Werk

Jahr: 1929
Kollektion: fid.geo
Signatur: 8 GEOGR PHYS 203:5
Digitalisiert: Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen
Werk Id: PPN101433392X_0005
PURL: http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN101433392X_0005

LOG Id: LOG_0021
LOG Titel: Note regarding the work of the Carnegie from Callao, Peru to Papeete, Tahiti
LOG Typ: article

Übergeordnetes Werk

Werk Id: PPN101433392X
PURL: http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN101433392X
OPAC: http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=101433392X

Contact

Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen
Germany
Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de

$\Delta D^{(\prime)}$ ist in Bogenminuten in westlicher Zählung gegeben, die Intensitäten in γ. Der Index $\varphi\,\lambda$ bedeutet, daß sich die Größe auf die Breite und Länge des gesuchten Orts beziehen. Der Index S kennzeichnet die mittlere Tagesvariation in Seddin. $\Delta\varphi$ und $\Delta\lambda$ sind in Graden auszudrücken und im Sinne $\varphi - 52.3^0$, $\lambda - 13.0^0$ zu bilden. Die ganz rechts stehenden Zahlen geben den mittleren Fehler der Koeffizienten $a_n\,b_n$ für einen Ort an. Da man für eine Gegend, wenn sie nicht selbst zu ausgedehnt ist, mit einem mittleren φ und λ auskommen kann, so ist die numerische Rechnung sehr rasch zu erledigen, namentlich wenn man sich für die trigonometrischen Funktionen Hilfstabellen anfertigt, die jene Stunden umfassen, an denen man gemessen hat.

Es ist natürlich unbenommen, die Variationen auf andere Weise aus Beobachtungen mehrerer Observatorien zu errechnen, allein es gibt große Strecken ohne tätige Observatorien. Es ist daher vielleicht nützlich, bekanntzugeben, welche zurzeit noch registrieren. Es sind dies in ganz Europa: Sodankylä, Pawlowsk, Katharinenburg, Rude Skov, Kasan, Eskdalemuir, Stonyhurst, Seddin (später Niemegk), De Bilt, Valencia, Lerwick, Val Joyeux, Odessa, Tiflis, Tortosa, Coimbra, San Fernando, Abinger, Nantes. Wilhelmshaven soll wieder aufgenommen werden, Potsdam hat Mitte 1928 seine Beobachtungen ganz nach Seddin verlegt und wird 1930 sie nach Niemegk verlegen. Kew ist durch Abinger, Greenwich durch Eskdalemuir ersetzt, Uccle bringt nur noch die Deklination, Falmouth ist 1923 nach Lerwick auf den Shetlandsinseln verlegt worden, Swider bei Warschau veröffentlicht noch nicht, München ist in der Verlegung begriffen, O'Gyalla ist eingegangen, Pola veröffentlicht nicht, desgleichen seit langem Athen. Leipzig plant durch Prof. Weickmann ein neues Observatorium in Sachsen, das aber nur nach Bedürfnis registriert; ein weiteres Observatorium für alle drei Elemente plant Prof. Mainka bei Ratibor. Bochum registriert nur Deklination.

Note regarding the work of the Carnegie from Callao, Peru, to Papeete, Tahiti.

The non-magnetic yacht Carnegie reported her arrival at Papeete, Tahiti, March 13. Conditions throughout the passage from Callao, Peru, were excellent.

On February 16 the soundings obtained showed depths from 2700 meters to 5400 meters and back to 4100 meters over a distance of 50 miles; the ocean-deep thus revealed was named „Bauer Deep". Two uncharted submarine ridges were also discovered and rapid slopes of Tatakoto and Amanu islands were determined. On March 8 five hours were spent ashore on Amanu island. The bottom-sample obtained at 2100 meters on March 10 (latitude 17.6° south, longitude 141.9° west) contained a few fragments of black lava with no trace of ooze, indicating recent volcanic origin.

The work done on this passage included: 63 determinations of magnetic declination and 17 of magnetic intensity and inclination; 17 ocean-stations at

15 of which bottom-samples were obtained; 206 soundings; 35 pilot-balloon flights, one of which was followed to a height of over 6 miles; 9 determinations of evaporation; 4 series of atmospheric-electric observations by eye-readings, each throughout 24 hours; and 23 complete 24-hour photographic elektrograms of potential gradient.

The vessel left Papeete on March 20 for Apia, Western Samoa, where she is due about the end of the month. She will also make a short stop at Pago Pago, American Samoa. Ino. A. Fleming.

American Geophysical Union.

The tenth annual meetings of the American Geophysical Union and of its sections will be held in the National Academy and Research Council Building, Washington, D. C., April 25 and 26, 1929. Following the business meeting of the General Assembly of the Union on the afternoon of April 26, the Union will hear the five following general-interest papers presented by the Section of Oceanography, these all being either regarding work in progress or relating to work recently completed: The expedition of the submarine S-21 to the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, by C. S. Freeman; Oceanography and the fisheries, by Henry B. Bigelow; The international ice patrol, with special reference to its economic aspects, by Edward H. Smith; The cooperative survey of the Great Lakes, by Charles J. Fish; The work of the Carnegie to date, by W. J. Peters.

The meetings of the six sections will be held on the mornings of April 25 and 26 and the afternoon of April 25. For each Section short business meetings will be followed immediately by progress-reports and scientific papers. The Section of Geodesy (morning April 25) will be devoted to progress-reports and recent developments in gravity and geodetic work in Mexico, Canada, and the United States as follows: Gravity-work in Mexico during the past year, by Pedro C. Sanchez; Gravity-comparisons in Europe and America, by A. H. Miller; The measurement of gravity at sea, by F. E. Wright; Recent developments in time-service methods, by C. B. Watts; Recent developments in geodetic instruments, by D. L. Parkhurst; Geodetic work in Canada during the past year, by Noel Ogilvie; Geodetic computations and investigations, by H. G. Avers; Accomplishments in field geodesy during the year April, 1928, to April, 1929, by William Bowie. The Section of Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity (morning April 25) will hear a symposium on physical theories of magnetic and electric phenomena including the following papers: The corpuscular-ray theory of aurora, by N. H. Heck; The ultraviolet-light theory of aurora and magnetic storms, by E. O. Hulburt; The atmospheric dynamo-theory of variations ine arth-currents and terrestrial magnetism — a review, by O. H. Gish; A tentative theory of the permanent magnetic field of the sun and earth, by Ross Gunn; Echo-sounding of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, by M. A. Tuve.

The Section of Oceanography (afternoon April 25) will hear the following communications: Oceanography and meteorology, by Charles F. Brooks; Oceanography and littoral geology, by Douglas W. Johnson; The significance of plankton-investigations, by Charles J. Fish; Oceanographic observations in Monterey Bay, California, by Henry B. Bigelow; Recent work on the dynamic oceanography of the North Atlantic, by C. O. Iselin; Echo-sounding, by W. E. Parker. Additional oceanographic papers of general interest in this vast field will be presented as indicated above at the General Assembly on the afternoon of the following day. The Section of Volcanology (afternoon April 25) will hear and discuss the following papers: Volcanic oceanic islands, by H. S. Washington; Volcanoes of Java and Bali, by E. G. Zies; The volcanic history of the San Juan Mountains, Colorado, by E. S. Larsen; Recent eruptions of Kilauea, by T. A. Jaggar.