SJAA EPHEMERIS

Steering 100 Inches

Dave North

Recently we spent the night on Mt. Wilson, getting a pretty good look at how things work up there (and getting a pretty good look through the 60-inch telescope).

However, we were also lucky to get a tour of the 100-inch while they were doing double-star analysis in support of the search for extrasolar planets ... this gratis of PJ and The Captain, who were running things that night.

The 100 inch is your basic astronomical spiritual experience.

I've always liked the yoke mount they used, though it cuts off the polar sequence (though not as much as you might think). I've often thought such a mount would be ideal for amateur use ... the idea is to build a true yoke — which supports the telescope both top and bottom and is the most stable configuration other than the currently vogue alt/az —but to make the yoke only large enough to allow the short (back) end of the scope to pass through.

This, of course, means the tube would bump at the top if it were aimed too close to the pole, and making sure you don't is a consideration whenever the scope is aimed near the limit.

An amateur with a smaller scope, however, could just turn it around ...

It runs quietly, and while in operation the dome is dark and ghostly. Everything seems first class, and it's clear this is very much still a working science instrument.

Very little can be seen by the light coming in through the slit, so the scope is more a brooding presence.

But when The Captain has to retask, on come the lights and there simply isn't anything (so far for me) like seeing the scope and dome move.

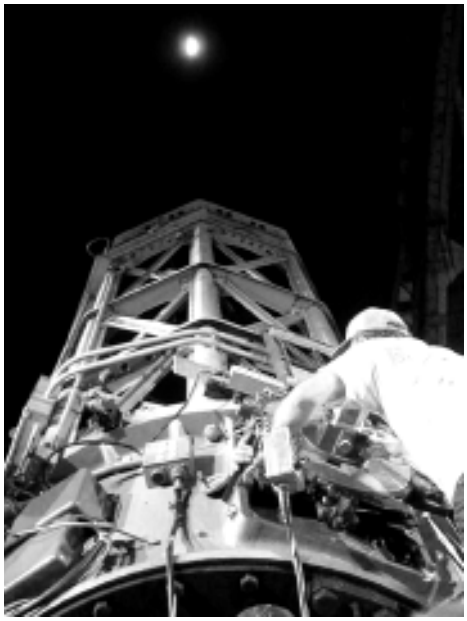
The illusion when something that big and enveloping turns is that the dome is stationary and you are spinning. Without moving. A bit confusing, but awesome.

But neatest of all is hanging out with PJ in the control room and using the paddle to keep the scope lined up on the target double star. (That night the autoguider failed and she was forced to keep the scope aimed by hand ... within a fraction of an arcsecond. And for a while, that was my job.)

I got to move the 100!

Did a pretty good job, too, I think.

To be even just a tiny link in the chain of history running through that magnificent monster is neatest of all.



The author at the eyepiece of the 60-inch reflector on Mt. Wilson, moon overhead.

SJAA Activities Calendar

Jim Van Nuland

September

8 General Meeting: Slide & Equipment night

13-15 California Star Party, Lake San Antonio

14 Houge Park star party. Sunset 7:17 p.m., 8% moon rise 4:31 a.m.

15 Coe and Peak star party. Sunset 7:13 p.m., 3% moon rise 5:45 a.m.

28 Astronomy Class X, 7:30 p.m., meeting hall, Houge Park, Astrophotography

28 Houge Park star party. Sunset 6:55 p.m., 90% moon sets 4:11 a.m.

September 13-15 - California Star Party, Lake San Antonio
http://www.sjaa.net/calstar2001.html

October

6 General Meeting. Jeff Moore, NASA, Houge Park, 8:00 p.m.

12 Houge Park star party. Sunset 6:35 p.m., 18% moon rises 3:23 a.m.

13 Fremont Peak star party. Sunset 6:32 p.m., 10% moon rises 4:34 a.m.

20 Coe and Peak star party. Sunset 6:21 p.m., 22% moon sets 9:27 p.m.

26 Astronomy Class XI, 7:30 p.m., meeting room, Houge Park

26 Houge Park star party Sunset 6:16 p.m., 77% moon sets 2:59 a.m.

28 DST end. Retard clock by 1 hour at 2 a.m. —> 1 a.m.

November General Meeting: Robert Naeye, Chandra X-Ray Observatory.

