with Mr. Glasner's 8" reflector.
12.) "Slitless Photographic Spectrophotometry of the Eclipsed Moon," D. Meisel, J. Jenkins, and J. Monahan. Read by D. Meisel. An Edmund transmission grating with maximum dispersion at right angles to the direction of the moon's motion was used with a very high speed panchromatic film and widest lens opening, allowing the moon's image to trail.
14.) "Improving Methods in Astrophotography," Paul Riherd. Hypersensitization, large plate size, and special processing and printing were stressed.
15.) "An Electronic Image Converter for Lunar and Planetary Astronomy", Henry P. Squyres. Read by Harry Pease. Using a power supply costing under $30, the author found the lunar ray system more pronounced in infrared, particularly Proclus. Venus is to be observed in ultraviolet.

After the break for lunch, Robert E. Cox of McDonnell Aircraft Corp. showed color movies of the Russian "Walk in Space" and the official NASA film of astronaut Edward White's "Walk in Space". The Russian film used a telephoto lens, magnifying speed as well as the earth. Color balance was inferior to the NASA film, but a beautiful sequence of specular reflection of sunlight on a large lake below was truly magnificent. In the NASA film the 0.5-inch lens mentioned previously showed edges of the Gemini spacecraft in the same depth of field as the panoramic view of the earth below and the floating astronaut.

Banquet speaker Kenneth E. Kissell, of Wright-Patterson AFB, spoke on the "1965 NASA-IQSY Solar Eclipse Expedition from an Experimenter's Point of View". A jet aircraft was equipped with special windows to view the eclipse from high altitude and above all clouds.

A special meeting of the A.L.P.O. was held immediately after the banquet speech. The writer was unable to attend because of the need to be at a League Council meeting, but David Meisel has supplied notes of the informal discussion. About 25 persons attended. A letter from Clark Chapman was a status report on the A.L.P.O. Observing Handbook. It was hoped to have an initial draft of all chapters complete by the end of September, 1965. Possible meeting places for 1966 and later years were discussed, but no final decision was reached. The invitation of the League to come with them to Miami in 1966 was considered. The possible role of the A.L.P.O. in the topical survey for possible lunar transient phenomena was discussed at some length. It was the majority opinion that probably our participation should be on specific projects and for limited periods of time. Other matters brought up included Association finances, the very late publication dates, and a possible more formal organization.

Many thanks are due to Mr. Ralph Brincha, General Chairman of the Convention, and to the two host societies for arranging such an enjoyable gathering.


BOOK REVIEW


Reviewed by William O. Roberts

A new series of astronomical books is now in preparation. Each title pursues some particular line of astronomical thought and activity. Texts are made up of extracts from articles which have appeared in the pages of Sky and Telescope and its parent journals over the past thirty years, and continuity of content is maintained by the use of editorial commentary. Our review work is the first of these collections to appear in print.

Wanderers in the Sky is divided into five sections. Part I is entitled The Dawn of Understanding and discusses our comprehension of the motions of the heavenly bodies up to the time of Isaac Newton. Part II, Newton's Mechanical System, commences with Newton's work and conveys the development through the great period of classical mechanics, showing how the weaknesses of Newtonian mechanics became apparent, and how relativity was developed to take errors into account. Part III, Recent Probing of Space, is concerned mainly with space-ve-
Figure 19. David D. Meisel (left) and Walter H. Haas at Milwaukee Convention. Mr. Meisel was the first A.L.P.O. Comets Recorder and is now with the Department of Astronomy of the University of Virginia.

Figure 20. After-luncheon talk during the Astronomical League - A.L.P.O. Convention in Milwaukee. Place is Lorraine Room of the Hotel Schroeder.
hicle activities, and the value of Newton's mechanics becomes very evident. Part IV, The Hazards of Interplanetary Space, runs the gamut from asteroidal and cometary collision to the intense radiations of the solar wind and the Van Allen Belt. Part V, Our Moon, A Big Satellite, homes in on a target of prime interest to the A.L.P.L., with a series of thirty-one extracts dealing with the behavior, structure, and probable origins of the Moon, and with our efforts to learn more about these things through a wide variety of techniques. Three appendices, a glossary, and a supplementary reading list round things off.

The book gams unity from the binding theme of Newtonian and Einsteinian physics, which runs like a thread through the entire discussion. The editorial selection shows a strong historical sense, along with good scientific grasp; and the essentially non-mathematical treatment, typical of Sky and Telescope, will make it attractive to intelligent laymen, as well as to amateurs seeking an uncomplicated source of information about their avocation. The advanced amateur and the professional will continue to place their principal reliance upon more complete references, such as the professional journals, specialised texts, and the encyclopaedic series commenced by Kuiper and Middlehurst.

Withal, this is an up-to-date work that was able to report the success of Ranger VII's mission, although it was not considered practicable to delay publication long enough to include a discussion of the results. A great many of the contributors are distinguished astronomers whose professional skill is often equalled by their ability to impart their knowledge to others. One small mistake was caught in Pendray's article on page 180. Cyrano de Bergerac's Voyages to the Moon and the Sun is of unknown authorship, according to the Reader's Encyclopaedia, rather than by de Bergerac himself.

This reviewer is a strong foe of books prepared with scissors and paste-pot from a file of old magazines, and it was with many misgivings that he undertook to read and to criticize the present book. It is possible to report that the misgivings, for once, have proven unfounded; and an enjoyable accession has been added to the amateur's library.

A NOTE CONCERNING THE OFFICIAL I.A.U. LUNAR NOMENCLATURE

By: Clark R. Chapman

There has been some confusion recently concerning lunar nomenclature (Ref.5). In the history of lunar observation over the last centuries many maps have been made, and each new observer has supplied new names or has made mistakes in applying existing names to the intended objects. Hence, for some craters there are almost as many different names as maps. In order to remedy the confusion, the International Astronomical Union attempted to standardize the nomenclature three decades ago (Ref.4). Unfortunately, the problems were only partially remedied because of numerous mistakes in the I.A.U. map. In some places Blagg and Mueller only added to the confusion themselves by mis-identifying features. Near Sinus Iridum there is a reasonably large area actually missing from their I.A.U. map! Nevertheless, the I.A.U. nomenclature was moderately helpful as a standard, particularly for the larger craters and for regions not near the limb.

The most recent hand-drawn map of importance is the so-called 300-inch map of H. F. Wilkins (Ref.6). Despite the length of time which was spent in construction of the map, the style is poor and difficult to interpret, particularly near the limb. Wilkins liberally chose the names of his friends and associates, particularly in England and Spain, and he added them to his map (often in place of I.A.U. designations already existing). He also appended numerous other designations, disregarding entirely both the existing I.A.U. nomenclature and the I.A.U. policies of appending new names. In short, the general confusion became chaotic because of the widespread acceptance of his map as a standard in such countries as England and Russia, despite its many obvious faults.

In order to remedy the problem, a complete overhaul has been carried out by D. W. G. Arthur, presently of the Lunar and Planetary Laboratory in Tucson, in conjunction with the diameter catalogs which the laboratory has been publishing (Ref.2). For the last several years, all the nomenclature for the Air Force independent ACIC (LAC lunar charts) has been coordinated with the L.P.L. work. The procedure of fixing the lunar nomenclature was rather complicated, and it will be explained briefly below; but first it is important to note that Arthur's lunar nomenclature has been officially adopted by the I.A.U. (at the general meeting in Hamburg in 1964). Patrick Moore seems not to have realized this point when he wrote in a recent B.A.A. Journal (Ref.5) that "the present state of lunar nomenclature can only be described as chaotic...a thorough overhaul is essential." The fact is that the

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