

6. COMMISSION DES TÉLÉGRAMMES ASTRONOMIQUES

PRÉSIDENT: M. E. STRÖMGREN, *Director of the University Observatory, Copenhagen, Denmark.*

MEMBRES: MM. B. Baillaud, Dyson, Shapley.

From July 6, 1925 (date of the last report) up to the present date the Bureau has distributed 551 telegrams and published 132 circulars (No. 75-206).

Again the Bureau has been supported by a great many colleagues and institutions; and especially the thanks of the Bureau are due to the observatories at Berkeley, the Cape, Greenwich, Harvard, Johannesburg and Yerkes. Also the friendly relations to the leader of the old Centralstelle, Prof. Kobold in Kiel, have been of an essential importance for our work. The material supplied by our correspondents has been of the highest value to the Bureau, even if it has not always been possible or necessary to print it in detail.

As heretofore the leading principle in our work has been as far as possible to procure provisional data for the continuous observation of new objects. Following this line the telegraphic service has been used when necessary to secure new discoveries, while in all cases possible the circulars have been depended on. Thus, as before, in dubious cases we have to begin with sending a telegram to a few correspondents only, asking for control. In cases of rediscovery of periodic comets and in other cases, when there was no risk of losing the object, we have distributed the announcement through the circulars. The development of the instruments devoted to comet work has made it possible to discover a certain number of very faint comets, and in such cases also we have depended to a great extent on the circulars.

Summing up it can be said, that as much has been done to reduce the rather high costs of the telegraphic service as was ever possible without the risk of losing new objects. With a few correspondents we have had the arrangement that we communicate *all* telegrams to them, and of course we are ready to arrange this with any correspondent who might wish it.

During the elapsed period the uncertainty mentioned in the last report arising from different systems of counting time and equinox has been nearly got rid of. Another question which still remains to be settled regards the uniformity of the dates used in ephemerides. It is hoped that the Leiden Assembly will contribute to clear up this question. Also, regarding the ephemerides given on our circulars our attention has been directed towards the fact that they have sometimes been rather too short for the convenience of transoceanic correspondents, a point which will be thought of in future ephemerides.

Regarding the code in use the changes which have been made are collected below for the convenience of the correspondents.

In the work of the Bureau I have been effectively assisted by the staff of the observatory, Miss Vinter Hansen, Mr Möller and Mr B. Strömgren. In the correspondence and in general work I have been to a great extent assisted by Miss Mackeprang.

ALTERATIONS IN THE OLD CODE

1. In all telegrams and circulars the "Universal Time" (Greenwich mean time reckoned from midnight to midnight) is used, except in the case of the Julian day (circ. No. 54, 76 and 90).

2. As cipher preceding seconds of right ascension and north polar distance we use in the telegrams an 8 if the position given is referred to the mean equinox for the beginning of the year and reserve the cipher 7 for the rare cases, when a position might be telegraphed as apparent place (circ. No. 90 and 125).

Actual List of Subscribers to telegrams and circulars.
(The Telegram-address is given.)

Observatory, Edinburgh.	Observatory, Helwan.
Observatory, Greenwich.	Observatory, Boston (Harvard).
Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.	Observatoire, Vladivostock.
Lockyer, Sidmouth.	Merton, Kelvin 9719, London.
Comas Solà, Zaragoza 29, Barcelona.	Observatoire, Uccle.
Observatorio Astronomico, Madrid.	Dunsink Observatory, Dublin.
Observatorio Marina, Sanfernando.	Temmondai, Tokyo (Observatory Tokio).
Observatoire, Besançon.	Observatoire Astrophysique, Meudon.
Observatoire, Floirac-Bordeaux.	Uranometry, London (Royal Astronomical Society).
Observatoire, Marseille.	Astronomer, Capetown.
Observatoire, Nice.	Osservatorio, Campidoglio, Roma.
Observatoire, Paris.	Astrophysical Institute, Troubnikovsky per 26, Moscou.
Observatoire, Strasbourg.	Astronomer, Melbourne.
Observatoire, Alger.	Università, Genova.
Sterrewacht, Leiden.	Sterrewacht, Lembang.
Osservatorio Belmonte, Antella Firenze.	Observatorio Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
Osservatorio Capodimonte, Napoli.	Observatoire, Athènes.
Osservatorio, Milano.	Osservatorio Astronomico, Trieste.
Specola, Padova.	Institut Astronomique, Leningrad.
Osservatorio, Pinotorinese.	
Observatoriet, Stockholm.	
Observatoire, Genève.	

Actual List of Subscribers to circulars only

Observatoriet, Oslo, Norway.
 Observatoire Astronomique et Météorologique, Jassy, Rumänien.
 Observatoire National de la République Tchecoslovaquie, Ondrejow, Bohemia.
 Lick Observatory, Mt Hamilton, Cal., U.S.A.
 Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisc., U.S.A.
 "Popular Astronomy," Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn., U.S.A.
 Mt Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal., U.S.A.
 Cap. Isidoro Baroni, Via Volta 20, Milano (10), Italia.
 U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Observatoriet, Upsala, Sweden.
 Students' Observatory, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.
 M. le Prof. P. Stroobant, Institut d'Astronomie de l'Université libre, Bruxelles, Belgique.
 Observatoire de Lille, Hem, France.
 Observatoire astronomique, Cracovie, Poland.
 Amanuensis Axel Corlin, Observatoriet, Lund, Sweden.
 Observatoire, Lyon, St Genis Laval, France.
 Science Service, Inc., 21st and B Streets, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 H. E. Burton, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Institut Astronomique, Fontanka 34, Leningrad, Russia.
 M. Santiago Ribot, Santa Coloma de Farnés, Gerona, Espagne.
 Prof. Yamamoto, Kyoto University Observatory, Kyoto, Japan.

ELIS STRÖMGREN
President of the Commission

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