

SJAA EPHemeris

Summer Under the Sun

Bob Havner

[Another in a continuing series of articles about SJAA loaner telescopes and experiences by borrowers. If you have borrowed an SJAA loaner telescope recently, consider giving back to the club in the form of an article about your experience with the telescope! — Editors]

At the start of summer I noticed that the SJAA solar telescope #16 was available for loan. Since clear days were ahead I thought I'd call Mike to arrange to pick it up. The telescope and all the accessories are stored in a well-organized wooden box. Included

little time to set up and in a short time I was observing the sun! As I tuned the filter the solar prominences came into view. All around the disc of the sun small hairs and loops of plasma shot out into space. Sunspots and light and dark filaments were scattered across the surface of the sun. Throughout the day I would check on the sun. Hour by hour I could see changes in the prominences and surface detail. Over several hours one of the dark filaments coalesced into a sunspot.

I volunteer at the Lick Observatory summer programs and this seemed like

the perfect setting for sharing some exciting views of the sun. Ralph Libby, a fellow volunteer, sets up his solar scope early to show the sun to guests arriving at the observatory. I joined Ralph in front of the main building for some solar astronomy. As people would arrive, they would stop and take a look through both telescopes. Many had never seen solar flares and left very excited about what they had seen. One afternoon at Lick the sun was very active. There were several large sunspot groups and three large looping flares side by side. As the sun lowered, I could see the flares flatten into one large mass.

Ralph, Jim Van Nuland, and I got together at the San Jose harvest moon festival for some daytime astronomy. The festival was held at Overfelt Park, there were lots of family activities, and



Bob Havner, Jim Van Nuland, and Ralph Libby pose with loaner number 16, a hydrogen-alpha solar telescope.

are the Daystar hydrogen/alpha filter, an energy reduction filter, a star diagonal and 25-mm eyepiece. The manual that comes with the scope is very well thought out. It included clear setup instructions as well as information on using the equatorial mount and several articles on observing the sun. An equatorial mount with clock drive is also supplied.

On the morning after I picked up the scope I was anxious to start observing so I set up in my backyard. Following the instructions, it took very

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SJAA Activities Calendar

Jim Van Nuland

November

- 3 General Meeting, Robert Naeye of ASP on the Chandra X-Ray Observatory.
- 4 Swap meet, Houge Park. Start time noon
- 9 Houge Park star party. Sunset 5:02 p.m., 32% moon rises 1:19 a.m.
- 10 Fremont Peak star party. Sunset 5:00 p.m., 21% moon rises 2:28 a.m.
- 17 Possible Leonid meteor storm!
- 17 Coe and Peak star party. Sunset 4:55 p.m., 10% moon sets 7:04 p.m.
- 23 Houge Park star party. Sunset 4:53 p.m., 61% moon sets 0:45 a.m.
- 23 Astronomy Class XII, 7:30 p.m., hall, Houge Park.

December

- 1 General Meeting and Christmas Party (see inside for more information).
- 7 Houge Park star party. Sunset 4:50 p.m., 46% moon rises 0:20 a.m.
- 8 Fremont Peak star party. Sunset 4:50 p.m., 35% moon rises 1:27 a.m.
- 15 Coe and Peak star party. Sunset 4:50 p.m., 2% moon sets 5:44 p.m.
- 21 Houge Park star party. Sunset 4:54 p.m., 43% moon sets 11:30 p.m.

Christmas Party December 1

24 Hour News and Information Hotline: (408) 559-1221

www.sjaa.net



Solar observers Ralph Libby and Bob Havner set up with scope #16 at Lick Observatory.

Summer Under the Sun

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many people in attendance. Jim was showing Venus and the moon (and sometimes trees when the clouds got too thick) while Ralph and I showed the sun in visible and H/a light. The clouds were a bit of a problem and, as astronomical events go, they disappeared as the telescopes were being put away. All in all it was a good day with lots of spots and a very large flare on the edge of the sun.

