

I. COMMENTARY

This issue of ST will be going to several new subscribers, as a result of the Chicago Tribune article on the editor. ST extends a cordial welcome to them.

A family friend in Lincoln, Nebraska recently sent an interesting article from the Lincoln Star, July 17, 1980 about the Grand Island tornado, with comments by Dr. T. Theodore Fujita of the University of Chicago. "I've never seen anything like it in my 27 years of tornado investigating. ... I've never seen such a complicated tornado." The storm reportedly produced the most twisters ever - over such a short distance. Six major tornadoes occurred, including two that were counter-clockwise and one with up to 50 suction vortices. Diameters of two tornadoes were 3 and 5 miles wide at cloud base. The winds from one along South Locust reached 250 MPH. Several made U turns. The first tornado of this slow moving storm touched down about three miles north of Prairie Creek and then tracked to the Capital Heights area -- lingering in one place for "20, 30 or 40 minutes," according to Fujita. A very interesting and singular storm, considering that most at this time of the year were moving 30-45 MPH.

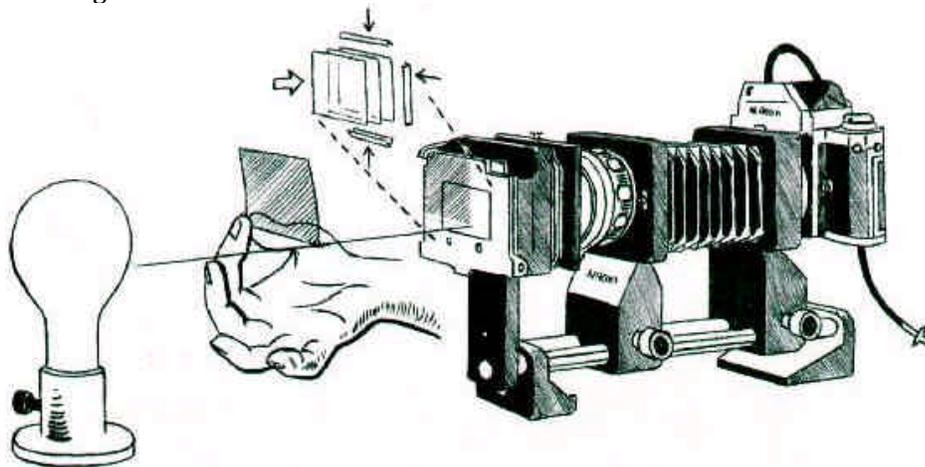
II. ROSTER

III. BULLETIN BOARD/COMMERCIAL MARKET -S- FOR PICTURES

IV. CAMERA TIPS

I have finally begun to make duplicate slides with color fidelity very close to the originals. The following passes on this desultory experience and the results to date, for those of you wanting duplicates but who don't want to send out those once-in-a-lifetime slides. If you can secure a slide duplicating accessory to your camera, you can reproduce highly satisfactory results. For duplicating Kodachrome slides, ASA 25, use (1) Kodak color compensating gelatin filters CC 40Y and CC 05Y, plus a Wratten ND filter 0.40; (2) a 3200 deg K 500 watt photoflood lamp (from your local camera store); and (3) Kodak Ektachrome Slide Duplicating film 5071, Process E-6, estimated ASA 50 (store in refrigerator). Filters may be taped (one on top of the other - and trimmed as necessary) on back of the opaque glass of your duplicator, between it and the light source. I have had superb results with the preceding for moderate to fairly high contrast CBS, TCUs and heavy, sunlit buildups. However, for comparatively poorer contrast storm-base slides, I prefer using Kodachrome "40 Type A" film 5070, KPA 135-)6 (ASA-40). I don't yet have this film/filter combination down pat but am currently working with (1) Kodak color compensating gelatin filters CC 30Y and 30C; and (2) a 3400 deg K 500 watt photo flood lamp. There is still a slight green tint but -- depending on the original -- this is not excessive. Kodachrome tends to accentuate contrasts and pull out detail in a weak contrast original. Additionally, a Wratten gelatin filter No. 96 ND 0.30 (hand held) is used to suppress light areas in high contrast slides; for bright areas, I use an opaque glass (hand held) with a thin wash of water color as the filter.

For convenience, since both films have similar ASA ratings (40 and about 50), I usually set the camera for one of these (40) and set f stop/times around this for both. Keep a detailed log of correct exposures for your good slides, once you've taken an experimental roll or two. Do remember to change filters and the light source. Good luck!!



