FEATURED ARTICLE

Submitted by Jeff Bondono
Weather and Astronomy by Todd Gross

How do I "dew" it?

Face it, most of us, even Newtonian reflector owners, will at one point or another have to deal with dew. Some of us, like myself, have the worst possible scenario: A moist climate, AND a Schmidt-Cassegrain scope, both perfect for gathering dew and/or frost.

Then why is it that I almost never worry about dew? Why do I leave my scope out at 10pm, allowing it to cool down, until my planned observing session at 4am, on some nights without even a dew shield? Dew, or the lack thereof, you see, is fortunately one of the easiest types of weather to predict!

What produces dew (or frost) .. Basically, on clear or partly clear, low-wind nights, the temperature falls to a temperature called the "dew point". The dew point, is the lowest the temperature can fall...is a bottom limit, the only way it can fall lower, is if the dewpoint itself changes. (In actuality the dewpoint often rises some what as the temperature drops, but not on...

Continued on page 5

COMPUTER CHATTER

by Larry F. Kalinowski

The WAS made a grand showing at the Metropolitan Beach Nature Center on April 29. However, the weather just wouldn't cooperate. Mother Nature teased us for about an hour by showing us Mars and a few other stars but that was all. The general haze that covered the sky wouldn't even let a few Messier objects through. Socially, the gathering made quite a hit. Thanks to Lorna Simmons and her fine collection of slides, the event gave the public a good indoor astronomy show.

Another group, called SHOW'S U.S.A. is starting a series of computer shows here on the East side of Macomb county. By the time you read this they'll have had two shows, one in Warren and one in Roseville. I'll try to keep you posted on upcoming shows, if their publicity team publishes future show dates far enough ahead.

If you like astronomical conventions, a short trip to Dayton, Ohio will take you to The Dayton Museum Of Natural History and THE 25th ANNUAL APOLLO RENDEZVOUS, sponsored by The Miami Valley Astronomical Society. Activities include a telescope fair, software fair, astrophotography displays, an astronomical flea

Continued on page 3

MINUTES OF MEETINGS

MACOMB MEETING
Thursday, April 20, 1995

The meeting opened at 7:35 p.m. with 26 members in attendance.

TREASURER'S REPORT-Balance as of April 20, 1995 - $6,541.00.

OBSERVING - Jeff looked at Jupiter; the belts were very good but he did not see any spots. In June, Earth will cross Saturn's rings which will become invisible; this is a good time to see the moons and the moons' shadows on the planet. Mike O'Dowd announced that

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1995 Officers
President       John Herrgott    810-548-1442
1st VP          Frank McCullough 810-773-1881
2nd VP          Scott Jorgenson  810-645-0854
Secretary       Blaine McCullough 810-573-0899
Treasurer       Glenn Wilkins    810-525-0828

The Warren Astronomical Society, Inc., is a local, non-profit organization of amateur astronomers. The Society holds meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, starting at 7:30 p.m. First Thursday meeting: Cranbrook Institute of Science Macomb Community College 1221 North Woodward Ave South campus, Bldg. B, Room 209 Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 14600 Twelve Mile Rd. Warren, Michigan

Membership and Annual Dues
Student       $12.00
College       $17.00
Individual    $25.00
Family        $30.00
Senior Citizen $17.00

The Warren Astronomical Society Paper (WASP) is the official monthly publication of the Society. Each new issue of the WASP is made available at the Macomb meeting on the third Thursday. Non-members will be charged $1.00 for each new issue. Back issues, when available, may be free. Requests by other clubs to receive the WASP and other correspondence should be addressed to the editor.

Articles for inclusion in the WASP are strongly encouraged and should be submitted to the editor on or before the first Thursday of each month. Any format of submission is accepted, however the easiest forms for this editor are files in plain text format and graphics in PCX format. Materials can either be transmitted in person, via US Mail, via direct modem connection at the phone number listed below, or E·Mailed on the Internet to ah314@detroitfreenet.org.

