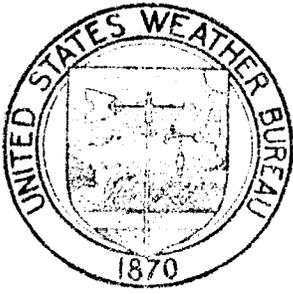


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U. S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Twenty eight nations accept invitation to the
International Meteorological Satellite Workshop



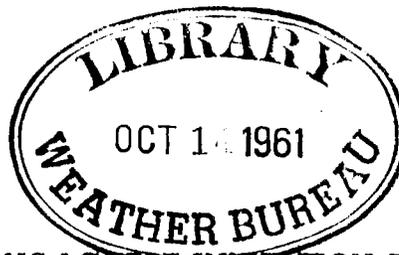
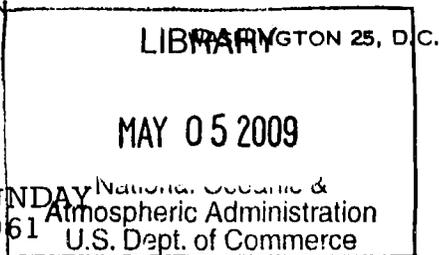
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INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE WORKSHOP

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU

JON
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FOR RELEASE SUNDAY November 5, 1961 National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration U.S. Dept. of Commerce

TWENTY-EIGHT NATIONS ACCEPT INVITATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE WORKSHOP

Twenty-eight nations have accepted the invitation to send representatives to an International Meteorological Satellite Workshop, which will be held in Washington, D. C., from November 13 to 22.

The invitation to participate in the workshop was extended early in August to the weather services of more than one hundred nations by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Commerce Weather Bureau. Scientists from these two agencies have planned lectures and laboratory work to give the meteorologists increased understanding of techniques for using satellite information.

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, USSR, and West Indies Federation will each send one or two participants.

The World Meteorological Organization, the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, the Committee on Space Research, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the American Meteorological Society, and the National Academy of Sciences have endorsed the workshop. Several of these organizations will be represented at the workshop by observers.

On the opening day of the workshop, the participants will be welcomed by James E. Webb, Administrator of NASA, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator of NASA, and Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Weather Bureau. After these addresses, scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Weather Bureau will speak on current weather satellite operations, research results, and plans for the future.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration TIROS Satellites and Satellite Meteorology

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Two days will be devoted to visiting NASA and Weather Bureau installations, including Goddard Space Flight Center, the data acquisition station at Wallops Station, Virginia, the Meteorological Satellite Laboratory, and the National Meteorological Center.

In laboratory sessions to be held on November 17, 20, and 21, the participants will perform many practice exercises using actual TIROS observations, both photographs and radiation data.

On the final day of the conference, individuals and small groups will have an opportunity to discuss their special problems with specialists from the Weather Bureau and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

It is the policy of the United States to share weather satellite information with all nations. Current analyses of weather satellite photographs are regularly distributed throughout the world on international radioteletypewriter circuits. Meteorologists in many countries use these analyses in preparing forecasts, particularly for ocean areas.

When TIROS photographs reveal areas of severe weather, the Weather Bureau immediately advises the weather service of any nations likely to be affected. During the autumn of 1961, a number of typhoons have been photographed by TIROS III, and the Weather Bureau's warnings have proved valuable to nations in the Pacific.

Special programs of international cooperation have been held in connection with TIROS II and TIROS III. During these periods, weather services of many countries have taken special observations for study and comparison with the satellite photographs.

Through the International Meteorological Satellite Workshop, the participants should acquire greater knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of, and future plans for, weather satellites.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has placed three TIROS satellites in orbit to date and will launch several more before the more advanced Nimbus satellite series begins. The first TIROS was launched on April 1, 1960, and the pictures taken by its television cameras gave meteorologists a new perspective on the world's weather. TIROS II and TIROS III, launched on November 23, 1960, and July 12, 1961, contained radiation experiments in addition to two television cameras. Altogether, the three satellites have taken about 70,000 useful cloud photographs.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL:

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