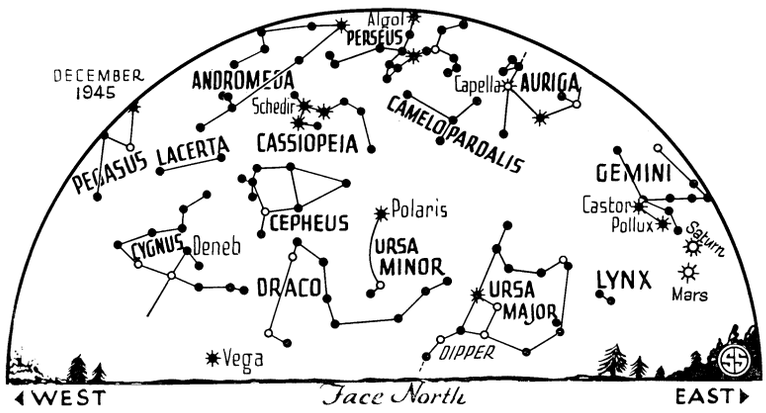

light is redder than normal, and so the moon, during a total eclipse, has a coppery red color.

At 10:00 p.m. the moon starts to emerge from the umbra, and at 11:03 is out of it completely, the last bit to be shaded being at the western edge. At two minutes after midnight, EST, the moon is out of the penumbra as well and the eclipse is entirely over.

In westerly parts of the country, the eclipse occurs earlier in the evening but even on the Pacific coast, where the end of the total phase comes at 7:00 p.m., PST, it will still be visible, since the evenings now are the longest of the year, because of the early sunset.

Celestial Time Table for December

Dec.	EST	
1	3:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, 252,400 miles
3	4:21 a.m.	Moon passes Venus
4	1:06 p.m.	New moon
7	4:00 p.m.	Uranus nearest, 1,694,000,000 miles
12	Early a.m.	Meteors of Geminid shower visible
	6:05 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
	10:00 p.m.	Mercury passes Venus
14	2:09 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum
16	10:58 p.m.	Algol at minimum
17	8:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, 224,100 miles
18	11:17 p.m.	Full moon—total eclipse of moon
19	7:48 p.m.	Algol at minimum
20	4:17 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn
21	7:05 a.m.	Moon passes Mars
22	12:04 a.m.	Winter commences
26	3:00 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
	10:00 a.m.	Mercury farthest west of sun
27	4:18 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
29	6:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, 251,800 miles

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three for PST.

Science News Letter, November 24, 1945

METEOROLOGY

Jobs for Weather-Men

The American Meteorological Society will help those discharged from the armed forces in their hunt for civilian jobs.

➤ YOUNG weather-men now receiving their discharges from the Armed Services will be helped by the American Meteorological Society in their hunt for civilian jobs along the lines of their special talents and training. Need for a placement service of this kind is sharpened by the fact that whereas there were about 500 trained forecasters and weather analysts before the war, special training programs to meet the sudden emergency needs have now swelled their number to something between 5,000 and 10,000.

Whether all these new meteorologists can be absorbed into civilian meteorology will have to depend to a considerable degree on developments in postwar industry and business. If civil aviation enjoys the rapid development that many expect, a considerable proportion of the young war-trained weathermen will find jobs there. Other types of business may be able to offer some jobs, though as a rule only after some additional specializing training. Although considerable interest in obtaining meteorological service has been expressed in business circles, relatively few firms have directly indicated a willingness to provide actual jobs themselves.

Probably the greatest number of openings will be in government service. The Weather Bureau can take on some men, and such agencies as TVA, the Geological Survey, the Army Engineers, etc., will find places for more, especially for those who can qualify in the special branch known as hydrometeorology.

Additional places may be found on the faculties of colleges and universities. Few institutions offered courses in meteorology before the war, but at least part of the many that added them to the curriculum after Pearl Harbor may want to retain them. In some instances there may not be enough teaching work in meteorology to keep a full-time instructor busy, but courses in weather science may be combined with instruction in mathematics, physics or other related subjects to make a fulltime job.

A detailed review of the situation, with suggestions for young meteorologists seeking jobs to follow, is given in the *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* (Sept.).

Science News Letter, November 24, 1945

INVENTION

Several Glass Sheets Inspected at Same Time

➤ QUICK inspection of a dozen or more large sheets of glass at the same time is made possible by a simple device on which U. S. patent 2,388,789 has been issued to L. I. Louviaux of Toledo, Ohio.

A common source of trouble in sheet glass, the inventor explains, is the type of flaw known as a ream. This is a small smear or gob of unhomogeneous glass within the sheet, having a different index of refraction from that of the rest of the glass. Inspection of glass sheets one by one does not always find the reams.

In Mr. Louviaux's invention, the glass sheets are stacked up on edge, nearly vertically, on both sides of a rack known as a buck. Into the narrow A-shaped space between the two stacks a frame carrying lamps and a reflector can be thrust. The inspector, looking at the stack from the outside, can see if there is a ream in any of the sheets, and by moving them one at a time isolate the faulty sheet and discard it.

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