For further information, see or call the editor:
Toni Bondono
51064 Kingwood
Shelby Twp, Michigan, 48316
517-781-4706

Call list: don't miss unexpected events.
Free membership in Astronomical League, including Sky & Telescope. More benefits are listed in Member Booklet.

Send membership applications and dues to the treasurer:
Glenn Wilkins
4233 Brightwood Drive
Troy, MI 48098

Among the many benefits of membership are:
- Discount magazine subscriptions:
  Astronomy $18.00 (12 monthly issues)
  Sky & Telescope $20.00 (12 monthly issues)
  Loaner telescopes (with deposit). See 2nd VP.
- Free copy of each WASP newsletter.
- Free use of Stargate Observatory.
- Special interest subgroups. See chairpersons.
- Free use of W.A.S. library. See librarian.
- Call list: don't miss unexpected events.
- Free membership in Astronomical League, including Reflector newsletter.
- More benefits are listed in Member Booklet.

Stargate Observatory is owned and operated by the Society. Located on the grounds of Camp Rotary on 29 Mile Road, 1.8 miles east of Romeo Plank Road, Stargate features a 12.5-inch f/17 club built telescope under a steel dome. The observatory is open to all club members in accordance to the "Stargate Observatory Rules" published in the member handbook. Those wishing to use the observatory must call the 2nd VP by 7:00 p.m. on the evening of the session.

The coordinates for Stargate Observatory are 82° 56' 0.4' W, 42° 46' N.

Library. The Society maintains a library of astronomy-related books and periodicals at the Macomb meeting room. See the librarian, Louis Namee, to check out a book.

Special interest groups
- Computers: Larry Kalinowski 810-776-9720
- Deep Sky: Doug Bock 810-780-0275
- Lunar/Planetary: Riyad Matti 810-648-2828
- Solar: Marty Kunz 810-477-0846
- Math: Al Vandermarliere

Disclaimer: The articles presented herein represent the opinion of their authors and are not necessarily the opinion of the Warren Astronomical Society or this editor. The WASP reserves the right to edit or deny publication of any submission.

Sign-Up for snacks available. Contact Toni Bondono or sign the sheet available at the meetings. Please write down the date you have signed up to bring refreshments. NO ONE will call you to remind you of your commitment.

Snacks, Snacks

Cranbrook       Macomb
6/1 Riyad Matti  5/18 Mike O'Dowd
7/6 Tom MacLaney 6/15 Maryann Greuling
8/3 Angie/Fred Judd 7/20 AVAILABLE
8/17 Angie/Fred Judd

Club Polo Shirts with the WAS Logo only $25.00. Contact Glenn Wilkins. We have the following sizes available:

- 5 X-Large
- 3 Large
- 1 Medium

Are you a club member? Do you have an item to sell or something you want to buy? Contact the editor for information on submitting your ads here.
market, paper sessions, the DIGISTAR planetarium show, informal slide presentations, a star party, and featured speakers Prof. Benjamin Shumacher of the Dept. of Physics at Kenyon College, and former NASA shuttle pilot Maj. Gen. Roy Bridges. Awards, door prizes and certificates will be presented in abundance. The recently added, new wing of the museum offers numerous hands on displays. If you haven't attended lately, it's well worth the trip. Registration begins at 6:00 PM on Friday, June 9. The main activities occur on Saturday, the 10th. You can save three dollars by registering early, by mail, for $12.00. The advanced family fee is $15.00.

**COMPUTER TIP OF THE MONTH:** Prepare for WINDOWS95 by buying your additional memory now. Eight megabytes are recommended for minimal operation, sixteen for optimum. The cost for additional memory is about forty dollars per megabyte at the computer shows. Once Microsoft starts distribution of the program, there'll be an increase in demand for more memory, causing the prices to go up. If you don't mind used memory chips, you could save a little more. Used memory is like used diamonds, they're just as good, nearly as valuable and often have the same guarantee.