I had a great time with the solar scope this summer and viewed our sun in a new "light." The scope is available and highly recommended especially if you haven't experienced the sun in Hydrogen/alpha.

Amateur Telescope Making Class Starting in February Mike Koop

Under the instruction of Tom Whittemore of Evergreen Valley College, the SJAA will be hosting a mirror making class in the hall at Houge Park.

The class will meet bi-monthly based on the Houge Park star party schedule. The class will meet at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday after a first quarter star party (except when a general meeting is scheduled!) and Thursday 8:00 p.m. before a third quarter star party. Feel free to attend any of the classes which you can.

The class format is casual, with a talk at the beginning followed by a grinding session. The talk will be on all aspects of telescope making, focusing on mirror making in the beginning and scope building at the end, corresponding to where most people are in the class. A Foucault tester will be available to help determine the figure of your mirror along with some advice on how to correct it.

A few SJAA members have partially completed mirrors, so bring those on in to finish them up. Tom has requested that those of you who are interested in ordering a mirror kit, contact him so that we can get a group

discount. Tom is planning on making epoxy tools which should be less expensive but a little more work. The club will also fund a 10-inch "Community Mirror" for everyone to work on. So if you want to get a feel for what mirror making is all about, come join us for an evening!

Contact Tom by email at atmclass@sjaa.net.

ATM classes for the first half of 2002:

Thursday Classes: Feb. 7, Mar. 8, Apr 5, May 2, May 9, May 30

Saturday Classes: Feb. 16, Mar 23, Apr 20, June 15

December Holiday Party Mark Taylor

The club's December general meeting will again be held as a holiday party and social occasion. The last two years each included tasty contributions to our "potluck" table, interesting "show and tell" items, a fun-filled gift lottery, and lots of great conversation.

If you would like to display a piece of unique astro equipment, an astro photo, a new astro software package, or other such item of interest please bring it along.

Contributions of food or drink are appreciated but not necessary. No alcohol, please.

Each person who would like to participate in the gift lottery should anonymously wrap (no name tag) an astronomically-themed item of small value and/or large humor and bring it along. It can be a used item that you no longer have a use for, an inexpensive new item, and can be either a useful or funny "gag" gift. We'll do the exchange as a "draw or steal" lottery, which is always great fun.

Please join us on December 1st at 8 p.m. for our holiday social.

2002 Pocket Calendar Fund Raiser

Mark Taylor

The SJAA is selling "Astronomical Pocket Diaries" for the 2002 calendar year. For those of you not already familiar with this handy item the APD is an astronomically-themed, week-at-a-glance format pocket calendar. But it goes way beyond a regular calendar. It has weekly sunrise/sunset horizon maps, a weekly orrery, weekly planet ephemerides, daily lunar data, daily astro events such as occultations and oppositions, an extensive calendar of world events and trivia, and all of SJAA's 2002 dates pre-filled for your planning convenience.

The SJAA sells these pocket

sized calendar / reference books for \$10 each as a fund raising event that benefits our loaner equipment fund. This allows us to maintain, upgrade, and occasionally increase our holdings.

We hope to have the APDs available for sale starting with the October 6 General Meeting, but since they are coming from overseas their initial availability date is somewhat uncertain. Please plan to pick yours up at any Houge Park event from October onward until they are gone.

Visit www.sjaa.net for more information about the SJAA Astronomical Pocket Diary.

Mooning The Shallow Sky

Planets And Moon In Same Sky

Dave North and Akkana Peck

Doubtless the Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and various other planets will be in the sky in November.

To our best memory, there will be



Dave North and Akkana Peck were married on October 7, 2001. Congratulations! Photo by Bill Arnett.

conjuctions at various dates.

But we can't remember when.

We're distracted.

Our own conjunction slipped in there somewhere and confused things.

As the usual Shallow Sky and Mooning column deadlines were looming, so was the date of our wedding.

Yup, Akkana "Shallowsky" Peck and Dave "Mooning" North got married October 7, and now it's the 10th and we're really behind, and just seem to be too busy with one thing or another to figure out all those dates and schedules we normally stuff into our columns.

