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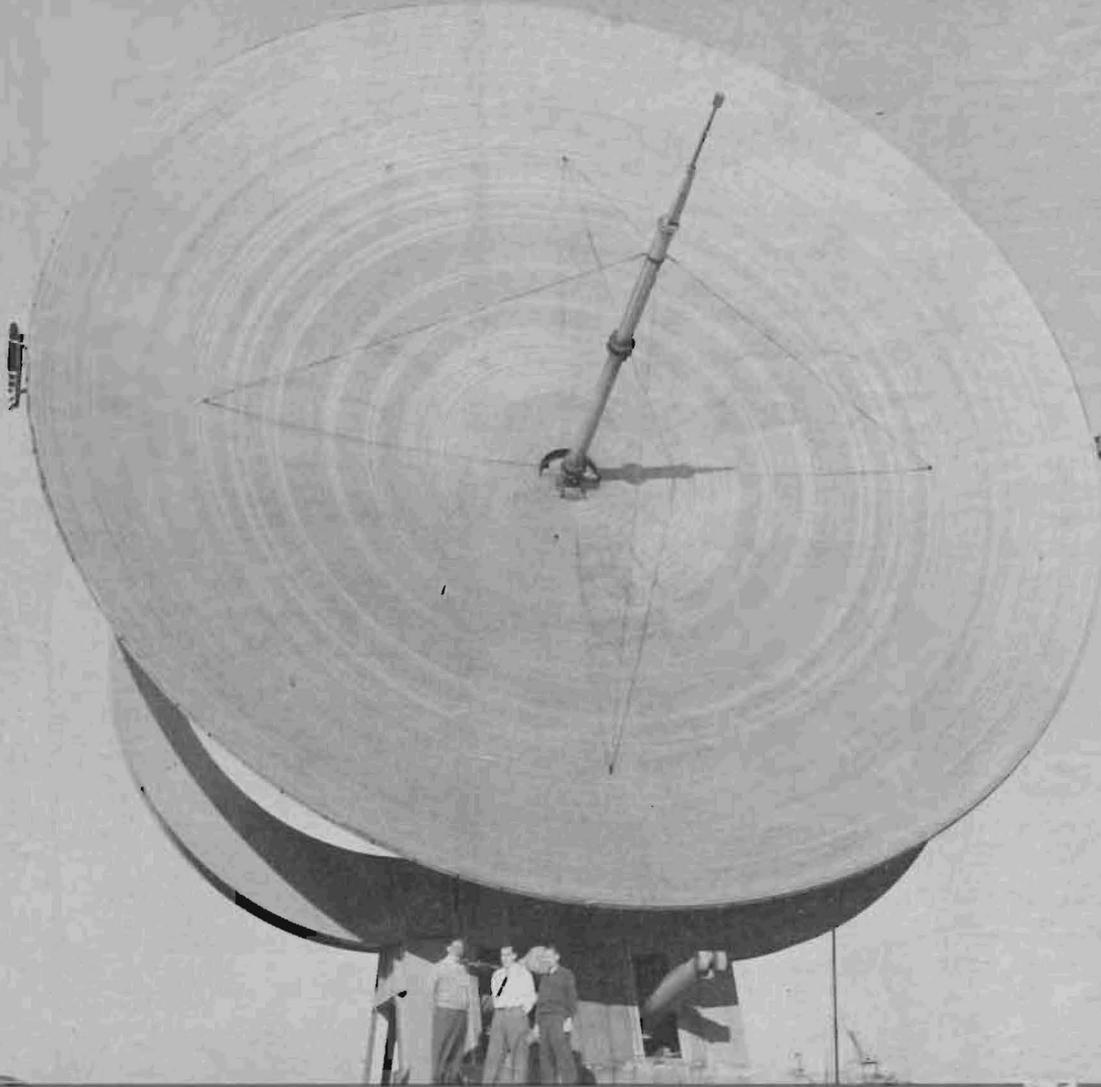
January 9, 1954

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# SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

®

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE



**600-Inch "Saucer"**

See Page 23

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

## RADIO ASTRONOMY

**Two New Radio "Stars"  
Discovered in Our Galaxy****See Front Cover**

► DISCOVERY OF two new radio "stars" in our galaxy was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Boston by Fred T. Haddock of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

The measurements, the first successful at the very short wavelength of nine centimeters, were made at the laboratory with the 600-inch radio telescope, a huge metal "saucer" shown on the cover of this week's SCIENCE NEWS LETTER. Nine centimeters is about four inches, compared to wavelengths of about 1,000 feet for frequencies in the middle of the standard broadcast band.

One of the new radio sources, described by Mr. Haddock as a "nebula," is in the Great Nebula of Orion, a familiar winter constellation now visible in the southeastern sky. There are three stars in a row that form the belt of Orion, the warrior, and the Great Nebula's place is marked by the middle star of the three. The Great Nebula in Orion is the biggest and brightest of the nebulae in the heavens.

The other nebula discovered by Mr. Haddock and his co-workers, including Cornell H. Mayer and Russell M. Sloanaker Jr., is the "Swan" nebula, not to be confused with the constellation, Cygnus, the swan.

All of the objects so far spotted at the nine centimeter, or 3200 megacycle, range have been identified with visible objects, but the only two new sources so far discovered at this short wavelength, and not previously discovered at other wavelengths, are the Orion and Swan nebulae.

Science News Letter, January 9, 1954