24 Hour News and Information Hotline: (408) 559-1221
www.sjaa.net

The Big Eye Candy Mountains

Jane Houston Jones

I was inspired to hum this old hobo ballad and change the words a little during the SJAA Yosemite trip on August 10-12. For you musicologists, I added my observations to the 1928 recording of Big Rock Candy Mountain by Harry McClintock. This version is featured in the movie soundtrack of "O Brother, Where Art Thou?" Feel free to hum along...

One evening as the sun went down and the campfire light was burning
Down the track came a star-girl hiking, and she said "Boys I'm not turning
"I'm headed for a land that's far away, below the starry fountains
"So come with me, we'll go and see the Big Eye Candy Mountains"

In the Big Eye Candy Mountains there's a land that's fair and bright
Where the Naglers grow on bushes and you star gaze every night
Where the seeing is fantastic, transparency supreme
On the swan and the bees and the planetary seas
And the Milky Way springs where Cygnus wings
In the Big Eye Candy Mountains

In the Big Eye Candy Mountains all the 'scopes have sturdy legs
And you can use high power when the seeing condition begs
The doubles split so easily, and planetary moons are disks
Oh I'm bound to go where there ain't no glow
Where the meteors fall, and the wind don't blow
In the Big Eye Candy Mountains

In the Big Eye Candy Mountains you never change your socks
And the little streams of Fosters Beer come a-trickling down the rocks

Jim Van Nuland takes a moment's rest as SJAA members get ready for the Saturday evening public star party at Glacier Point, Yosemite National Park. Both evenings were heavily attended by members of the public, attracted partially by the prospect of bright Perseid meteors. Those looking up were rewarded with many excellent meteors both evenings, though Saturday's session was cut somewhat short by clouds.

The horizon view is full of stars and the zenith darker yet
There's a universe for you and a galaxy or two
You can starhop all around 'em with a wide-field view
In the Big Eye Candy Mountains

In the Big Eye Candy Mountains the restrooms are nearby
And you can see the Milky Way above you in the sky
There ain't no used car dealerships, no streetlights, cars or malls
I'm a-goin' to stay where I sleep all day
Snuggling in my tent with my favorite gent :-)
In the Big Eye Candy Mountains

I'll see you soon this comin' new moon in the Big Eye Candy Mountains

Elinor Gates is a staff astronomer at Lick Observatory. Elinor spoke at the August 4 general meeting at Houge Park on the history of Lick Observatory and its benefactor James Lick. She also offered fascinating news about the pioneering work being done at Lick with adaptive optics and powerful laser guide stars.

Story of Chi-Si

Hsin I. Huang

The 7th day of the 7th month on the lunar calendar is called "Chi-Si." According to Chinese folklore, it's the birthday of "Chi-Neu," the goddess who is the guardian of the teenagers. Chi-Neu was believed to be a maiden of the Empress of the Heaven.

Once upon a time, the heaven and the earth were only separated by a shimmering, silvery river. In the heaven, there lived a maiden who was dearly loved by the Empress of the Heaven. Not only was she beautiful and warm-hearted, she also had the most skillful and graceful hands that ever touched a loom (a weaving machine). Her weaving skills were unmatched. She constantly wore beautiful clothing that the people living on earth saw as clouds. She and her six sisters wove, frolicked and lived a worry-free and happy life.

