

E. J. ...

BULLETIN OF CANADIAN METEOROLOGY
DE LA METEOROLOGIE CANADIENNE

ATMOSPHERE

VOLUME 4, NO.1
WINTER 1966

ATMOSPHERE

a publication of the Canadian Branch
Royal Meteorological Society

10th Issue : March 1966

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The Canadian Branch
ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY
The Executive Committee for 1965-66

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An Editorial.

This, the tenth issue of "Atmosphere" is a very special publication. It is the culmination of a process which has been under way for some time. Three years ago, in the first number of our bulletin, the then President of the Canadian Branch pointed to the recent growth of Canadian meteorology and the difficulties imposed by distance and economics. The second number became a Congress issue - a programme for the National Meteorological Congress in Quebec City, where meteorology took its place in the annual gathering of Canadian scientists and where the Annual General Meeting of the Branch for the first time was held in connection with a national meeting.

The Laval meeting in 1963 was a milestone in Canadian meteorology. General support for the Executive's actions and proposals was given at that Annual Meeting. Possible changes in organization were discussed with regional representatives of the Canadian Branch, and later with several members of the parent society. A message from the President of the Branch in the third issue of "Atmosphere" mentioned that the name might be changed to "The Canadian Meteorological Society" and that our society might be affiliated with, rather than a Branch of, the Royal Meteorological Society. In March 1964, all members of the Canadian Branch received a tentative proposal for a general framework of reorganization. The Executive asked for two things: for a mandate to proceed with a plan for reorganization, and for replies to a questionnaire designed to guide the Executive in its thinking. The fifth issue of "Atmosphere" contained some of the answers. Two of the questions were:

In favour of a Canadian Society? Yes (114) No (19)

In favour of a plan for organization
of a Canadian Society? Yes (119) No (18)

Events have now proceeded so far that the Executive is ready to ask the members to vote.

This special issue of "Atmosphere" carries much important material which should be studied carefully. Please do so, and then vote! It may be that the only sensible way for us to move is into a Canadian Society, or it may be that this will be a disastrous mistake. Make up your mind and, whatever your opinion, express it by voting!

Dr. R.E. Munn, President of the Canadian Branch, reports that Dr. G.D. Robinson, President of the Royal Meteorological Society, has accepted our invitation to visit the 1966 National Meteorological Congress at Sherbrooke. Dr. Robinson will present an address at one of the sessions.

Editorial.

Ce 10^e numéro d'ATMOSPHERE est en quelque sorte exceptionnel. Il est l'aboutissement d'une politique commencée il y a trois ans, lorsque dans notre premier numéro le Président de la section canadienne attirait notre attention sur l'essor de la météorologie au Canada, les difficultés suscitées par l'étendue du pays et les facteurs économiques.

Notre 2^e numéro fut consacré entièrement au congrès national de météorologie, tenu à Québec. Les météorologues se joignirent à leurs collègues des sociétés savantes et l'assemblée annuelle de notre section canadienne s'est tenue pour la première fois au cours d'une réunion nationale.

Les réunions à l'Université Laval en 1963 ont marqué une étape importante pour la météorologie au Canada. Les actes posés par les membres du conseil exécutif et les propositions suggérées furent approuvés par les membres de notre section. Les représentants régionaux de la section canadienne discutèrent des changements qui pourraient éventuellement s'imposer. Après quoi le dialogue fut amorcé avec la Royal Meteorological Society de Londres.

Dans le 3^e numéro, le Président exprimait ses vues et celles de ses collègues à l'effet que notre société pourrait peut-être devenir "La Société Canadienne de Météorologie" et être affiliée à la Royal Meteorological Society au lieu d'en être simplement une section.

En mars 1964 tous les membres de la section canadienne reçurent une copie des propositions visant à la refonte complète des statuts. Le comité exécutif demandait un mandat pour procéder à cette refonte ainsi qu'une réponse à un questionnaire qui devait l'aider dans ses travaux.

Le 5^e numéro vous fit part des résultats; deux des questions clés étaient les suivantes:

Voulez-vous établir une Société Canadienne de Météorologie:	oui (114)	non (19)
Voulez-vous que vous procédions à la refonte des statuts:	oui (119)	non (18)

Le comité exécutif est d'avis que nous devons maintenant procéder au vote.

