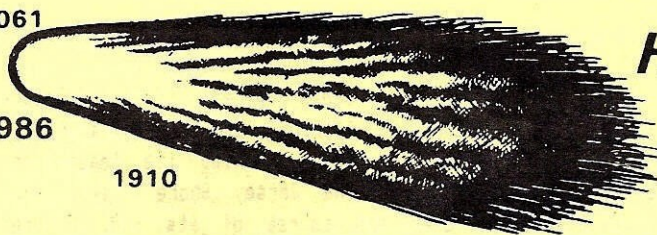


2061

1986

1910



HALLEY'S COMET WATCH NEWSLETTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF HALLEY'S COMET WATCH '86
BOX 188, VINCENTOWN, NJ 08088

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 4

JULY, 1986

PHOTO ALBUM OF HALLEY'S COMET - 1986

Long before the international spacecraft encounters with Comet Halley in March, 1986, Astronomers were looking forward to the many revealing photographs which would be made available thanks to the combination of the development of space technology and the 75 years of advancement in the science of photography since the first photographic encounters with the comet in 1910. Now the photographs are becoming available and are being received with mixed reviews.

I, for one, treasure the photograph given to me by a student at Burlington County College (New Jersey). He took it from his back yard in Maple Shade, New Jersey in March with the help of an Astronomer at Ocean County College (New Jersey). Several subscribers to the Halley's Comet Watch Newsletter have sent me their personal photos of the comet, and all of them have become a part of my personal Halley archive.

With regard to the more "public" photographs, the more idealistic among us expected much more detailed photographs than we have to date. The general public did not much appreciate the "computer generated images" they saw on their television sets. They wanted detailed closeups -- much like those we have of the surface of the Moon or Venus -- and now, Uranus.

The HCW Newsletter does not have the capability (nor the budget) to reproduce the 1986 photographs of Comet Halley. In this and the remaining issues of the newsletter, we will direct our readers to the best magazine sources for the latest photos of Comet Halley. Those wishing to purchase a set of slides of 1986 Comet Halley photos (particularly teachers or lecturers) will soon have the opportunity. If you are interested in a set, please send us a letter or postcard and we will inform you of the price and date of availability of the slides as soon as they are prepared.

Meanwhile, we have scanned the sources and provide below a list of current publications carrying Comet Halley photos.

MERCURY MAGAZINE, The Journal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Volume XV, Number 3 (May-June, 1986), pages 80 through 85: "The 1985-86 Pass of Comet Halley: A Retrospective," by Sherwood Harrington. (Note: MERCURY back issues are available for \$2.00 from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 1290 24th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122). In addition to a cover photograph of Comet Halley taken on April 15, 1986, there are six pages containing 15 black and white

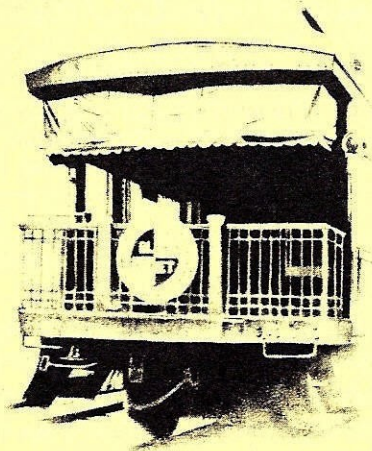
photos of Comet Halley with descriptive narration on each photo. The piece starts with the well-publicized initial image of Comet Halley taken on October 16, 1982 using the 5-meter telescope at Palomar Observatory (see HCW Newsletter, Vol II, #1, January, 1983). Other photos include early views in October, November and December, 1985 and January, 1986, and two excellent post-perihelion images taken on February 22, 1986. Five excellent views taken in March show the well-developed comet tail from Australia, Chile and Palomar. Finally, there is a photo of an image captured on March 14 by the Giotto spacecraft of the European Space Administration. This is one of the first images ever obtained of the solid heart of a comet: its small, icy nucleus. The series concludes with a computer-image of Halley's Hydrogen cloud taken by the Pioneer/Venus orbiter Spaceprobe on February 2-5 from Venus.

