Region (Ret'd)
69. Radio Station CHSJ – Saint John, N.B.
70. Radio Station CJON – Newfoundland
71. Radio Station CFRB – Toronto
72. Radio Station CJAD – Montreal
73. Radio Station CFCY – Charlottetown P.E.I.
74. P.P. Saltzman – Weathercaster, Toronto
75. Sangamo Co. – met. instruments
76. Dr. F.G. Shuman – United States National Weather Service
77. Société Radio-Canada, Montreal
78. S.S. Stadacona – ship
79. Admiral A.H.G. Storrs – MOT, Ottawa
80. Dr. Andrew Thomson
81. CFB Trenton – Officers' Mess.
82. University of Alberta
83. McGill University
84. University of Toronto
85. Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd.
86. USAF Goose Bay
87. T.D. Waite – Climat. Observer, Ranfurly, Alta.
88. W. Wallace – Climat. Observer, Campsie, Alta.

89. C.C. Warkentin – Met. Inspector, Central Region (Ret'd)
90. W. Harry Wearne – Climat. Observer, Telkwa, B.C. (posthumous)
91. Dr. Robert M. White, Administrator US NOAA
92. The "Wellwood" Family – pioneer weather observers, Minnedosa, Man.
93. E. Winsor – MOT, Ottawa
94. Dr. G.O. Villeneuve, former Director, Quebec Meteorological Service.
95. Yukon Dept. of Highways
96. The Staff – Atmospheric Environment Service.

REORGANIZATION OF AES HYDROMETEOROLOGY COMPONENTS

The former Hydrometeorology Section of the Climatology Division has been reorganized in keeping with the new organizational structure of AES. Most of the staff remains in the Hydrometeorological and Marine Applications Division with T.L. Richards as Chief. This Division is part of the Meteorological Applications and Consultation Branch of the Central Services Directorate. Research elements of the old Hydrometeorology section form the nucleus of the Hydrometeorological Research Division with H.L. Ferguson as Acting Chief. This Division is in the new Environmental Research Branch of the Atmospheric Research Directorate. Since many hydrometeorological projects involve both research and applications it is anticipated that a number of problems will be handled through a team approach involving both Divisions. Mr. Ferguson will continue to manage the Hydrometeorological Projects Section of the Applications Division for the next several months and during this period our monthly reports will include the combined activities of that Section and the new Hydrometeorological Research Division.

STATUS REPORT OF AES IFYGL ACTIVITIES AS OF JUNE 30/72

Shoreline Stations

All six shoreline stations were in operation throughout the month of June.

Bedford Towers

The third Bedford deep water tower, off Oswego, N.Y. was instrumented during June 19 – 24. The equipment, however, suffered storm damage (Agnes) and will not be completely operational until the end of the first week of July. The other two Bedford towers were operational throughout June.

Precipitation/Radar

This program is fully operational and the data are being processed.

Atmospheric Water Budget Program

The first LO-CATE II Rawinsonde System was installed at Scarborough June 12 – 15. The hardware tested perfectly but there are problems with the software that are presently being worked on by the manufacturer.

Micrometeorological and Air Pollution Projects

The Air Pollution Projects were carried out as scheduled during the June 11 – 24 Alert Period. No Micrometeorological programs were scheduled by AES participants for this Alert Period.

Evaporation Pans

The Class A and X-3 Evaporation Pans were installed at Trenton, Kingston and Woodbridge during June. These pans become operational on the following dates:

Trenton and Kingston, June 8,
Woodbridge, June 23.

Radiation Equipment

RF1 sites at Trenton, Kingston and Peterborough became operational on the following dates:

Kingston, June 9,
Trenton, June 14,
Peterborough, June 16.

The RF5's have been installed but are not yet operational because of the lack of temperature sensors.

Radiation equipment has yet to be installed on the Bedford Towers.

All other AES programs associated with the IFYGL were operational throughout June.

FLYING FARMERS CONVENTION

The International Flying Farmers Convention was held in Brandon, Manitoba in April of 1972. Approximately 225 flying farmers from five states and four provinces attended.

The accompanying photograph shows Mr. E. Stanzeleit – Presentation Technician, giving a mass weather briefing at the Queen's Coronation Banquet on the final day of the Convention.

PERSONNEL

June 1972

The following transfers took place:

A.G. Earle	To: Gander Weather Office From: Memorial University
R.D. Holdam	To: Canadian Forces Base Edmonton From: Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake
J.E. Campbell	To: Edmonton Weather Office From: University of Alberta
J. Dublin	To: Alberta Hail Research Project, Penhold, Alta. From: University of Alberta
D.C. McKay	To: Toronto Weather Office From: University of Toronto
J.C. Linton	To: Arctic Weather Central, Edmonton From: University of Alberta
L.A. Barrie	To: Atlantic Weather Central From: University of Toronto
R.J. Lee	To: Arctic Weather Central From: McGill University
P.M. Carroll	To: Gander Weather Office From: Goose Bay Weather Office
A. Saulesja	To: Edmonton Weather Office From: Canadian Forces Base Chatham

TRIVIA

Unusual Requests – Weather Office 4 Ontario

Local pigeon fanciers club – two briefings – Toronto-Windsor and Champaign, Ill-Windsor. Interested in wind direction and speed at 100 feet, and possibility of precipitation and fog.

"If Moses had been on a committee, the Israeilites never would have gotten out of Egypt."

Address on Letter Received at Headquarters

METRO LOGIC SERVICES OF CANADA
315 BLOOR ST WEST
TORONTO ONT

Letter of Appreciation from an Edmonton Schoolboy

Sir James Lougheed School,
3519-36 Ave. S.W.
Edmonton, Alberta,
May 9, 1972

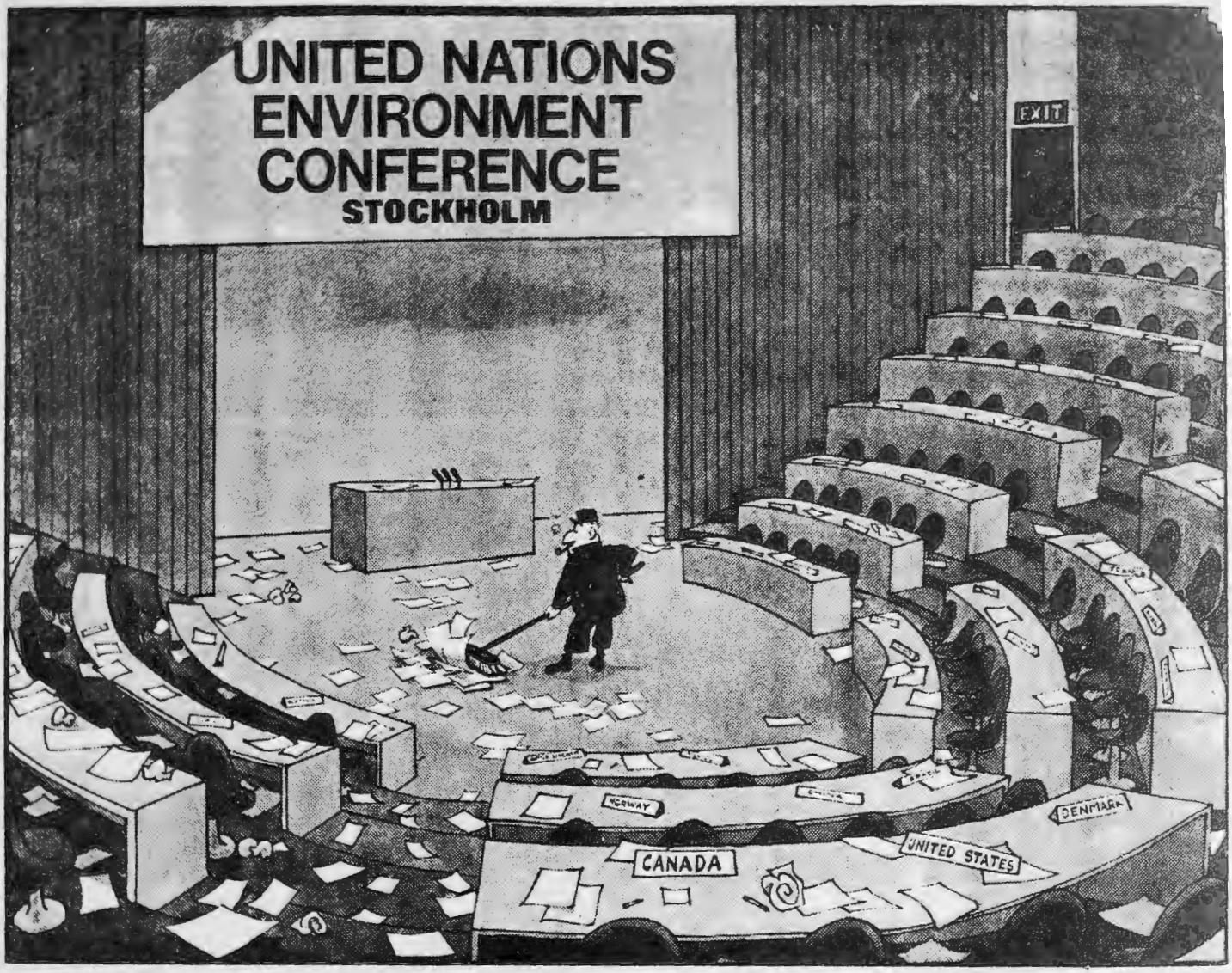
Mr. C.E. Thompson,

Atmospheric Environment Service,
Federal Building
9820-107 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta,

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for bringing those weather instruments. We enjoyed them very much. We got two new students, one in grade four and one in grade five, A girl in grade four just came back from England. We enjoyed them so much we had them for spelling words. I liked the anermometer the most. But I liked the othe instruments too.

Your truly

Greg



The Sun
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