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Description of the Symposium Entitled  
'Works of the Geophysical Institute. No 12 (1950)'  
Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR  
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DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMPOSIUM ENTITLED 'WORKS OF THE  
GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE, No 12 (1950)'

Editorial Staff.

[Note: The following book report was taken from the regular 'Book Review and Bibliography' section of the journal Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 5 (May 1951), pages 131-132.] Typological information is given first, followed by descriptions of the nine articles making up the book.]

[Complete translation]

Trudy Geofizicheskogo Instituta (Works of the Geophysical Institute) No. 12 (1950). A collection of nine geophysical articles and reports. Moscow-Leningrad 1950; 80 pages; circulation: 1500 copies; cost 5.50 rubles.

1. N. N. Pariskiy's article "Influence of microseisms on the determination of gravitational force by the 'oscillating pendulum' method", the first one in the collection, considers the dependence of the period of oscillation of pendulums on the vertical and horizontal microseisms. The author establishes that essential deviations among repeated determinations of the force of gravity in one point are not connected with microseismic movements even in the case of so-called "storm microseisms".

2. The second article "Vertical component of the force of attraction of a hyperbolic cupola", also by N. N. Pariskiy, gives formulas for calculating the gravitational anomalies connected with the cupola-shaped structure indicated; several interesting practical cases are calculated.

3. V. N. Gayskiy, scientific co-worker of the "Irkutsk" Seismic Station, has published in this collection an investigation devoted to the study of the Earth's crust in the region of the Station. He has isolated on seismo-

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grams a new phase of the volumetric (bulk) wave, reflected at the base of the Earth's crust. Interpretation of this phase permits determining the parameters that govern depth and velocity for both layers of the Earth's crust.

4. V. V. Danilov's article "Horizontal deformation (strain) of the Earth's crust as a result of the great 1 September 1923 earthquake in Japan in the district of Kwanto" is interesting. In analyzing the deformations, the author introduced class-II triangulation data (worked according to his method), which allowed him to make substantially more accurate the map of tectonic movements during earthquakes.

5. The propagation of an electrical current in a monophasic infinite cylinder also determined by a homogeneous medium is studied by O. A. Skugarev, who came forth with the article "Propagation of an electric current along an infinite cylinder". The results obtained by the author are of interest for researches in electricity.

6. G. B. Groshev in his article "String-axis fluxmeter" shows the possibility of realizing such a fluxmeter, and establishes that this apparatus will have characteristics intermediate between those of core systems and suspension-arms systems.

7. In the article "Tube logometer", B. A. Bagryatskiy offers a simple scheme for logometric computations as applied to the measurement of small currents (for example, the photo-currents of photo-cells).

8. Two articles of the collection are devoted to physics of the atmosphere: G. V. Rozenberg's article "Polarimetry of the twilight sky" reports on the theory of twilight for the case of polarized measurements and analyzes

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polarization phenomena connected with the near-senith portion of the twilight sky. He shows that an anisotropic dispersing medium exists, the explanation of the nature of which ought to be one of the essential problems in the physics the upper atmosphere.

9. I. P. Smirnov's article "Study of the structure of natural fogs" shows the necessity for perfecting procedures and methods of determining the structure of clouds and fogs, inasmuch there is all the reason in the world to expect isodispersion in equilibrial clouds and fogs. The author notes the possible use of the heat psychrometer for determining the gravimetric concentration of fogs.

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