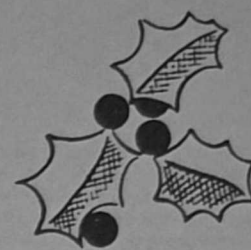
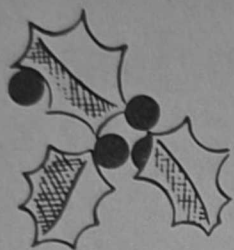


Merry Christmas & Happy New Year



1937 - A Quarter Century of Military Weather Service - 1962

Vol. 9, No. 11

Headquarters, Air Weather Service, Scott AFB, Ill.

December 1962

General LeMay Praises MATS

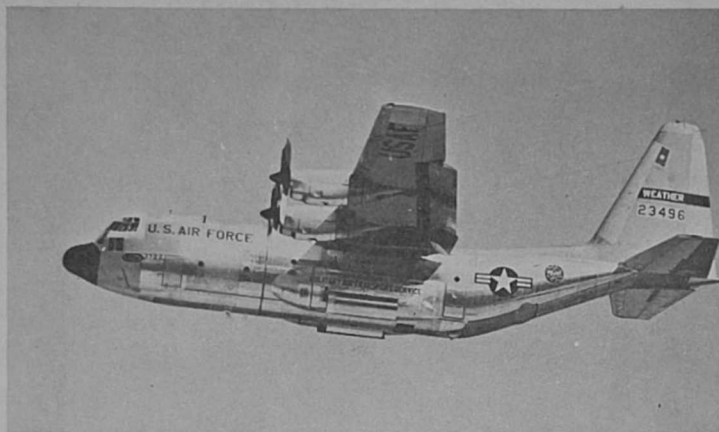
The reliable performance of Air Weather Service and other MATS units during the Cuban crisis brought a congratulatory message from General Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Forwarded by Lt. Gen. Joe W. Kelly, MATS commander, the message said, "I would like you to transmit to all your commanders and their officers and airmen my appreciation of their splendid professional response world-wide to the requirements of the Cuban crisis. While meeting its many global commitments for the nation, including airlift of arms to India, the Air Force has been providing aerospace power needed to support national decisions at a critical time.

"The high state of alert maintained in Air Force units at many points on the globe has been exemplary. So has the extra effort put forth by individuals and organizations in staff and logistics work as well as in combat units. It is reassuring to see such professional efficiency and spirit of dedication demonstrated at a time when this kind of capability counts most.

"All of us can be justly proud of the performance of our service and of its effective synchronization with the sea and ground forces of the Department of Defense. This must continue to be our standard. Although the danger to peace has been lessened in

(Continued on page 7)



HUGE WEATHERBIRDS, like this one, are now flying global weather missions for Air Weather Service. The new 67-ton flying weather stations are built by Lockheed-Georgia Company in Marietta, Georgia.

Promotions Announced

The following AWS personnel were recently promoted during the December cycle. Fifty techs made master and 56 staffs made tech.

TO MASTER SERGEANT AWS Headquarters

Donald B. Hyde, Richard Knowles, and Jerome M. Strum.

1st Weather wing

Hudson J. Garvin, Donovan M. Fuhrman and Robert D. Moore.

2d Weather wing

Charles A. Chalfant and Reed M. Lyons, jr.

3d Weather wing

Horace Brent, Robert P. Fry, Joseph A. Jarnecic, Robert R. Kennedy, Thomas M. McElmurry, Rex R. Paugh, Robert B. Ruiz, Albert J. Schneider and John P. Witterski.

4th Weather wing

Russell O. Brunn, Robert W. Fuhrman, James A. Polston, and Lorin E. LaPorte.

2d Weather group

John L. Lakes, Gerald B. Lavere, Maxie J. Pugh, James D. Whitaker and Marshall P. Worsham.

4th Weather group

Robert E. Epps, Oscar R. Grubb, Curtis M. Lord and Kenneth R. Zinke.

(Continued on page 8)

AWS Receives Five C-130s

Giant new weather birds are now flying for Air Weather Service (MATS) of USAF with headquarters at Scott AFB, Ill.

The last of five big Lockheed C-130B Hercules aircraft especially modified to include air sampling equipment, ordered by Air Weather Service, has recently been delivered to AWS. The airplane was converted to weatherbirds at Lockheed-Georgia Company in Marietta, Georgia, where the versatile Hercules is built.

The new aircraft are being assigned to various Air Weather Service reconnaissance units throughout the world, which support the global AWS atmospheric-sampling program. Long charged with weather and storm reconnaissance around the world, AWS last year became single manager for Department of Defense atmospheric sampling.

What good are air samples? To keep tabs on what's new in the air, Air Weather Service sends aloft its weather bird to gulp up some atmosphere and bring it downstairs so scientists can check on its ingredients.

In the same weatherbird program, a substantial number of B-47s are being converted into Air Weather Service planes. The first of these is being modified in the Lockheed-Georgia plant now. Besides atmospheric sampling gear, meteorological equipment will be installed in these 47s, which then will become known as W-47Es.

The modified Lockheed C-130Bs will stay on the job until AWS receives a Hercules especially designed to be a weather bird, the WC-130E, a brand new member of the C-130 family.

Typhoon Karen Crushes Guam

November's Typhoon Karen inflicted catastrophic devastation on the Pacific island of Guam, reported by observers as equivalent to a near-miss by a nuclear bomb, less its heat and fallout contamination. President Kennedy has declared the island a major disaster area.

No casualties were reported among AWS people on Guam: the 54th Weather Reconnaissance squadron — the Typhoon Chasers — and Detachment 2, 1st Weather wing. All aircraft of the 54th WRS not out of commission for parts were evacuated; damage due to collapse of a hangar was sustained by one WB-50 which remained.

4-Day Warning Valuable

Value of precise, timely warnings by the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) on Guam was immeasurable. First forecast at 6 p. m. on November 7 to hit

(Continued on Page 7)



DISPLAYING the aircraft forms of his RB-57 to Capt. Edward D. Flanders (right) is A1c William V. Hobbs, a crew chief of Det. 1, 55th WRS, Eielson AFB, Alaska. Airman Hobbs' aircraft flew 142:15 hours during the month of October, establishing a record for the detachment, and according to members of the unit, possibly for the Air Force.

RB-57 Sets New Record

A1c William V. Hobbs, a crew chief of Det. 1, 55th Weather Reconnaissance squadron, Eielson AFB, Alaska, over-flowed with pride when he found out his RB-57 had set a detachment record for flying time in any one month.

Airman Hobbs has been a jet aircraft mechanic at Eielson for seven months and had not worked on a B-57 prior to his arrival. However, his recent efforts have paid off in trouble-free flying time on his RB-57, according to the pilots of the detachment and as attested to by the 142:15 hours flown on his aircraft during the month of October.

Throughout his five years in the USAF, Airman Hobbs has been a jet aircraft mechanic and was a crew chief on T-33s at Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C., prior to his present assignment.

The detachment furnishes support for WB-50 four engine weather reconnaissance aircraft that come from the parent squadron, 55th WRS, McClellan AFB.



TUNING-UP an APX-25 weather instrument is Brig. Gen. Norman L. Peterson, AWS commander, as members of Det. 1, 55th Weather Reconnaissance squadron look on. (L to r) SSgt Randall C. Wayburn, SMSgt Henry H. Glenn, Lt. Col. Douglas M. Sheehan, detachment commander, and with back to camera, TSgt Elmer L. Leonard. General Peterson recently visited the detachment at Eielson AFB, Alaska.



