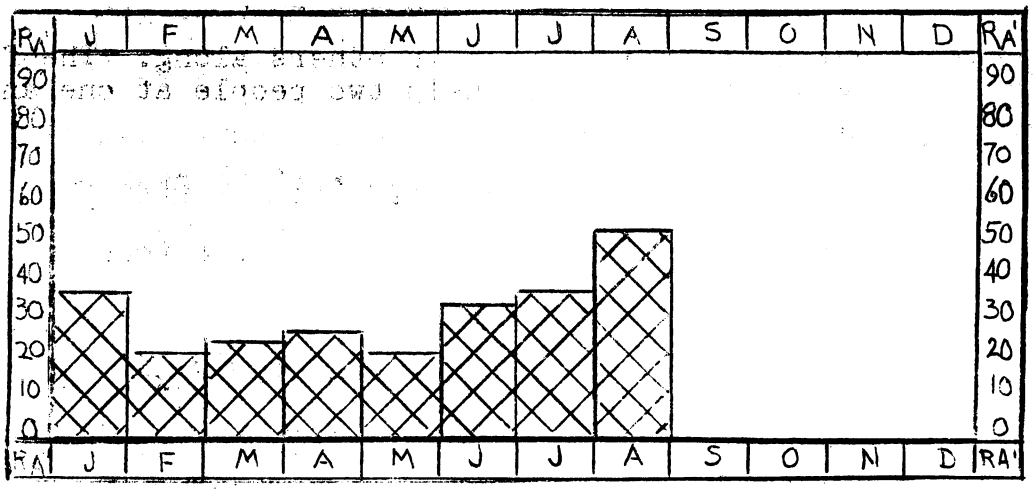
A.A.V.S.O.

SOLAR DIVISION BULLETIN.

Neal J.Heines,Editor.

October 1952. P.O.Box 2353.
Number 79. Page-220- Paterson,New Jersey.

AMERICAN SUNSPOT NUMBERS, 1952.



Trend Of Sunspot Activity to Sept.1,1952.

The sunspot activity of the month of August,1952, could well be the Minimum peak. It came as quite a surprise to some observers, but follows quite closely, the patterns of the past two Sunspot Cycles.

For the purpose of statistics, days without sunspots are fully as important as days with sunspots. Observers should be on the alert.

We were discussing at Solar Division Headquarters, a short time ago, matters concerning both the Observing Section and that of the Research Affiliates. The question arose, from where comes all this interest, and, what makes the organization "TICK".

First; the devotion to the PROJECT by the observers is outstanding.

The increase in the Research Affiliate Section is astounding.

A great deal of credit for the latter belongs to Mr.E.R.Dewey, the Director of the FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF CYCLES. Our SURVEY SHEETS show the many fields in which our sunspot data is used. Our annual report to the AAVSO will elaborate on this matter. Lastly the interest manifested by the professional astronomers in our work, their sincere effort to help and assist us in our problems, these, are perhaps the real issues.

Co-incident with the above remarks we are privileged to offer the following.

In a letter from one of our observers, Mr. Richard T. Windsor, P.O. Box No. 468, Edinboro, Penn., Windsor writes as follows ------

"By the way, my observations will, no doubt, be much reduced this winter, due to the bad weather we have and the hours I work. If I can be of help any other way I will be more than happy. I'm fairly well up on mathematics thru Calculus, have a fair understanding of Electronics, Radio Propagation, etc. Also have a good shop, if any of the observers need machine work done (filters mounted, eyepiece adapters, etc.), I will be happy to do it, without cost, if they furnish the materials."

Windsor Equipment:

Good, accurate, quick-change Lathe, 10" Swing, 24" Bed. Drill Press; Power Hack Saw, Milling Machine (Fair)

READERS - SEE WHAT WE MEAN !!

It has been our great privilege to help others along. The following situation, however, allows us to help two people at one and the same time. We again are grateful!!