Three more new items have been added to the list of shareware disks that I've been distributing the past month or so. These disks are available at the MCCC meetings, or the computer meetings, for $1.00 each to WAS members ($2.00 for non-members). CIRCUMSPACE is a Mark Haney effort that makes use of the star charts he has created in SKYGLOBE. The program can be used to navigate to any of seven thousand stars around our solar system. You can play captain Kirk or Captain Janeway and warp to any of those stars. Along the way you can see how the star patterns change their shape. The second disk, now available, is the best of the Hubble Jupiter-SL9 comet collision photos of July, 1994. You must have a SVGA hardware capability to see these pictures on your computer. The program SVGA is still available if you need software to see these photos. For photographers, the program ASTRONOMY EXPOSURE GUIDE is now available. This is a text only program, however, there are a lot of tips concerning telephoto and through the telescope photography. A newer version of OUR COSMOHOOD is also available, as well as newer versions of DEEP SPACE and SKYMAP. The jump from version 3.0 to 5.0 for DEEP SPACE has been remarkable. It has become a serious observer's tool with its capability to plan and plot an evening of observing. If you would like to upgrade, pick up these new versions at the next meeting. I'll mail you our list of programs if you can't make it to a regular or computer meeting. Just give me a ring and leave your request .with me or the answering machine. Be sure to leave your name and address if I'm not available.

Jupiter finally makes its appearance in the eastern sky during the late evenings now. Its visible all night long because it's approaching opposition, the point when the Sun, Earth and Jupiter line up in a straight line, making Jupiter appear due south at midnight. Being closer to the Earth during this opposition, the planet makes for great viewing.

The Internet appears to be going the way of the Citizen's Band radio. When it first started, only the most conservative used the facility with the utmost of etiquette. Then, as popularity increased, protocol loosened, until confusion caused most users to abandon the service. If the present rate of deterioration continues, I predict that the same thing will happen to the Internet. Consider the net just another method of communication and information retrieval. Without proper regulation, it'll come crashing down, just like CB. It's interesting to note, that both services were originated by the U.S. Government.

The Detroit Astronomical Society will have the well known, Dr. Richard Teske as their guest speaker on Friday, May 19, at their regular meeting place, the Southfield Civic Center, in community rooms 223-224, at 8:15 P.M. He will be speaking on SETI, the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence.

Computer shows for late May will be in Westland, Saturday, May 20, at the Wayne-Ford Civic League, 1645 Wayne Rd., one block south of Ford Road. In Madison Heights, Sunday, May 21, at the U.F. & C.W. Hall, 876 Horace Brown Drive, one block east of I-75 and three blocks south of Thirteen Mile Road. In Troy, Saturday, May 27, at the American Polish Cultural Center, comer of Dequindre and 15 Mile Rd. (Maple Rd.). The Westland show will also be repeated on Saturday, June 24.

The May 25 and June 22 computer meetings will be returning to Gary Gather's home in Pleasant Ridge, three blocks south of I-696 and a half block west of Woodward. His address is 21 Elm Park. Gary's phone number is 810-543-3366. Meetings will start at 7:30 pm. They'll continue at his home through October, unless otherwise notified.

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**The Lighter Side**

*Why Cloud 9 is a happy place*

Astronomers have discovered huge quantities of alcohol in outer space — enough to make 400 trillion pints of beer, a British newspaper reported.

Geoff Macdonald and Rolf Habing of the University of Kent (England) and Tom Miller of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology stumbled on the alcohol cloud while studying star formation using a powerful telescope in Hawaii.

"The alcohol is thinly spread over a huge area. Macdonald estimates that in the cloud as a whole, there is enough to make 400 trillion trillion pints of beer," the Times newspaper reported.