On the earth, the cowboy's life was just the opposite. His parents had died long time ago and his brothers were not treating him very well. They kicked him out of the house. His sole possession was an old and sick cow. Disregarding his misfortune, he patiently cared for the cow and nursed it back to health. Almost as if the cow had a conscience, it paid back its gratefulness by working hard. Both the cowboy and the cow labored arduously and as a result, the barren land they once lived on became fertile farmland. The cowboy then built a small house for himself and a corral for the cow.

Now that survival wasn't a problem, the cowboy settled down happily. However, he soon became lonely and longed for companionship. "If I had a wife, life would be cool!" he sighed to himself.

"That's not too difficult!" the cow suddenly spoke. "Right now, there are seven very beautiful maidens taking a bath at the river. If you manage to take a set of the clothes from them, the owner of the clothes will become your wife. Hurry. Get on my back. I'll take you there."

At the river, there were indeed seven beautiful maidens. The cowboy quickly looked at their robes lying on the riverbank. He was dazzled by the beauty of each robe. With many dazzling colors woven in, each robe was unique. He finally took the robe that seemed to be the most beautiful. Without hesitation, he turned and ran away.

As soon as the maidens saw that one set of clothes was stolen, the six sisters quickly put on their robes and flew back to heaven. That left the poor weaving girl alone and frightened.

"Please return my robe," she pleaded.

"If I give you the robe back, will you be my wife?" the cowboy asked. The weaving girl thought briefly, then nodded.

Ten years passed. The cowboy and the weaving girl were parents of a boy and a girl.

One day, the old cow spoke again. "Master, I'm very old now. I can't be with you any longer. Thank you for taking care of me for all these years." The cow sighed heavily and said, "When I die, please don't feel bad. Please keep my hide. It has magical power that will help you in the time of need." The cow soon passed away. The cowboy tearfully buried the cow, but kept the hide.

Altair has a 3rd magnitude star on each side, just like the cowboy was carrying his two children.

Meanwhile, in heaven, only 10 days, as opposed to 10 years on earth, had passed. The Heaven Empress was getting angry. In the absence of the weaving girl, the clouds and skies has lost their colors and beauty. The Empress angrily ordered the return of the weaving girl.

On earth, lightning suddenly flashed across the darkening sky. The children, terrified, started to cry. A magpie, the Empress's messenger, flew to the windowsill of the house. "Madame! Things do not bode well. The Empress has ordered me to tell you that because you missed ten days of work, she is going to punish you severely." The weaving girl heard the ominous message and her face turned ash white with fright. However, she resolved to stay with her family. "No, I'm not going back!"

"Please, Madame. If you don't return, the Empress will extend the punishment to your family." Another round of lightning flashed and more thunder resounded. A pair of guardsmen from Heaven, wielding swords and axes, materialized from out of nowhere and seized the weaving girl. They began to drag her back across the silvery river.

"Don't take my mother. Mom, don't go," the children wailed. They got their father in the field and pointed to the river and cried, "Mommy had been taken away to Heaven."

The cowboy frantically scooped up his children and placed them in a caddie, one on each side. He ran after the guardsmen and shouted, "Let my wife go!"

The Empress watched the cowboy run madly after his wife. She used her magic to lift the river higher and higher. Undaunted, the cowboy remembered the old cow's last words and draped the hide over his shoulders. They began to fly. The Empress, unimpressed, drew a gold hairpin from her hair and made a swirling motion in the river. Gigantic waves and breakers suddenly formed on the once calm silvery river.

"Dad, don't be discouraged. We can use the caddie to scoop out all the water in the river." The children suggested earnestly. The cowboy knew it was futile. But they tried anyway. When one got tired, the other took over. All the while, the weaving girl watching them helplessly from the other side of the river, hoping that they would somehow succeed.

Continued on next page

Story of Chi-Si

Continued from previous page

Finally, the Empress was moved by the dedication and love the two showed for each other. She decreed that every year on the 7th day of the 7th month, the family could be reunited for one day. The magpie transformed itself into a bridge on that day so that they could cross the river.

