UPCOMING EVENTS

November
11-2  Friday:  Full Moon
       Mars at opposition
11-3  Saturday:  Monthly meeting of the Society, 7:30 p.m., at
       Regener Hall on the UNM campus.
       Taurid Meteor Shower
11-8  Thursday:  Society Board of Directors meeting, 7:00 p.m.
11-10 Saturday:  Star Party at Twinning Observatory site
11-17 Saturday:  New Moon
       Leonid Meteor Shower
       Mars Madness at Coronado National Monument
11-19 Monday:  Mars at closest approach to Earth

December
12-1  Saturday:  Potluck
12-2  Sunday:  Full Moon
12-5  Wednesday:  Mercury at Greatest Elongation, Evening sky
12-6  Thursday:  Society Board of Directors meeting, 7:00 p.m.

THE NOVEMBER MEETING

The guest speaker for November will be G. B. Cornucopia. He will present the
latest archaeoastronomy findings relating to Chaco Canyon. Mr. Cornucopia works
in Chaco Canyon as a seasonal park ranger where he has the
unique opportunity to study the
arts of the ancients.

Mr. Cornucopia conducts tours of Chaco Canyon,
regularly sharing his knowledge
of the night sky and ancient ruins. He has taught high
school astronomy for 13 years.

Come out and hear what
should be a very interesting and
informative presentation.

MATCHING FUNDS FROM NATHAN TWINING

Several months ago
Nathan Twining, who donated the land for our observatory, of-
fered to match any contributions
to our observatory fund up
to a total of $5,000.00.
Thanks to the efforts and
donations of a
large portion of
our membership we raised
$4,895.00. On October 5th,
Nathan donated the full
$5,000.00 amount saying, "It is
truly an honor for me to be
associated with such a dedicated group of men and
women."

In addition to his own
donation, Nathan has also
couraged friends to make
donations to The Albuquerque
Astronomical Society. This
effort has raised more
than $1,000.00, with donations still
coming in.

We wish to take this
opportunity to thank Nathan for
his generous and continuing support of our project—The General Nathan
Twining Observatory. His donation comes at a time when funds are
needed to finish the construction of the dome, which requires extensive
modification and expensive steel work.

A fair amount of work remains
to be done to complete the
observatory building and bring the
telescope into operation but the
funds are now in hand to allow us to
succeed in this effort.

George Dulleck, President

OBSERVATORY CONSTRUCTION
PROJECT

On September 29th, we dug trenches, and
buried several cables which will provide
temporary power from a
gasoline generator. The trench to
the generator bunker was 110 feet
long. Thanks to the efforts of the 8
people present, the job took only a
couple of hours.

On October 13th we laid the
last row of block on the building, and
are now awaiting the detailed
drawings from the architects and
structural engineer to proceed with
the dome attachment details.

A large amount of work
remains to be done in order to
complete the dome modifications
and building-to-dome attachment
woodwork.

We would like to complete this
work in the next 1.5 months before
the weather gets too cold! If you
can offer any support to upcoming
activities please call and volunteer
your time and/or expertise.

George Dulleck

SUMMARY OF THE OCTOBER 11,
1990 BOARD MEETING

It was reported that the Observatory
Fund had a balance
of about $12,000 and that about
$180 was in the General Fund. Sky
& Telescope notified us that their
discount subscription rate will
increase to $18 and requested that
renewals be sent in earlier since
they publish 90 days in advance.

A representative of World’s
Finest Chocolate, Inc. presented a
fund raising effort that would split
proceeds from chocolate bar sales
between school science groups that
will sell the chocolate and the
Society. Society members will also
be able to sell the $2 bars. He
offered to buy back any chocolate
that was not sold by the end of a
trial selling period. The board
eventually decided to buy the
minimum order for a no-risk test
period.

George Dulleck said that the
structural engineers and the
architects have progressed far
enough for construction on the
observatory to resume shortly. An
exterior catwalk will surround the
dome. Jason Smith has
volunteered to refurbish some of
the mechanical systems of the 16”
telescope for the observatory. CVI,
a local optics company, will also be
providing a professional mirror
recoating. George asked for
everybody to think of designs for
observing platforms/piers for the
site and to bring them to the next
Board meeting.