The cloud is around a newly formed star called G34.3 in the constellation of Aquila. 10,000 light years away from potential drinkers on Earth.
I’m not an avid amateur astronomer, in fact I’m not even a novice. On a good clear night I can sometimes recognize 5 or 6 constellations. On a really good night (and if I’m lucky) I can recognize Mars. There is one sky item I can always find. You probably can too. It’s the Moon. The glorious beautiful whimsical moon. Each time I look at the moon I find more fascinating features. I can’t tell you the names of the features I see, I just admire them. On May 6, I went to Stargate. Jeff set up his 14 (and whatever) inch scope. The sky was streaked with thin clouds that increased as the evening progressed. I used a 7.5 mm Televue Plossl eyepiece to view the moon. It’s a very nice eyepiece. Thanks! The moon was in the first quarter. Phase. At the terminaitor I was able to observe a long mountain range. The details were great; jagged mountain edges hung over the edge of the moon. Craters with cones in the centers dotted the moons surface. Roadways (for lack of a better term) laced across the surface from crater to crater. I swear I saw groups of boulders! I have seen the moon countless times and yet I find myself excited with the prospect of the next viewing.

Continued from page 1.

he is back in business with solar observing, seeing magnetic lines and sunspots.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - Saturday, April 22, 1995, John will be at Stargate, weather permitting.

Saturday, April 29, 1995, the club will be at Metro Beach for a public program, starting at 7:30 p.m. Slide show until 8:30 and public observing afterward.

John announced that May 6, 20 and 27, we will be at Stargate, weather permitting.

June 3 is the grand reopening of Stargate. The Lion’s Hall has been rented for those who don’t camp; tent camping will be allowed.

Larry Kalinowski announced that he has new disks for sale with Hubble images of Jupiter and SL9 crash.


Marty Kunz will be at McMath/Hulbert Solar Observatory every Sunday for solar observing now.

The break was at 8:25 p.m.

The evening’s program started at 8:50 p.m., Searching the Virgo Cluster by Jeff Bondono.

The meeting ended at 10:00 p.m.

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New Research by Astronomers Detects Many More Galaxies

submitted by Lorna Simmons
reprinted from The New York Times-National, Friday, April 7, 1995

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

The universe evidently contains far more galaxies than many astronomers realized - so many, in fact, that their combined mass must influence predictions about the ultimate fate of the universe. Such was the conclusion of a report presented this week at an international astronomical meeting in Cardiff, Wales.

In presentations there, at the National Astronomy Meeting, Dr. Christopher Impey of the University of Arizona and his colleagues reported the discovery of more than 600 previously uncatalogued galaxies in a narrow strip of sky. All these galaxies are so dim that they had apparently escaped notice in earlier sky searches.

Given the researchers' observations, Dr. Impey said, any volume of space probably contains roughly double the number of galaxies previously believed.

This could have a major effect on the total mass of the universe, which in turn would affect its fate.

If the combined mass of the universe is less than a certain value, its gravitational pull will not be enough to halt the present expansion of the universe, which as a result will continue to expand and grow colder forever. If, on the other hand, the combined mass is equal to or greater than this value, the expansion will eventually halt or reverse; in the latter case, the universe will contract and grow hotter until the doomsday event that astronomers have dubbed "the big crunch."

The new findings probably do not bring the mass of the universe to the value needed to "close" it - that is, to provide enough gravitational pull to reverse the universal expansion.

Existing catalogues of galaxies suggest that the universe is short of the necessary amount of mass by a factor of two or three.

But Dr. Impey believes that the new estimate brings the total mass much closer to the needed amount, particularly if one assumes that a lot of invisible "dark matter" is probably associated with the visible matter in the dim galaxies.

The existence of many faint blue galaxies has been known for decades, but their distribution and nature remain subjects of debate.

Dr. J. Anthony Tyson of AT&T Bell Laboratories, a leading expert on faint blue galaxies, explained that two population groups of these ubiquitous but enigmatic galaxies are possible. One consists of young, intrinsically dim, nearby galaxies, made up mostly of hot, hydrogen burning stars. Another group consists of intrinsically bright but very distant galaxies, which we see dimly - as they were billions of years ago, when their light began its long journey toward us.

