

# BAA CLUB BULLETIN

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\*\*

January 1958

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Editor- I. Edinogel

1958: THE LAST YEAR OF INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS BEGINS

MEMBERSHIP LIST  
OUT; CHECK YOURS  
LISTING.

As you receive this list, check immediately for errors in your name, address, phone number and zone.

If you phone the secretary at DE 3455, these errors can be corrected.

Since the printing of the list, these new members have entered the club:

(31) Rote, Gerald N.  
82 Floradale Ave.  
Ton., N.Y. - AM 8150

(32) Zaino, Tony  
394 Wilson St.  
Bflo. 12, N.Y. - WA 4280

You may add these names to the list or wait for the mid-year list which will include them.

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ATTENTION: CLUB  
ENGINEERS

In Operation Moonwatch, a serious snag was struck in the construction of the station. A special chronograph (used to measure minute fractions of time) needed to be designed and built. So far some 7 different designs have been thought of.

B.A.A. MONTH MEETING  
POSTPONED TO JAN 8

Because the New Year's day fell on the first Wednesday of Jan, the meeting was postponed till Jan 8. It will be at the usual place in the Museum at 3:00.

This month's meeting features Mr. Robert Tackaberry, noted optical technologist at American Optical. His talks in the past have been very informative in the past, and Mr. Tackaberry plans to repeat his tactics by presenting immensely interesting but little known field of microscopy.

To the many optical experts of the club, the principles and theories will be familiar but the applications of these in a field opposite astronomy creates an interesting new phase.

Mr. Tackaberry usually bolsters his talks even further by bringing along a few instruments that he has had experience with.

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If only the American peoples could realize that this single failure was amply compensated for by the hundreds of successes and advancements made in other important fields of science.

1957: A YEAR OF MANY  
TRIUMPHS;  
AND MISGIVINGS

1957 was a year that we will remember for the remainder of their lives. It marked the opening of I.C.Y. It saw the first struggles to put this immense program on its feet. It witnessed the blow dealt to the U.S. when Russia made evident her technical triumph and superiority in the launching of Sputniks.

In 1957, the groundwork was laid for work in I.C.Y. In Meteorology, Oceanography and Glaciology, great advancements were being carried out by stations in every part of the world and a network of ships mapping the great currents of the world.

In over 100 stations across the globe, patient astronomers studied the complex activity of the sun and its effects on the earth. From 150 Stations, high altitude balloons were launched in an effort to map the cosmic ray bombardment. One can never tell how many sleepless nights were spent over charts and photographs in this eternal study of our luminary.

Achievements in other fields, too numerous to mention, were just as spectacular.

Unfortunately, though, only the large failures were publicized. Among these was the misfiring of the satellite.