Voilà pourquoi ce numéro spécial contient des articles du plus haut intérêt et chacun de vous devrait le lire attentivement. Alors que chacun vote selon sa conscience.

Nous sommes à la croisée des chemins - devons-nous nous séparer et former une société canadienne, ou faisons-nous fausse route en voulant aller de l'avant? La décision est entre vos mains, de votre vote dépend notre avenir.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY
CANADIAN BRANCH

February 18, 1966.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

In the winter of 1963-64, the Canadian Branch Executive (located in Montreal at the time) polled Fellows by mail concerning the desirability of forming a Canadian society. The question was further considered at the Annual Business Meeting at Halifax in June 1964, where the following motion was passed:

"It is resolved that an Ad Hoc Committee to plan the organization of the Canadian Meteorological Society be composed of the President and Vice-President of both the present outgoing and the incoming Executives of the Canadian Branch, with a view to submitting a provisional constitution to the Executive for subsequent membership's approval".

The Committee (consisting of Prof. B. W. Boville, Mr. H. M. Hutchon, Prof. A. Brewer and myself), submitted a first draft Constitution and By-Laws to the Executive Council in January 1965. After considerable scrutiny and amendment, a second draft was distributed to all Fellows of the Canadian Branch in May 1965.

There was insufficient time at the 1965 Annual Business Meeting in Vancouver to give the question the attention that it deserved. However, comments in writing were solicited from all Fellows.

A number of very good suggestions were received from all parts of Canada. These have been incorporated (or in some cases rejected) by your Executive in the third draft Constitution and By-Laws printed in this issue of ATMOSPHERE.

I feel that you must consider the third draft as an entity. It is not possible at this stage to vote in favour of some sections but against others, i. e. , you must decide whether to accept or reject the entire Constitution and By-Laws.

I should like next to tell you about the exchange of correspondence we have had with the Royal Meteorological Society.

It should be emphasized at the outset that Fellowship in RMS is a personal matter; a changeover from a Canadian Branch to a Canadian Society would not affect individual membership in RMS, although there might be a different procedure required for payment of annual fees. I would hope that if a Canadian Society were formed, all members would want to retain membership in RMS; in the case of individual exceptions, a personal letter to RMS (not to the Canadian Society) would be required.

To give you an indication of the views of Council in England, I shall quote directly from letters dated April 1 and May 27, 1964, from Mr. J. S. Sawyer, President of the Royal Meteorological Society at the time.

"We think that it should be possible to continue the arrangements whereby the subscriptions of Fellows of the Royal Meteorological Society in Canada may be collected in Canada. In the future this could be done by the Canadian Meteorological Society in place of the Canadian Branch, but Fellows could pay their subscription direct to 49 Cromwell Road if they wished, although this would not be encouraged. The subscription could be on the reduced subscription allowed to overseas Fellows by By-Law 37 of the Royal Meteorological Society. (At present $\frac{3}{4}$ of the full rate and equal to the sum received in London for each Canadian Fellow). This figure would, of course, be subject to revision if By-Law 37 is reconsidered, but this would only be done as part of a general review of subscription rates.

"We consider that some change in the formalities of election to Fellowship will be needed when the Canadian Meteorological Society has been formed. When the Canadian Branch of the Royal Meteorological Society has been dissolved, it will no longer be possible for the applications for membership from Canada to be sponsored solely by the Canadian Secretary as at present. We consider that they should be sponsored by two Fellows from personal knowledge as is required under By-Law 21 of the Society. To facilitate this it might be possible for the Canadian Meteorological Society to hold copies of the forms of applications for Fellowship and issue them to interested applicants for membership of the Canadian Society who might complete them and return them appropriately sponsored to the Royal Meteorological Society in London.

"In regard to the first point in your letter, we had a preliminary discussion in Council on May 19 regarding the assets of the Canadian Branch. There was general agreement that if a new Canadian Meteorological Society is formed, and the Canadian Branch of the Royal Meteorological Society is wound up, the assets of the latter might be transferred to the new Society. Although Council took no formal action at the present time, I do not think that there should be any difficulty when a formal decision is required to transfer the funds in this manner".