The stars in these galaxies were so hot at the time that they emitted mostly ultraviolet radiation. But because they are receding from us at enormous speeds, the color of their light is Doppler-shifted toward the red end of the spectrum. Their radiation therefore reach us as visible blue light rather than invisible ultraviolet rays.

In observing these very distant 'faint blue galaxies, Dr. Tyson has 'used some of the largest telescopes in the world, including the four-meter-diameter instruments at Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona and the Cerro Tololo Interamerican Observatory in northern Chile. To avoid the clutter of nearby regions of space, he has confined his observations to parts of the sky where there are no nearby stars of our Milky Way galaxy.

By contrast, Dr. Impey and his colleagues - Dr. David Sprayberry of Kapteryein Labora...
torium in Groningen, the Netherlands; Dr. Michael Irwin of the Royal Greenwich Observatory in Cambridge, England, and Dr. Gregory Bothun of the University of Oregon - looked at a region much closer to home, only 200 million to 400 million light-years from Earth. Using computerized scanners, they examined wide-field photographs made at the United Kingdom Schmidt Telescope at Siding Spring, Australia, and followed this with observations made from the Multiple Mirror Telescope at Mount Hopkins, Ariz., the 2.2-meter Steward Observatory Telescope at Kitt Peak and the largest radio telescope in the world, the 305-meter radio dish at Arecibo, P.R. Why did Dr. Impey and his colleagues find so many more galaxies than had other astronomers? "It is very easy to hide large numbers of galaxies under the veil of the overall brightness of the night sky," he said. "Astronomers count the galaxies that are most easy to see. It's as simple as that." Dr. Tyson described Dr. Impey's estimate as a significant contribution to knowledge of the faint blue galaxies.

COME ONE, COME ALL!!!
STARGATE GRAND REOPENING
OPEN HOUSE JUNE 3, 1995
STARTING AT 2:00 P.M.

MEMBERS OF THE WARREN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY WILL PROVIDE TRAINING ON THE USE OF STARGATE TELESCOPE—NOW IN FIT CONDITION.

SOLAR OBSERVING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE AFTERNOON.

KIDS OF ALL AGES WELCOME

BARBECUE STARTS AT 4:00 P.M. BRING YOUR OWN FOOD, CLUB WILL PROVIDE COFFEE & KOOL-AID.

OVERNIGHT TENT CAMPING ALLOWED.

INDOOR LODGING AVAILABLE.

LION'S HALL RENTED FOR THE NIGHT

JOIN US FOR A MOONLESS NIGHT OF OBSERVING

What is important about the temperature falling to the dewpoint, is what happens when it does: Either fog forms, rain (or snow) falls, or dew/frost form. On a clear, calm night, it is the latter.

The dew accumulates on your optics, and can render an observing session useless, and it is hard to keep the dew off! Reflectors, and to a lesser degree, refractors both are naturally shielded from the sky, and thus the dew, but as long as the glass is open to the sky at all (especially if you are viewing towards the Zenith), you will eventually "dew up". That is because your optics lose heat even faster than the surrounding air when they face the sky.

Opposite of how you feel warm in the sun on a sunny day, space, with it's near absolute zero temperature, actually draws heat from a surface such as you, or your telescope's objective - it cools you down faster than the air, just like the sun warms you up! Thus, when skies are mostly clear, and winds are light, especially if the "dewpoint" is high, you will have problems, no doubt, on any surface that faces the sky, and the more directly it does, the worse the problem, as the temperature of the glass falls to the dewpoint, condensing moisture from the surrounding air.

Dew and frost are more common in some parts of the country and world, than others. Areas which are typically affected by areas of water such as the Gulf of Mexico, or Pacific/Atlantic Ocean will have more of a problem than let's say, the desert SW. I think, you will find, that all areas will have at least some dew from time to time. There are a few places such as South Florida that are only very rarely dew-free!