2001 Fall Swap Meet

Jim Van Nuland

On Sunday, November 4, 2001, SJAA will host an astronomical Swap Meet at Houce (city) Park in San Jose.

This is a new event, a follow-on to the Spring Auction that has been run for some years. There is no action, just the swap sale. Joe Sunseri of Earth and Sky Adventures is expected to be there with many fine new and used items.

Doors open at 11:30 a.m. (or only

We're sure you understand. So this month, we're just submitting this one combined column, celebrating everything.

There is the stuff of stars in what we're doing, in more ways than one.

For example, today we took our 4Runner up the Gemini Bridges trail near Canyonlands park, just outside Moab, Utah. From there we drove to the top of Upheaval Dome and hiked out to the observation point at the south end, getting an incredible view inside probably the most amazing impact crater on earth, with the stupidest name.

As we drove back to Moab, watching Perseus rise behind the red cliffs, we saw an incredible slow-moving meteor break up into smaller pieces as it fell. Tomorrow, we plan to hike up from the river into Upheaval crater and get a close-up look at the central ring.

And really, considering the circumstances, we hope you take a little time this month to glance at the Moon, maybe take a look at Jupiter (Akkana's favorite planet) and Saturn, and look up a conjunction schedule or even just a Jovian moon transit.

Enjoy.

We will be!

Akkana & Dave

slightly before) to set up tables and bring in material for sale. Selling will begin at noon, and will run as long as needed. Each buyer pays the seller. Sellers are to keep track of their sales. Sellers pay 10% commission, with a cap of \$50 for any one item. There are no table fees.

For directions to Houce Park in Campbell, visit the SJAA web site:
<http://www.sjaa.net/>

A Special Conjunction —

October 7, 2001

Jane Houston Jones

After careful consulting of the appropriate maps, we slew our motor driven machine to just the right spot at the right time today, Sunday, October 7th, 2001. Before the conjunction, we observed a special cluster surrounding two brilliant stars. This was no everyday cluster and these were no everyday stars. This special cluster was found nestled in the Alum Rock Canyon, located in the foothills of the Diablo Range, just two miles (as the crow flies) from Mount Hamilton, where Lick Observatory stands.

The observing conditions for the conjunction were excellent. The morning clouds gave way to a beautiful sunny clear and cool California afternoon. Surrounded by family and friends at Sycamore Grove in Alum Rock Park, California's first and oldest park, two of our SJAA family were married. Dave North married Akkana Peck at 19:30 UTC (12:30 p.m. PDT) today.

Dave and Akkana are off on their honeymoon now, but I'm sure they won't mind too much if I give out this email address, for those of you who would like to send them your best wishes:

happycouple@shallowsky.com

It was one of the best conjunctions I've ever seen. The combined light of two of my favorite stars was wonderful to see.

Observing Location, Alum Rock Park, San Jose, California

Latitude 37.28 N

Longitude 121.84 W

Elevation: 600 feet

Seeing conditions: excellent, misty eyes on some observers

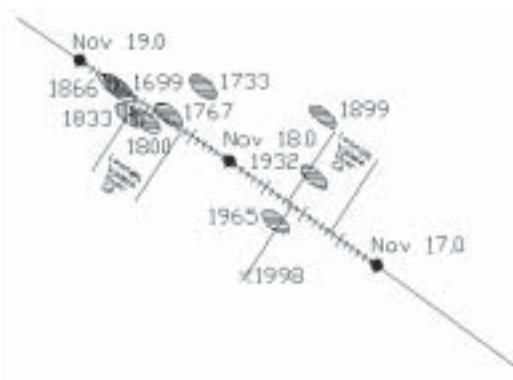
BBQ conditions: hot coals, usual fixings

Other observations: mineral springs, sycamore and oak trees, acorn woodpeckers, stellar jays, family and friends

Don't Miss The Leonid Storm!

