

RESOLUTIONS

Recommendations Adopted for Communication to the IAU and IUGG

No. 1. The participants in the above symposium recommend that, for all astronomical and geodetic usage, the coordinates of the pole be referred, as origin of coordinates, to the “mean pole of 1903·0”, as defined below.

The “mean pole of 1903·0” is identical with that known as the “new system, 1900–05” of G. Cecchini; it is defined in practice by the following adopted values of the latitudes of the five ILS stations for 1903·0:

Mizusawa	+ 39° 08' 03".602
Kitab	01".850
Carloforte	08".941
Gaithersburg	13".202
Ukiah	12".096

This recommendation will be communicated to the IAU and the IUGG for their consideration, with the request that each Union should, if it approves the recommendation, take appropriate action to ensure its implementation.

No. 2. (a) Considering that continental drift and the secular motion of the pole can be studied free of the effects of errors in stellar proper motions by suitably organizing the observing programmes of either PZT's or astrolabes located on nearly the same parallel of latitude:

the participants in the above Symposium recommend that:

- (I) chains of two or more instruments, either PZT's or astrolabes, be established on nearly the same parallel of latitude, through the cooperation of existing stations wherever possible;
- (II) when new stations are established, these be placed in locations which will allow chains to be formed.

(b) The participants in the above Symposium also recommend that a regular distribution of astrolabes in latitude be maintained in order to study the drifts between stations in different latitudes.

No. 3. The participants in the above Symposium recommend that, in the selection of new sites for observing stations, due regard be given to the local stability of the crust and the direction of gravity as evidenced by suitable geophysical measurements; they also draw attention to the fact that similar information for the existing stations would be welcome.

No. 4. The participants in the above Symposium invite attention to the fact that the utilization of the Moon and artificial satellites and of laser techniques may permit the determination of intercontinental distances, and changes therein, with high precision for the study of continental drift.

Note on the Resolutions

The resolutions given above are of two types:

Resolution No. 1 is a scientific resolution which recommends the adoption of specific constants by the IAU and IUGG. These organizations can take such actions as they wish to ensure use of these constants.

Resolutions Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are of an organizational nature, which can be brought to the attention of interested national organizations.