What is the secret to saving the trouble of pil-ing on the dew shield, dew heating equipment, tarps, umbrellas, etc? Well, it's all in the weather systems themselves. While I am the first to admit that there can be situations where it is a tough call, there are a couple of very concrete weather set-ups that will be easy for you to identify. This cannot really apply to the tropics, however.

The important dew-less weather scenario that is easiest to recognize happens after a cold front passes by. This may be preceded by rain or snow, but is followed by either clearing, or some lingering clouds. If it DOES clear, the wind often stays fairly brisk for one or more days. On a weather map, we will be BETWEEN a receding cold front or storm center (low pressure system), and an incoming fair weather cell (High pressure system). No, or very limited dew will form in most places in this circumstance. To make things even better, especially in the upper Midwest of the U.S. and in the Northeastern U.S. these systems often stall in place, (Low pressure to the Northeast, High pressure to the Southwest of you) allowing the wind to keep up for several days. The "catch" is that if you live in cities or towns before a mountain range, such as the Appalachians, you can stay CLOUDY for days in addition to windy. This is the case in places like Charleston, W.VA. (USA), and Rochester, N.Y. (USA). On the other hand, many cities in the Northeast U.S. corridor, benefit from the mountain range to the west, and stay mostly CLEAR for several days in this same weather
setup, along with the wind. Thus, dewless nights can persist for many days straight prior to a High Pressure, fair weather system finally moving on in.

Once a high pressure cell, or any very weak weather maker with very little wind, does finally arrive - the reverse holds true. While it may be clear, dew will likely form as clear skies and light winds allow for radiational cooling, the culprit which produces the dew or frost. These conditions will persist until the High Pressure cell, or area of very weak weather systems (low or high pressure nearby) moves on.

One very interesting irony is that the very conditions that produce dew or frost to form, will also often produce good stability to the atmosphere. In other words, on a night with lots of dew, check out the planets - seeing should be good! (But don't forget to take precautions again the dew!) This is means that on a night when the stars do not show much twinkle, you can expect that dew WILL form. A night when stars twinkle a lot will be an unsteady night, one where dew will likely NOT form! While all of the above can be applied world-wide, especially the part about looking for twinkling stars on a dew-less night, the rest works best in the Eastern 2/3 of the US and Canada. Trying to apply the above weather scenario(s) gets more difficult in the mountains (such as the Rockies), and the above examples do not take place as often in let's say California, or the South of France. Generally speaking though, it will work, outside of the tropics.

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A REPORT ON THE MASUYAMA EYEPICE
by Roger W. Gordon

(Editor's note: Mr. Gordon, a member of The Lehigh Valley Amateur Astronomical Society in Allentown, PA, has established himself as being one of amateur astronomy's leading eyepiece critics.)

In the past year, a great deal of praise has been showered on a new eyepiece from Japan. Invented by Dr. Masuyama, there are reports of it being equal to, or better than, the Zeiss Jena Abbe orthoscopics, the Clave Plossls and the Zeiss Oberkochen Astroplan. The Kasai Trading Company calls it the "world's #1 eyepiece".

I asked a dealer, University Optics, to send me the ten and fifteen millimeter specimens for testing. The ten millimeter came but the fifteen was not in stock. The tests were run on two telescopes: a three and a half inch Questar and a three inch, F15 Brandon refractor, both with excellent optics. Subjects examined were Jupiter, Saturn, the Moon and two large Mercury vapor flood lights at a nearby miniature golf course. Venus was examined in the morning. The ten millimeter Zeiss ortho, a 1960's Cave Optical Orthos-
tar Abbe ortho and a nine millimeter 1930's Zeiss Monocentric were tested against it.

Immediately apparent was the poorer eye relief of the Masuyama, about 50-55 percent compared to the 80 percent of the other oculars. The Masuyama is listed at fifty-two degrees apparent field and multicoated.