Mike Koop

For the last few years, California meteor observers have been diligently going out hoping to see a Leonid meteor storm. They were rewarded with respectable rates and a memorable night of fireballs in '98, but no meteor storm. Well, it looks like our drought is



over! David Asher and Robert McNaught have developed a trail filament model which tracks each opposition of comet Temple-Tuttle as it circles the solar system every 33 years.

In 1999, this model predicted the peak location and magnitude of the meteor storm which appeared over Europe. Using data collected over the last few decades and especially in 1999, it was discovered that the dust trail density fits a Lorenzian profile which allows us to project what the rates will be this year. The earth will encounter three of these dust trails this year. The strongest components will be the 1866 and the 1699, which will be seen best over Guam. However, the 1767 dust trail encounter will be visible throughout the continental US. Using the Leonid MAC flux estimator, <http://www-space.arc.nasa.gov/~leonid/estimator.html>, the expected zenith hourly rate maybe as high as 2,806 Meteors per hour! This is a *must see* meteor shower.

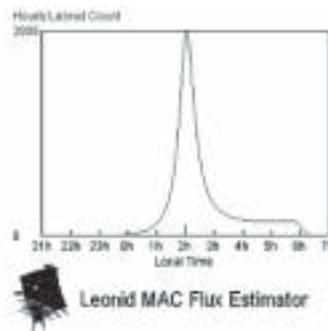
Well, where do you go to observe the Leonids? Currently, our meteor team's plans are up in the air. If things work out, our team may be flying to Guam. Considering current events, this is unlikely. Our fallback plan is to join

our fellow Leonid MAC team members at Mt. Lemmon near Tucson, Arizona.

The good news is you are all invited to Arizona for another Leonid observing project. Chris Crawford will be running a real time meteor counting system and needs an additional 24

people to help man his system. Your task will be similar to what was done on the plane back in 1999. When you see a Leonid you click a keypad button. You can read about Chris's project here: <http://www.erasmatazz.com/Leonids/Introduction.html>. Our hope is to provide this data in real time over the web.

The observers will also be on the look out for persistent trains so that other instruments can be put on them to collect data. Unfortunately, funding is limited, so you will have to pay for your air/food/gas which we figure to be about \$250 for the weekend (11/15-11/19). Please



contact Mike Koop at koopm@best.com if you are interested for more details.

So you can't afford to leave the bay area? Remember that half of our Leonid campaigns have been canceled due to November weather. The further south you travel, the better the weather prospects will be. Of course, we will have a meteor program at Fremont Peak where we have a similar meteor counting system in addition to some video and film cameras. We need at least 8 people to run the counting system down at Fremont Peak. Please

contact Mike Koop at koopm@best.com if you are interested for more details. There are other plans for the Leonids throughout the bay area. Check out the AANC Leonid website for more details. <http://www.aanc-astronomy.org/>

"The Extreme Universe" — Free Lecture November 14th at Foothill College

Andrew Fraknoi

On Wednesday evening, November 14th, at 7 pm, Dr. Lynn Cominsky of Sonoma State University will give an illustrated talk on "Exploding Stars, Blazing Galaxies, and Giant Black Holes: The Extreme Universe of Gamma-ray Astronomy." The program is part of the Silicon Valley Astronomy Lecture Series, at Foothill College in Los Altos Hills.

Admission is free and the public is invited. Call the program hot-line at 650-949-7888 for more information. The series is co-sponsored by NASA's Ames Research Center, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the SETI Institute, and Foothill's Division of Physical Science, Mathematics, and Engineering.

The program will be held at Foothill College's Smithwick Theater in Los Altos Hills. From Interstate 280, exit at El Monte Road and travel west to the campus. Park in the first lot you come to and climb the stairs to the theater. Visitors must purchase a required campus parking permit for \$2.

Dr. Cominsky will discuss how current (and future) telescopes in space can help us explore some of the most bizarre and intriguing objects in the cosmos. Gamma rays, the most energetic waves that the universe sends to us, can show us dying stars, stellar corpses devouring one another, and gargantuan explosions in the hearts of other galaxies — places and phenomena whose power dwarfs all human activity.