As you can see from the above, we have explored informally how we might go about creating a new Canadian Society. Nevertheless, if a majority of Fellows is in favour of the motions included in this issue of ATMOSPHERE, some of the procedural suggestions contained in the above quotations will require formalization. For this and other reasons, we have invited Dr. G. D. Robinson, the 1965-66 President of the Royal Meteorological Society, to attend our June 1966 National Congress at the expense of the Canadian Branch.

What constitutional authority exists for dissolving the Canadian Branch, even if there were unanimous agreement that such a step would be desirable? The existing Branch By-Laws do not cover such a situation. It would therefore appear necessary for your Executive to petition Council in London, submitting the results of the present ballot as supporting material.

Some Fellows have misgivings about the name of the proposed new Society. We do not know how widespread this view might be, therefore, we are asking you to indicate your preference between "Canadian Meteorological Society" and "Canadian Association for the Atmospheric Sciences".

Finally, some personal observations. When I became President in June 1964, I was rather luke-warm towards the proposal for the formation of a Canadian Society. My principal objection was that we had local Centres only in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; this appeared to be a rather weak basis for a national society. The picture is now much brighter. Centres have been formed in Halifax, Edmonton and Vancouver, while another is being considered by Fellows in the Ottawa area. In addition, the Quebec Meteorological Society in Quebec City and the Labrador Meteorological Society in Goose Bay have indicated interest in joining a Canadian organization.

Interest in meteorology is growing rapidly in Canada,

particularly in the universities. Scientists in many related disciplines are realizing that a lack of meteorological input is a limiting factor in their studies; these disciplines include hydrology, ecology, limnology, oceanography, glaciology, forestry, plant physiology, civil engineering, geography and air pollution control. In addition, there is a large untapped reservoir of amateur weathermen and voluntary weather observers in Canada. It is significant to note that the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada has over a thousand amateurs in its membership - people who enjoy building telescopes and looking at the stars or who are interested in some branch of astronomy. If a Canadian Meteorological Society were formed, the amateurs might be offered Weather and Weatherwise as an optional extra at cost, in addition to any Canadian publications.

For many years the Canadian Branch tended to be ingrown, a fault that it could not avoid because meteorology was largely limited to government service. The picture began to change with the formation of the Department of Meteorology at McGill University. It became possible to move the Executive of the Canadian Branch to Montreal, and this had a very stimulating effect. One of the major achievements of the Montreal group was the development of annual Congresses, which have given the Canadian Branch a truly national character.

Certainly we have reached the stage in Canadian meteorology where a Canadian Society can be expected to flourish. Whether it is a desirable step to take, however, is a question for you individually to decide when you complete your ballot.

R. E. Munn,
President,
Royal Meteorological Society
Canadian Branch.

CONSTITUTION
THE CANADIAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY
LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE MÉTÉOROLOGIE

ARTICLE 1 - Name.

The name of this Society shall be the Canadian Meteorological Society - La Société Canadienne de Météorologie.

ARTICLE 2 - Aim

The Society exists for the advancement of meteorology.

ARTICLE 3 - Membership

Membership is open to persons and organizations having an interest in meteorology.

ARTICLE 4 - The Executive and Council

The Executive of the Society shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, and the Editor, who together with the immediate Past President, the Chairmen of Centres and three Councillors-at-large, shall constitute the Council of the Society.

ARTICLE 5 - Amendment of Constitution

a) Notice of motion for amendment to the Constitution shall be delivered in writing over the signatures of at least five members to the Corresponding Secretary at least eight weeks prior to the date of the General Meeting at which it is to be considered. Such notice shall be sent by the Corresponding Secretary to each member at least five weeks prior to the said meeting.

b) Changes in the Constitution shall require the assent of two thirds of the members present at the General Meeting.

BY-LAWS

BY-LAW 1 Amendment of By-Laws.

a) Notice of motion for amendment to the By-laws shall

be delivered in writing over the signatures of at least five members to the Corresponding Secretary at least eight weeks prior to the date of the General Meeting at which it is to be considered. Such notice shall be sent by the Corresponding Secretary to each member at least five weeks prior to the said meeting.

b) Changes in the By-laws shall require a simple majority of the members present at the General Meeting.

BY-LAW 2 Membership

a) Applications for membership must be sponsored by at least two members.

b) Applications for membership are accepted by Council, who also have the power to remove members for non-payment of dues or other reasons.

BY-LAW 3 Annual Fees

a) Annual fees shall be paid by members. The amount for each calendar year shall be established at the previous Annual General Meeting.

b) The annual fee is due on January 1st.

c) Any member whose annual fee remains unpaid after April 30th shall not be entitled to any of the rights or privileges of membership, including receipt of publications.

BY-LAW 4 Nomination, Election and Term of Office of Officers

a) Election to Council shall be for a period of one year. The President and Vice-President shall not hold the same office for more than two consecutive years; other members of Council shall not hold the same office for more than four consecutive years.

b) Before March 1st in each year, a Nominating Committee appointed by Council, shall prepare a list of nominations for Council and Auditor for the following year. There shall be at least one nomination for each office. No nomination shall be made without the consent of the nominee to accept office if elected.

c) On or before March 1st the Corresponding Secretary shall send to each member of the Society (i) a list of the members of the current Council, (ii) a list of all members eligible to hold

office in The Society, (iii) a list of the nominations made by Council or the Nominating Committee, and (iv) a copy of BY-LAW 4 (d).

d) Nominations (in addition to those made by the Nominating Committee) will be accepted by the Recording Secretary up to the last day of April, provided (i) that the nominee is eligible for the office for which he is nominated, (ii) that the nominee acknowledges his willingness to accept office if elected by signing the nomination, and (iii) that the nomination is signed by four members.

e) If there is more than one nomination for any office, the Recording Secretary shall prepare a ballot, on which shall appear the names of all members properly nominated for the offices of Council for the coming year. This ballot shall then be sent by the Corresponding Secretary on or before April 15th to each member of the Society with notice that ballots will be accepted by the Recording Secretary up to May 15th, and that, to be counted, ballots must be in the hands of the Recording Secretary at this time.

f) The Recording Secretary and a scrutineer appointed by Council shall be responsible for counting the ballots immediately before the Annual General Meeting.

g) By-laws 4a to 4f, inclusive, shall not apply to Chairmen of Centres as such who shall be elected by the individual Centres.

h) Chairmen of Centres who hold any other concurrent office on the Executive or on Council shall be permitted only one vote at Business Meetings of the Executive or Council.

BY-LAW 5 Duties and Powers of the Executive and Council

a) Council shall hold meetings at least twice annually at the call of the President, or at the request of any three members of Council.

b) The Executive shall conduct the business of The Society in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws and at the direction of Council.

c) Council may appoint committees consisting of members of Council, members of the Society, or other persons, with such terms of reference and powers as Council may prescribe. Committees shall report to Council.

d) Council shall ensure that proper and sufficient accounts are kept of the funds, receipts and expenditures of the Society.

e) Council shall have power to invest surplus funds of the Society in such forms of investment as they deem in the interests of the Society.

f) Duties of the President

- 1) The President shall take the chair at business meetings of the Society, of Council and of the Executive.
- 2) The President shall not vote on any question brought before any meeting, except that, where a deciding vote is necessary, he shall cast such a vote.

g) Duties of the Vice-President

- 1) The Vice-President shall assume all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

h) Duties of the Treasurer

- 1) The Treasurer shall, on behalf of the Society, open an account at a chartered bank, and shall keep a regular account of receipts and payments in a manner acceptable to Council. Council shall retain direction and control of the funds of the Society.
- 2) No sum of money payable on account of the Society and amounting to fifty dollars or more shall be paid except by an order of the Executive recorded in the minutes. Accounts for amounts less than fifty dollars may be paid by the Treasurer subject to later approval by the Executive.
- 3) The Treasurer shall be responsible for the collection of fees, subscriptions and other accounts due to the Society.
- 4) The Treasurer shall prepare the accounts of the Society for audit, and shall make available to the auditor or auditors such books and documents relating to the business of the Society as the latter shall require.

i) Duties of the Recording Secretary

- 1) The Recording Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings at all the meetings of the Society, Council, and the Executive, and have them entered in the proper books. He shall distribute, at least two weeks in advance, the printed minutes of the preceding business meeting.

- 2) The Recording Secretary shall carry out the duties of the Corresponding Secretary in the absence of the latter.
- 3) The Recording Secretary shall carry out such other duties as these By-Laws and the Executive or Council shall direct.

j) Duties of the Corresponding Secretary

- 1) The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for the correspondence of the Society. He shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all members and arrange for the forwarding of notices and publications to them.
- 2) The Corresponding Secretary shall carry out the duties of the Recording Secretary in the absence of the latter.
- 3) The Corresponding Secretary shall carry out such other duties as these By-Laws and the Executive or Council shall direct.

BY-LAW 6 Committees

- a) The President shall be an ex officio member of all Committees.
- b) A Nominating Committee shall be established in accordance with By-Law 4.
- c) A Membership Committee shall be established. The Corresponding Secretary shall be an ex officio member of this committee.
- d) An Awards Committee shall be established. In order to provide continuity, at least one member of this committee shall have served in the preceding year. The Committee shall be responsible for recommending candidates for all awards sponsored by the Society and shall review annually the desirability of establishing new awards or of modifying the term of reference of existing awards.
- e) A Committee on Centres and Chapters shall be established. The Committee shall be chaired by the Vice-President. It shall actively encourage the organization and scientific activities of Centres and Chapters.
- f) An Editorial Committee shall be established. Each member will normally remain on the Committee for at least two years. ATMOSPHERE shall be an official publication of the Society, and the Editor shall be chairman of the Editorial Committee. The Committee shall review annually the

desirability of publishing other scientific reports, proceedings or journals and shall make recommendations to Council. All publications may be in either or both of the two official languages of Canada.

BY-LAW 7 Finances

- a) The Financial Year of the Society shall end on December 31st in each year,
- b) The accounts of the Society shall be made up to that date, and after being examined by an auditor or auditors, shall be laid before the Annual General Meeting next following.

BY-LAW 8 Auditors

- a) One or more auditor(s) shall be appointed at each Annual General Meeting to hold office until the next Annual Meeting.
- b) It shall be the duty of the auditor or auditors to examine the accounts of the Society, and to assure himself, or themselves, that the accounts are properly kept, and that they represent the true state of the finances of the Society.

BY-LAW 9 Cooperation

- a) The Society shall cooperate with other societies, organizations and agencies throughout the world having objectives similar to those of Article 2 of the Constitution.
- b) In view of the historical connection between the Royal Meteorological Society and the Canadian Meteorological Society, the Society shall maintain the closest possible relations with the Royal Meteorological Society.

BY-LAW 10 Meetings

- a) Ordinary National Meetings of the Society shall be held at such times and places as Council shall decide to hear papers, addresses, or discussions on matters of meteorological interest.
- b) No business relating to the management of the Society shall be transacted at an Ordinary Meeting.
- c) Notice of an Ordinary National Meeting shall be sent at least one month in advance to all members of the Society.
- d) A General Meeting, to be called the Annual General Meeting, shall be held each year, on a day and at an hour to be

determined by Council, to approve the minutes of the preceding Annual General Meeting, to receive the reports of Council, the auditor or auditors, and the ballot counters, to establish the fees for the next calendar year, to discuss and determine such questions as may be proposed relative to the affairs of the Society, to appoint an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year, and to install the Council elected for the ensuing year.

e) Council shall have the power to call a Special General Meeting to consider and determine any question relative to the affairs of the Society.

f) Any measure proposed by five or more members must be considered at a General Meeting, but the Council shall have power to decide whether it is to be brought before a Special General Meeting or the next Annual General Meeting.

g) Notice of all General Meetings shall be sent to all the members at least one month before the meeting. The notice shall state the subject of any business to be brought before the meeting.

BY-LAW 11 Quorum

a) Twenty members shall form a quorum at any General Meeting of the Society.

b) Four members shall form a quorum at any meeting of Council.

BY-LAW 12 Local Centres

a) Council may, upon the request of a sufficient number of members, set up a Local Centre for the reading of papers, and holding of discussions on subjects of meteorological interest. Council shall have the power to dissolve a Local Centre at any time after it has been formed.

b) The Officers of a Local Centre shall include a chairman and a secretary, and may include a treasurer and such other officers as a Local Centre may decide. Each Officer of a Local Centre must be a member of the Society in good standing.

c) Notices of meetings of a Local Centre shall be sent to any member who so requests.

d) The secretary of a Local Centre shall report to the Recording Secretary of The Society on April 15th of each year, or earlier if requested by Council, on the Meetings that have been held by such Local Centre, including the names of the speakers and the topics on which they spoke.

- e) Local Centres, in the conduct of their affairs, shall comply with the rules laid down by Council from time to time.
- f) Council may, at its discretion, authorize the expenditure of Society funds on behalf of a Local Centre. In general, an expenditure of more than \$10.00 on any one scientific meeting requires prior approval of Council.

BY-LAW 13 Chapters

- a) A Chapter shall consist of a group of at least 5 members of the Society resident in one location who do not wish to elect a local executive but who wish to hold scientific meetings occasionally.
- b) A Chapter shall have a Correspondent appointed by the local members in consultation with Council.
- c) Council may, upon the request of a sufficient number of members, set up a Chapter. Council shall also have the power to dissolve a Chapter at any time after it has been formed.
- d) It shall be the duty of Council to give every assistance to Chapters.
- e) Jurisdictional disputes shall be resolved by Council in consultation with the Centres and/or Chapters involved.

BY-LAW 14 Awards

- a) The Society may make suitable awards with a view to recognizing scientific achievement and promoting interest in meteorology among scientists and the community in general.
- b) All awards shall be made by Council after receiving the recommendations of the Awards Committee.
- c) A list of the awards usually made and their terms of reference as determined by Council shall be appended to these By-Laws. Changes in the terms of reference shall take effect 12 months after the date on which they were approved by Council.

A BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR THE CANADIAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

As Treasurer of the Canadian Branch, it has been suggested that I prepare a budget for the proposed Canadian meteorological society. Financial management theory stipulates that budgeting follows planning the operation of an organization. Since no major initial expansion of services is planned if a Canadian Society is formed, I have approached the problem of preparing a budget by looking at the expenditure of the Canadian Branch for last year, and then making some assumptions as to how these might be altered.

In the following table the expenditures of the Canadian Branch during 1965 are listed along with estimates as to what these might amount to under a Canadian meteorological society:

	<u>Expenditures 1965 - Canadian Branch</u>	<u>Estimated CMS Expenditures</u>
Postage	\$ 140.86	\$ 200.00
Grants to Centres	95.20	150.00
Travel	8.00	400.00
Miscellaneous	51.69	100.00
Stationery	2.96	50.00
Printing ATMOSPHERE	873.91	1,500.00
Bank charges	10.00	20.00
	<hr/> \$ 1,182.62	<hr/> \$ 2,420.00

The figures for 1965 are not final, however, it seems reasonable to assume that the new Canadian Society will be more active than the Canadian Branch, and that this will result in increased expenditures. Most of the postage is involved in mailing ATMOSPHERE to the membership, and if publications increase the postage will be higher.

During 1965 most of the stationery required was met by the supply carried over from the previous year. The largest expense incurred by the Canadian Branch was printing ATMOSPHERE. We do not know the publication policy the Canadian meteorological society would adopt but it will probably be increased in some way. For this reason the present expenditures have been increased in order to strike an estimate.

There are now six Centres. Unless these finance their own programmes, increased support from the national organization will be necessary. The travel bill for 1965 was only eight dollars. However, it would exceed \$ 1000 if the Society paid for all the travelling which might be desirable to maintain the proper liaison between Centres. While the membership may not wish to support large expenses for travel, there may be occasions when some allowance for travel is absolutely necessary. We have put forward a tentative proposal to the National Research Council requesting a travel grant of \$ 1,000, undertaking to add \$ 400 of our own funds (\$ 1.00 per capita) to bring two speakers a year from Toronto, Montreal or Ottawa to each of the Centres.

In this way the total annual expenditures of the Canadian meteorological society have been roughly doubled. From this investment income of about \$ 100 per annum may be deducted leaving a net expenditure of \$ 2,320.

The membership of the Canadian Branch is about four hundred so that fees of about six dollars per member would be necessary. We may hope to increase membership but this will involve a corresponding increase in expenses.

F.D. Thompson,
Treasurer,
Canadian Branch.

THE PROPOSAL AND GENERAL PLAN OF ACTION

PROPOSAL

You are being asked to consider dissolving the Canadian Branch of the Royal Meteorological Society and forming a Canadian Meteorological Society on or about July 1, 1966. The precise date would have to be negotiated with Council in London. The following has been written in an attempt to answer member's questions regarding the proposed change and the immediate plans if a new Canadian Society comes into existence.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

All Members of the Canadian Branch who are in good standing on June 30, 1966, would remain as Fellows or Student Members in the Royal Meteorological Society until at least December 31, 1966. In fairness to the Society, all Members who intend to allow their Fellowship or Student Membership in the Royal Meteorological Society to lapse, should notify the London Office prior to December 31, 1966. It is likely that all connections with the Royal Meteorological Society would be on an individual basis since, understandably, the Society is not in a position to offer us special rates for either a block of memberships or bulk orders for publications. Whether or not the Treasurer of the proposed Canadian Society might collect RMS fees in 1967 and subsequent years, would have to be negotiated.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

As Fellows and Student Members of the Society, each member of the Canadian Branch would continue to receive the Society's publications at least until December 1966. Memberships or subscriptions to the Quarterly Journal and Weather might be on an individual basis in 1967 and subsequent years.

FINANCIAL TRANSFER

Canadian Branch funds in the hands of the Treasurer on June 30, 1966, would become the property of the new Canadian Meteorological Society on July 1, 1966. The new Canadian Society would continue to collect all outstanding 1966 fees, and forward the proper share to London as if the Canadian Branch were still in existence.

THE EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL OF THE NEW SOCIETY

The first Canadian Meteorological Society Executive would take office on July 1, 1966. Until the first election of the new Society in 1967, the 1966-67 Executive Committee of the Canadian Branch would serve as the first Executive and Council of the new Society. A list of nominees as selected by the Nominating Committee for the 1966-67 season was included in a memorandum dated January 28, 1966, sent to all Members.

THE CANADIAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY - A SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

It is noted that Article 2 of the Proposed Constitution states: "The Society exists for the advancement of meteorology". Accordingly, it is hoped that scientists in allied disciplines and other scientists, administrators, engineers, etc., interested in applied meteorology would become attracted to and join the new Canadian Society. The Executive and Council of the Society would attempt to provide one or two outside speakers each year to each Local Centre, and in addition would be responsible for sponsoring at least one national meeting each year - the National Meteorological Congress.

LOCAL CENTRES

It is expected that the activity of Local Centres will continue to develop. Further, it is hoped that the Local Centres would become more active in national meteorological affairs, and that they would make recommendations and submissions for action to the Executive and Council.

The current Executive Committee has made application for a grant from the National Research Council to allow the supply of speakers for the various Local Centres. This grant, if received, will be transferred to the new Canadian Society.

PUBLICATIONS

It is proposed that, for at least the next few years, the new Canadian Meteorological Society would forego the luxury of having a professional or scientific publication. In ATMOSPHERE we already have a vehicle for carrying Society news, stories on recent or modern weather developments, reviews, etc., and your present executive hopes ATMOSPHERE will continue to develop in every way.

FEEES

The Treasurer has supplied a proposal regarding the Canadian Meteorological Society budget for the next few years, and this is attached. It is noted that it is expected that membership fees would be about \$ 6.00 for each of the next few years, with lower fees for students. At present the RMS annual subscription for Fellows is £ 4. 4. 0d. (overseas Fellows pay $\frac{3}{4}$ of this amount) and for Students £ 1. 10. 0d. Canadian Branch members now pay \$ 12.00 and \$ 5.00 annually, and of these amounts we forward £ 3. 3. 0d. (\$ 9.45), and £ 1. 10. 0d. (\$ 4.50) to London. For those who wish to continue as Fellows and Student Members of the RMS, the additional cost over the Canadian Meteorological Society fees would be between \$ 10 and \$ 13.

M. K. Thomas,
Corresponding Secretary,
Canadian Branch.

THE BALLOT

PART A - Are you in favour of dissolving the Canadian Branch of the Royal Meteorological Society, and forming a Canadian meteorological society on or about July 1, 1966, the new society to operate under the Constitution and By-Laws as published in this issue of ATMOSPHERE?

Yes ----- No-----

PART B - If it is decided to form a new Canadian meteorological society, the name should be:

- (a) Canadian Meteorological Society -----
- (b) Canadian Association for the Atmospheric Sciences-----

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TO BE COUNTED - BALLOTS MUST BE
RETURNED TO THE RECORDING SECRETARY
(MR. E.J. AXTON, METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
315 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO 5,
ONTARIO), ON OR BEFORE APRIL 30, 1966.