4. Bands whose echoes are exceptionally intense in comparison with precipitation detected elsewhere in the periphery of the storm are likely to be accompanied by severe weather conditions.

In the single storm studied, the outer bands maintained their orientation, bearing and distance from the eye, and extent during the time they could be detected by radar. This, of course, may not hold true in all hurricanes and typhoons and is a subject for further study. At any rate, it should not be a difficult matter to determine band position and velocity by radar and to issue suitable warnings a few hours in advance of the time they will pass over populated areas lying in their path. Again, it is pointed out that such areas may lie many miles to one side or another of the predicted path of high winds associated with the eye, and people living there may have a false sense of security as to their safety. Also, as in the case analyzed, the bands may precede eye passage by many hours and catch people totally unprepared. Bands seem to be best defined in the right front quadrant of the storm. Since the most severe bands are probably rather narrow, the time the public needs to seek safety will normally be rather short—perhaps an hour or so. When more is learned concerning the nature and behavior of these bands the public should be informed in order that warnings will be correctly interpreted and proper protective measures can be taken.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Department of Meteorology, Florida State University, announces the availability of Graduate Assistantships for the academic year 1956–1957. Any candidate for the M.S. or Ph.D. degree in Meteorology and Climatology is eligible to apply. No previous meteorological education is necessary, but the applicant's undergraduate education must have included at least one year of calculus and one year of university-level physics.

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