Astronomical Note:

In the night sky, the weaving girl is represented by the zeroth-magnitude star Vega in the constellation Lyra. The cowboy is 1st magnitude Altair in the contellation Aquila. They are on the opposite sides of the silvery river, the Milky Way, our home galaxy. Together with Deneb of Cygnus Constellation, these three bright stars form what is called "the Summer Triangle".

If you look closely, you will see Altair has a 3rd magnitude star on each side, just like the cowboy was carrying his two children.

Vega is 25 light years from us while Altair is 16.5 light years away. With about a dozen light years between them, do you think they will ever meet in the middle of the Milky Way?

Tapes from "Around The Galaxy"

Tom Zeglin

I have tapes from the TV series "Around The Galaxy" available. There are 8 different tapes, covering the 37 episodes. Tapes are now available for check-out at the monthy general meeting and will be due the next meeting. Three people have checked out tapes so far. I believe the tapes will be a great resource for people of any experience, and will be a real kick-start for anyone starting out. E-mail me at rtzeglin@netzero.net for a list of subjects.

The Shallow Sky

Ringed Saturn Returns in September

Akkana Peck

The second half of this year's Mars opposition brought a surprise to observers expecting to watch the seasonal changes in Mars' hemispheres: there hasn't been anything to see. If you've been squinting at the red planet, wondering what was wrong with your telescope that you couldn't see all the detail the charts suggested you should, there's an answer: a nearly global dust storm has swept Mars, obscuring most details that might have been visible from amateur telescopes. Even spacecraft pictures show little detail. I've been able to see a polar cap most times I look, and sometimes hints of a few dark features like Syrtis Major showing through the dust, but that's about it.

A bit disappointing for Mars observers, but on the other hand it's also interesting. Look at it this way: how often do you get to see such dramatic proof of a major weather event on another planet? Meanwhile, watch it as it races across Sagittarius (passing a few degrees from the Lagoon Nebula around the 9th) and fades dramatically in brightness during the month.

Saturn, the ringed planet, is back in our skies, rising around midnight at the beginning of the September, and two hours earlier by month's end. The rings are noticeably more open than last year; then, I struggled to tell whether the ring tilt was enough that I could see the outer edge of the A ring all the way around the planet, while this year there's no doubt. I confirmed this during a wonderful observing session on the Mt. Wilson 60" telescope, which turns out to be an outstanding lunar and planetary telescope as well as an impressive light bucket for deep-sky objects. The 60" is available for rent by amateur groups; perhaps a group from our club might consider getting together for a night some time. It's well worth it!

Saturn also offers an occultation this month. On September 10 at 4:55 a.m., Saturn disappears behind the bright limb of a third quarter moon, to reappear again at 6:07 a.m. While this is very early for many of us, it might be worth getting up for; a Saturn occultation doesn't happen very often (especially during darkness), and if you've never seen it, the telescopic view of dim ringed Saturn hanging next to the moon is, well, unearthly. It might be worth using a polarizing filter (single, not the crossed double polarizers used for moon observations; you can take the double filters apart to make two single polarizers, and give the other half to a friend) for the reappearance to dim the sky glow from the rising sun. If you absolutely can't stomach 5 a.m., wait until November for the next Saturn occultation (this time in the evening) — and pray for good weather.

If you do get up for the Saturn occultation, check out Venus while you're there. It's a morning object all month, showing a phase near full. Mercury, on the other hand, is visible in the evening, but it's very low in the west at sunset, so it'll be a difficult target to spot, hanging below Spica.

Jupiter follows Saturn by a couple of hours, though the two are gradually drawing farther apart. In addition to great detail in its cloud belts, Jupiter's four Galilean satellites make for good viewing. This year, we should be able to see shadow transits from all four satellites, not just three (last year the tilt of the satellites' orbits were such that Callisto was off-axis and it and its shadow missed the planet).

