ASTRONOMY

Summer Stars Begin to Appear

A total eclipse of the moon, the first this year, will highlight the astronomical events visible in the June evening skies containing an interesting display of stars.

By JAMES STOKLEY

➤ ALTHOUGH no naked-eye planet is visible on June evenings, the stars make an interesting display. And, as an added attraction, there will be a total eclipse of the moon on Wednesday evening, June 24.

The accompanying maps show the stars as they look about 11:00 p.m., your own kind of daylight saving time, on June 1. They look the same about 10:00 p.m. on the 15th.

A good place to start a survey of the June skies is high in the northwest, where the constellation of Ursa Major, the great bear, is shining. Here you find the well-known "big dipper," hanging downward from its handle. At the bottom are the pointers, Dubhe and Merak, through which you can trace a straight line to Polaris, the pole star. This is close to the north pole of the sky, around which the heavens seem to turn daily: thus it is always in about the same direction, in the north.

Dipper's Handle Guide to Stars

The dipper's handle is also a guide to other stars. Follow its curve southward and you come to Arcturus in Bootes, the herdsman. This constellation is directly overhead at the times for which the maps are drawn.

Continued still farther south, the curved line of the dipper's handle takes you to another bright star, Spica, in Virgo, the virgin. And a little farther is the faint little group of Corvus, the crow. These are four stars arranged in the shape of a ship's mainsail.

Virgo is one of the 12 constellations of the zodiac, through which the sun, moon and principal planets seem to move. So is Leo, to the right, with the star called Regulus. This is at the end of the handle of a little sub-group called the sickle, because it is shaped like that implement.

Left of Virgo and a little lower is the constellation of Libra, the scales, a relatively inconspicuous figure. To its left is the scorpion, Scorpius. Not all of the figure is visible on the map, but the part that is includes its bright star, red in color, called Antares. The entire figure will appear later in the night, and also in the evening in July and August.

Over toward the east and northeast three prominent constellations are coming into view. They will be overhead on early autumn evenings. Highest of these is Lyra, the lyre, with Vega, the brightest star of the summer evening. Below stands Cygnus, the swan, with the star called Deneb. In this group is the "Northern Cross," now tilted over, for Deneb marks the top of the cross. And to the right (shown on the southern

sky map) is Aquila, the eagle, with the star Altair.

Barely visible above the northwestern horizon are some of the stars that were so prominent in the evenings of last winter. There are Castor and Pollux, in Gemini, the twins, and Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer. All of these stars are greatly dimmed: they are so low in the sky that their light is absorbed by the great thickness of air through which it must now pass.

About midnight Saturn rises, in Aquarius, the watercarrier. This is the first planet you can see. It is equal to a first magnitude star in brightness. Jupiter follows later, about two hours ahead of the sun. Its magnitude is minus 1.7, which makes it some 12 times brighter than Saturn. Still later Mars rises, but it is hard to see, because it is appreciably fainter than Saturn—similar to a second magnitude star.

The total eclipse of the moon on June 24 is the first lunar eclipse of the year, although there was one in the early morning on Dec. 30, 1963. This time it will occur in the early evening. In fact, it will start before the moon rises for people in North America. In the Northwest the main part will be over by the time the moon rises. An eclipse of the moon occurs when the

An eclipse of the moon occurs when the moon is full, but not at every full moon. Then the moon is in the opposite direction

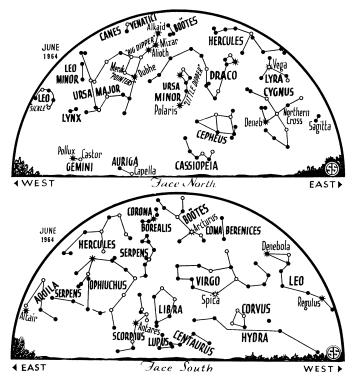
from the sun, and its entire illuminated hemisphere is turned toward us. But generally it is either above or below the earth's shadow, which extends out into space in that direction. But sometimes the moon enters the shadow and then we have an eclipse: total if it goes completely into the shadow, partial if some of the lunar surface remains outside.

Eclipse of the Moon

On the 24th the moon begins to enter the shadow at 7:10 p.m., EDT and at 8:16 it is completely shaded by the earth. In New York, the moon rises about 8:19 so it will be still later before it climbs high enough to be easily visible. But by 9:58, when the moon begins to emerge from the shadow, it will have risen for all but the Far West. And even there, except in western Canada and Alaska, people will see the final phases, when the curved edge of the terrestrial shadow is creeping off the face of the moon. At 11:04 p.m., EDT, the moon will be out of the shadow and the main parts of the eclipse will be over.

Generally, even when the eclipse is total, the moon remains visible. It glows with a dull copper-red color This is due to sunlight which the earth's atmosphere bends around into the shadow. Blue rays from this light are scattered on its way through, and this is what gives the daytime sky its blue color. With blue eliminated, the light that finally reaches the moon is quite red.

But eclipses vary in their brilliance. Last Dec. 30, the moon did vanish during the



☆ * ○ • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

eclipse. Apparently atmospheric conditions in the air through which the light passed caused its complete absorption. It is unlikely that similar conditions will prevail in June.

This is not the only eclipse of the month, for on the night of June 9, when the moon is new, its shadow will partly touch the earth. This will produce a partial eclipse of the sun, visible in Australia, where the date will be June 10.

The next total eclipse of the moon will come on Dec. 18. This will be visible completely in all of North and South America: the middle of the eclipse will come at 9:38 p.m., EST.

CELESTIAL TIME TABLE FOR JUNE

JUNE	EDT	
2	2:00 pm	Moon passes Saturn
3	7:08 am	Moon in last quarter
7 8	1:00 p m	Moon passes Jupiter
8	6:00 am	Moon passes Mars
9	10:00 pm	Moon nearest, distance 222,100
		miles
10	12:23 am	New moon; partial eclipse of
		sun visible in Australia
16	7:02 pm	Moon in first quarter
19	7:00 pm	Venus between earth and sun
2 I	4:57 pm	Sun farthest north; summer
		commences in Northern Hemi-
		sphere
23	8:00 am	Moon farthest, distance 252,-
		400 miles
24	9:09 pm	Full moon, total eclipse
27	3:00 am	Mercury behind sun
29	8:00 pm	Moon passes Saturn

Subtract one hour for CDT, two hours for MDT, and three hours for PDT.

• Science News Letter, 85:330 May 23, 1964

No News Is Good News **About Speed of Light**

➤ A CASE of no news is good news has now been made for the speed of light.

Three scientists have found that light waves and radio waves travel through space at the same speed, just as everyone has thought and all previous tests have shown.

One of the basic assumptions of modern physics is that all electromagnetic radiation, such as light and radio waves, travel at the same speed. The value now used for this is 186,291 miles per second, usually rounded off to 186,000 miles per second.

The "no-news" result is based on studies of radio waves emitted from individual flare stars. The studies were made by Sir Bernard Lovell, director of the Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories, Jodrell Bank, and two U.S. astronomers, Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Leonard H. Solomon, also of the observatory.

These scientists found that bursts of light from flare stars up to 50 light years away are observed almost simultaneously as radio signals from the flare. This indicates that any difference in velocity of the two kinds of waves must be less than one part in a

Their conclusion confirms measurements of the velocity of electromagnetic radiation made on earth's surface. Their report is made in Nature, 202:377, 1964.

Science News Letter, 85:331 May 23, 1964

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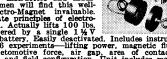
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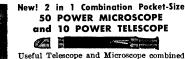
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