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Corrections to be noted in Volume 63 of the JOURNAL OF RESEARCH of the National Bureau of Standards—D. Radio Propagation

Page	Column	Line	Now reads in part	Should read
6	1	2 & 3	universal time (u.t.)	local time 75° W. meridian (l.t.).
75		Heading 1	1. Introduction	1. Representation of the Field in Terms of a Hertzian Vector
		6	$+i4\pi\Sigma/\omega$	$+i4\pi\sigma/\omega$
81		13	$\sim i$ exp	$\sim -i$ exp
83		4 from bottom	$\frac{(\beta/\alpha)-1}{(\beta/\alpha)+1}(\lambda^2-k_0^2)^{1/2}-\gamma$	$\frac{(\beta/\alpha)-1}{(\beta/\alpha)+1}(\lambda^2-k_0^2)^{1/2}=\gamma$
84		18	$e^{ik_0 d \sin\tau_i}$	$e^{ik_0 d \sin\tau_l}$.
112	2	[23]	J. R. Pierce	J. A. Pierce
126	1	9	the -region	the D-region
	1	11 from bottom	(1951). nhanced	(1951). Enhanced
175	1	2 from bottom	therefrom those existing	therefrom existing
	2	11	H_ϕ	H_ϕ^∞
	2	10 from bottom	The radial wire	The surface impedance Z_w of the radial wire
177	1	2 from bottom	h_w	$\overline{h}_w$
	2	1	$h_w=Fh_w$	$h_w=F\overline{h}_w$
179	2	eq. 9	$e^x+Be^{-\gamma_e x}$,	$e^x+Be^{-\gamma_e x}$,
	2	21	$\gamma=0.10$	$\gamma_e=0.10$
	2	25	$\gamma=0.0064$	$\sigma=0.0064$
207	2	Last	The upper end,	The lower end,
210	2	eq. 3.1.5	$\frac{AdA}{\sigma_2} I_0\left(\frac{AA_0}{\sigma_2}\right)$	$\frac{AdA}{\sigma_2} I_0\left(\frac{AA^0}{\sigma^2}\right)$
213	1	eq. 3.2.12	$\exp-\left[\frac{k_1^2\rightarrow}{\rightarrow E_0(R)}\cdot\right.$	$\exp-\left[\frac{k_1^2}{E_0(R)}\cdot\right.$
214	2	Figure 10 legend, last line	source of infinity	scurce at infinity
232	2	[31]	to be published in IRE Trans. PGAP (1959).	Trans. IRE PGAP *AP*–7, 142 (1959).
235	Abstract	2	up oft wo	up of two
278		10	$s\mu<1$	$s\mu>1$
295	1	4 from bottom	F_0	f_0
299	1	2 from bottom	Aurora (2)	Aurora (1)
	2	1	figure 1	figure 2.
	2	10	Aurora (2)	Aurora (1)
	2	13	Aurora (2)	Aurora (1)
319	2	9	form, and	form and,
322	1	4 from bottom	charges	changes
323	1	16	$E=$	E=
	1	17	$E\approx$	E≈
328	2	eq. 11	$R\cong+j\{1+\lvert k\rvert\}$	$R\cong\pm j\{1+\lvert k\rvert\}$
335	2	9 from bottom	the ratio of the electric signal E_a,	the ratio of the magnetic signal H_a to the electric signal E_a,