The outer planets Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto are all still well placed for evening observing. If you're going to try for 14th magnitude Pluto, use a good chart and start as soon as it gets completely dark. The other two are brighter (visible in binoculars) and are visible most of the night. On the 7th, Uranus passes very close to a 7th magnitude orange star; it should be fun to compare colors between the star and green Uranus. I've seen lots of mixed-color double stars, but it's not often that I get to see an orange and green pair right next to each other!

Mooning

Fried Eyes

Dave North

I don't know how many times I've heard people talk about the Moon being too bright to look at through a telescope. I've even heard people worry about whether it could damage your eyes!

Bunk, of course.

And to prove the point, we drove down to Mt. Wilson Observatory to spend an evening looking at the Moon through the historic 60-inch reflector — perhaps the place and telescope where Big Optics really got their start.

Ariadaeus, Hyginus and Triesnecker region photographed by the author on a handheld digital camera through the eyepiece of the 60-inch reflector at Mt. Wilson.

The sense of history just reeked. When you walk in the door, practically the first thing you see, neglected by the staircase to the observing floor, is an old locker with names like Hubble, Zwicky, Minkowsky and Babcock on it.

Inside Hubble's locker, you'll find some mosquito repellent — probably not from their era, but handy all the same. The bloodletting was not horrible, but skin slapping was the order of the early evening.

We were there by the graces of the Los Angeles Astronomical Association, who arranged this pleasure cruise for over 20 other amateurs. I'm not sure there is any other organization around crazy enough to have a Mooning night on a 60-inch telescope, and for this opportunity I will always be grateful.

Is 60 inches too much for mooning? No way. In fact, the seeing was so good we could probably have enjoyed steady images in the 100-inch! But we'll get to that.

The first thing the well-travelled telescope tourist will note is the ratty tin-shed construction (true also of the hundred inch) and general disrepair.

This is striking when compared to the nineteenth-century elegance of Lick or the stark, modern look of Mauna Kea. But inside, everything works like a charm, and when you get to the scopes themselves, the care and respect lavished on them shows.

They may be old and worn, but they are still great.

Opening the dome of the 60-inch makes the whole building chatter, but turning it is smooth as silk. The scope drives are quiet, fast and clean.

The scope itself is a 60-inch fork-mounted cassegrain reflector. Focus is out the side via a tertiary system that's somewhat unique: the eyepiece/focuser do not point straight out the side, but rather are canted slightly toward the rear of the scope.

Clearly, the tertiary is not set at 90 degrees, but a bit more. Not even the historian present knew why this was done originally, but it works fine at f/alot.

The balance point is surprisingly near the rear of the scope because of the full thickness mirror. This makes for short forks and a very steady mounting.

A cool feature is an electrically adjustable secondary that allows easy focal length adjustment to accommodate any range of eyepiece or instrument.

Okay, it can be a bit uncomfortable to look at a bright Moon through a telescope — of any size. But not so well known is why: it's because you're usually somewhat dark adapted, then look into the eyepiece with a dilated pupil

We avoided this problem entirely by leaving the lights on in the dome. The Moon is plenty bright, and not one person there suffered even the slightest discomfort , even through 60-inches of scope, wide open. Plus, you could read and write notes while others observed. It was great!

If there were more "pure" lunar sessions, the same technique could make it quite comfortable for everyone present.

Generally, magnifications ran between 250 and 425x, approximately — about the same range usually used in smaller amateur scopes. Though the seeing was quite good, it was still the limit. And any unsteadiness is greatly magnified in larger apertures, so you can get some feel for how wonderful the night was.

How was it?

Amazing! Seeing was clearly subarcsecond and this was one hot mirror.

The first target was the area surrounding Autolycus —Archimedes was not yet lit, but Hadley-Bradley rilles were very sharp. Hyginus and Triesnecker were visible (easily) at the edge of the field.

But that wasn't what caught my eye. It turns out Autolycus has an astoundingly rich field of secondaries, which I do not remember noticing before. This was a phenomenal view! Not only could you see countless little marks where they hit, you could see the varying shapes of the secondaries!

