Standard Z39.5-1969 e.g. 'Komesaroff, M. M., and McCulloch, P. M., *Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.,* **172**, 91 (1975a).'. References should include *only* papers already published and those already in press. In the latter case the full title should be given along with the name of the journal.

Footnotes within the text should be used only when essential. They should be placed within horizontal rules immediately under the line to which they refer.

Tables should be numbered with roman numerals and be headed by a title.

Punctuation — Inverted commas should be 'single', except for inverted commas within inverted commas, which should be '. . . "double" . . .'. All mathematical discussion should be punctuated.

Mathematical expressions within the running text should be written on one line. Preferred notations.

$$e^{-\gamma t}, \exp(-\alpha t^2), \mathrm{Re}(z), \mathrm{Im}(z), (M/4\pi k^2 \sigma)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Equations should be numbered only when specific reference is made to them in the text.

Units should follow the International System of Units (SI).

Time: d, h, min, s, ms, μs, ns
1967 April 14, $5^h27^m28^s.3$ (astronomical)
14 April 1967 (non-astronomical)

Distance: $R_\odot$, AU, pc,kpc

Frequency: Hz, kHz, MHz, GHz

Angle: $5°.3, 3'.7, 2''.0, 3'$arc, $2''$ arc.

Various: Wm^{-2}Hz^{-1}, G (gauss), keV, cm s^{-2}, dB

The use of suitably abbreviated language in the text, such as . . . rms scatter of $\sim$1$'$ arc . . . is encouraged.

AAO NEWSLETTER

The Anglo-Australian Observatory has commenced the publication of a quarterly newsletter intended to keep the user communities in both Australia and the United Kingdom aware of activities at the Anglo-Australian Telescope and the AAO Laboratory. Those wishing to receive copies of this Newsletter should contact:

The Editor,
AAO Newsletter,
Anglo-Australian Observatory,
P.O. Box 296,
Epping,
N.S.W. 2121,
AUSTRALIA

NOTE that the newsletter is free!

Book Review

Eyes on the Universe by Isaac Asimov. 274pp. Andre Deutch 1976

It is not difficult to appreciate why Asimov is such a successful author — not only in science fiction but in scientific subjects too — as soon as one plunges in and is swept along with *Eyes on the Universe.* The often dry bones of astronomical history are skilfully fleshed with an exciting narrative in which the development of telescopes is the central theme.

Cleverly woven into the stories of first the refractors and then the reflector telescopes are the equally interesting secondary stories of the technologies which made telescope advances possible. Examples include the clock, the micrometer, mirror making techniques, photography and, of course, the various instruments of spectroscopy. Interesting details of outstanding discoveries made with each important instrument will appeal to professional and amateur and, in fact, to anyone with the slightest interest in astronomy.

After the excitement of the optical telescopes the second last chapter on radio telescopes comes as something of an anticlimax. The author seems to assume that if a telescope is big then it must be good, and, possibly as a result, some of the outstanding instruments are not even mentioned. It is interesting to read how the history of a subject becomes 'established'. For example we are told that in 1931 Jansky detected radiation from the galactic centre 'pinpointed' (considerably earlier) by Shapley. However the position was so uncertain then that it was not until the late 1950s that galactic coordinates were adjusted by some 32° in longitude in order to centre them on the radio-derived galactic centre. It was surprising to read that the interstellar 21 cm hydrogen line was discovered in 1951 independently by Felix Bloch and Edward Purcell. But these quibbles pale to insignificance in the overall impression.

The book is recommended to anyone who wishes to obtain a rapid view of the history of astronomy and telescopes from early times up to the Large Space Telescope and in doing so, that person is certain to be thoroughly entertained.   (RXM)