

## SOLAR DIVISION BULLETIN.

Neal J. Heines, Editor.

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The current issue announces the 1952 Spring Meeting of the A.A.V.S.O., the place and dates. In our May issue we will add additional necessary details.

Dr. James C. Bartlett Jr., who heads our Solar Granulations and Color in Sunspots Project received some worthy recognition. Last month, (February 17th.) in the Magazine Section Baltimore's THE SUN, Dr. Bartlett was referred to as "Baltimore's Man In The Moon" The article is replete with information concerning the interests of Dr. Bartlett. More especially, however, it relates the fact that H. Percy Wilkins, Director of the LUNAR SECTION of the British Astronomical Association, last October (1951), named an area on the moon, BARTLETT. This a mountainous area on the southern part of the moon which has been under observation by Selenographers since 1643. The area is also known as the Walled Square. Surface changes have been suspected, and, observed, from time to time. Dr. Bartlett's research work with old records, in addition to his telescopic observations in 1950, and earlier, revealed that some of the walls were gone. This was later substantiated in England. CONGRATULATIONS!! , Dr. Bartlett, from all of us.

We are pleased to report that our A.A.V.S.O. Recorder. Mrs. Margaret Mayall, has fully recovered from her recent illness and is again at her desk in the AAVSO Headquarters.

Some time ago, the BULLETIN referred to the Le Gentile story by Flammarion. ( Under PUBLICATIONS section ) Flammarion's interpretation gave Le Gentile a very sad ending. Recently, Dr. Helen S. Hogg, of the David Dunlap Observatory, Ontario, Canada, in her contribution, OUT OF OLD BOOKS, brought to light the true ending; " Le Gentile enjoyed twenty-one years of life after his return to France and passed away at the age of sixty-seven. ( Refer to item 6, Publications, this issue.)

Our observer Emil Pierson provided us with a simple formula for the determination (approximate) of the length of sunspot groups, in miles, it follows;

$$\frac{A \times b}{a} = B$$

"Where "A" equals the Sun's diameter in miles; "B", the sunspot-group's diameter in miles; "a" passage time of the sun in seconds, using cross hairs, or projection;; and "b" the passage time of the sunspot-group in seconds. Time determinations can be ascertained by the use of the sweep second-hand on your watch but a good stop watch will produce better results."

ERRATA.

Inadvertantly, we dropped observer G.R. Warren's symbol, from the REDUCTIONS SUMMARY, as a standard observer. Kindly place an X after his name for the months of November and December 1951 and January 1952.

We were pleased to receive from Mr. T.P. Maher, Heppner, Oregon, a report of seeing conditions for the year 1951. Your reports when ready will be greatly appreciated when they are complete. Kindly forward.

## STATISTICS.

The total number of observed groups for the month of February was---- 7  
Surich's Provisional Sunspot Number " " " " " " " " -- 21.6  
The mean monthly sunspot area (U.S.Naval Observatory was---Not Released.  
\*The highest sunspot group number as assigned at Solar Division Headquarters was 27. It represented a small group on the east limb of the sun on March 10, the last day it was observed was the 18th.  
\*Group counting reference for observers.

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Predictions of smoothed monthly Sunspot Numbers for the next six months;

Mar. 48	Jun. 42
Apr. 46	Jul. 40
May. 44	Aug. 38

The Definitive Sunspot Numbers for the year 1951 are as follows;  
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Years Mean  
59.8;59.9;55.9;92.9;1085;1006;61.5;61.0;83.1;51.4;52.4;69.3; 69.3.

Released by Prof. M.Waldmeier, Director, Federal Observatory at Zurich, Switzerland, and, transmitted by the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation.

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The paucity of naked-eye sunspots will increase during the minimum portion of the present cycle. The Montreal group of the R.A.S. who have taken these observations as a project are to be commended for their fine contribution to this program.