The process of electing
members to the Board of Directors
was once again discussed. It was
decided after much discussion that
prospective members may apply at
any Board meeting. A vote will be
held at the following month’s Board
meeting. Jim Cox and Michael Fisk
were elected to the Light Pollution
Committee headed by George
Pellegrino. Other topics of the
meeting were public education,
occultation timing and the Winrock
Mall Charity Bazaar. Newsletter
articles were discussed and the
meeting was adjourned.

ASSOCIATION OF BINARY STAR
OBSERVERS IS FORMED

Announcement of the
formation of the Association of
Binary Star Observers (ABSO) has
been received declaring the
purposes, “to: (1) provide members
to double star work with
information on how to begin making
measurements; (2) provide
members with information on
various methods of double star
measurement, catalogues, books,
oberving aids, telescopes, etc.; (3)
provide members with information
on how to have their measurements
examined and published by
professional astronomers; (4)
provide an opportunity for double
star observers to become
acquainted with one another; (5)
keep members informed through a
monthly newsletter—BINARY
STAR.”

The announcement states that
serious double star work can be
done with equipment fashioned from
household materials and that a
telescope having a clock-drive is not
required. Those interested in joining
ABSO should forward $10.00
payable to the organization at 306
Reynolds Dr., Saugus, MA 01906.
The Albuquerque Astronomical
Society, being itself committed to
encouraging its members to make
contributions to science, is happy to
publish ABSO’s announcement and
to wish it well.

WHAT DO MEMBERS OF THIS
SOCIETY WANT FROM IT?

It has been said that Society
meetings should not feature
professional astronomers as
speakers. Yet, such speakers have
drawn larger attendance at
meetings. It has been said that
members wish to know how to
make better use of their telescopes
and other observing equipment—how
and how well to polar align—how to
collimate—how to have workshops.
Are these isolated cases?

What about those who have no
equipment? Why do they not attend
star parties in greater
numbers—experience observing
through a variety of scopes—ask
questions? So—Tell the Board your
concerns; use the phones; use the
P.O. box; speak! But best of all,
come to Board meetings and
out with the Board. This is your
Society! Help it serve you. Please?

MARS MADNESS REMINDER

Don’t forget, stargazers, that
on Saturday, November 17,
the Albuquerque Astronomical
Society will host a
Mars Madness
star party for the public at Coronado
State Monument, in Bernalillo.
Press releases for this big event
will be going out the last week of
October, and if the Mars Madness of
a few years ago is any indication,
we may see an attendance of over
1000 people and coverage by one
or more local TV stations.

More details may be found in
last month’s issue of the Sidereal
Times and in the Public Education
calendar, found elsewhere in this
issue of the Sidereal Times.
Observing for the public starts at 7:30 p.m. Be there, or be square!

Art Jacobs, Events Coordinatior

SUPERNOVA 1990W IN NGC 6221

NGC 6221 is a face-on spiral galaxy in the far-southern constellation of Norma, and is only ten degrees from the plane of the Milky Way, in the constellation of Norma, at a point only thirty-five degrees from the centre of our galaxy. As a result, the field around the galaxy is very crowded with stars, although the transparency is good.

Because of the crowded star field, Gregg Thompson left this galaxy out of his collection of charts, recently published by Cambridge University Press, although the galaxy is nominally bright enough to be included in the list of charts. Officially listed at mag. 11.5, this estimate must be influenced a little by the foreground stars.

Thankfully, this galaxy can be searched for supernovae visually because the ESO "B" Survey provides a reference photo which shows stars right across the front of the galaxy which are much fainter than can be seen in most amateur telescopes. After observing this galaxy many times, I hoped that I would be able to recognise at least a bright supernova, if one appeared.

So, I was very pleased when, on August 16, I noticed a faint star of mag. 15.0 right next to the tiny nucleus of this galaxy. Thankfully, also, I was using the newly acquired 4.8mm Nagler eyepiece (about 370x). The new SN might have been missed if I had used lower magnification.

The discovery could not be confirmed that night, or the next, because of cloudy weather at both Coonabarabran and at Perth. But, on the 18th, Dr. Elaine Sadler was able to make a limited range spectrum with the Anglo-Australian Telescope, showing that the supernova was some form of Type 1, situated in or near an HII region.

Exact positions for the supernova were obtained from the control panel of the big telescope, and were also measured by Rob. McNaught from a plate he took that night with the Uppsala Southern Schmidt. The supernova was only 7.4" east and 5.4" north of the star-like nucleus.

