

Air Weather Service drew several conclusions from the TIROS I photographs. Cyclonic circulations such as tropical storms were easily recognizable. In some instances general cloud types--such as cirrus, cumulus, or stratus--were identifiable, and some intelligence on cloud-cover density could be gleaned. Finally, some motion of the more rapidly-moving cyclones could be detected, depending on the accuracy with which the clouds could be located--accuracy depending on recognizable geographic features.<sup>79</sup>

The AWS detachments which received TIROS cloud-pattern charts via facsimile responded enthusiastically to a survey on the uses of the observations to be utilized by AWS in planning fuller participation in future satellite programs.<sup>80</sup> Although crowded circuits had delayed most charts for an average of nearly ten hours, some forecasters cited actual missions which benefited from TIROS data, including the launch of at least one Bomarc missile.<sup>81</sup> "Very little

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<sup>79</sup> AWSSS Review, Vol. 2, No. 3, 27Jul60.

<sup>80</sup> An unidentified "Air Force official" was quoted by correspondent John W. Finney in The New York Times ("Weather System To Use New Tiros; 2d Cloud-Filming Satellite Set for Fall--Plan Beats Schedule by 3 Years," 17Jul60) as saying that "the success of Tiros I caught us with our plans down."