ODYSSEY, The Young People's Magazine of Astronomy and Outer Space, June, 1986, pages 4 through 15. (Kalmbach Publishing Company, 625 E. St. Paul Ave., P.O. Box 92788, Milwaukee, WI 53202.) For those interested in color photography and images, there are twelve pages of excellent reproductions in this issue. In addition, author Richard Berry produced an excellent illustrated article specifically on the Giotto encounter. It shows a sequence of color photographs from 60,000 miles, 25,000, 13,000, 6,000, 2,100, 1,200 and 900 miles -- the last being taken about 15 seconds from closest approach. The very special "normal" photos of the comet nucleus are shown in color at a range of 12,000 miles and 7,800 miles, with an additional excellent descriptive artist's enhancement of one of the photos to explain the detail. There are also nine color images from the Vega flyby (Russia) with a descriptive article by Greg Walz-Chojnacki. These are the first-ever closeups of the comet (Vega got there first!). These first looks at the comet do not show the nucleus itself because of camera problems.

SMITHSONIAN, Vol. 17, #4, July, 1986, pages 128-142 - "An Encounter with Halley's Comet, done Soviet Style", by Susan West. This piece contains a complete description of the Soviet Vega probe of Comet Halley. It contains a full-page color computer-enhanced image of Comet Halley from 5,000 miles and the very first picture (in color) of Halley's Comet taken nine million miles away from the nucleus, two days before Vega I flew directly into it.

Other magazines contain similar pictorial records of the comet and we will report on them in our final issue. Naturally, the standards should be consulted, namely, NATURE, ASTRONOMY and SKY AND TELESCOPE.

THE BLUE COMET, "THE SEASHORE'S FINEST TRAIN"



Shortly after we began publishing the Halley's Comet Watch Newsletter in 1982, Ruth Freitag, of the Library of Congress, sent us an article about the famous "Blue Comet" -- a luxury coach train that ran between New York City and Atlantic City, New Jersey from 1929 to 1941. The fact that we are a New Jersey-based organization gave us cause to research the subject rather extensively. We contacted a friend who is also a Railroad buff who provided us with very detailed information on the famous train. The return of Halley's Comet and the rebirth of Atlantic City made the topic even more timely. Our efforts to write an essay on the Blue Comet were thwarted by a variety of comet-related activities. Then, along with our May, 1986 New Jersey Bell Telephone bill came the Tel-news, a monthly insert, with an article on the Blue Comet by Dorothy Voss, the Editor. With due credit and gratitude, the article is reproduced here in its entirety. (Anyone interested in learning more about the Blue Comet can read "The Seashore's Finest Train: The Blue Comet", a 62 page illustrated booklet by Joel Rosenbaum and Tom Gallo published by Railpace Company, Inc., P.O. Box 927, Piscataway, NJ 08854).

Nowadays a trip to Atlantic City is rather mundane...by bus, plane or car. In the recent past travelers made the journey in grand style on a deluxe, swift train known as the BLUE COMET.

The BLUE COMET, New Jersey Central's luxury coach train, provided service from 1929 to 1941 between New York and Atlantic City.

Advertised as "The Seashore's Finest Train," it was designed to compete with the Pennsylvania Railroad's Atlantic City service...remember Nellie Bly?...by offering fast...three hours portal to portal...first-class service to coach passengers at regular fare.

The COMET made two round trips daily with extra trips on weekends and on Fridays during the summer months. Stops were made to pick up or discharge passengers at Elizabethport, Red Bank, Lakewood, Lakehurst and Hammonton. It created good will all along its route, too. Often the crew would toss newspapers from the moving train to folks who lived in the remote areas of the Pine Barrens. They'd reciprocate by bringing to the Lakewood stop baskets of goodies or, in season, berries picked in the woods.

Everything about the steam-powered train suggested a speeding blue comet. Its exterior was painted a rich, deep blue with a cream-colored stripe running its length on both sides (a reminder, too, of the Jersey Shore's sky, surf and sandy beaches.) Over the course of its run, hundreds of people frequently lined the tracks just to watch it thunder by, a flashing blue comet on earthbound rails.

Each car was named for a comet...including the most famous one, Halley's Comet, visible to us Earthlings this year. The BLUE COMET motif continued inside the train with Persian blue upholstery, royal blue linen, comets etched on window glass ovals, and even train schedules, tickets and menus with a BLUE COMET logo.

A ride on the BLUE COMET was unique. The car one entered upon boarding was lavishly furnished. All chairs were reserved and they were triple cushioned, upholstered in expensive, figured mohair, and spaced to give plenty of leg room. A porter (in blue, of course) waited nearby to fulfill your slightest need. An observation car was open to all without extra charge. There was also a smoking car for men and a tastefully decorated lounge for women.