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BRIG. GEN. NORMAN L. PETERSON
Commander, Air Weather Service
MR. JOHN D. RUGG, Director of Information
2ND LT. CASEY R. LUCZAK, Editor

US Air Force — Aerospace Power for Peace

Staff Weather Officer Plays Important Role

By Colonel Richard M. Gill,
Commander, 2d Weather Wing

The role of the staff weather officer has grown immensely in scope and importance during the past decade. Those who wear this "second hat" can justly feel a sense of pride and belonging in their role as a key member of a tactical commander's staff and in the mission. Yes, this is an honor, as well as a duty, which weathermen should not take lightly. But remember—it is not enough to reap the honor and prestige. You must produce and be an effective member of the team.

I often find that the job of staff weather officer is not understood or properly executed by those who fill it. Little has been written on this subject and what follows is a brief summary of my thinking in this area. We are all familiar with the importance of timely, representative weather observations and accurate operational forecasts. These, of course, are of little value if they are not tailored to the special needs of the tactical unit and its combat mission. It is in this area that the staff weather officer plays a most vital role. Specifically, I would categorize his functions into three broad areas.

Know

Know the tactical unit he supports. It is imperative that he study, in detail, the mission, capabilities, limitations, combat potential and problem areas of the unit he serves. The more he knows and understands, the better he will be able to anticipate and fulfill weather-support requirements. Remember the staff weather officer is in the best position to determine what is needed. The commander, as he gains confidence in him will expect to be told what type and how much weather support is needed and how to get it.

Implement

Implement workable weather support techniques and procedures. Some of the procedures implemented may have been developed as part of a standard theater-wide program; others may have to be designed and implemented separately. Regardless, it is important that they be tailored to both the peace and the wartime missions of the supported unit and to the setup on the specific base. It is important that the staff weather officer do more than just set up procedures. He must insure that the crews and their supervisors understand fully their own particular roles in the scheme for providing weather support to them.

Monitor

Monitor frequently to insure that the procedures work and are followed. No system is worth a nickel if it is not followed religiously. Too often I read in an ORI report that the crews were not following the established procedure, that weather data was improperly posted, etc. It usually turns out that the established support techniques were excellent but they were not being followed. Whose fault is this? A large share of the blame often rests with the staff weather officer. He must be aggressive in his follow-up to insure that the procedures established actually work and are complied with consistently. If they are not, he must insure that the wing commander and key supervisory personnel are fully aware of these shortcomings—then he can stand ready to assist in corrective action.

In summary, show me a staff weather officer who sits back and waits for the tactical commander to tell him what he wants and I'll show you a man who is failing miserably in his job. On the other hand, show me a staff weather officer who is aggressive, anticipates operational problems and actively serves as the right hand of the tactical commander in all weather matters and I'll show you a man who is functioning in his true role.



Christmas Message

Celebration of the festival of Christmas once again brings families more closely together than at any other time of the year. To those of you whom Christmas will find separated from your loved ones go



our special greeting — may the Yuletide season bring you closer to them in spirit. Through your loyalty and devotion in particular, it is possible for Americans to observe another peaceful Christmas this year.

To all members of the Air Weather Service family go our warmest personal greetings, together with a hope for many more peaceful Christmases in years to come.

The members of the headquarters staff and their families join with me in wishing you and yours a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Successful New Year in 1963.

N. L. PETERSON,
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander



... a pipe ... a lighter ... an inattentive moment ... seconds later an AWS driver was dead behind the wheel of his car.

Weather Group Fixes Equipment

Embracing an area stretching from the Azores on the East to the Pacific Missile range on the West and from South America to Greenland, the 8th Weather group, with headquarters at Scott AFB, Ill., provides sole field maintenance support for a myriad of pieces of weather equipment located at 281 separate military stations. These stations not only include USAF bases but Army, ANG units, SAC and ADC missile sites and two Texas Towers.

To accomplish this task, six central field maintenance shops furnish men and the know-how. These shops are located in California, Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Ohio and New Jersey. The personnel of these shops represent 220 highly trained officers and airmen dedicated to keeping the US military weather eye tuned for a sharp vigil day and night.

The majority of the maintenance functions are performed in the field, as their title reveals—Field Maintenance Shops. This is accomplished by the use of Mobile Maintenance vans which are 23 paneled trucks equipped with the latest equipment offering the technician almost complete maintenance capability in the field.

This man and truck combination can be compared to a local fire department, in that it must be constantly on the alert to meet emergency requirements in the field. By regulation, the maintenance crew must react to a field emergency within 24 hours after notification.

These men and trucks are never idle since they travel in excess of 2½ million miles per year to service approximately 1,000 pieces of technical weather equipment. At times a maintenance visit may entail a mode of travel other than truck as ships and helicopters are boarded to reach the Texas Towers and aircraft are utilized to visit overseas and Dew Line locations.

Officer in Charge



OFFICER IN CHARGE of the region weather station, Capt. James L. Wise, analyzes a surface chart. To his left is the only SAGE Situation Display Console used for Met Watch of aircraft.

Births

SCOGGINS, SSgt and Mrs. Larry D., a daughter, Linda Suzanne, born October 23, 1962, at McDonald Army Hospital, Father assigned to Det. 13, 16th Weather squadron, Ft. Eustis, Virginia.

WINDSOR, A1c and Mrs. Jackie L., a son, Jeffrey Brian, born October 31, 1962, at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orlando, Florida. Father assigned to Det. 5, 8th Weather squadron, McCoy AFB, Florida.

WILKINSON, A2c and Mrs. Norris L., a son, Randal L., born November 18, 1962, at Irwin Army Hospital, Fort Riley, Kansas. Father assigned to Det.

8, 16th Weather squadron, Fort Riley, Kansas.

STADSKLEV, Capt. and Mrs. Glenn H., a son, Mark Jerome, born November 22, 1962, at USAF Hospital, Scott AFB, Ill. Father assigned to Hq. AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.

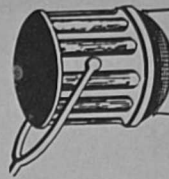
JAMES, Mr. and Mrs. Max M., a son, Thomas Wesley, born November 23, 1962, at Memorial Hospital, Belleville, Ill. Father assigned to Hq. AWS, Scott AFB, Ill.

WILBURN, Mr. and Mrs. John, a son, Phillip Dean, born November 25, 1962, at St. Joseph Hospital, Highland, Ill.

PRINDLE, A2c and Mrs. Lee G., a son, Steven Shane, born October 25, 1962 at Ann Arbor Michigan. Father assigned to Detachment 3, 33d Weather squadron, Custer AFS, Michigan.

The OBSERVER

Spotlights



Detachment 1, 29th Weather Squadron

Out where the West begins, AWS observers and forecasters of Det. 1, 29th Weather squadron call Richards-Gebaur AFB their "home on the range," as they perform their assignments in a part of the country rich in American history and tradition.

Detachment 1, commanded by Major Arlin E. Snider, has supported Richards-Gebaur AFB since its completion in March 1954. Personnel maintain two operational locations, the base weather station and the regional weather station.

The base weather station, located with AFCS and the 29th Weather squadron headquarters, furnishes primary support to the 328th Fighter wing and the 326th Fighter Interceptor (F-102) squadron, providing fuel, service and weather support to about 1000 transient aircraft per month.