Although there has been some confusion in subsequent observations as to whether the supernova was of Type 1a, or Type 1c, at present the supernova appears to be of Type 1c, and discovered just before maximum light.

A CCD exposure taken a few days later with the Anglo-Australian Telescope shows both the complex star field and how close the supernova was to the nucleus. In making this exposure, Dr. Saul Perlmutter, of the Berkeley supernova team, used the Thomson CCD and the f/1 imaging system on the A.A.T. The supernova is the brighter of the two objects immediately next to the nucleus of the galaxy.

McNaught's position:
16h 46m 26.56" -59° 07m 56.2" (supernova)
offset from nucleus:
7.4" east, 5.4" north. Type 1c. Mag. 15.0.
(14.8 around maximum.)


Thomson CCD frame. Taken 07/20/90. Scale 0.98"/pixel.
On October 13th Cal Currier and I had the dark, clear skies of Gran Quivira to ourselves. We had our 12 and 17" scopes working double time. Planetary highlights of the night were Saturn with its ring shadow and clouds over the north polar region of Mars. For deep sky it was the elusive central star of the Ring Nebula, M57, and by using a OIII filter, we were able to see all of the Vail Nebula shown in the Uranometria. We also viewed the North American Nebula, Pelican and Crescent Nebulas and the dust lanes in M31. All were outstanding!

**Astronomy Show & Tell In The Manzano Mountains**

On October 12th, Bill Airo and I showed 20 excited John Adams Middle School students a night of deep sky wonders they'll probably never forget.

Teacher Kevin Jarigese had his top students at the 4th of July campgrounds for a clear weekend of hands on earth sciences. Bill's 10" SCT and my 17" Dobsonian showed beautiful views of globular clusters, galactic clusters, binary stars, galaxies and other objects while explaining the what and wheres of the cosmic zoo. Among all this was a good meteor show.

Lee Mesibov

**ASTRONOMICAL CLASSIFIEDS**

*Meade MTS-SN8 8"* Schmidt Newtonian w/LX3 drive, 8x50 finder, setting circles, MCOG: $600. Also Meade Series 4000 2:1 Barlow, 6.4 mm Super Plossl eyepiece, Televue 13 mm & 26 mm Plossl eyepieces, $50 each. Call Leo at 292-0948.

*For Sale:* 1.25" 28mm Edmunds eyepiece, wide field, large glass. Best offer. Lee Mesibov, 292-1249

*Wanted,* person to share 1150 sq. ft, 4 person, modern resort condo in Puerto Vallarta for July 11, 1991 solar eclipse. 7 days, approx $300.00. Call Lee Mesibov, @292-1249.

*Wanted:* Quality eyepieces and other astronomical accessories for donation to the General Nathan Twist Observatory. All donations are tax deductible! Call Art, at 344-4985.

*Sidereal Times,* November, 1990
Note: The key to this new format and a discussion of what this is all about has been provided in a double sided page in your Membership Packet—to avoid excessive repetition in this newsletter. The current version, which should have been dated 9/24/90, was distributed at the October meeting. If you don’t have this version, recognizable by “number > 9 are omitted,” as the ending of the “MAX MAG” line on the tables-side of the page, please ask secretary Bruce Levin for your copy.