Food? A dining car with inlaid wood interior, tables with fine linen and silver awaited the hungry rider. Food was home cooked right on board. Prices were laughably low by today's going rates. The Blue Plate special was 75 cents; dinner...a choice of fish, chicken or steak...was \$1.25! Just thinking about the warm, baked apple pie served with a wedge of aged, New York cheddar cheese could set mouths watering.

Like many comets, the BLUE COMET eventually burned out. After a few brilliant years, passenger volume dropped. It was the onset of the Depression, revenues declined, service was reduced. Finally, competition with the larger Pennsylvania Railroad, the expansion of the state's highway system and the increased use of cars put an end to the service. The BLUE COMET made its last run on September 27, 1941. It was a blue day for New Jersey train travelers.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The comet names for the 16 cars of the BLUE COMET were as follows: 1 Diner: Giacobini; 2 Combines: Halley, Encke; 2 Baggage cars: Olbers, Barnard; 8 Coaches: Tuttle, Holmes, Westphal, D'Arrest, Faye, Spitaler, Winnecke, Brorsen; 3 Observation cars: DeVico, Biela, Tempel.)



FOUR-PAGE TIME CAPSULE DEDICATION PROGRAM INCULDED IN THIS ISSUE

Pages 3 through 6 of this issue consist of the Dedication Program of the International Halley's Comet Time Capsule which took place on Memorial Day, May 26, 1986. The contents of the time capsule were carried on a float in the Southampton Township Memorial Day Parade. The dedication ceremony was presided over by Congressman James Saxton, of New Jersey and Mayor Robert Thompson, of Vincentown, New Jersey.



**THE OFFICIAL
1986
HALLEY'S COMET
TIME CAPSULE**



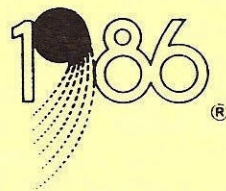
DEDICATION CEREMONY
MAY 26, 1986

AT THE HISTORIC ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE BEHIND THE LIBRARY

TO TAKE PLACE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES
AT THE VINCENTOWN WAR MEMORIAL AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PARADE

PLAQUE WILL BE INSTALLED IN THE SCHOOLHOUSE

**HALLEY'S COMET
SOCIETY - U.S.A.**



1986®



VINCENTOWN, N.J.



THE OFFICIAL HALLEY'S COMET TIME CAPSULE
FROM IDEA TO REALITY

The idea of the time capsule originated innocently enough four years ago. Interest grew and national publicity in INSTRUCTOR MAGAZINE brought the idea into the nation's schools. In addition, SCIENCE AND CHILDREN and a number of other publications made mention of the project. Several national contests were organized in connection with the time capsule, one by STICKERS AND STUFF Magazine and another by COMPUSERVE, the national computer information service network. On August 1, 1985, Congressman H. James Saxton brought the project to the attention of the 99th Congress and the nation at large through the Congressional Record.

A world famous time-capsule expert heard about the project and offered his services as a consultant. He suggested that the original plans to bury the time capsule on the schoolhouse grounds would not insure preservation. An above-ground vault was recommended. It was important to us to maintain a relationship with the historic Vincentown Schoolhouse, so the following decisions were made:

1. Install the material submitted in a vault in the basement of the Sally Stretch Keen Memorial Library, adjacent to the schoolhouse. This would be done before the end of 1986, the year of the comet, but without the pressure of a dedication ceremony deadline. This would provide time for educators to review and analyze the outstanding contributions and allow us to properly separate, wrap and package the various media to guarantee preservation. All material will be installed and the vault sealed without ceremony by the end of 1986. The Board of Trustees of the Library approved this idea on April 14, 1986.

2. Install a directory of time capsule contents and information on the location of the vault in a small niche in the historic one-room schoolhouse with an appropriate bronze plaque inside the building (for security and preservation). Children visiting the historic schoolhouse museum would constantly be reminded of the time capsule and the projected opening date of 2061. This concept was approved by the Southampton Historical Society on May 19, 1986.