Weather Support

Additional weather support includes: the 442d Reserve Troop Carrier wing (recently relieved from one year of active duty) and their two squadrons of C-124 aircraft; the Central Air Rescue Center, which conducts and coordinates research efforts in the central United States; the 4650th Combat Support squadron of C-54 type aircraft which support ADC operations; and training support to the 127th ANG Weather flight, located at McConnell AFB, Kansas.

The regional weather station is quite unique since it is one of two weather stations in AWS supporting a remote combat center, and the only station exclusively designed to support a regional remote control center.

Primary Support

Located in the SAGE building, primary support is furnished to the 29th NORAD Region and to the staff weather officer on the NORAD regional battle staff, Lt. Col. Andrew Paton, who is also commander of the 29th Weather squadron.

The NORAD region includes much of central Canada and most of the northern and central plains states. A unique feature of the station is the SAGE console, available for active inflight met-



TAPE is prepared for transmission at the WOSB by A1c Lowell L. Frerking.

watch operation. Forecasters can anticipate problem areas by relating current weather conditions with current air operations.

Additional functions of the regional station include: coordinating forecasts between four Air Defense Sectors; acting as monitor of divisional teletype transmissions and sector forecasts; and serving as the 29th Weather squadron Quality Control Agency.

Forecasting and observing service is maintained 24 hours daily. Observations are taken from a weather observing site building south of the field. A TV receiver and inter-communication facility is maintained in base operations where pilots are briefed by closed circuit television.

Detachment 1 pioneered the use of closed circuit television for weather briefings and through its use excellent personal briefings are provided to seven squadron operation officers or remote briefing facilities on the air base.

Most of the air masses in the book reach into this area at one time or other and the seasonal changes bring about sharp contrasts in the elements, resulting in a continuous challenge for detachment personnel.

Varied Seasons

Located in "Tornado Alley," thunderstorms and related severe weather abound in the Spring while Summers are hot with temperatures often exceeding 100 degrees. Fall is truly an Indian Summer, and weathermen face freezing rain, sleet and snow when winter sets in.

Personnel participate in off-duty activities on the base as well as in local communities, working with youths in various Boy Scout programs and participating in several service clubs.

Education

Over 35 percent of the detachment participate in the base education program, taking correspondence courses or attending local colleges. A2c Peter R. Chaston recently scored the highest grade possible in the Observers SKT and was upgraded to the five level. MSgt Edwin R. Lappi was the outstanding graduate of his class in Modern Weather Techniques. He is presently on one year TDY, under Operation Bootstrap, attending the University of Kansas City and is expected to receive his BS degree in mathematics next summer. Major Snider, the new detachment commander, received a commendation scroll from the Japanese Air Self-Defense Forces for accomplishments at Misawa AB during his last assignment. These exemplify only a few of the personnel assigned to the Detachment.

Recreation

Recreational facilities, available to assigned personnel, are numerous, providing relaxation and enjoyment during off-duty hours regardless of diversified interests.

Entertainment in Kansas City, Missouri, includes major league baseball, semi-pro soccer, professional basketball, semi-pro football, the annual NAIB basketball tournament, the Kansas City Philharmonic, numerous theater guilds and the athletic and cultural programs of several colleges and universities.

Being a part of the vigorous growth and rapid development, out where the West still begins, is infectious and stimulating, resulting in high morale and a sustained effort by the detachment to be alert and conscientious in furnishing a useful and accurate weather service.

Many birds become trapped in the eye of a hurricane and are forced to follow its course.

For years, hurricanes in the West Indies were named after the particular saint's day they occurred on.

Electronic devices can pick up radio signals generated by lightning flashes as far as 2,000 miles away. These signals, electronically processed to determine their direction, are used by the Severe Weather Warning Center in Kansas City, Missouri, to fix the locations and paths of storms.



A SURFACE CHART is plotted by A2c Michael R. Craig in the region weather station.

Retirees

Following AWS personnel retired on dates indicated. The listing is by rank and month of retirement.

NOVEMBER 30, 1962

Major James A. Pirtle, Det. 1, 16th Weather squadron, 2d Weather group, Ft. Campbell, Kentucky.

Major Arnold B. Herscher, Det. 11, 26th Weather squadron, 3d Weather wing, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana.

Captain Richard Armstrong, Hq. 9th Weather Reconnaissance group, McClellan AFB, California.

Captain Robert M. Alexander, Det. 12, 12th Weather squadron, 4th Weather wing, Otis AFB, Massachusetts.

Captain David J. Andersen Jr., Det. 5, 33d Weather squadron, 4th Weather wing, Selfridge AFB, Michigan.

Captain Cantrell L. Craig, Hq. 4th Weather group, Langley AFB, Virginia.

(Continued on page 6)

Airman Reaches 4 Gallon Mark

A1c Wayne E. Crouch, 8th Weather group, Materiel, Scott AFB, Ill., reached the four gallon mark in donating blood, when the bloodmobile recently visited the base.

The 26-year-old airman is the only one at Scott, thus far, to have reached this plateau. He has been donating blood ever since joining the Air Force eight years ago, and has given in Japan as well as the states.

He is striving to reach the elite five gallon mark, a task which will take no less than a year. His unselfish endeavor in donating his blood is an accomplishment noteworthy of praise.

HAVING REACHED the four gallon mark in donating blood, A1c Wayne E. Crouch, 8th Weather group, Materiel, finds that his unselfish contributions presently total enough blood for three human beings.

AWS Observes

IBM Computer System

The atmosphere is a fluid so vast that there are two million tons of it for each person on earth. Yet 99 percent of the atmosphere—or five billion tons—lies within 19 miles of the earth's surface, encasing the globe like a thin skin. This ocean of air is always in motion, driven by energy from the sun. Heated more at the Equator and less at the poles, the atmosphere constantly tries to equalize its temperature and in the effort creates wind and weather. The winds and the weather are steered by the earth's rotation and, as they move around the earth, they are also affected by the topography—mountains, plains, and oceans. The result is an amazing complexity of weather events—events that never repeat themselves exactly.

The US Weather Bureau will use an IBM STRETCH computer to produce numerical weather which simulates actual weather on many scales meaningful to human activity. Weather events ranging in scale from a single thundercloud to world-wide weather will be simulated by the computer. One of the most important research techniques uses the Global Weather Simulator, a new scientific computer application designed for theoretical research in large-scale weather processes. This simulator provides a means for controlled experimental studies of weather problems which cannot be tackled in other types of laboratories.

Several years of such weather investigation are planned by Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky, who directs the Weather Bureau's General Circulation Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., where STRETCH, the world's largest and fastest operating computer, is now installed.

Weather Processes

These computer experiments seek to increase man's theoretical knowledge of weather. Answers will be sought to fundamental questions concerning the processes of weather which occur on a global scale.

What governs the periodic undulation or wave pattern of the powerful jet streams found at the altitudes where modern aircraft fly?

What physical processes produce the tropopause, that strangely abrupt boundary between the stratosphere and our ordinary weather zone?

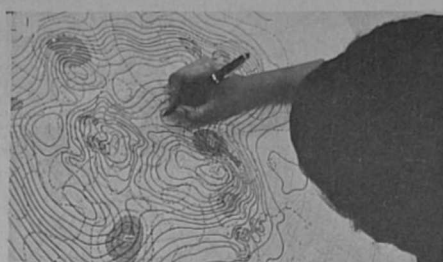
How are global weather patterns modified by the "local" characteristics of our oceans and

continents with their mountains and valleys, deserts and forests, steaming tropics and frozen polar ice caps?

