## Index to AMS UCAR Interview With Joseph Smagorinsky 16 May 1986

Page #	Торіс
1	Beginning of interest in weather, visiting observatory at NY Daily news
2	Reasons for studying meteorology, turned down at Webb Institute of
	Naval Architecture, entering NYU 1941, Air Force cadet program 1943,
	sent to Brown University & MIT War Course
3	Faculty of War Course, leaving service in 1946, completing Bachelors &
	Masters degrees. Careers of others in War Course, some prominent in other fields
4-5	Standards in cadet program, curriculum guided by Rossby. Smagorinsky's
	1 <sup>st</sup> job after commission making forecasts of cloud variations for B-29s
5	Personal reflections on squadron trained in Nebraska to drop atom bomb
6	Time in Denver, then New Hampshire for training in reconnaissance. Met
	Norman Phillips. Description of Master's program, influential professors:
	Haurwitz, Hans Panofsky, Jim Miller
7	Smagorinsky's thesis work on determining the divergence fields, 1948
	marriage to Margaret Knoepfel, her work at Weather Bureau. Meeting
	Charney at AMS meeting in 1949, invited to Princeton to get PhD.
8	Margaret's work on the IAS computer, a barotrophic system of equations
	1950, Charney establishing the meteorology goup at Institute for
0	Advanced study
9	Smagorinsky's 1 job in washington at weather Bureau as research
	assistant to Harry wexter working on effects of solar flares in the
9-10	Controversy re: idea of lower tropospheric influence by solar flares effect
<i>y</i> 10	on soviet meteorology & bilateral collaboration on the environment
	between Soviet Union & US
10	Influence of Wexler on Smagorinsky's career
11	Experience at Institute for Advanced Study while working on PhD
	beginning 1950
12	Work with Panofsky on objective analysis, brought ideas to what would
	be Joint Numerical Weather Prediction Unit. Cressman elaborated on this,
	Charney's work with baroclinic geostrophic model. Smagorinsky's
	conclusion that continentality and orography are competitive.
13	Publication of Smagorinsky's dissertation in Royal Meteorological
	Society Journal, 2 –level primitive equation model allowed looking at
	non-geostrophic modes, difficulty in finding Hadley circulation
14	Fjortofts involved in early ENIAC calculations, similarity of dissertation
	work between Smagorinsky and Gilchrist
15	Phillips-Charney baroclinic model, Eliassen's work on a 2 level primitive
	equation model, 1955 work at GCRS
16	Von Neumann as Atomic Energy Commissioner, organization of JNPWU
	& GCRS (GCRS & GFDL)

17	Name change of GFDL from GCRL, discussion with Bob White
18	1955 role of Reichelderfer in setting up JNWPU, GCRS, Smagorinsky s'
	perameters for accepting leadership
19	Position of GCRS with Weather Bureau, relationship between GCRS &
	Charney & Phillips
20	Establishment as head of computing section
21	Recruitment of scientists for modeling
22	Recruitment of Manabe, Lilly
23	Recruiting of scientists not hired, including Adsel Winn-Nielsen,
	philosophy of long term vs. short term projects
24	Problem-oriented approach, Bryan's early work with wind-driven ocean,
	later work with Manabe on coupled models, Moller's term as visiting
	scientist
25	Williams' term as visiting scientist, addition of hurricane & mesoscale
	modeling to other fields under Smagorinsky
26	Computer technology changes that prompted weather Bureau's move to
	615 Pennsylvania, decision to work with a university.
27	Beginning discussions with Princeton
28	Academic commitment of GFDL at Princeton, program funding, quality
	of PhDs produced
29	Initial structure of the program In Geological & Geophysical Sciences,
	administrative responsibilities, philosophy
30 - 31	Management philosophy, description of executive committee, presidency
	of AMS
31	Management style of Ken Spengler
32	Key staff additions in late 60's, early 70's, Smagorinsky's view of
	Mahlman's leadership
33	Reasons for GFDL's success, Smagorinsky's legacy & decision to retire
	at age 59.