OCEAN GALES AND STORMS, AUGUST 1941

Vessel	Position at time of lowest barometer		Gale began, August	Time of lowest barometer, August	Gale ended, August	Lowest barometer	Direction of wind when gale began	Direction and force of wind at time of lowest barometer	Direction of wind when gale ended	Direction and highest force of wind	Shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer
	Latitude	Longitude									
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	° ′	° ′				*Millibars*					
A vessel	37 48 N.	62 36 W.	10	2a, 11	10	1,008.5	SSW	SW, 5	SSW	SSW, 8	SW-WNW.
Do	13 00 N.	81 24 W.	10	6p, 11	12	1,008.1	E	E, 5	E	E, 6	
Do	37 12 N.	73 48 W.	12	8a, 12	12	1,006.8	SW	SSW, 8	SW	SW, 8	None.
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN											
A vessel	14 54 N.	147 18 E.	2	1a, 4	4	989.5	NW	SW, 12	SSW	SW, 12	W-S.
Do	12 30 N.	134 36 E.	4	3a, 5	6	993.6	N	SE, 8	S	SE, 8	E-S.
Do	22 18 N.	137 12 E.	4	7p, 5	6	927.9	NE	SE, 9	SSE	S, 10	NE-S.
Do	19 48 N.	136 18 E.	4	4p, 5	6	989.5	NE	W, 8	SE	S, 12	NW-WSW.
Do	21 24 N.	140 24 E.	10	5a, 11	12	960.1	N	WNW, 8	SE	SSE, 9	WNW-SW.
Do	20 54 N.	130 06 E.	16	2p, 16	17	1,000.7	W	WSW, 8	S	WSW, 9	W-SW.
Do	15 12 N.	107 00 W.	16	4p, 16	17	1,002.4	N	E, 9	SE	E, 9	NE-ESE.
Do	17 50 N.	116 38 W.	17	2a, 18	18	1,000.5	NNE	ENE, 8	E	ENE, 8	NE-ENE.
Do	18 47 N.	124 19 W.	18	4a, 19	19	1,007.1	NE	E, 7	ENE	E, 9	ENE-E.
Do	[1] 22 29 N.	137 46 W.	20	8p, 21	22	993.6	NE	SE, 11	SSE	SE, 11	NE-SE.
Do	27 30 N.	144 36 W.	21	1a, 23	23	995.6	NE	ENE, 9	SSE	NNE, 9	NNE-ESE.
Do	29 25 N.	144 30 W.	22	4a, 23	23	1,010.8	ENE	E, 8	E	E, 9	NE-E.
Do	[1] 28 18 N.	146 12 W.	23	2p, 23	23	998.6	ESE	S, 7	WSW	ESE, 8	ESE-SW.
Do	30 00 N.	145 24 W.	23	6p, 23	23	1,011.5	ESE	SE, 8	ESE	SE, 8	SE-ESE.
Do	33 18 N.	173 18 E.	25	4a, 26	26	998.1	S	S, 11	WNW	S, 11	S-W.
Do	16 48 N.	163 18 E.	30	2p, 30	30	988.2	NE	SW, 11	SSE	SW, 11	NNW-SSW.
LATE REPORT FOR JULY 1941											
A vessel	19 10 N.	132 12 W.	25	12p, 25	27	974.6	N	N, 12	SSE	N, 12	N-NW.

[1] Position approximate.

WEATHER ON THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

By WILLIS E. HURD

Atmospheric pressure.—An unusual summer condition of pressure covered the Aleutian region in August 1941. The lack of the usual number of traveling depressions resulted in unwontedly high barometer averages at Dutch Harbor and St. Paul Island, so that hardly a remnant of the average Aleutian LOW, normally persistent in summer, was observed. At St. Paul the mean pressure, 1,014.8 millibars (29.97 inches), was 6.3 millibars (0.14 inch) above the normal of the month. It was not until August 26 that pressure began definitely falling, and on the 27th the barometer at St. Paul reached a depth of 986 millibars (29.12 inches).

The Pacific anticyclone covered most northeastern waters. Among the island groups from the eastern Hawaiians to the Philippines, pressures were below normal.

TABLE 1.—*Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure (sea level) at selected stations for the North Pacific Ocean and its shores, August 1941*

Station	Average pressure	Departure from normal	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
	Millibars	*Millibars*	*Millibars*		*Millibars*	
Barrow	1,016.5	+4.3	1,036	25	1,002	11
Dutch Harbor	1,016.5	+5.3	1,035	6	993	27
St. Paul	1,014.8	+6.3	1,030	20	986	27
Juneau	1,017.6	−1.0	1,026	16	1,008	31
Tatoosh Island	1,017.3	+1.4	1,024	12	1,009	26
San Francisco	1,015.6	+2.4	1,022	12	1,009	24
Mazatlan	1,010.7	+0.2	1,013	3, 20	1,008	23, 31
Honolulu	1,014.6	−1.7	1,018	15	1,011	13
Midway Island	1,015.8	−2.8	1,025	2	1,009	10, 15
Guam	1,007.8	−2.0	1,012	22, 23	999	8
Manila[1]	1,006.4	−0.7	1,010	24, 26	1,002	13
Hong Kong	1,004.1	−0.3	1,010	31	999	14

[1] For 16 days.

NOTE.—Data based on 1 daily observation only, except those for Juneau, Tatoosh Island, San Francisco, and Honolulu, which are based on 2 observations. Departures are computed from best available normals related to time of observations.

Cyclones and gales.—No gale-producing extratropical disturbances were reported.

Tropical cyclones of the Far East.—Subjoined is a report by the Reverend Bernard F. Doucette, S. J., Weather Bureau, Manila, P. I., on four typhoons and a depression over the Far East that occurred in August 1941. The first of the typhoons was that of the 1st to 14th, the center of which, according to press reports, passed close to the eastward of Guam on the 3d. The Pan American Airways at the island reported a wind velocity of 100 knots. At 1 a. m. of the 4th a vessel a short distance northeast of Guam experienced a southwest gale of hurricane force. As the storm went westward, a few ships experienced gales of forces 8 to 10 as far west as 132° E., in about 12° N., and as far west as 137° E., in 22° N., on the 5th. In the more northerly instance, with a south gale of force 10, an extraordinarily low barometer of 928 millibars (27.40 inches) was recorded by one ship. On the 6th, near 20° N. 136° E., a vessel reported a south wind of hurricane force, with barometer at 989.5 millibars (29.22 inches).

On the 11th a vessel encountered a southeasterly gale of force 9 near 21½° N. 140½° E., with lowest barometer 960.1 millibars (28.35 inches). This doubtless occurred in connection with the typhoon of the 6th to 18th, mentioned by Father Doucette. A further vessel experienced a west-southwest gale of force 9, with moderately depressed barometer near 21° N. 130° E. on the 16th, also probably within the field of the same typhoon.

Toward 6 p. m., local time, of the 24th, an east-bound ship near 35° N. 167° E., had a falling barometer, a light easterly wind, and a ground swell from the southwest. At 8 a. m. of the 25th a south wind of force 7 sprang up, increasing at noon to force 8, after which the vessel, in an attempt to avoid the storm, steered southeast. By 4 a. m., local time, of the 26th, near 33° N. 173° E., the south gale had increased to force 11, with barometer down to 998.1 millibars (29.47 inches). Later in the day, as the