

through a region on a well-recognized path, a forecaster may not be monitoring other key aspects of the storm environment that could change the storm track and intensity. The stress of issuing the forecast in a timely manner and the uncertainty of when and where the greatest impact will be can often motivate the forecaster to rely on a biased interpretation of the situation and make assumptions based on limited information (such as using limited output from one forecast model) instead of objectively using pattern recognition and mental simulations. In a June 2003 *Weather and Forecasting* article, Lance Bosart implies that overreliance on perceived forecast model accuracy and less reliance on analysis of data and trends (heavy bias toward trusting forecast model output) contributed to forecasting deficiencies prior to the “surprise” January 2000 snowstorm that affected the East Coast of the United States. It should be noted that forecasters did eventually recognize the trends in the data, but updated forecasts were too late for most people to prepare for the storm.

All the concepts described in *Sources of Power* are effectively supported by numerous examples of difficult decision-making scenarios from the past. Examples included life-threatening scenarios experienced by meteorologists, the military, firefighters, the medical profession, and the space program.

In *The Power of Intuition*, Klein addresses a concept that in the past was typically dismissed as unscientific—namely, the concept of intuition, or in simpler terms, “gut feelings.” Klein defines intuition as the way we translate our experience into action. Klein also addresses analysis, which he defines as the opposite of intuition: needing to analyze all the pros and cons for every decision that needs to be made, resulting in a lengthy and cumbersome decision-making process. Based on Klein’s studies, we should not rely purely on intuition or analysis, but on a balance of both for truly effective decision making. Klein offers some very meaningful examples of individuals in different professions that made effective life-saving decisions through the use of intuition. One example describes a story of two neonatal intensive care unit nurses who were monitoring a premature baby. The inexperienced nurse did not detect subtle signs of sepsis, while the experienced nurse saw cues that prompted her to investigate further, resulting in a diagnosis of sepsis and the initiation of life-saving treatment. Similarly, experienced meteorologists utilized their

AWARDS

THE 2007 ASLI’S CHOICE AWARDS

Atmospheric Science Librarians International (ASLI) is seeking your nominations for the best book of 2007. The ASLI’s Choice Award for the best book of 2007 in the fields of meteorology/climatology/atmospheric sciences will be presented at the 2008 AMS Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

The books will be judged on the following criteria: comprehensiveness, usefulness, quality, authoritative-ness, organization, illustrations/diagrams, competition, and references. To qualify, the book must have a 2007 copyright date. It may be in any format and language, and at any reading level: college, research, general audience, children’s, reference.

Readers are invited to submit their nominations. You may nominate as many works as you wish, but please complete a separate entry form for each work. The closing date for submissions is 1 November 2007. The ASLI executive will make the final selection from the titles prescreened by the Awards Committee.

To submit a nomination, complete the form at the ASLI Web site, www.wrclib.noaa.gov/asli/ (note our new address), or contact Maria Latyszewskij, chair of the ASLI Awards Committee, by e-mail at maria.latyszewskij@ec.gc.ca, or by postal mail at M. Latyszewskij, Environment Canada Library, Downsview, 4905 Dufferin Street, Toronto, ON M2N 3C7, Canada.

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To get more information on the award and how to nominate a book, go to the ASLI Web site at www.lib.noaa.gov/asli/bookaward.html, or contact Maria Latyszewskij at the above addresses.

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