OPENING for the Position of Research Associate or Observer in Astrophysics at the University of New Mexico, Department of Physics, Albuquerque, New Mexico

The Physics Department of the University of New Mexico is engaged in a research program covering the investigation of the Zodiacal Light. This work is under the sponsorship of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center.

The instrumentation for this program has been completed and consists of automatic photoelectric recording equipment at the Physics Department's Capillo Peak Observatory, 60 miles southeast of Albuquerque at an elevation of 9200 feet.

The observatory has primitive but adequate living quarters for one or two observers. These quarters are furnished without cost but must be maintained by the occupants. The location can be reached in less than two hours driving time from Albuquerque and continuous radio contact is maintained between the Physics Department and the Observatory.

An applicant for the position must be well versed in electronics, because of additional development work which will become necessary during the course of the program. He should have experience with a variety of electrical equipment, with photographic techniques, and should be prepared for routine maintenance of gasoline-driven power plants. There is considerable driving involved and, on several occasions during the winter, the mountainous part of the road is difficult to negotiate. The Department maintains the necessary specialized vehicles for this purpose.

To a rugged individual who is interested in the astronomical problem at hand, this job should prove a stimulating experience.

Applicants should write to Dr. Victor H. Regener at this address:

Department of Physics
University of New Mexico
1929 Lomas Boulevard, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Our November Bulletin, will contain our Annual Report to the American Association of Variable Star Observers as in earlier issues.

Note to Observers

A number of observers compare their observations with those of others. It must be remembered that the mean value as given in the Monthly Reductions Summary is the mean, after the observations indicated on the Monthly Report Form, as Poor, or above F-5, in columns "C" and "d" have been taken out.

Hereafter, we will place a diagonal line, in the upper left-hand corner of the block or space, in which the observation is entered on the Monthly Reduction Summary, to indicate that this observation was not used.

STATISTICS

The total number of groups for the month of August was 17
Zurichs Provisional Sunspot Number for the month of Aug. was, 55.0
The mean monthly sunspot area (U.S. Naval Observatory) May .....
Not released.

* The highest sunspot group number as assigned at Solar Division Headquarters on September 16th was 103; it represented an average size group, as coming from the invisible Solar hemisphere in the South Belt.

* Group counting reference for Observers.

Eratta : On page 218 under the heading STATISTICS, line three, change the word July to January.

Pridiction of smoothed monthly sunspot numbers for the next six months.

Sept.	38	Dec.	33
Oct.	37	Jan.	32
Nov.	35	Feb.	30

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

Naked-Eye Sunspots were observed by members of the R.A.S. Montreal' Centre Group as follows:

Observer	Dates
R. Venor	Aug. 27th; Aug. 28th; Aug. 29th
P. Scott	Aug. 30th; Aug. 31st;
F. DeKinder	Aug. 30th; Aug. 31st

Mrs. S. Wright observed on 20 days but no naked eye Spots were seen.

PUBLICATIONS

1. Solar Activity for 1951 ----------Prof. M. Waldmeier
   Astronomische Mitteilungon Federal Observatory Switzerland
   No. 180
   Gives the frequency numbers of sunspots, photospheric faculae and prominences as well as the intensity as the coronal line 5303 A, all characterizing solar activity of the year 1951.

2. Solar Corona Temperature Variations 1951------Prof. M. Waldmeier
   Same as (1) No. 179

3. The Sun's Corona of July 28, 1851----------Prof. M. Waldmeier
   Same as (1) No. 178
   A photometric study of the Oldest pictur of the Solar Corona.

4. Annual Report of the Activity of the Federal Observatory of Switzerland ---------- Director M. Waldmeier

5. Heliographic Maps of the Photosphere for 1951----------Waldmeier
   Publications Federal Observatory Zurich, Switzerland

6. Area Changes in Sunspots and Solar Flare Incidence
   H.H. Newton and H. Howe.
   The Observatory Vol. 72, No. 868, pp. 113-117
   A good study and worth your while.