The Horsie, the Duckie, and the Blue Rose Nebula or “For a Nickel You Get To Focus”

Jay Reynolds Freeman

Lick Observatory hosted its 2001 Volunteer Appreciation Night, for docents who had helped with public programs that summer, on September 15, 2001. Early clouds and more munchos than we could reasonably hope to eat threatened, but the cirrus passed swiftly and our appetites rallied to the cause. One potential disappointment proved a boon: The 36-inch Great Refractor was unavailable because the motor that rotates its dome had broken, so we used the 38.5-inch reflector instead. This instrument, called the Nickel Telescope not because it was inexpensive (though it was) but because it was funded by Anna L. Nickel, is an f/17 Ritchey-Chretien in an English yoke mount, with drive and slow motions and all manner of professional accoutrements. It even had an eyepiece. What's more, its Cassegrain focus is accessible from the floor, or a few steps up a movable stair. The sacred Dobsonian ritual of the ladder dance was not for us, not at all.

The 38.5-inch, affectionately called “the 40-inch” or “the one-meter” by souls tormented by aperture envy, has neither the panache nor the history of the Great Refractor, but it also does not have that latter instrument's spectacular chromatic aberration, in honor of which we dubbed the 36-inch “The Jimi Hendrix Telescope.” It is also much more efficiently controlled, and though we missed the sight of low-flying night staff, whooping Tarzan-like as they dangled from the eyepiece end of the flailing 57-foot tube of the 36-inch, we were willing to forego that regular entertainment for a chance to look at many more objects than hand slewing of its lumbering Warner and Swasey mount could have provided. Hostess and guide Elinor Gates, a staff astronomer at Lick, sat in the control room of the Nickel telescope, and from time to time interrupted her casual reading to enter coordinates for the next object into the control program,

and monitor the slewing and setting of the instrument. Actually, Ellie is as enthusiastic a visual observer as any of us, and more experienced than most, and would regularly dash from the control room into the dome to take her own turn observing each object. I didn't ask if she missed the lianas on the back end of the 36-inch.

Our first target of the evening was M57. It was refreshing to see the Ring Nebula at 486x (35 mm Panoptic — the only magnification we used that evening) with plenty of surface brightness, crisply focused, and with no

The four galaxies in a line should be Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail, and Peter.

purple haze to blur the view. Seeing was at that time poor, unfortunately — it got better later — so we could not see the central star, or much detail in the nebulosity. Next we looked at the two planetary targets that were well placed in early evening (Mars was too low), Uranus and Neptune. Triton was obvious, as were several moons of Uranus. With a handy ephemeris, I confirmed Umbriel, Titania and Oberon, and could probably have gotten Ariel as well, but for the large number of other folks who for some reason wanted a turn at the eyepiece.

Other planetary nebulae figured prominently among the night's targets. First was NGC 6572, sometimes known as “The Emerald Nebula.” This rich green planetary, seen through the Nickel telescope, resembled the bipolar stubby-cigar-with-band shape that M27 takes under extremely good conditions with less aperture. NGC 7662, commonly “The Blue Snowball,” had a rather different appearance with so many photons available. It looked like a nest of two blue elongated rings, one within the other, or perhaps a helix

structure, I could not quite tell. The apparition reminded me of a “double” rose blossom — one with two rows of petals, so in a fanciful mood, I renamed NGC 7662 “The Blue Rose Nebula.” NGC 7008 was as an interrupted elongated ring — perhaps a link of chain — close by two stars. Someone — it couldn't have been me — suggested that its chain-like aspect deserved the name “The Bondage Nebula.” Well, maybe it was me. NGC 7009, the familiar “Saturn Nebula,” took on an entirely unfamiliar appearance in the big reflector. The ansae were clearly visible, and the brighter, elongated central portion showed as an irregular oval, and we did see the central star, but all these features were embedded within a softer, larger glow of nebulosity, that I have rarely seen with smaller telescopes. NGC 246 showed as an irregular ring, rather large for our eyepiece field of view. This object is sometimes called “The Skull Nebula,” and although images show why, I did not clearly see the overall skull shape at the eyepiece. NGC 6826, “The Blinking Planetary,” was too bright to blink for us. Its central star all but glared, and the surrounding nebulosity had a softly curdled character, suggesting — continuing my floral motif — the blossom of a hydrangea or a marigold.

