

ants, examines critically the proposals submitted by various bureaus and appraises their merit and potential value to the program of work of the Department as a whole. Effort is of course made, in final approval of proposed projects, to assure that the funds allotted to the various bureaus bear an approximate pro rata relationship to the total appropriations of those bureaus.

A notable feature in the administration of this Fund is that relative to cooperation which is the second of the two points that I am emphasizing in my "Introductory Remarks." Not only is there close cooperation among different bureaus in the Department, but this cooperation is extended to include educational institutions and other organizations and individuals outside of the Government. Effort is in fact being made to pool the resources of all who have anything to contribute, and this effort is guided and directed by groups or committees whose membership is such that all phases of the problems and all possible lines of attack for solving them are likely to be presented and to be given proper consideration.

I am glad to say that, although funds are as yet limited for the pur-

pose, the Weather Bureau itself is now endeavoring to build up a research unit along lines somewhat similar to those followed under the Bankhead-Jones Act. This unit will encourage individual initiative, direct and supervise the development of research projects and, so far as possible, coordinate all these efforts in such a way that they shall contribute most effectively to the advancement of meteorological science and practice as a whole. And particularly there will be close cooperation with all other organizations that are engaged in meteorological research. Much is being done along this line now, but it marks only a beginning of what is in mind.

I repeat then: The two most significant trends of the times, meteorologically speaking, are (1) the increasing activity in research, particularly the organization of comprehensive programs of research, and (2) the cordial and increasingly effective spirit of cooperation that characterizes all organizations interested and engaged in research and in its practical applications. I think we can all agree that, with these trends dominant, the outlook for real progress is infinitely brighter than ever before.

#### Newark Seminar

The program committee has arranged to have Comdr. F. W. Reichelderfer, Chief of U. S. Weather Bureau, as the principal speaker at the first annual dinner of the Newark Seminar, June 5, 1939. For further details, write to Leo J. Metcalf, care TWA, Inc., Newark Airport, Newark, N. J.

The April meeting was very interesting. Mr. Harrison of UAL presented his paper on "Terminal

Weather on the Newark-Chicago Airways." Over 50 persons were in attendance. The paper gave detailed meteorological conditions which affects and causes ceilings and visibilities near or below the commercial operating limits at the above terminals. The statistical records used in the study were for an eight-year period.

The meeting in May will be conducted by Jerome Namias on Isentropic Charts.—*Leo J. Metcalf, Apr. 5.*

#### Erratum:

January BULL., p. 34, "William Walkin" should have been "William Malkin".