The definition on all the test objects were quite good. Edge definition fell off more than expected, judging from the claims made for it. Most annoying, however, are several ghost images and internal reflections, one of which, in particular, was very disturbing. This reflection was caused by light going into the eye, then reflected back into the eyepiece and back into the eye again. A large, diffuse ghost covering about one-third the field was visible when observing the Moon and very strong when the floodlights were examined. Several strong, green, colored reflections are seen near the axis when a subject is moved off-axis.

These reflections would be even more objectionable in larger apertures. I asked University Optics about this and was told the ten millimeter Masuyama had a ghost problem.

The Jena and Cave orthoscopics had noticeably less scattered light and only minimal ghosting. Against the nine millimeter Zeiss monocentric, it was "no contest". As they would say in the sports world, the nine millimeter "kicked butt". The Cave ocular is a superior Japanese eyepiece.

The Masuyama has five elements and is considered a modified orthoscopic. The claimed transmission is over ninety-five percent, but the images did not appear any brighter than the other oculars. Edge definition starts deteriorating at 20-22 degrees off-axis. The field stop could have been kept to forty-five degrees, as a result, instead of fifty-two degrees. Nothing is gained with the larger field.

Under indoor lighting, reflections seen in the Masuyama were noticeably less scattered light and only minimal ghosting. Against the nine millimeter Zeiss monocentric, it was "no contest". As they would say in the sports world, the nine millimeter "kicked butt". The Cave ocular is a superior Japanese eyepiece.

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I returned the Masuyama to the dealer and requested a 7.5 millimeter. I will report on that one when it is available for testing. As for now, when anyone asks me what's new in the eyepiece world, my answer will be "nothing"!
**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

| Thu | May 18 | 7:30 pm | Macomb Meeting. |
| Sat | May 20 |  | Astro Bowl @ MSU |
| Thu | May 25 | 7:30 pm | Computer SubGroup Meeting. Contact Larry Kalinowski. |
| Thu | Jun 1 | 7:30 pm | Cranbrook Meeting |
| Sat | Jun 3 | 2 pm | Stargate Re-opening |
| Fr-Sun | Jun 2-4 |  | Fish Lake Under the Stars-Star Party |
| Fr-Sat | Jun 9-10 |  | Apollo Rendezvous-Dayton Ohio |
| Thu | Jun 15 | 7:30 pm | Macomb Meeting |
| Thu | Jun 22 | 7:30 pm | Computer SubGroup Meeting. Contact Larry Kalinowski. |
| Sat | Jun 24 |  | Solstice Party @ Northern Cross-Contact Doug Bock |
| Sat-Sun | Jun 24-25 |  | Universe '95-Astronomy Society of the Pacific-College Park MD contact John Herrgot |

| Wed-Sun | Jun 28-Jul 2 |  | RASC General Assembly-Windsor Ontario |
| Thu | Jul 6 | 7:30 pm | Cranbrook Meeting |
| Thu | Jul 20 | 7:30 pm | Macomb Meeting. |
| Thu | Aug 3 | 7:30 pm | Cranbrook Meeting |
| Wed | Aug 16 | 7:30 pm | Riverbends Public Showing-Contact John Herrgott. |
| Thu | Aug 17 | 7:30 pm | Macomb Meeting. |
| Fri-Sat | Aug 25-27 |  | Annual Club Camping Trip-Lake Hudson-Contact John Herrgott |
| Thu | Sep 7 | 7:30 pm | Cranbrook Meeting |
| Thu | Sep 14 | 7:30 pm | Macomb Meeting |
| Sat | Sep 16 |  | Equinox Party @ Northern Cross-Contact Doug Bock |
| Fri-Sun | Sep 22-24 |  | Bock's Cadillac Event-Contact John Herrgott |
| Thu | Dec 21 |  | Annual Awards Banquet |