Clear answers to questions such as these may enable meteorologists to improve the accuracy of their long-range forecasts. Today, predictions for more than three days ahead involve heavy dependence on historical and statistical methods, simply because meteorologists do not know enough about the long-term weather processes to be more precise in their physical formulation of the problem. Experimentation on the STRETCH computer is being undertaken by the Weather Bureau as a highly promising method for investigating such questions.

As the techniques are perfected, numerical weather simulation may also be used for investigating more subtle problems such as the relationship between sun spots and global weather patterns, or the long-term effect on weather from continued industrial pollution of the atmosphere. Ultimately, it may even point the way toward some practical means of modifying weather for the benefit of mankind.

If such a model works well for our planet Earth, why not for other planets too? Theoretical studies of other planetary atmospheres may someday be quite feasible, using the same model but with suitable changes of such parameters as the rate of rotation, the gravitational attraction and the gaseous atmospheric constituents. Studies of this type may provide a new approach to the study of unknown quantities such as the rotation rate of Venus or the source of "seasonal" color



TO PREPARE a simulation of weather events by the IBM STRETCH computer, Weather Bureau scientists first analyze basic weather data (photo one). The analysis data is then transferred to punched cards for input to the computer (photo two). Meanwhile, a mathematician outlines the IBM STRETCH computer program which simulates actual weather (photo three). Then, by processing the analysis data under the instructions of the program, the computer prints out weather flow pattern forecasts (photo four) for study by Weather Bureau meteorologists.

changes observed on the Martian surface.

Global Weather Simulator

In this pioneering undertaking by the General Circulation Research Laboratory, the basic processes of global weather are simulated in a more extensive, more detailed and more fundamental manner than ever before. The simulator is designed to print out numerical information on the "weather" at each of nine different atmospheric levels, reaching up to the top of the stratosphere. This may be detailed information, either printed maps or listings, showing the simulated weather for 10,000 grid points at each level in terms of pressure, temperature, wind velocity and relative humidity. The output may also be in the convenient condensed form of "integrated" numerical values which sum up the effects of global weather processes and thus provide sensitive indicators of cause-and-effect relationships.

The calculations for each of the 90,000 atmospheric grid points can take into account weather effects arising from mountains, oceans and deserts as well as the variations due to latitude and season. In dealing with the complex radiation processes of heat loss from the earth as well as energy gained from incoming solar rays, the model computes radiation effects for the appropriate amounts of ozone, carbon dioxide and water vapor at each of the atmospheric levels.

Mathematical Model

The computer program for this weather simulation is based upon a mathematical model formulated by Dr. Smagorinsky and his Weather Bureau associates to reflect the richest possible detail of weather processes. Making full use of the meteorological theory established over the past century, this model is derived from basic theories of physics—including Newton's laws of motion, the laws of thermodynamics and the laws governing the transfer of energy by radiation. Since World War II, the theoretical basis for numerical weather systems has developed quite rapidly, paralleling the growth in speed and capacity of the modern computer. How-

ever, the previous mathematical models have necessarily approached the problem of global weather on a somewhat fragmentary or piecemeal basis. Now, with a powerful STRETCH computer available to them, the Weather Bureau scientists have been free to conceive an ambitious simulation model which exploits the existent meteorological theory while it also includes significant new hypotheses to be tested in the model itself.

Computer Simulation System

The transformation of the weather theory into a workable computer simulation system in itself presented a number of challenging mathematical problems as well as a large computer programming effort. Portions of the complex mathematical analysis of the global weather model and the programming of the powerful STRETCH computer were developed from advanced research conducted by the Mathematics and Applications Department of IBM's Data Systems Division.

The total program involves over 15,000 instructions to the computer in the highly efficient STRETCH language. The magnitude of the calculations involved can be gauged from the fact that over ten billion computer operations may be required for each single day of computed weather.

Wives Tour Detachment

Detachment 11, 4th Weather group, conducted an indoctrination for wives of forecasters, observers and maintenance men. No longer will the women of the house be able to grumble about the shoptalk they hear whenever two weathermen get together. Instead, they are now capable of joining in on discussions of magnetrons, anemometers, PIREPS and terminal forecasts, following their recent tour of the detachment facilities.

The three-hour indoctrination began with a complete briefing of the Atlantic Missile Range and its mission. Following this background portion, major sub-divisions of the detachment explained their function and place in the overall mission.

Principal speakers were Major James Dunn and MSgt Henry Holmes (missile support), Capt. Lee Reneau and MSgt Walter Mardyla (forecasting and observing), MSgts James Collins and Joseph MacKissic (maintenance).

Maj. French Addresses Tohoku Club

Maj. Arthur "Shel" French, the well-heard voice of the Far East Network's weather broadcasts in the Tokyo area, did a bit of extracurricular vocalizing recently when he addressed a luncheon session of the Japanese-member Tohoku Club at the Kahoku Shimpo Newspaper auditorium in downtown Tokyo. Major French, who has spent a number of years working with missiles both in the Pacific and at Cape Canaveral, spoke on "Missile Activity at the Cape."

The Tohoku Club is composed of a number of influential business leaders, lawyers, publishers, doctors and scientists from the Tokyo area. After bringing the club up to date with current activities and satellites now in operation, Major French showed a film of various missile launches and failures at Cape Canaveral. He emphasized the "no secret" aspect of most major US missile launches.

