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AUF WIEDERSEHEN

Upon learning the news of the resignation of Miss Grace Scholz, our trusted and able adviser for many moons, we were deeply sorrowed. Looking back on her valued guidance and friendly consideration for the Junior Division of the NCA, we find it hard to picture a future without her firm and smiling co-operation.

We are glad to note, however, that it has been advancement to the post of Executive Secretary of the Astronomical League that has forced her to give up the job of Junior Adviser.

Although she has officially given up Junior activities, we hope that she will continue to be an unofficial adviser and friend. Whatever happens and whatever she tries, we wish her well.

--Miles Davis and John Lankford

LUNAR ECLIPSE

This year we are privileged to have two lunar eclipses, one in April and one in October. The April eclipse was clouded out, but we hope for better weather this time. Here is the important data. Good seeing!

Moon enters penumbra	Oct. 6 6:50 PM
Moon enters umbra	Oct. 6 8:05 PM
Total eclipse begins	Oct. 6 9:20 PM
Middle of eclipse	Oct. 6 9:56 PM
Total eclipse ends	Oct. 6 10:33 PM
Moon leaves umbra	Oct. 6 11:48 PM
Moon leaves penumbra	Oct. 7 1:03 AM

Time is EST

Occultations

Date	Star	Magn.	Immer.	Edge	HA
Sept. 3	2998	6.2	9:18.9 PM	D	0
Sept. 3-4	3012	6.7	12:50.9 AM	D	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ W
Sept. 4	3130	5.5	8:57.2 PM	D	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ E
Sept. 30	2565	7.0	10:33.6 PM	D	3W
Oct. 2	3214	6.6	6:27.2 PM	D	3E
Oct. 2	3228	6.5	11:05.3 PM	D	$\frac{1}{2}$ W

---Morgan Cilley

Astronomical News Notes

Nova Sciti

Discovery of an eighth magnitude nova in Scutum was announced by the Meudon Observatory in France, near Paris. The discovery, made on August first, was credited to Charles Bertaud and confirmed by the McDonald Observatory, which has been making spectroscopic studies of the nova. It reached a maximum magnitude of about 8.4 and is now fading.

Second Moon of Neptune Discovered

On May 1, 1949, the second satellite was found by Dr. G. P. Kuiper of the McDonald Observatory. Since it has a photographic magnitude of 19.5, it is by no means an object for small telescopes and was discovered with the 82-inch reflector. Its nearly circular orbit is so long that it takes about two Earth years to revolve around Neptune, which seems a long distance in comparison to the satellite's diameter of 200 miles. It has not yet been determined whether its direction of revolution is retrograde or not.

American Astronomers Meet

The American Astronomical Society, an organization which boasts a membership of nearly every professional astronomer in the country, held its eighty-first meeting in Ottawa on June 19-22.

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Planets for September and October 1949

Mercury reaches greatest eastern elongation on the 7th of Sept., but because it will be only 10° above the western horizon, observation will be difficult. On the third of October, it becomes a morning star, and by the 19th is very favorably placed 18° above the eastern horizon at sunrise. On the morning of the 20th it will be quite close to the moon.

Venus will be poorly placed for observation 13° above the southwestern horizon during September and October.

Mars will be visible as a morning star in Cancer throughout September. During October, it will rise at one AM. On the 24th it passes a degree north of Regulus.

Jupiter will be on the meridian about sundown and set at midnight throughout September and October.

Saturn will be in conjunction with the sun on the second of September, and so will not be visible during the month. For the month of October, it will be rising about two AM.

Uranus, for those of you with circles or a good star atlas, is at RA 6h 21m, Decl $23^\circ 36'$ north on the fifteenth of September. Its position changes only one minute east in right ascension during October.

Neptune will be too close to the sun for observation throughout both months.

---John E. Lankford

Meteors for September and October 1949

- Sept. 7-15 More meteors from Perseus. The radiant is near Algol.
- Sept. 1-30 Meteors coming from a radiant near Capella.
- Oct. 4 First of two showers coming from Draco.
- Oct. 9 Second of the Draconid showers.
- Oct. 9-18 The Orionids come from the upraised club.
- Oct. 12-23 A shower coming from Aries reaches its maximum on the fifteenth.

Variable Stars for a Three-Inch Telescope

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Magnitude</u>
015254	U Persei	8.1
021430	Omicron Cygni	3.4
115158	Z Ursae Majoris	6.8
151731	S Coronae Borealis	7.0
162112	V Ophiuchi	7.4
184205	R Scuti	5.5
194632	chi Cygni	5.1
233815	R Aquarii	6.4

---Courtesy Leon Campbell, AAVSO

Satellites of Jupiter

For those of you with inverting telescopes, here are the configurations of Jupiter's moons as seen through one for each day of September and October. The figures are arranged as seen in the field, 0 representing Jupiter, 1, 2, 3 and 4 the moons. An e means an eclipse, t a transit, and o an occultation. Configurations are for 9:30 PM EST for September and 8:15 PM EST for October.

<u>September</u>				<u>October</u>			
1	40123	16	41032	1	t430o	16	42301
2	41032	17	43201	2	43210	17	430oo
3	3201o	18	43210	3	43021	18	43102
4	31204	19	34012	4	43102	19	4201o
5	30124	20	13042	5	42013	20	42103
6	1024o	21	20134	6	12403	21	40123
7	20134	22	1034o	7	0123e	22	41023
8	0234t	23	t0324	8	10324	23	23401
9	10324	24	32014	9	t3204	24	3204o
10	32014	25	32104	10	3014e	25	31024
11	32104	26	30124	11	31024	26	2014o
12	34012	27	13024	12	20314	27	21034
13	4102o	28	t2013	13	21034	28	02134
14	24013	29	41203	14	01243	29	10234
15	403oo	30	40123	15	14023	30	23014
						31	23104