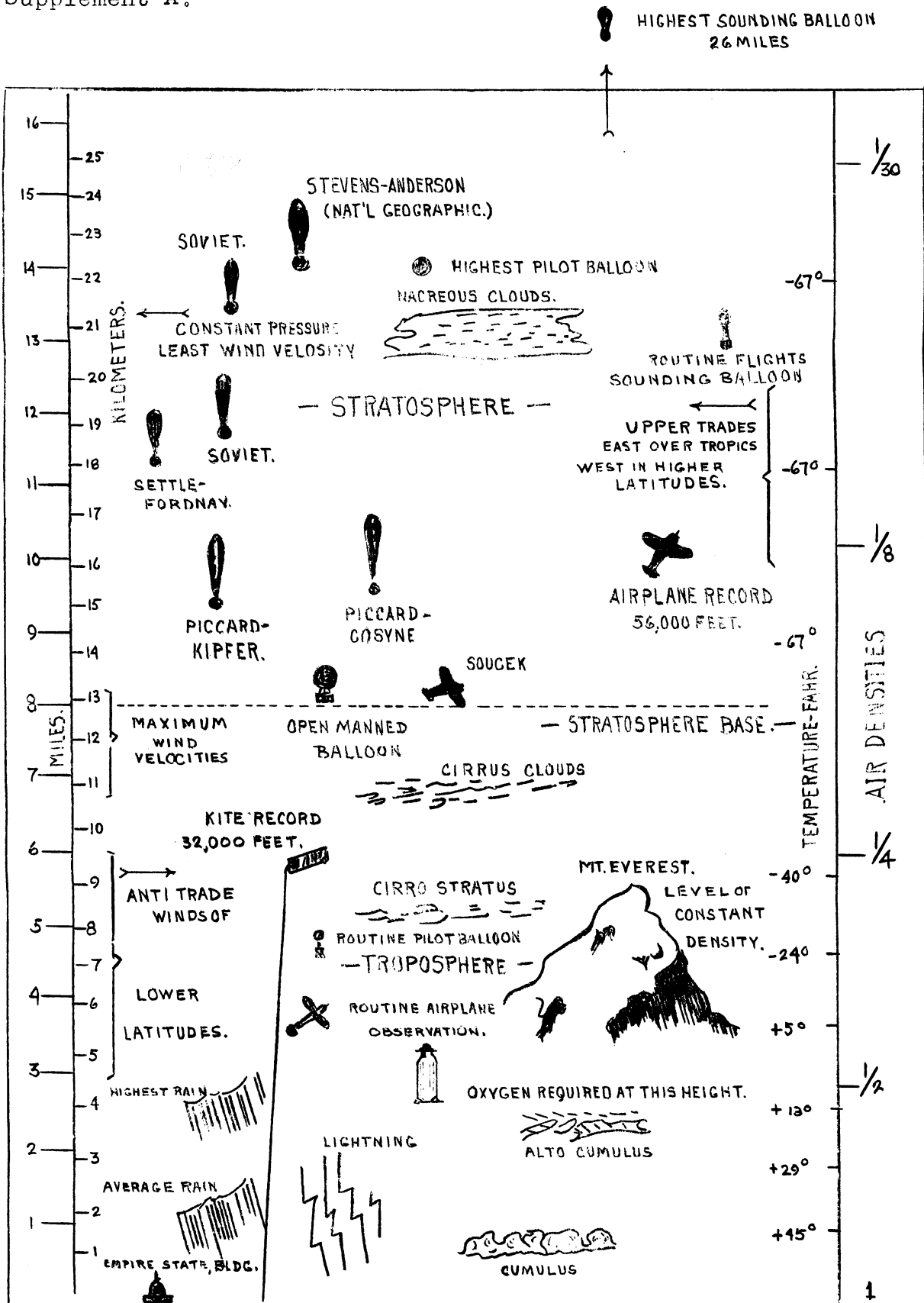
Only one (1) naked-eye spot was observed during the month of February. It was observed by Paul S.Scott; Others participating were; the chair-lady, Mrs. S.Wright, and Mrs.K.Zorgo.