3. Dedicate the plaque with appropriate public ceremony at Vincentown's major patriotic celebration, the Memorial Day parade, on Monday, May 26, 1986 while Halley's Comet was well on its way back into outer space. The plaque reads:

FROM THE CHILDREN OF 1986 TO THE CHILDREN OF 2061
THE INTERNATIONAL HALLEY'S COMET TIME CAPSULE
CELEBRATING THE PERIODIC RETURN OF HALLEY'S COMET
DEDICATED MAY 26, 1986
TO BE OPENED JULY 28, 2061 UNDER HALLEY'S COMET
SPONSORED BY
HALLEY'S COMET SOCIETY -- U.S.A.
Joseph M. Laufer, President
VINCENTOWN, NEW JERSEY -- FOUNDED 1758 UNDER HALLEY'S COMET

SUMMARY OF TIME CAPSULE CONTENTS:

Total number of individuals participating: 7,450.

Total items: 5,300

Total schools participating: 157

Nations represented: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, England, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Sweeden, U.S.A.

States represented: 47 states.

Sampling of items: Video tapes, audio tapes, letters to the children of 2061, art work, collages, poems, computer discs, products and goods used in 1986, books, phonograph records, stickers, Newsletters, Halley's Comet souvenirs, posters, T-shirts, bumper stickers, jewelery, mini time capsules, maps, school newspapers, school yearbooks, newspaper stories and articles about Halley's Comet and life in 1986, models, photos, scrap books, toys, calendars, Bible, magazines and handcrafted items.

HALLEY'S COMET AND VINCENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

Written records of Halley's Comet have been found dating back to 240 B.C. Thirty records have been found at approximately 75-year intervals. The last four returns coincide with the history of Vincentown.

HALLEY'S COMET

VINCENTOWN

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1758 | First predicted return of Halley's Comet on Christmas day, 1758. Edmond Halley had seen it in 1682 and made the bold prediction that based on Newton's Law of Gravitation the comet would orbit the Sun every 76 years. | John Burr sold a portion of land to the Leeds brothers. Vincent Leeds would eventually own the land and it would be called Vincent's Town - eventually Vincenttown. 1758, then, is the year of Vincenttown's founding - UNDER HALLEY'S COMET! |
| 1835 | Halley's Comet returns on schedule. This is the year that Mark Twain was born. People were ready for this second predicted return. | Records show that Vincenttown was a port town with a stagecoach running to Mt. Holly, a grist mill, a saw mill, 4 stores and about 35 houses. |
| 1910 | The comet returns again and the first photographs are taken of it. There was much interest, especially when the Earth passed through the comet's tail on May 18-19, 1910. | The Vincenttown one-room schoolhouse was 50 years old in 1910. Many of the students attending the school saw Halley's Comet in the clear, dark skies over Vincenttown. |
| 1986 | The view of the comet was disappointing to the average person, but 5 international space probes met the comet in March and sent back extraordinary scientific information and photographs. | Vincenttown is headquarters for the Halley's Comet Society, USA and an international Newsletter with worldwide circulation handling thousands of inquiries in 1985-86. The time capsule is installed. |
| 2061 | The next return of Halley's Comet. It will be closest to the Earth on July 28, 2061 | Vincenttown residents remove the contents of the time capsule as Halley's Comet shines overhead. Some (in their 80s) remember the 1986 installation ceremony! |



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 131

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1985

No. 106

HALLEY'S COMET TIME CAPSULE

HON. H. JAMES SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1985

● Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to offer every youngster in the country the opportunity to contribute to a most unique project which is rapidly gaining national interest and popularity.

This project, which has taken root in Vincentown, NJ, in the heart of my 13th District, centers on the burial of a time capsule to mark the arrival of Halley's Comet early next year.

For some time now, school students throughout the country have been contributing poems, essays, and other original art to the capsule, which will be sunk in the ground on April 11, 1986, the same day that the comet will be closest to the Earth.

The capsule will be buried on the grounds of a historical one-room schoolhouse in the small, proud community of Vincentown, and marked by a plaque to assure its recovery 76 years from now, in the year 2061, when Halley's Comet reappears.

The Halley's Comet Time Capsule is an idea which originated with Mr. Joseph Laufer, associate dean of Community Services at Burlington County College, Pemberton, NJ.

Mr. Laufer states that "the return of Halley's Comet after 76 years provides a unique opportunity for youngsters to become aware of their responsibilities towards the people who will welcome Halley's Comet again in 2061.

Students who contribute to the capsule have a chance to share with future generations not just their creativity, but their concerns for the issues which faced us in the 1980's.

In reviewing the time capsule contributions thus far, Mr. Laufer has seen

some interesting themes developing. Students have shown a keen concern for world peace and harmony, disarmament, social justice, and ecological matters.