1. Selected Total Lunar Occultations. (There are others at less convenient times. Call me if you wish.)

Day/Date Time P USNO O MAX PCT SN MN MN CA A B C
H M S REF NO V MAG SNLT AL AL AZ

a. Your Own Observation Site

November–Mountain Standard Time

FRI/02 19 02 21 R X03517 94 7.1 100- 25 82 73M 0.2 2.1 -0.1 Please note: These are not quite in chronological order. This is the order in which the USNO has sent them to us.
FRI/02 20 21 28 R 0399 96 5.7 100- 40 193 56E 2.0 5.3 1.7
SAT/03 05 38 27 R 0438 94 6.7 99- -11 19 283 75W -0.5 -0.1 1.0
SAT/03 20 51 24 R 0545 98 4.4 97- 36 84 71N -0.7 1.2 -0.7 *
SAT/03 21 18 16 R 0549 93 6.3 97- 41 87 54N -1.2 0.7 -0.9 Variable star. Min. mag. = 8.1
SAT/03 21 21 06 25 R 0550 94 6.8 97- 39 86 63S -0.1 2.3 -0.2 *
SAT/03 21 21 16 11 R 0551 94 7.1 97- 41 87 85S -0.5 1.7 -0.5 *
SAT/03 20 28 23 D 0552 97 3.0 97- 31 181 67N 0.0 2.0 -0.3 * Looks like a beautiful pair!
SAT/03 21 22 22 R 0552 99 3.0 97- 42 88 59N -1.1 0.8 -0.9 *
SAT/03 21 36 10 R 0557 95 6.6 97- 45 89 10N -4.3 -4.0 -0.2 *
SAT/03 21 39 32 R 0559 95 6.6 97- 45 90 41S 0.3 3.3 0.2 *
SAT/03 21 01 56 D 0560 93 3.8 97- 37 85 75S -0.7 1.3 -0.7 * Another pair.
SAT/03 22 04 24 R 0560 99 3.8 97- 50 94 82S -0.8 1.8 -0.4 *
SAT/03 22 09 29 R 0561 97 5.2 97- 51 94 82N -1.1 1.4 -0.5 *
SAT/03 22 08 42 R 0562 95 6.6 97- 51 94 28N -2.5 -0.9 -1.3 *
SAT/03 22 32 11 R X04981 94 7.3 97- 56 94 53N -1.9 0.3 -0.8 *
SAT/03 22 37 40 R X04995 94 7.3 97- 57 99 20N -3.3 -2.4 -1.5
SAT/03 22 18 14 R 0570 94 6.8 97- 53 96 15S 3.3 9.2 2.0 The *’s, above, designate Pleiades members not repeated in paragraph 1.a., below.
SUN/04 02 10 18 R 0587 95 6.4 97- 73 235 43S -1.8 4.2 0.7

b. Gen. Twining Observatory Site–November–MST

SAT/10 05 01 42 R X15165 86 8.6 40- 54 128 48S -3.1 2.8 -0.5
SUN/11 03 01 07 R X16227 85 9.2 30- 20 100 41S -3.0 3.4 -0.9
SUN/11 03 00 59 R 1577 66 7.1 30- 19 99 89S -0.6 0.4 -1.1
SUN/11 04 10 01 R 1577 68 7.1 30- 33 111 72N -1.0 -0.4 -1.1

c. Gran Quivira

None

d. Selected Lunar Occultations of the Pleiades. November–MST

aa. Your own back yard

SAT/03 19 55 29 D P00144 91 4.2 97- 25 77 -80N 0.0 1.7 -0.4
SAT/03 20 56 00 R P00225 94 6.9 97- 36 85 44S 0.4 2.9 0.1

And see the events marked with *’s in paragraph 1.a., above.

bb. Gen. Twining Observatory Site and

c. Gran Quivira

None

2. Selected Grazing Occultations.

November–MST (Please note: Only the expedition leader needs to do any calculating before-hand. The observing sites are determined and assigned by him. The presentation at the October meeting was info., only.)

Day/Date MST Nearest Town SAO # Mag Alt Az PSn1 Cusp Rating Leader
SUN/11 0300 Taos 118518 8.0 19 100 30- 85 Marginal Morgan

3. Occultations By Asteroids (We have star-charts on these. If interested, I’ll run you a copy-set.)

WED/14 @ 20h46m +/-30s 704 INTERAMNIA (mag. 11) occults 10.9 mag. star FAC 885701 @ RA22h11m56s DEC +11Deg12'29.5"
THU/29 @ 03h39m " 90 ANTIPOE (mag. 13.7) " 12.6 mag. " AC 3734 @ RA6h32m41s DEC +24Deg11m5.8"

Mac Morgan 296-3983
EL CIELO ESTRELLADO

The Chemist’s Workshop

Near 3 hr. in Right Ascension and -30° Declination, the celestial river Eridanus meanders first to the east and then back to the west. Nested within this bend is the faint constellation Fornax. Like nearby Sculptor, Fornax was created by Abbe Nicolas Louis de La Caille. Actually, La Caille named this region “Fornax Chemica” (i.e., the Chemical Furnace), in honor of the renowned French chemist Antoine Lavoisier. On Johann Bode’s famous star atlas, this constellation is designated “Apparatus chemicus” (Bode’s constellations are nicely illustrated on the front and back endpapers to the modern star atlas Uranometria 2000.0). Bode set aside portions of modern Fornax and Sculptor for another scientific contraption—an electrostatic generator called Machina Electrica. To the eyes of modern astronomers, Machina Electrica has faded from the sky and only Fornax and Sculptor remain. Fornax and Sculptor share more than just a common origin. The selection of deep-sky objects in Fornax is strikingly similar to that found in its neighbor to the west. The list contains one prominent galactic object, a dim dwarf elliptical member of the Local Group, and many other interesting galaxies including a well-known galaxy cluster.