## PUBLICATIONS.

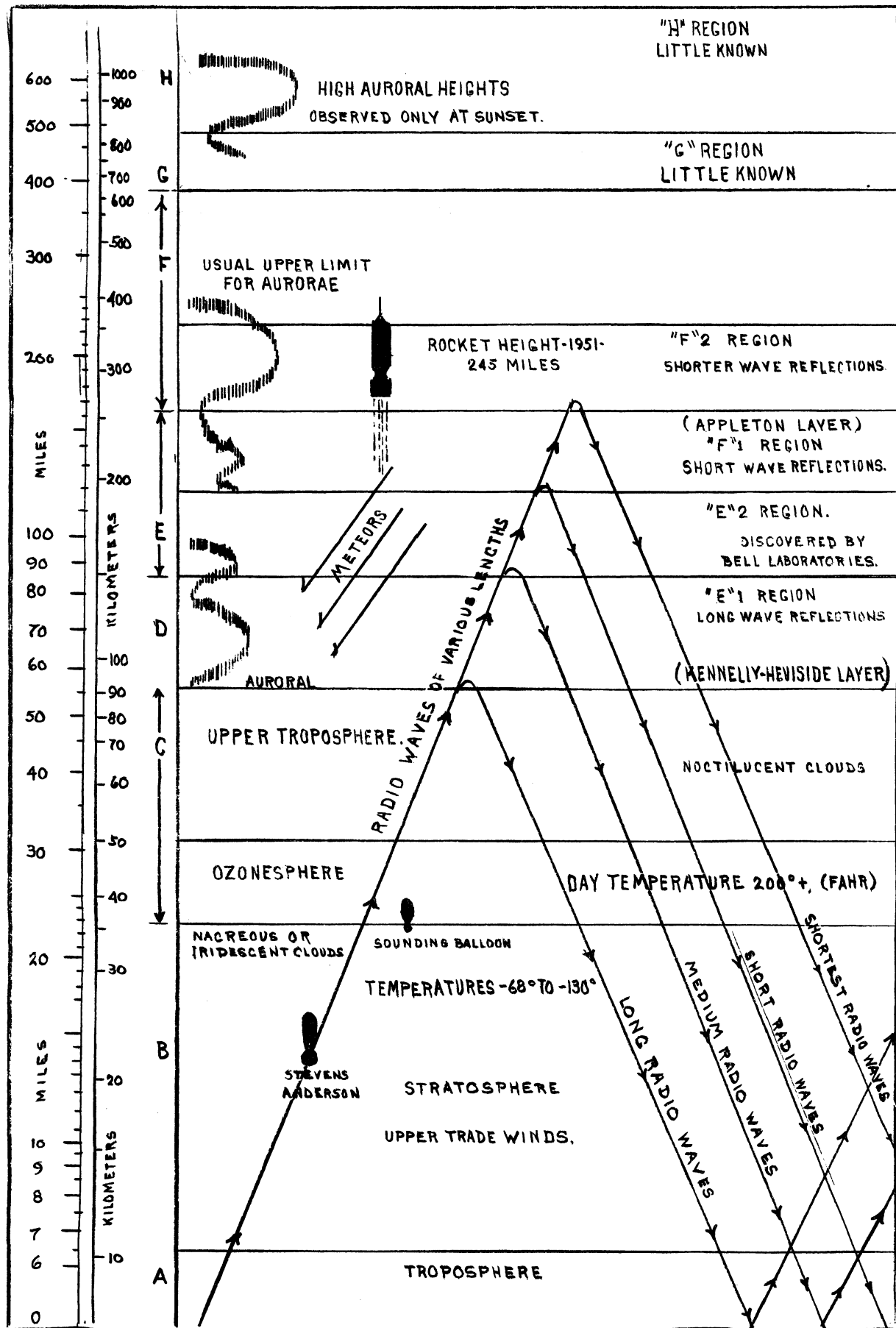
1. Year Book No.50. Carnegie Institution Of Washington.  
Contains, Mt.Wilson & Mt.Palomar reports.Solar data in Full \$1.00
2. The Limb Flare of May 8,1951. -----H.W.Dodson & R.R.McMath.  
Astrophysical Jrnl.Vol.115, No.1, January 1952 (Good data)
3. Eclipsing Variable Stars ( continued)-----D.W.Rosebrugh.  
Sky & Telescope. March Issue
4. Results of Rocket and Meteor Research ----- F.L.Whipple.  
Bulletin Am.Meteorological Soc. Vol.33;No.1; Jan.1952.  
Contains information concerning radiation from the sun in the far Ultra Violet regions of the upper atmosphere, up to 72 kilometers.
5. Where Does Space Begin; Physical Aspects of Human Bioclimatology;  
Both papers were furnished by Dr.Conrad J.K.Buettner now at Cal.  
Institute of Tech.; Both contain a wealth of data & solar influence.
6. Le Gentile Story; R.A.S. of Canada Journal Vol.XLV;No.4; pp.173-178.

# SIXTEEN MILES UPWARDS

Supplement A.



# THE GREAT UNKNOWN OVERHEAD.



Supplement B.