Mr. Laufer says: "As an educator, I see the return of Halley's Comet as an invaluable pedagogical tool. In addition to being an opportunity to awaken an interest in astronomy, it has the much broader value of heightening intergenerational awareness and global unity."

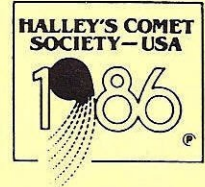
I should also note Southampton Historical Society has been supportive of the time capsule. The historical society recently restored a one-room schoolhouse which was in use from 1860 to 1930, and it is the schoolhouse grounds which will hold the capsule.

Students, teachers, and others who are interested in participating in the 1986 Halley's Time Capsule project should write: Halley's Comet Time Capsule, Halley's Comet Society—USA, Box 2188, Vincentown, NJ 08088. ●

THE 29 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RETURNS OF HALLEY'S COMET.



B.C	140	164	87	12	
A.D.	66	141	218	295	374
	451	530	607	684	760
	837	912	989	1066	1145
	1222	1301	1378	1456	1531
	1607	1682	1759	1835	1910



SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Congressman H. James Saxton

The Southampton Township Committee: Mayor Robert Thompson, William Conner, John Hicks, Ed Moffitt, Robert Moore.

The Southampton Historical Society

The Sally Stretch Keen Memorial Library

Southampton Township Public Schools

Burlington County College

The Southampton Township Memorial Day Parade Committee

We are especially grateful to Mrs. Lindy Thomas and her third graders for assistance in the parade and at the dedication ceremony.

HALLEY'S COMET SOCIETY, U.S.A.

Joseph M. Laufer, President

Box 2188, Vincentown, NJ 08088

GERMINATION DISTURBANCE BLAMED ON HALLEY'S COMET

As we collect the hundreds of references and articles dealing with Halley's Comet, we are amazed at the variety of publications that featured cover articles on the comet (from Railroad magazines to Religious Journals) and the recurrence of 1910 themes.

Take, for instance, the well-circulated drawing from a 1910 German gardening magazine showing mushrooms and flowering plants bursting through greenhouses while Halley's comet fills the sky.

We came across a variation on the same theme as the lead story in FARMSHINE -- a weekly newspaper for farmers and agribusiness serving Pennsylvania and neighboring states. And unless your wits were about you, you would have believed that the story was NOT tongue-in-cheek -- but one that announced a major farm crisis in the U.S. -- because it was so well written and accompanied by charts, photographs and University backing!

Under a photograph of inverted corn plants and accompanied by a map of the United States illustrating in color the extent of the disturbance, we read "Germination disturbance alarming - Southern farmers who planted their corn earlier this month are alarmed at finding their corn emerging through the ground upside down. An unusual celestial occurrence of no moon and the comparatively close proximity of Halley's Comet is blamed for the bizarre phenomenon. Much of the corn in states from Texas to Georgia is growing with the roots up, as pictured above. Scientists are forecasting that Halley's Comet will disturb seed germination throughout much of the United States this year. The shaded area of the map, below, depicts the areas to be most likely affected. Details are in a special report on page 24."

The report on page 24, bearing the dateline of Terre Drole, Ga., is written by Dieter Krieg, Farmside Editor. Here are some of the alarming revelations:

"A vast majority of the 78.1 million acres of corn which American farmers intend to plant this year may not reach the harvest stage in the usual fashion. That is the startling discovery of agronomists in several southern states where corn was planted earlier this month.... The immediate problem now, however, is that corn is growing backwards and ears may be forming underground this Summer.

The germination problem was first discovered in eastern Texas two weeks ago and was thought to be a local problem. However, when plants in one field after another emerged through the ground upside-down, scientists ruled out local conditions, faulty planters, or poor quality seed.

Data has now been compiled at several agricultural colleges in the South, with Georgia A & M University serving as the center for pooling information and resources. The conclusion scientists have come to is that the strange germination pattern is due to bio-magnetic disturbances caused by the passing of Halley's Comet."

The article continues: "Fields hit the hardest were those which were planted when there was no moon. Scientists theorize that the absence of the moon enabled Halley's magnetic field to have a more pronounced effect on Earth's plant life....

Many of the old-time farmers, who have for years scheduled their plantings with respect to the phases of the moon, are convinced that Halley's Comet is to blame for the upsetting occurrence. No records exist, however, of Halley's having had similar effects during previous encounters with Earth. