

News Letter 6-65

OF THE PRAIRIE ASTRONOMY CLUB

7/65

July 2, 1915

Lincoln, Nebr

Our next meeting will be held July 2, at Union Savings and Loan, 56 and O St, from 7.30 to 10 P M.

Due to the weather we have been experiencing the past few weeks, we were unable to have our planned-public Sky Show at Gateway, June 7. We have planned another one for Thursday, July 8, at Gateway Shopping Center, anytime after Dark.

Our next meeting will be mainly concerned with furthering the plans on our observatory.

July boasts at least three interesting objects.

In scorpius, there is a binary system observable only with at least a 4 inch scope. This is the binary system of the bright red star "Antares"

This isn't the only binary system in Scorpius, however. The other doubles are the stars Beta and Nu-Scorpii.

MCO, a rich star cluster, is visible in July. It is globular in shape, and is one of the richest clusters because of the number of stars it contains.

Many novae have appeared in this region of the sky. The first was observed more than 2000 years ago.

An interesting variable star can be observed in Corona Borealis. This star which is normally a 6th mag-star. It may keep its brightness for many months, but it soon becomes a 14th or 15th mag, star in a matter of weeks.

Come to the meeting July 2nd.

There will be Refreshments

Astronomy  
Imagae



July 2----- Club Meeting (7.30)  
July 8----- Public Sky Show (Gateway)

# LUNAR THEORIES

by Tom Journey

What caused the craters on the Moon? No one really knows.

There are many theories proposed all the time about the formation of the moon, s craters

The following are three theories which I have selected.

The first theory proposes that the lunar craters were created by volcanoes, which are now extinct, that erupted during the beginning of the moon. I have only one Question to ask about this theory, If the craters were formed by volcanoes, why haven't we seen any active volcanoes today?

The "Meteor Theory" Probably the most popular, proposes that the craters were formed by either meteors or massive pieces of rock that had flown off the moon during its early stages. It then cooled; then smashing into the moon. The moon was probably mostly liquid-- during its infant stages, big

splashes occurred when the rocks collided with the Moon. These splashes quickly-- solidified, forming craters. There are -- several flaws in this theory, one of which is that the molten rock couldn't cool fast enough "But" you ask, what about the intense cold on the moon? Wouldn't that be enough to cool the molten rock? Yes it would, but there is the other extreme -- intense heat.

Finally, a theory proposes that Big Gas pockets were formed inside the Moon, came to the surface, popped, and formed craters.

The criticism is the same as the first theory mentioned. Why haven't we been able to spot these phenomena? Someday, maybe we, ll know how the craters were formed.

Moon-First Quarter July 5th -----  
Venus-in the n. west at eventide.  
Jupiter-- Morning Star.  
Saturn --- Rising Midnight. S/E

Tom journey had a fine news letter, all ready for your Sec, y. The Stencil looked fine but when I put it on the machine to print I found it was Dried out. Wouldn't Print, So I copied his letter on a new Stencil. I wont try to duplicate his art work. Jess.