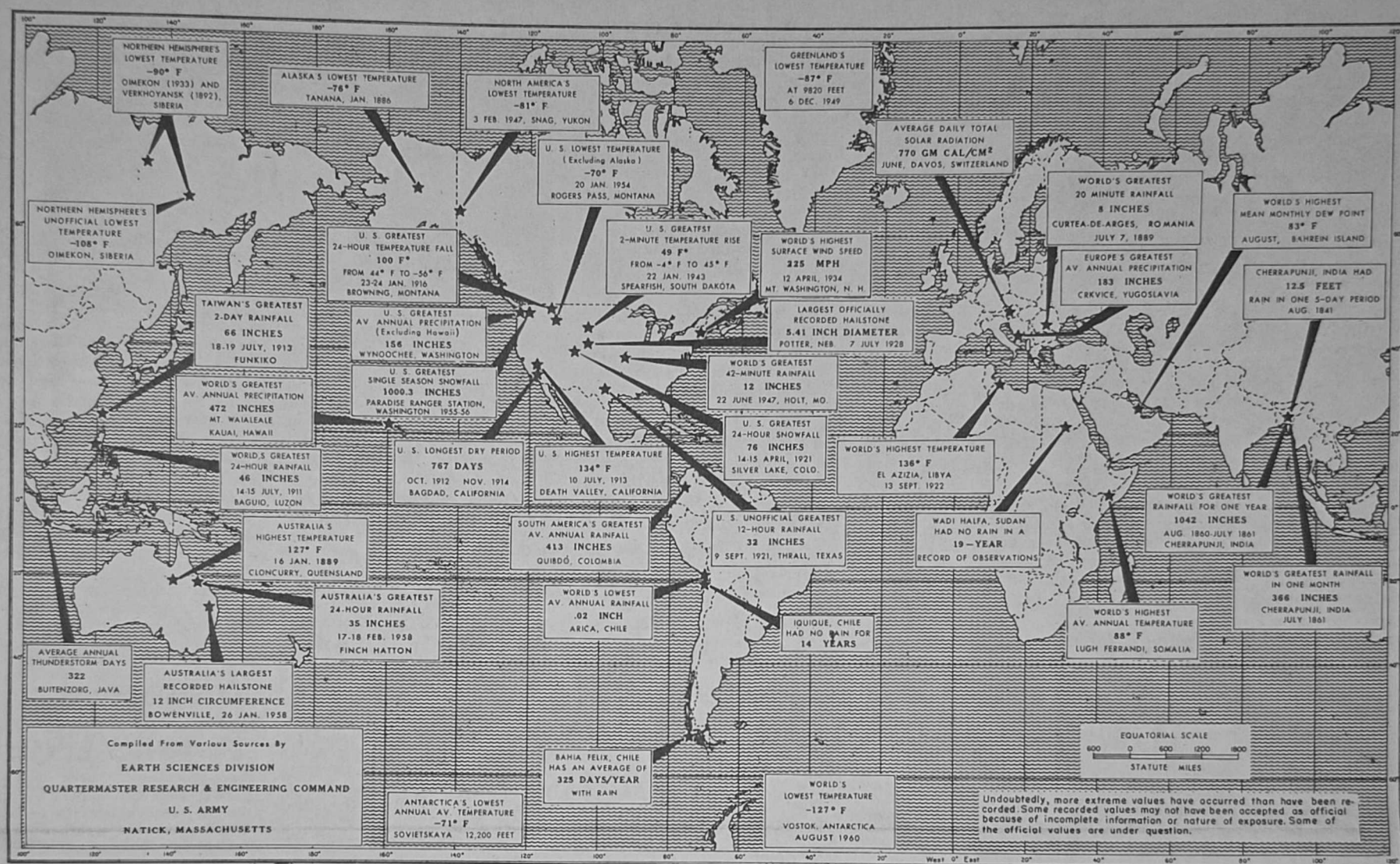


IN THE COMPUTER ROOM of the Weather Bureau's General Circulation Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., Dr. Joseph Smagorinsky (left), chief of the laboratory and Mr. Roderick Graham, assistant to the chief, check printed map output of the STRETCH computer simulating a weather flow pattern. The magnetic tape units in the background store data and computer program instructions.



CONCLUDING the last class in the Buddy Care Training Program, for non-medical personnel, MSgt Barnett L. Greenman reviews the basic life-saving steps. Approximately 100 members of awarded certificates. There were four classes of 25 students who received instruction on the life-saving steps, treatment of wounds, fractures, burns, artificial respiration and transporting the injured.

Weather Extremes Around the World



Thailand Observers Display Teamwork

Cooperation between the forces of Thailand and the United States are nowhere illustrated more graphically than in weather detachments such as the one located at Takhli Air Base.

A typical Air Weather Service station, Takli records and disseminates observations on a 24 hour basis, makes two pibal runs daily, receives teletype and facsimile information through the medium of an MSQ-10 weather interceptor van and provides such

forecasting support as required by F-100 jets and transient aircraft.

The Thai observers work harmoniously with their AWS counterparts and are adjusting to the new concept of night duty.

Their training is progressing satisfactorily and in most phases they show adeptness in grasping assigned tasks.

On duty also is a Thai fore-caster, 1st Lt. Uthai Sonchaeng, who shares successful operation

responsibility with Maj. Howard L. Fager, USAF Detachment Commander.

Additionally, Lt. Uthai (the last name not used in general address) provides the weather support necessary for the operation and training of the assigned aircraft of the Royal Thai Air Force.

Discussion of forecasting techniques and of mutual forecasting problems further enhance the spirit of cooperation and add to each participating members store of knowledge.

The current Thai roster lists, in addition to their forecaster, A1c Surin Wongtongdee, A1c Suraphon Kongtum, A1c Sawek Yamkum and A1c Dhavée Sriswan. It is noteworthy that Lt. Uthai is a navigator, Airman Suraphon a civilian pilot and Airman Dhavée is currently undergoing three months training in the priesthood, a requirement that is fulfilled by all male Thais of the Buddhist faith prior to the age of twenty.

FAWCETT Publications is coming out next Spring with a paperback book about the Twentieth Air Force in World War II. The firm wants to include a list of all B-29 veterans, military and civilian, their addresses and what they are doing now. Any information persons have should be forwarded to Maj. Gene Gurney, Air Force Book Program, Room 4C 931, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

Defense Sector Accepts Award

Recently, the Air Force awarded its highest peace time award, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, to the Portland Air Defense Sector, Adair AFS, Oregon, for "exceptionally meritorious service."

The citation accompanying the award cites exceptional service from June 8, 1960 to April 30, 1962 and credits the "highly professional, skilled and cohesive team of units dedicated to producing only the best" with creat-

ing a public image which "inspires calm confidence in the ability of air defense forces to protect the nation."

Detachment 1, Adair AFS, Oregon; Detachment 2, Kingsley Field, Oregon; and Detachment 7, Portland IAP, Oregon, all of the 35th Weather squadron are units assigned to the Portland Air Defense Sector which received the award.

Staff weather officer for the Portland Air Defense Sector is Lt. Col. Harold A. Jacobs, commander, Det. 1. Major William H. Harrell commands Det. 2, and Major Clyde B. Routt commands Det. 7.



COOPERATION AND TEAMWORK are evidenced by A2c Clinton Gibbs jr. (left), and A1c Sawek Yamkum as they prepare to release a weather balloon.



WEATHER DETACHMENT at Takhli Air Base finds the forces of Thailand and the United States working together harmoniously. Some of the members include (l to r): SSgt John Hudack jr., A1c Surin Wongtongdee, A2c Clinton Gibbs jr., A1c Sawek Yamkum, MSgt Richard Ail and 1st Lt. Uthai Sonchaeng.

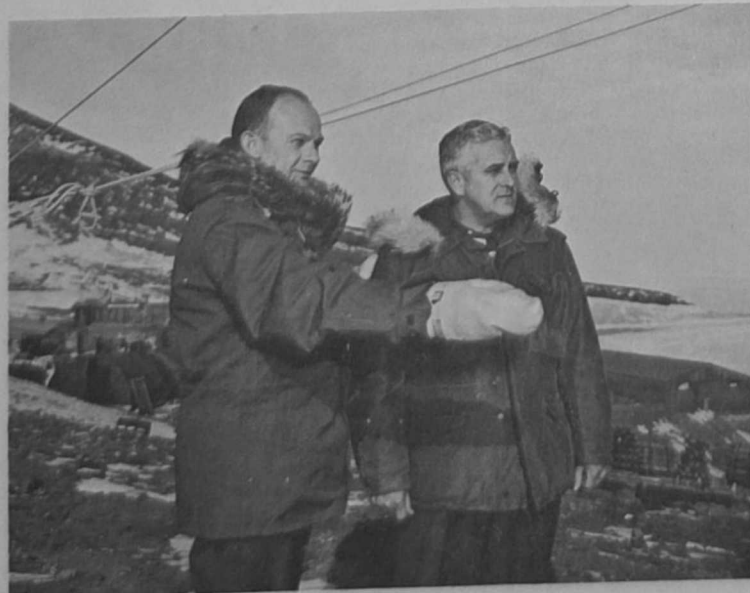
Deep Freeze



ON TEMPORARY DUTY with Operation Deep Freeze at New Zealand's Christchurch IAP are meteorologists CWO Robert J. Lake (left), Det. 5, 24th Weather squadron, Kelly AFB, Texas, and Capt. Robert G. Cobb, Det. 10, 24th Weather squadron, Randolph AFB, Texas. 8th Weather group has been tasked to provide weather forecast service between Harewood IAP, New Zealand and McMurdo Sound Airport, Antarctica, as required by the USAF Task Force unit commander.



INFORMATION ON ANTARCTIC weather is transmitted by means of a telephone system from Williams Field Air Strip, on the frozen Ross Sea, to US McMurdo station five miles away. Al C. D. M. Brunner, Det. 5, 15th Weather squadron, Dover AFB, Del., receives a message from the field on wind and temperature changes.



CONSTANT EYE must be kept on the weather at McMurdo station, Antarctica. Comdr. James P. King (left) USN, head meteorologist for the Navy's Operation Deep Freeze and CWO Robert J. Lake, USAF, look toward the mountain ranges across the frozen Ross sea. Frequently when a weather disturbance is approaching from the direction of the Ross sea, it can be seen miles in the distance.

ON THE

skew-T AWS Global Report

The educational program at Det. 16, 24th Weather squadron, has reached its expected goal. All personnel have completed a high school education, either through formal education or through GED. Since this goal was achieved, 25 per cent of the weather personnel have shown their further thirst for knowledge by enrolling at Howard County Junior College at Big Spring, Texas.

Al C. Horst Beckerwerth, Det. 5, 16th Weather squadron, recently became a United States citizen. He entered the United States in 1948 and was previously in the Hitler Youth Corps. He attended high school in North Carolina and has been in the Air Force for the past seven years. Rated as an outstanding airman on his last two APRs, he is being recommended as Outstanding Airman of the Quarter.

Capt. Thomas C. Herndon, weather officer, Det. 13, 11th Weather squadron, recently became the squadron's first member to qualify for an Alaskan Air Command scholarship award in the off-duty education program. The award, consisting of a cash refund of tuition, is made to students in the off-duty education program who make outstanding grades in mathematics, the sciences and foreign languages.

Al C. Jovian B. McKinley, an outstanding weather observer of Det. 4, 35th Weather squadron, has been selected to attend Officers Candidate school at Lackland AFB, Tex. He will terminate his duties at McChord's representative observation site in early December and enter OCS Class 63 D.

Airman McKinley of Loogootee, Indiana, entered the service in August 1960 and began building an impressive record of performance. He was an honor graduate from the Weather Observer school at Chanute AFB, Ill.



McKinley

A staff sergeant who had a major role in the 12-day search for a downed Flying Tiger Constellation in March received the Air Force Commendation Medal in recent ceremonies at 3d Weather wing headquarters.

SSgt Robert M. Brown, currently an administrative inspector in 3d Weather wing, was called from his chief clerk duties in the 79th Air Rescue squadron to control the search for the missing aircraft with 76 aboard.

Brown was picked for the job because of his background as an airborne radio operator in rescue aircraft.

It may be recalled that the Flying Tiger was headed for the Philippines from Guam. It carried jungle warfare troops bound for Viet-Nam. Although every mile of the ocean, which the plane flew, was scanned by planes and ships, not a trace of the craft was ever found.

NATO Nations



TOP METEOROLOGISTS, representing northern NATO nations, recently visited 2d Weather wing, Lindsey AS, Wiesbaden, Germany. They include (l to r): Messrs. Paul Reier and Hans Frank (Germany), Col. Richard M. Gill (United States), Mr. E. Busch (Denmark), Mr. P. Thrane (Norway), Dr. Karl O. Anderson (Denmark), Mr. Lytskjold and Lt. Col. H. Christensen (Norway) and Dr. Heinrich Renier (Germany).

Meteorologists Visit 2d Wing

Top meteorologists representing northern NATO nations recently visited 2d Weather wing, Lindsey AB, Wiesbaden, Germany.

The wing commander, Col. Richard M. Gill welcomed and briefed members of the Danish, German and Norwegian weather services. The group was headed by Lt. Col. Harold Christensen, Royal Norwegian AF and staff meteorological officer to Allied Forces, Northern Europe.

The purpose of the visit was to familiarize key personnel of allied weather services with the tailored support 2d Weather wing provides to its wide variety of "customers." Major D. McPherson concluded the presentation with a summary of current meteorological R & D programs.

The group then departed for

Ramstein, Germany, where they visited the facilities of the 31st Weather squadron and were briefed at Hqs. 4th Allied Tactical Air Force.

The briefings and tours were part of a program to share military and technical information with our allies.

Retirees . . .

(Continued from page 3)

CWO W-4 Karl A. Abrahamson, Hq. 3d Weather wing, Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

CWO W-4 Clifford N. Shaw, 35th Weather squadron, 4th Weather wing, McChord AFB, Washington.

CWO W-3 E. J. Holt, Det. 51, 4th Weather group, Sunnyvale, California.

CWO W-3 Darwin L. Brown, Det. 20, 31st Weather squadron, 2d Weather wing, APO 12, New York, New York.

CWO W-2 Howard McMahan, Det. 38, 8th Weather group, Robins AFB, Georgia.

MSgt Allen S. Schmieder, Hq. 9th Weather Reconnaissance group, McClellan AFB, California.

US & Swedish Scientists Study Noctilucent Clouds

Swedish and American experimenters are studying samplings of noctilucent clouds obtained in a series of four sounding rocket probes last August from the Kronogard range, located near the Arctic Circle in northern Sweden.

The joint US-Swedish cooperative program for the peaceful exploration of the upper atmosphere involved the firing of US Nike-Cajun vehicles on August 7, 11, 19 and 31, in an effort to determine the composition of noctilucent clouds and their origin.

Noctilucent clouds are faintly luminous, very high and fast-moving clouds which can be observed at twilight only during short periods in late summer. The origin and nature of these clouds has never been discovered. The best opportunity for observing noctilucent clouds exists over northern Sweden.

The principal object of the joint experiments, to make direct samplings of the clouds, was achieved. The Swedish and American experimenters reported that sampling payloads were recovered and that a preliminary

study showed that samples taken when noctilucent clouds were observed contained significantly more particles than when no noctilucent clouds were visible. The particles will be analyzed to determine whether water vapor was present, and to establish whether the particles were terrestrial or extra terrestrial origin. This analysis, the experimenters report, may take up to one year.

The series of sounding rocket experiments is part of a program of continuing cooperation in space research of mutual interest by the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Swedish Committee for Space Research. The experimenters include scientists from the University of Stockholm Institute of Meteorology, the Kiruna (Sweden) Geophysical Observatory, the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, and the Cambridge Research Laboratories of the US Air Force.

Data obtained from the experiments will be analyzed by scientists of both countries. The Swedish and American experimenters will jointly publish the results.

Commendation Medals

US Air Force Commendation Medals for the period of time listed have been recently awarded or approved for presentation to the following AWS personnel:

Lt. Colonel Roland H. Leisy, Headquarters AWS, from April 11, 1955 to December 7, 1962.

Lt. Colonel Carl C. Rabe, Det. 3, 15th Weather squadron, 8th Weather group, from November 1, 1958 to August 21, 1962.

Major James R. Miller, Det. 9, 8th Weather squadron, 3d Weather wing, from October 17, 1958 to October 31, 1962.

Captain Richard Armstrong, 1110th Balloon Activities squadron, 9th Weather Reconnaissance group, from January 1, 1960 to April 29, 1962, and 1212th Balloon Activities squadron, from April 30, 1962 to November 21, 1962.

CWO (W-4) Karl A. Abrahamson, Det. 10, 8th Weather squadron, 3d Weather wing, from February 4, 1958 to November 8, 1962.