The lone Milky Way object in Fornax is the planetary nebula NGC 1360 (2000.0 Coordinates: R.A. 3 hr. 33.3°, Dec. -25° 51′). This nebula is one of the many fine planetary that occupy the “strip” of sky between -10° and -30° Declination (others include NGC 246 in Cetus, NGC 1535 in Eridanus, NGC 3242 in Hydra, NGC 4361 in Corvus, and the Aquarius objects NGC 7009 and NGC 7293). Glowing at visual magnitude 9.4, NGC 1360 displays a very high surface brightness. As a result, it is a suitable target for apertures as small as 2 inches. The nebula measures 9' x 5' and appears as a bluish green oval elongated NE-SW. Most backyard telescopes can reveal the planetary’s central star which is also reasonably bright at magnitude 11.4.

According to Sky Catalogue 2000.0, Vol. 2, the Fornax dwarf galaxy (2 hr. 39.9°, -34° 32′) is both more luminous (absolute visual magnitude -13.6) and more distant (130 kpc) than the dwarf system in Sculptor. The Fornax system (ESO356-G04) is listed at apparent magnitude 8; however, this light is spread out over an area of 20' X 14' and the brightest individual stars are only magnitude 19. As a result, the necessary ingredients for observing this dim object are very dark skies, pristine optics, a rich-field image and an exceptionally keen eye. Views of the Fornax system are somewhat compromised by a mag. 5.8 field star (Lambda² Fornacis) that lies near the western edge of the galaxy. On the other hand, the star is useful for finding the correct field. Owners of medium to large telescopes can search for some of the five globular clusters that are apparently members of the system. The brightest of these globulars is NGC 1049 (2 hr. 39.8°, -34° 15′), a mag. 12.6 object that measures 50" in diameter. The photograph in Burnham’s Celestial Handbook, Vol. 2, p. 902 serves as a handy finder chart for this cluster. The positions of three other Fornax system globulars are given in the Observing Handbook and Catalogue of Deep-Sky Objects by C. B. Lugtenbuhl and B. A. Skiff. Names and coordinates are as follows: ESO356-SO1 (2 hr. 38.8°, -34° 49'), ESO356-SO5 (2 hr. 40.2°, -34° 32′) and ESO356-SO8 (2 hr. 42.4°, -34° 08′). Within range of 12" telescopes, these distant objects shine feebly at mag. 13.5, 13.6 and 13.4, respectively.

Straddling the border of Fornax and Eridanus, the famous Fornax Galaxy Cluster lies at an estimated distance of 17 Mpc. This rich grouping contains 31 members, including 21 NGC objects and 10 minor constituents (R. Brent Tully, Astrophysical Journal 321:280, 1987). At visual magnitude 8.8, NGC 1316 (3 hr. 22.7°, -37° 12′) is the brightest galaxy in the cluster. In small telescopes, NGC 1316 appears as an elliptical patch of high surface brightness nebulosity. Tiny NGC 1317 (3 hr. 22.8°, -37° 06′) can be seen in the same medium-power field. There is substantial evidence that these objects are a strongly interacting pair. The heart of the Fornax Cluster lies 3° ENE of NGC 1316. Most of the cluster members fall within a triangle composed of NGC 1365 (3 hr. 33.9°, -36° 08′), NGC 1380 (3 hr. 36.5°, -34° 59′) and NGC 1427 (3 hr. 42.3°, -35° 25′). NGC 1365 is a face-on, barred spiral galaxy that shines at magnitude 9.5. Hints of the exquisite detailed structure of this object can be seen in 6"-10" telescopes. A description of the visual appearance of other Fornax Cluster galaxies is beyond the scope of this article, but a nice survey is available in Sky & Telescope for January 1988, pp. 109-110.