Continued on next page

Mooning

Continued from previous page

Some had clearly hit obliquely, creating short trenches. Others were compound, where more than one boulder hit, or split on impact.

So, of course, the next target was Hyginus. How many craterlets can you count in the western side of Hyginus? And *all* of Triesnecker was easy.

Next up was the Alpine Valley with about half the aperture aimed at the dome as the Moon sank away. The rille was somewhat visible in places, but unremarkable. Nice view of Rima Burt. But the lunar part of the evening was clearly drawing closed by 10:30.

We went on to observe quite a few remarkable deep sky objects; more about that somewhere else.

But I learned a couple of interesting lessons.

First, 60 inches is not quite enough to really see what's up on the Moon when you get good seeing — the 100-inch across the way was very tempting.

Second, more big observatories should have Moon nights!

Astronomy Magazine Renewal Time

Jim Van Nuland

It's time to renew our group subscription to Astronomy magazine. The rate for 2002 is again $29. Only one-year subscriptions are accepted. Please send check payable to Jim Van Nuland, 3509 Calico Ave., San Jose CA 95124.

If you subscribe independently, and your subscription ends in 2002, you may convert to the group rate. Send the renewal card or a mailing label to Jim, with $29 and you'll be added to the group for an additional 12 months.

If you do not subscribe and wish to do so, send the $29 and your subscription will begin with the January 2002 issue.

I will hold your checks until early October when the renewal package is sent in. Don't worry that your check doesn't clear promptly.

Any questions? Call Jim at (408) 371-1307, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., or e-mail jvn@svpal.org.

Homecoming — July 2001

Jim Van Nuland

After 19 month's absence from Henry Coe State Park, I at last returned to one of my favorite places. I found my way with no trouble, but found the blowing dust somewhat more troubling — worse than I remembered. But the wind dropped around dark, and we had a pleasantly cool night.

I set out to re-acquaint myself with many of my astronomical friends. But first, passing through was a cute slender moon all dolled up in earth-shine, and Comet C/2001a2 (Linear). There was no tail, so I suppose that in this case, the word linear means circular.

The Scorpius - Teapottus region is my favorite part of town, and I found many of my friends still there, patiently waiting for me. I prowled around in the M24 neighborhood for a while, introduced a few other observers to shy little 6603, and then went on to less-bashful buddies such as Uranus, Neptune, M22, M11, M8, M20, the Cluster twins on Perseus Place, and the elegant 7789.

Seeing was excellent, air very dry, and city lights not intrusive, hidden as I was behind my van. With many people at Lassen and other club members headed for Fremont Peak, I was surprised to find at least 15 people up there to enjoy a superb night.

Who says you can't go home again?

Correction

After publishing Ernie Piini's eclipse article last month, we learned that Shiloh Unruh is not in fact a Ph.D. astronomer, and was never a member of the astronomy research staff at Lick Observatory.

Celestial Calendar September 2001

Richard Stanton

Lunar Phases:		Date	Rise	Trans	Set
FM	14:43 PDT	02	19:57	00:50	06:18
LQ	11:59 PDT	10	22:56	06:46	14:15
NM	03:27 PDT	17	06:59	13:32	19:54
FQ	02:31 PDT	24	14:46	19:36	00:03

Nearer Planets:				R. A.	Dec.
Mercury, 0.99 A.U., Mag. -1.7					
07	08:44	14:33	20:21	12:30.7	-04:31
17	09:05	14:36	20:05	13:13.1	-10:26
27	09:05	14:23	19:40	13:41.1	-14:15
Venus, 1.40 A.U., Mag. -4.2					
07	04:06	11:06	18:05	09:03.3	+17:08
17	04:26	11:15	18:02	09:51.6	+13:47
27	04:47	11:22	17:56	10:38.7	+09:47
Mars, 0.79 A.U., Mag. -1.0					
07	15:26	19:57	00:30	17:56.6	-26:54
17	15:09	19:42	00:16	18:20.2	-26:35
27	14:53	19:28	00:04	18:45.9	-26:01
Jupiter, 5.35 A.U., Mag. -2.3					
07	01:28	08:48	16:09	06:47.5	+22:47
17	00:55	08:15	15:35	06:53.7	+22:40
27	00:22	07:41	15:00	06:59.0	+22:34
Saturn, 8.85 A.U., Mag. 0.6					
07	23:39	06:55	14:08	04:54.1	+20:47
17	23:01	06:17	13:29	04:55.3	+20:48
27	22:22	05:38	12:50	04:55.6	+20:47

