

The Celestron 10
Deep-Sky Telescope Telephoto Lens
Astro Camera Terrestrial Telescope

The 10-inch aperture and 135-inch (3400mm) focal length of this instrument causes stellar objects to appear 900 times brighter than to the unaided eye. Magnification range of 50 to 1000 power is provided. It is equipped with an extremely stable fork mount and drive system that automatically tracks stellar objects.

The superb Schmidt-Cassegrain Mirror-Lens system of the Celestron 10 Telescope presents as sharp and stable images as is theoretically possible using the most recent advances in optical technology. The folded optical design allows the packaging of a large telescope in a most compact size.

Whether your forté is visually examining the wispy detail of the Orion Nebula, tracking the ever-changing moon positions and belt structure of Jupiter, being awed by the immense detail of our Moon, or capturing on film the saucy behavior of a Quail at 500 feet, a Celestron 10 is your best investment.

(Price \$2000.00; others from \$395.00)

Celestron Pacific 2430 Amsler
 Torrance, Calif. 90505
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OBSERVER'S

GUIDE



UNITRON

With artificial satellites already launched and space travel almost a reality, astronomy has become today's fastest growing hobby. Exploring the skies with a telescope is a relaxing diversion for father and son alike. UNITRON's handbook contains full-page illustrated articles on astronomy, observing, telescopes and accessories. It is of interest to both beginners and advanced amateurs.

CONTENTS INCLUDE:

Observing the sun, moon, planets and wonders of the sky • Constellation map • Hints for observers • Glossary of telescope terms • How to choose a telescope • Astrophotography

UNITRON

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 UNITRON'S OBSERVER'S GUIDE and TELESCOPE
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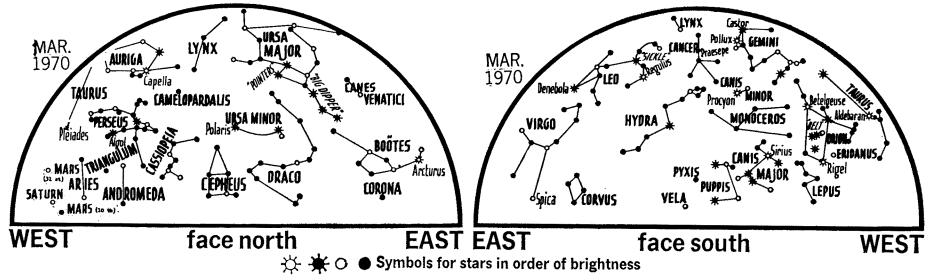
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ASTRONOMY



Four Planets Shine

by James Stokley

Although four naked-eye planets will appear in the March evening skies, they will not be visible simultaneously.

Brightest is Venus. It will appear very low in the west for about an hour after sunset. Higher in the west and considerably fainter is Saturn, in the constellation of Aries. It sets at about 10:30 p.m. on March 1 and 8:30 p.m. on the 31st. Its position is shown on the accompanying maps. These depict the sky as it looks about 10:00 p.m., local standard time, at the beginning of the month, 9 p.m. in the middle and 8 p.m. at the end.

Mars also is visible and is even fainter than Saturn, which it passes on the 17th. Before that date it sets earlier than Saturn and afterward it sets later. The map of the northern sky shows its position on the 10th and 31st. The fourth evening planet is Jupiter, second only to Venus in brightness. It rises in the east at about the time Saturn sets in the west.

The brightest star—almost as bright as Jupiter—is Sirius. It is in the south-

west in Canis Major. Higher, and toward the right, stands Orion. Betelgeuse and Rigel are its brightest stars and between them is Orion's belt, a row of three fainter stars. Directly west and still higher is Taurus. Aldebaran is the conspicuous star in this constellation.

Above Canis Major is the faint constellation of Monoceros. And above that is Canis Minor, in which Procyon stands. Still higher is Gemini, with Pollux and Castor.

To the right of Taurus (shown on the northern sky map) is Auriga with bright Capella.

Toward the southeast is Leo. Below it shines Virgo with first magnitude Spica near the horizon. Part of Virgo, including the region where Jupiter stands, is below the horizon.

To the left of Virgo (northern map) is Bootes with Arcturus. Higher and to the left is the familiar Big Dipper, part of Ursa Major, with the two pointer stars in its bowl that indicate the direction of Polaris. □

CELESTIAL TIMETABLE

March	EST	
3	7:30 p.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
6	5:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 223,600 miles
7	12:43 p.m.	New moon; eclipse of sun visible in U.S., Canada and Central America (see facing page)
10	8:00 p.m.	Moon passes north of Mars
11	3:00 a.m.	Moon passes north of Saturn
14	4:16 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
17	3:00 a.m.	Mars passes north of Saturn
18	7:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, distance 251,900 miles
20	4:00 a.m.	Moon passes north of Regulus
	7:57 p.m.	Sun over equator, spring begins in Northern Hemisphere
21	12:20 a.m.	Algol at minimum
22	8:53 p.m.	Full moon
23	10:00 a.m.	Mercury behind sun
	9:10 p.m.	Algol at minimum
25	2:00 p.m.	Moon passes south of Jupiter
26	6:00 p.m.	Algol at minimum
30	6:05 a.m.	Moon in last quarter

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