CWO George R. Wooten jr., Det. 13, 26th Weather squadron, 3d Weather wing, from July 27, 1960 to May 7, 1962.

MSgt Lowell K. Turner, Headquarters AWS, from June 28, 1958 to December 17, 1962.

TSgt Murray R. Laughlin jr., 195th Weather flight, 8th Weather group, from October 1, 1961 to August 31, 1962.

SSgt Guily D. Fontillas, Headquarters AWS, from September 10, 1962 to November 30, 1962.



CWO and Mrs. Guy Reid Parker recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cathryn Lucile to Mr. John Greenshields Faulman, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who is presently serving with the US Coast Guard in Riviera Beach, Fla. The wedding is planned for the latter part of December in Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Marriages

ALLEN-DORRIS—Miss Rayda D. Dorris of Belleville, Ill., to 1st Lt. Joseph Allen, 8th Weather group unit supply, Scott AFB, Ill., on Nov. 10, 1962.

CONSTA-PRICE—Miss Virginia Price of Albuquerque, N. M., to Major Arthur L. Consta, commander, 1211th Test squadron (Sampling), on Nov. 17, 1962 in the base chapel at Kirtland AFB, N. M.



Tower Displays Two Emblems

Reflecting the strong bond of harmonious cooperation which exists between Air Force Communications Service (AFSC) and Air Weather Service (AWS), the control tower at Nouasseur AB, Morocco proudly displays two colorful emblems on its ceiling. The emblems of the two commands have focused much attention on the tower cab.

Through the spontaneous efforts of talented A2c William Arcadipane, Det. 6, 21st Weather squadron, what began as idle conversation blossomed into rapid results. After much scrounging of materials and improvising a scaffold, Airman Arcadipane worked nights to complete the job, which is a fine salute to the two key-stone commands. These ceiling emblems are believed to be another first for the 1981st Communications squadron.

Airman Arcadipane has won the affection of the towermen through his laborious efforts. He was presented a letter of appreciation by 1st Lt. John N. Bradbury, former Tower Chief Controller and was also taken on a flight to Malaga, Spain by Major Alan Campbell, Flight Facilities Officer.

Det. 7 Begins Forecasting For Army

Detachment 7, 7th Weather squadron, recently began operations in weather forecasting at the 7th Army Training Center, Grafenwoehr, Germany.

The detachment's primary mission is to furnish weather information to US Army aviators using the Grafenwoehr Army Airfield, one of the busiest Army fields in Europe. Also weathermen will issue storm warnings and forecast weather conditions for other official Army purposes.

Forecasting the weather is a technical process requiring highly specialized training. The detachment commander, USAF Major Richard B. Kissinger, has a master's degree in meteorology.

Modern communications equipment is the weatherman's most important tool. The forecasters have a room containing several teletype machines with which they can monitor weather conditions all over Europe.

In addition to the teletype machines, they have a facsimile recorder which, several times per hour, silently receives and prints (all electronically) a series of maps showing European weather.



FINISHING TOUCHES are put to a job well done as A2c William Arcadipane, Det. 6, 21st Weather squadron, concludes painting the AWS emblem on the ceiling of the control tower at Nouasseur AB, Morocco.

Guam . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the southern Marianas, Karen struck Guam four days later in the evening of November 11. A joint Air Force-Navy activity, JTWC—investigates suspicious areas, tracks storms, plots reports, issues warnings and forecasts expected conditions.

Aerial weather reconnaissance was the key to accuracy of each warning position. The 54th WRS, flying WB-50s, provided two-daylight penetration missions on Karen to fix the typhoon's eye position and gauge its intensity.

When Karen came within 200 nautical miles of Guam, two radar operators were deployed to Federal Aviation agency's radar site at Mt. Santa Rosa. Half-hourly telephone reports from these men on bearing and eye distance from Guam direct to the Fleet Weather Central on Nimitz Hill and to 1st Wing's Detachment 2 at Andersen AFB were of inestimable value.

Populace Prepared

Coupled with routine reconnaissance support, these actions prepared the population of Guam to receive the most damaging typhoon in the island's history.

Karen's eye was eight nautical miles in diameter; wall clouds were seven nautical miles thick. Winds estimated at 207 mph gave Guam a relentless pounding.

Despite Karen's violence, low loss of life was the most extraordinary feature of the typhoon. Passage of the storm during hours of darkness kept people under cover, since they could not see to change their location.

Death Toll Low

Considered fantastic in such a storm is the loss of only 11 from among the 76,000 military and civilian inhabitants of the island. Those killed were those who would not go to approved shelters, remaining instead in homes which were later destroyed by the storm.

Weather Bureau Operates Radio-Facsimile Broadcasts

The Weather Bureau, US Department of Commerce, is operating continuous, round-the-clock radio-facsimile broadcasts of weather maps to Europe, South America, the Caribbean, parts of Central America and the Far East.

Every 24 hours, 124 maps, including analyses of TIROS photographs and weather charts used in briefing high-altitude aircraft flights, are transmitted from both San Francisco and New York. The maps are selected for their value to forecasters in the nations where broadcasts can be received. In line with this policy, additional twice-daily broadcasts are beamed at Melbourne, Australia, during periods when a TIROS satellite is photographing over the Southwest Pacific.

This program began in early October of this year, although the feasibility of these transmissions was tested from April 15 to June 30, 1962. During the tests,

reception was good in such widely separated areas as Argentina, Australia, England, Hawaii, Switzerland and Scandinavia.

"The response of foreign weather services has been enthusiastic," says the Weather Bureau, and many expressed the hope the program would be continued as a permanent one. TIROS cloud maps were especially welcomed, because they eliminated the need for deciphering the coded cloud analyses regularly disseminated on international radioteletype-writer networks.

Weather maps are broadcasted to South America by the American Cable and Radio Corporation's transmitter at Brentwood, Long Island. Press Wireless, Inc., at Centerreach, Long Island, transmits maps to Europe. From San Francisco, RCA Communications, Inc. broadcasts continuously to the Far East and provides part-time service to the Southwest Pacific.

LeMay . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the Cuban crisis, it has not been eliminated. Throughout the Air Force we must continue to meet our many commitments and to maintain our constant vigilance.

General Kelly added his personal praise stating, "The efficient and reliable performance of this command's units during the Cuban crisis accurately reflects the sustained capability of our personnel and equipment to accomplish the MATS missions of providing (1) global airlift and (2) vital technical services. Every man in the MATS command can be proud of his contribution."



SANTA CLAUS, in the form of Capt. Donald J. Cotter, Det. 12, 28th Weather squadron, receives flocks of requests from his children (l to r), Gladys Ann, 8, Jean Marie, 4, and Danny M., 6. Capt. Cotter, again this year, played the traditional role at the Witney St. Hugh's Catholic Church, distributing candy and other goodies to some 25 children. The annual Christmas party was held in conjunction with a local fund drive to construct a new church in Witney.



SPORTS Review

by SSgt Milton J. Lehart

(Sports Enthusiasts! Beginning here and now, a new sports column will be appearing in each issue of the OBSERVER. Its purpose is to briefly review the sports endeavors of weather personnel around the command. From tips to quips, the sky's the limit, sports items of all kinds are welcomed. Don't be bashful, we're interested in all athletic endeavors, from intramural to Air Force wide activity.)