We found one more planetary, Pease 1, on the outskirts of M15. The view of M15 was as fine as I have ever seen, bright and well resolved even to the core of the globular, but no one had thought to bring either a finder chart for Pease 1 or any filter with which we might blink. Thus it took some patient staring, and a little memory work from those of us who had seen it before, to track down the small blur of gas, but find it we did.

Our other cluster of the night was h Persei, rather an anticlimax with so narrow a field. Its spectacular strew of

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For a Nickel You Get to Focus

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relatively bright stars showed no variation in density to suggest that we were looking at a cluster, and we certainly saw no sign of neighboring chi Persei.

Did someone mention galaxies? We tried NGC 6822 first. This object, "Barnard's Galaxy" was way too large for the eyepiece field, but there were patches of glow that might have been HII regions, and a general granularity to parts of the field that appeared to be incipient resolution into stars. Excepting the occasional far off supernova, I had never seen any sign of individual stars in an external galaxy before.

Next we looked at NGC 7331. It was an excellent object for the Nickel Telescope, filling the eyepiece field and spilling out beyond on its long axis, showing central lens and star-like nucleus, with a hint of darkening on one side to illustrate the spiral arms of the galaxy. One of its familiar NGC companions was also visible; the others were out of the field.

Then came Stephan's Quintet, and we were rewarded with a beautiful view of this galaxy grouping, as fine as I have ever seen, and much better than last year, when we looked at the Quintet with the 36-inch refractor, with much poorer seeing and purple haze to boot. All of the galaxies showed individual structure. I did not have eyepiece time to take detailed notes, but there were nuclei, traces of spiral arms or discs, and hints of the vast clouds of stars and material that the interaction between at least four of this group has thrown into the void between them. My turn at the eyepiece came early, and I was providing a running narrative of where the galaxies lay in the field, and what their individual NGC numbers were. Someone suggested I should write an article for *Sky & Telescope* about the Quintet. I could not disagree. The hour was past midnight, and dome conditions were getting even weirder than before. I

ended my description with the facetious remark that if you looked close, you could see the shapes of a horsie and a duckie in the group. I said it was weird in there — subsequent observers agreed. Later we decided that the four galaxies in a line should be Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail, and Peter (respectively for NGC 7318A, 7318B, 7317 — the nearby star is the tail — and 7319). NGC 7320 would be Mrs. Rabbit, of course.

The next galaxy was NGC 7479, a nice barred spiral that showed the bar itself as well as its trailing spiral arms, well enough to show to astronomy classes who tour Lick Observatory. There was talk that this object looked like a baby donkey, but some were skeptical. We tried NGC 404, usually a challenge because of nearby beta Andromedae, but no problem with the narrow field in use. It was centrally concentrated, and appeared to have a partial dark lane, running circumferentially through some 60 degrees on the side of the galaxy toward beta.

Our last galaxy was M31, or strictly, its innermost regions, for the radius of our field of view did not even nearly span the distance out to M32. We had a good view of the central lens, which showed hints of varying brightness that might have been star clouds or obscuring matter. The nucleus of the galaxy appeared stellar, prompting someone to ask if it contained a black hole. I remarked "We don't know what it is, therefore it must be a black hole," whereupon Elinor Gates, who had come into the dome for a look, very nearly collapsed laughing.

Never have I stayed so late at a session at Lick, and never have I looked at so many objects in one night through a telescope nearly so large, particularly one without gross excesses of chromatic aberration. Thank you, Lick Observatory, thank you, Elinor Gates, thank you, the horsie and the duckie, and will somebody remind me to leave carrots out for Stephan's Quintet.