SOL Star Type G2V Intelligent Life in System ?

Hours of Darkness

08:14	07	06:42	13:06	19:29	11:03.7	+06:01
08:42	17	06:50	13:02	19:13	11:39.6	+02:13
09:08	27	06:59	12:59	18:58	12:15.5	-01:41

Astronomical Twilight:		Begin	End
JD 2,452,159	07	05:12	20:58
169	17	05:23	20:41
179	27	05:32	20:24

Sidereal Time:

Transit Right Ascension at Local Midnight

07 00:00 = 21:58

17 00:00 = 22:37

27 00:00 = 23:16

Darkest Saturday Night: 15 Sep 2001

Sunset	19:16
Twilight End	20:44
Moon Set	18:43
Dawn Begin	05:20
Hours Dark	08:36

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SJAA Loaner Scope Status

All scopes are available to any SJAA member; contact Mike Koop by email (loaner@sjaa.net) or by phone at work (408) 473-6315 or home (408) 446-0310 (Leave Message).

Available Scopes

These are scopes that are available for immediate loan, stored at other SJAA members homes. If you are interested in borrowing one of these scopes, please contact Mike Koop for a scope pick up at any of the listed SJAA events.

# Scope	Description	Stored by
1	4.5" Newt/ P Mount	Tim Roberts
8	14" Dobson	Jack D. Kellythorne
10	Star Spectroscope	Steven Nelson
13	Orion XT6 Dob	Li Chung Ting
15	8" Dobson	Daron Darr
19	6" Newt/P Mount	Ilkka Kallio
24	60mm Refractor	Al Kestler
29	C8, Astrophotography	Doug Graham
32	6" f/7 Dobson	Sandy Mohan

Scope Loans

These are scopes that have been recently loaned out. If you are interested in borrowing one of these scopes, you will be placed on the waiting list until the scope becomes available after the due date.

# Scope	Description	Borrower	Due Date
3	4" Quantum S/C	Hsin I. Huang	9/15/01
6	8" Celestron S/C	Craig Scull	8/17/01
12	Orion XT8 Dob	Michael Koop	7/30/01
16	Solar Scope	Bob Havner	9/2/01

Extended Scope Loans

These are scopes that have had their loan period extended. If you are interested in borrowing one of these scopes, we will contact the current borrower and try to work out a reasonable transfer time for both parties.

# Scope	Description	Borrower	Due Date
2	6" f/9 Dob	John Paul De Silva	?
7	12.5" Dobson	Bruce Horton	8/10/01
9	C-11 Compustar	Paul Barton	Indefinite
11	Orion XT6 Dob	Raghu Srinivasan	9/16/01
21	10" Dobson	Ralph Seguin	Repair
23	6" Newt/P Mount	Dennis Hong	7/28/01
26	11" Dobson	Robert Morgan	9/2/01
27	13" Dobson	Gene Schmidt	6/30/01
28	13" Dobson	Michael Dajewski	9/2/01
31	8" f/8 Dobson	John Templeton	8/16/01

Loaner Notes: Member Dix McGuire has donated a home-built 8" f/8.5 to the loaner program. It has a nice Earl Watts mirror and a University Optics cell. Jim Bartolini is currently doing minor repairs on the scope, and it should be ready for loan this month. Thanks Dix and Jim!

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