Fornax is peppered with numerous other interesting galaxies. Barred spirals are prevalent in this constellation. Two fine examples are NGC 1097 (2 hr. 46.3°, -30° 17′) and NGC 1398 (3 hr. 38.9°, -26° 20′). The bar structure is particularly evident in NGC 1097, a bright (visual mag. 9.3), nearly face-on system. In late autumn and early winter, try exploring “the chemist’s workshop” when it nears the meridian.

Wayne Trott

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## November 1990 Lunar Almanac

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### Albuquerque, NM
- **Time Zone:** MST
- **Latitude:** 35.08
- **Longitude:** 106.65

- **MR** = Moonrise, upper limb on horizon
- **TR** = Transit, moon is due south and also highest in the sky.
- **MC** = Moonset, upper limb on horizon.
- **Times are rounded to nearest minute.

- **RA** = Azimuth of rising moon.
- **TA** = Altitude of moon at transit.
- **SA** = Azimuth of setting moon.
- **Altitudes and azimuths are in degrees.

- **Moon phase is shown each day at 12:00 noon in the time zone indicated.**

**Calendar by Ray Stermer**
Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab.
Laurel, MD 20707

## November 1990 Solar Almanac

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### Albuquerque, NM
- **Time Zone:** MST
- **Latitude:** 35.08
- **Longitude:** 106.65

- **MA** = Morning astronomical twilight, sun is at -18 degrees altitude
- **MN** = Morning nautical twilight, sun is at -12 degrees altitude
- **MC** = Morning civil twilight.
- **SR** = Sunrise, upper limb on horizon.
- **TR** = Transit, sun is due south and also highest in the sky.
- **SS** = Sunset, upper limb on horizon.
- **EC** = Evening civil twilight.
- **EN** = Evening nautical twilight, sun is at -12 degrees altitude.
- **EA** = Evening astronomical twilight, sun is at -18 degrees altitude.
- **Times are rounded to nearest minute.

- **RA** = Azimuth of rising sun.
- **TA** = Altitude of sun at transit.
- **SA** = Azimuth of setting sun.
- **Altitudes and azimuths are in degrees.

**Calendar by Ray Stermer**
Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab.
Laurel, MD 20707
DUES: Please note the expiration date on your mailing label. If you are due for membership renewal, you may send your dues by mail to our newsletter return address with your check written out to The Albuquerque Astronomical Society or give your check to the Treasurer at the next meeting. Please include the membership application that is sent with your newsletter when it is time to renew. Discount subscriptions to Sky and Telescope ($18/12 issues), Astronomy ($14/12 issues), Odyssey ($12.50/12 issues), Deep Sky ($8/4 issues), Telescope Making ($8/4 issues) and The Observer's Guide ($10.50/6 issues) magazines, and books through Sky Publishing Corporation are available at a reduced cost when purchased by The Albuquerque Astronomical Society members through our Society. Include any of the above magazine renewal mailers and subscription payment as part of your renewal check. Membership dues are $13.00 per year and $3.00 per additional family member. Membership Packets cost $1.75 each for new members or renewing members without the Packet. Contact the Treasurer for more information.

SOCIETY COMPUTER BULLETIN BOARD SERVICE: An Astronomy BBS is available for The Albuquerque Astronomical Society members for discussion, announcements, and transfer of files and newsletter articles in our software library. The BBS is available 24 hours a day at 255-3623. Set your computer's modem to 8 N 1 (8 data bits, no parity, and 1 stop bit). Contact the Software Coordinator for more information.

NEWSLETTER ARTICLES: Personal astronomical classified advertisements and articles can be submitted within 5 days after the latest Society meeting in order to make it into the next newsletter. Business card size advertisements for businesses related to astronomy are accepted with the same deadline as articles and personal classified advertisements. Rates for business card size ads are $10/ad per issue of the Sidereal Times, $7/ad per issue for six continuous issues, and $5/ad per issue for twelve continuous issues. The Newsletter Editor reserves the right to include and/or edit any article or personal classified or business card size advertisement. Computer files in ASCII format (WordStar non-document mode) are preferred. Contact the Newsletter Editor for more information.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Note that the Sidereal Times is mailed out at non-profit bulk rate. The newsletter will not be forwarded to your new address if you move! Please provide the Secretary with your new mailing address to insure that you receive your newsletter.

The Albuquerque Astronomical Society
P.O. Box 54072
Albuquerque, NM 87153
Address Correction Requested

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