Celestial Calendar

November 2001

Richard Stanton

Lunar Phases:	Date	Rise	Trans	Set
LQ 04:21 PST	08	22:59	06:04	14:15
NM 22:40 PST	14	06:06	11:17	16:15
FQ 15:21 PST	22	13:41	18:11	22:50
FM 12:49 PST	30	15:57	00:07	07:15

Nearer Planets:	R. A.	Dec.
Mercury, 1.35 A.U., Mag. -1.3		
07 05:19 10:54 16:27	13:51.5	-09:22
17 06:00 11:14 16:28	14:51.2	-15:22
27 06:42 11:39 16:35	15:54.8	-20:28

Venus, 1.63 A.U., Mag. -4.0	R. A.	Dec.
07 05:16 10:50 16:23	13:47.8	-09:35
17 05:39 10:58 16:17	14:35.7	-13:57
27 06:02 11:09 16:14	15:25.5	-17:45

Mars, 1.17 A.U., Mag. -0.2	R. A.	Dec.
07 12:44 17:42 22:39	20:41.4	-20:19
17 12:25 17:31 22:36	21:09.5	-18:08
27 12:06 17:19 22:34	21:37.7	-15:42

Jupiter, 4.46 A.U., Mag. -2.6	R. A.	Dec.
07 20:46 04:09 11:27	07:07.8	+22:25
17 20:05 03:28 10:47	07:06.4	+22:28
27 19:22 02:46 10:05	07:03.6	+22:34

Saturn, 8.12 A.U., Mag. +0.4	R. A.	Dec.
07 18:35 01:51 09:02	04:49.4	+20:33
17 17:53 01:08 08:19	04:46.4	+20:28
27 17:11 00:26 07:36	04:43.0	+20:22

SOL Star Type G2V Intelligent Life in System ?

Hours of Darkness			
10:38	07	06:39	11:51 17:04 14:49.9 -16:19
10:54	17	06:50	11:53 16:56 15:30.6 -19:01
11:06	27	07:00	11:55 16:51 16:12.7 -21:09

Astronomical Twilight:

JD 2,452,220	Begin	End
230	07	05:10 18:32
240	17	05:19 18:26
	27	05:28 18:22

Sidereal Time:

Transit Right Ascension at Local Midnight		
07	00:00 = 02:58	
17	00:00 = 03:38	
27	00:00 = 04:17	

Darkest Saturday Night: 17 Nov 2001

Sunset	16:56
Twilight End	18:26
Moon Set	19:05
Dawn Begin	05:19
Hours Dark	10:54

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Editor	Morris Jones	(415) 453-2885
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School Star Party Chairman

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Telescope Loaner Program

Mike Koop	(408) 446-0310
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Web Page

Bill Arnett	bill@nineplanets.org
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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
3	4" Quantum S/C	Hsin I. Huang
7	12.5" Dobson	Bruce Horton
8	14" Dobson	Jack D. Kellythorne
10	Star Spectroscope	Steven Nelson
11	Orion XT6 Dob	Raghu Srinivasan
15	8" Dobson	Daron Darr
19	6" Newt/P Mount	Ilkka Kallio
23	6" Newt/P Mount	Dennis Hong
24	60mm Refractor	Al Kestler
27	13" Dobson	Gene Schmidt
31	8" f/8 Dobson	John Templeton
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
6	8" Celestron S/C	Patrick Whalen	11/10/01
12	Orion XT8 Dob	Kevin Roberts	12/12/01
13	Orion XT6 Dob	Tobias Giles	1/12/02
14	8" f/8.5 Dob	Dennis Hong	10/28/01
16	Solar Scope	James Turley	1/13/02
26	11" Dobson	Tajinder Singh	1/12/02
29	C8, Astrophotography	Eric Anderson	10/27/01

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	?
9	C-11 Compustar	Paul Barton	Indefinite
21	10" Dobson	Ralph Seguin	Repair
28	13" Dobson	Michael Dajewski	12/2/01

Waiting List: Orion 8", Dennis Hong; 4" Quantum S/C, Eric Anderson

Loaner Notes: Please let me know if you have storage space for a telescope or two!

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