

International Geophysical Calendar 1962

1. **Purpose**—The International Geophysical Calendar 1962 designates selected days and intervals for special attention for geophysical experiments and analysis during 1962 and is thus a framework for world-wide co-ordination. It serves mainly the branches of geophysics dealing with the earth's atmosphere in which many phenomena vary significantly during the course of a year. In some experiments, such as the routine recording of variations of the earth's magnetic field, the observing and analysis programs at observatories are normally carried out at a uniform level throughout the year; in these cases the Calendar is not needed. However, in many other experiments (for example, rocket experiments), it is not practical or meaningful to carry out the same program on each and every day. Here the Calendar can provide a useful mechanism for coordination: experimenters will know that their colleagues in other countries, in other laboratories and in other disciplines will tend to also carry out experiments on the days or intervals marked on the Calendar. In this way, results of experiments may later be more easily and usefully compared.

In some scientific fields, international scientific organizations have made specific recommendations for programs to be done on days or intervals marked on the Calendar. In others, the arrangements are informal or self-evident. Some examples are given below.

2. **Regular World Days (RWD)** are intended for observations or analyses or special experiments which as a practical matter can be done for only about 10% of days and should be spaced throughout the year. Examples in Ionospheric Physics are: oblique incidence pulse transmission and reception; absorption measurement by pulse reflection technique; extended observing schedule for whistlers and V.L.F. emissions; vertical sounding ionograms by f-plot, h'-plot, etc.; hourly reduction from ionograms of F-region true height parameters "hc" and "qc".

The RWD with highest priority are for similar work which can be undertaken for only one day each month. A specific example is the program recommended by U.R.S.I. for exchange of copies of original ionograms in ionospheric vertical sounding work.

3. **World Synoptic Intervals (WSI)** are intended for experiments which for practical reasons cannot be carried on continuously, but for which statistics of seasonal variations are especially needed. To simplify the Calendar the Regular World Intervals, World Meteorological Intervals and International Rocket Weeks of past years have been combined for 1962 into one set of intervals. For the sake of the synoptic meteorological rocket programs as designated by COSPAR and WMO the intervals have been placed about a month after the equinoxes and solstices—the times of marked seasonal change in certain upper air meteorological phenomena. During WSI meteorological rockets at a network of stations are launched at least once daily. Balloon sounding programs either with special instruments or launchings to unusually high balloon altitudes have been planned during WSI. Other programs such as ionospheric drift and high atmosphere wind measurements are other examples of suitable programs for such intervals. In several disciplines sample detailed data will provide a sampling of variations throughout the year but with improved statistics during one month of each season.

4. **Other Special Days** marked on the Calendar include the days of solar eclipses, two in 1962 and one in January 1963, when special programs may be expected to be carried out in appropriate parts of the world to study the sun and any eclipse effects on the earth's atmosphere. Ionospheric stations customarily increase their observing programs even if the magnitude of eclipse at their location is small. Many solar activity observatories take extra observations and issue specially detailed reports to assist the interpretation of the geophysical effects. Also shown are days when meteor shower activity is unusual. These include some of the important visual meteor showers and also unusual showers observable mainly by radio and radar techniques. Attention is also called to these days in case ionization produced by meteors may account for unusual effects in other geophysical experiments. The Annual World Meteorological Day, selected as March 23 (not marked on the Calendar), was first celebrated in 1961. Its purpose is to make the services which national meteorological services can render to the various branches of economic development, as well as the activities of the World Meteorological Organization, better known and appreciated by the public of all countries.

5. **Special Intervals not appearing on Calendar**—Periods of great magnetic, auroral and ionospheric disturbance are also of considerable geophysical interest. Worldwide coordination of observation is especially useful for stations not near the auroral zones, that is, places where the beginning of a major disturbance may not be immediately apparent from local observations. Notices of Geophysical Alerts and Special World Intervals (SWI) are distributed by telegram or radio broadcast on a current basis by the solar-geophysical Regional Warning Centers, whose telegraphic addresses are as follows: AGIWARN WASHINGTON (U.S.A.); AGI KOKUBUNJI (Japan); NIZMIR MOSCOW (U.S.S.R.); IONOSPHERE DARMSTADT (G.F.R.) or GENTELABO PARIS (France) or A.G.I. NEDERHORSTDENBERG (Netherlands). The meteorological telecommunications network coordinated by W.M.O. carries such information once daily soon after 1600 U.T. Many geophysical stations increase their programs or carry on special experiments during disturbed periods. Prompt notification of immediately significant geophysical observations and of major solar flare events which have important and sometimes long lasting geophysical effects, are also undertaken through the Regional Warning Centers.

5. *The International World Day Service (I.W.D.S.)* was established in 1958 by the International Council of Scientific Unions (I.C.S.U.) and is administered by the International Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.), 7, Place Emile Danco, Brussels 18, Belgium. This Calendar has been drawn up by A. H. Shapley and J. V. Lincoln in consultation with interested I.C.S.U. unions and committees and representatives of the W.M.O. A fuller description of the Calendar has appeared in the U.R.S.I. Information Bulletin and various widely available scientific publications.

International Geophysical Calendar 1962

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1962		JANUARY					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
	1	2	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	5	6		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
14	15	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	19	20		
<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	26	27		
28	29	30	31					

1962		FEBRUARY					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
				1	2	3		
<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	16	17		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
25	26	27	28					

1962		MARCH					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
					1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
18	19	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	23	24		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

1962		APRIL					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>		
<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	26	27	28		
29	30							

1962		MAY					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
		1	2	3	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13	14	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	18	19		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
27	28	29	30	31				

1962		JUNE					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
					1	2		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>		
<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	22	23		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

1962		JULY					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>		
<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	26	27	28		
<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>						

1962		AUGUST					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
			1	2	3	4		
5	6	7	8	9	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>		
<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	17	18		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
26	27	28	29	30	31			

1962		SEPTEMBER					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
						1		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
16	17	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	21	22		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
30								

1962		OCTOBER					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
14	15	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>		
<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	26	27		
28	29	30	31					

1962		NOVEMBER					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
				1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	16	17		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
25	26	27	28	29	30			

1962		DECEMBER					1962	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
						1		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9	10	11	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	15		
16	17	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	21	<u>22</u>		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
30	31							

1963		JANUARY					1963	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
		1	2	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	5		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13	14	15	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>		
<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	26		
27	28	29	30	31				

Ⓐ Regular World Day (RWD) Ⓒ RWD with highest priority

Ⓓ Day of Solar Eclipse

7 Day with unusual meteor shower activity

16 17 18 19 . . . World Synoptic Interval, (WSI), combining World Meteorological Interval, Regular World Interval, International Rocket Week.