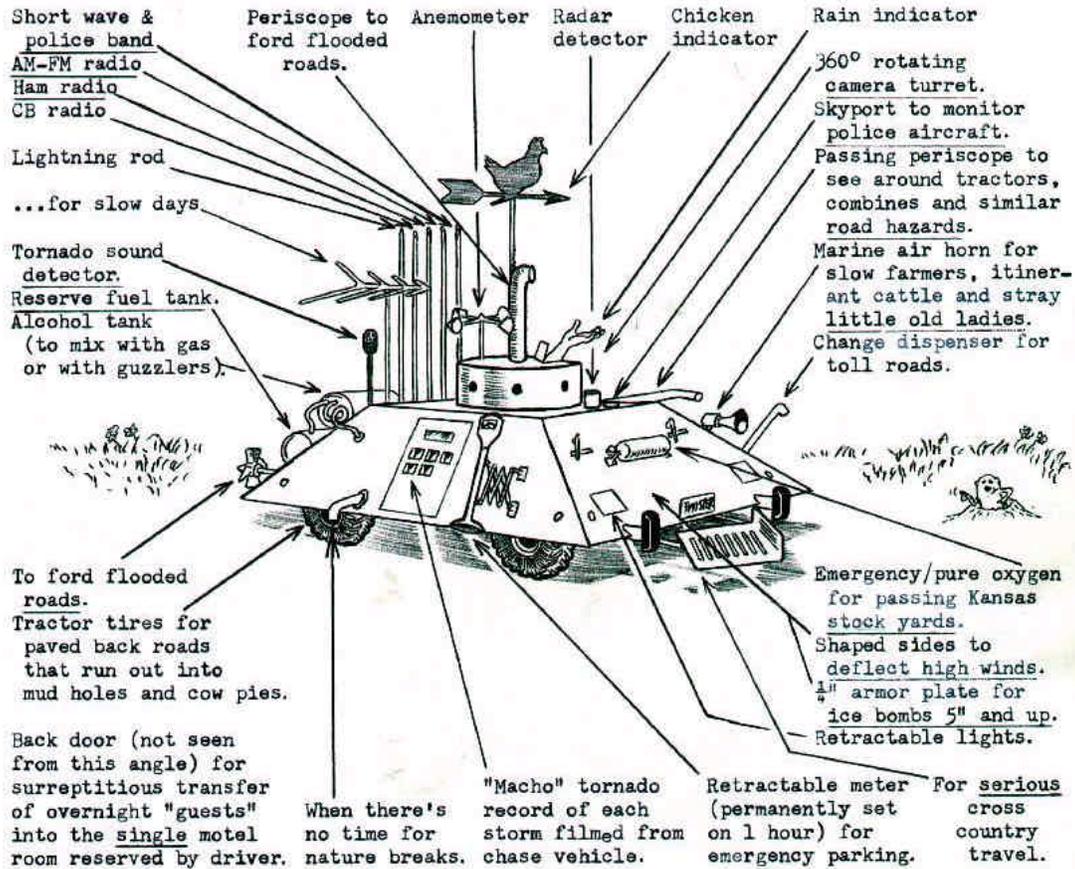
NOTE: Some plastic slide holders can ruin your slides. There is some danger of image deterioration, especially of older films, from some types of plastic made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or related compounds that give off hydrogen chloride. On the other hand, polyethylene or polypropylene is safe.

FUNNEL FUNNIES: The Ideal Chase Car

FUNNEL FUNNIES

- Fact or Fiction ✓

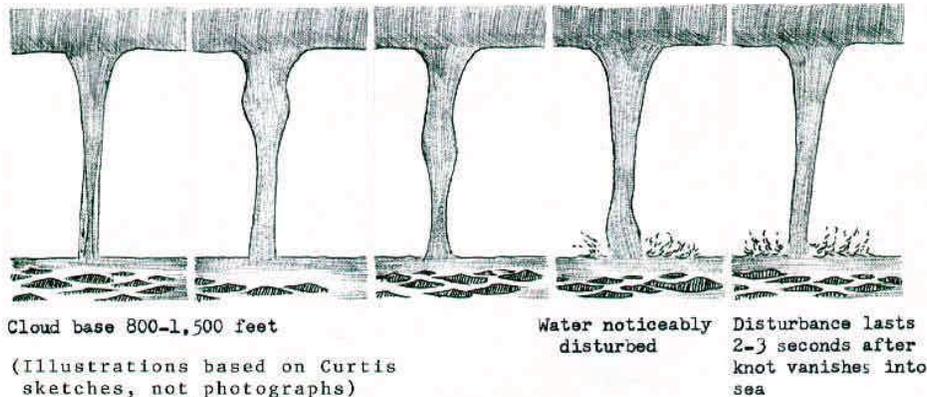
The Ideal Chase Car



V. TRAVEL TIPS

VI. FEATURE - South Pacific Waterspout [by Lt. Jan Curtis, U. S. N.]

Lt. Curtis photographed a large waterspout for over forty minutes last winter, from shipboard, 2-5 miles away. The structure was a classic double core funnel with an unusual bonus - something Jan calls the "sliding knot" effect. Over a period of 4-12 seconds each, several bulges - or knots- were observed moving down the vortex core from cloud to water level, moving slowly at first and then accelerating downward.



"I've noticed nearly every single very dark isolated CB has some form of funnel associated with it. In the tropics, the maximum likelihood for such an occurrence would be at, sunrise, around noon and 2 hours before sunset. It appears to form not out of downdraft but out of rapid evaporation from the wall cloud. Virga with a twist.."

P. S. Jan will be moving to the Washington, D. C. area this October for a tour of duty.