First Weather wing keggers, team number two, recently nailed down the top spot in the 14 team Fuchu AS, Japan Intramural Bowling League. Proud possessors of the championship and no doubt hecklers of the wing's number one team include: SMSgt James L. Rosenberry, 1st Lt. William J. Olsen, Capt. Phillip D. Weihs, team captain and SSgt Clifton S. Gorey.

Harriet Maynard, wife of Lt. Col. Robert L. Maynard, commander, Det. 4, 7th Weather squadron, recently won the 1962 Ladies Golf Club championship in Orleans, France. This was the second straight year she captured the title, shooting an 81 over the tight Orleans golf course. I wonder how much handicap the colonel receives when the Maynards practice.

A1c Jack S. Hollis, Det. 11, 24th Weather squadron participated in the all Air Force Chess tournament at Tyndall AFB, Fla. This future "master" copped his base championship (Reese AFB, Texas) and placed second in the ATC tourney at Randolph AFB, Texas, before losing in the Air Force finals.

After losing their first softball game in the Class B, Greater Kansas City Double Elimination Tourney, Det. 42, 8th Weather group took six straight games to capture second place laurels. What a come back!

Another AWS detachment to finish second in softball was the Zaragoza Zulus of Det. 17, 21st Weather squadron, who were runners-up in the Zaragoza base softball tourney.

Last year's bowling champs at Olmsted AFB, Pa., Det. 12, 15th Weather squadron, have plunged into the 1962-63 campaign with hopes of a repeat performance. Only three members from the old squad have returned to help defend the league and base championship. SSgt Samuel J. Allen, 1st Lt. Robert G. Sanford and the individual scratch champion of Olmsted, SSgt Robert W. Swinford are out looking for another title.

The Hq. AWS basketball squad, here at Scott, has started the new season with three in a row. Added to last season's 12 out of 12 performance, this makes 15 consecutive losses. We all feel confident of picking up at least one victory, probably at the expense of our 8th Weather group cousins, that is if we can find a point-shaver who desires a good assignment.

The word here in the Midwest is that Wisconsin will take the measure of Southern Cal in the Rose Bowl. Undeclared teams usually fall in Bowl classics and the Badgers are out to avenge their two previous Rose Bowl beatings by USC and Washington. Our agents south of the "corn-pone curtains" indicate that Southeast Conference teams will be victorious in four out of five endeavors. Penn State has too many guns for Florida but Georgia Tech looks solid over Missouri and Ole Miss, LSU and Alabama are figured to squeak by Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. Our retractions will be discussed in the next issue. See you then.



AFTER less than two years of competitive shooting, MSgt Chester E. Allen, Hq. AWS, Scott AFB, Ill., displays his ensemble of awards for rifle marksmanship.

Keen Marksman Averages 378

MSgt Chester E. Allen, Maintenance Engineering branch, Hq. AWS, Scott AFB, Ill., recently added another trophy and medal to his already impressive collection of rifle marksmanship awards.

His latest awards were won at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., while participating in the NRA Southwest Regional hi-power rifle championship matches. Sergeant Allen won first place in the 300 yard, timed rapid-fire event, expert class. He was also a member of the Scott AFB team which won the Southwest regional hi-power team championship expert class.

Sergeant Allen joined the service in 1943, and has been participating in competitive shooting since May 1961 while assigned to AWS.

He has consistently been a member of the base team in both hi-power and smallbore competition. His NRA classification for hi-power is "master," with a top score of 244 of a possible 250. Allen's current NRA classification for smallbore is "sharpshooter."

His present average is 378 and he recently posted a score of 385 of a possible 400 for his top score while participating in the Greater St. Louis Metropolitan Rifle League.

Unlike most competitive shooters he does not have his own hi-power or smallbore rifle. Instead he always uses the standard rifle provided by the Air Force for competitions.

Other members of the Allen family interested in shooting are Eddie 12 and Elaine 11. Both are members of the Scott AFB Junior Rifle Club and fire every Saturday.

Eddie will receive Bar 5 for his "sharpshooter" medal, kneeling position, this month, and Elaine is shooting in the sitting position for Bar 2 for her "sharpshooter" medal.

Deaths

The OBSERVER regretfully announces the death of Mr. George J. Hebel who died November 30, 1962 at the Scott Air Force Base Hospital following a heart attack. Mr. Hebel retired from AWS as a lieutenant colonel and had been employed in AWS scientific services since 1960.

Promotions . . .

(Continued from page 1)

8th Weather group

George R. Crabtree, Donald J. Gauthier, Alice L. Hill, Murray R. Laughlin jr., Jack S. MacVittie, John Raupp and Fay L. Shaw.

9th Weather Recon group

Leon E. Adamson, Raymond E. Allen, James H. Grant, James G. Hammitt, Ralph E. Hawes, Ellis E. Hicks, Carl A. Hillstrom, Henry H. Hudson, John A. Land, Edward L. Phillips, James F. Shrader, Glenn H. Sprinkle jr., and Henry M. Watanabe.

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

AWS Headquarters

Larry D. Crumley.

1st Weather wing

Francisco T. Barte, Robert A. McDonough, Robert L. O'Brien, Charles F. Schutte, Sylvester E. Walker.

2d Weather wing

Warren B. Groves, Floyd C. Machey and Eugene M. Scoggins.

3d Weather wing

William C. Brashier, Robert M. Brown, William R. Hickman

jr., Paul W. Jewell, Edward F. Madigan and Samuel G. Shull.

4th Weather wing

Donald H. Crumbley, Joseph H. Davidson, Thomas L. Holt jr., Virgil F. Miller, Donald T. Simmons, Van E. Williams, Nolan E. Wineinger.

2d Weather group

Norman C. Craig, Raymond B. Crayton, Phillip L. Gerster and William H. Tate.

4th Weather group

Anthony R. Arno and Dickson W. Coleman jr.

8th Weather group

Charles H. Bihler, Conway S. Birrell, James R. Gorlen, William E. Hahs, Ralph C. Morris, Robert L. Orwig and James E. Wooddell.

9th Weather Recon group

Edward L. Albritton, George Anderson, Richard A. Bowman, Charles W. Brown, James P. Carter, William S. Y. Ching, Charles R. Clowers, William L. Doane, William C. Dougherty, Carl E. Eklund, Reyburn Grott, John V. Harrison, Charles H. Hearn, Samuel Hodges jr., Tom F. Hughes, Max Martin, Wilfred L. McCarty, David L. Robbins, Quentin R. Rutter, Vance V. Vanpatten, and LeRoy E. Webster.

Contest

Interested in winning a year's subscription to the weekly Sports Illustrated Magazine? If so, submit a suggested name for the new OBSERVER sports column, now appearing under the temporary name of Sports Review.

All readers of the command-wide AWS newspaper are eligible to enter the contest. Just send your suggested name or names to Editor, OBSERVER, AWS (AWSOI), Scott AFB, Ill. All entries received by February 11, 1963, will be considered.

As an additional award to the winner, a tangible indication of having originated the name for the new sports column will be presented, the exact nature of which will be announced later.



PROUD MEMBERS of the 3d Weather wing commander's league golf team display the trophy they won by capturing first place in the Offutt AFB league competition. Since this is the third time the weather team has won the championship, it gains permanent possession of the large trophy. The team's members include (l to r): Lt. Col. Merle E. Wilson, Lt. Col. Edward R. Dvorak, Col. Anthony T. Shtogren (3d Weather wing commander, who accepted the trophy on behalf of the entire wing), Lt. Col. Harry P. Pedersen (team captain), Major Daniel L. Englander and Mr. Ben Lawrence.

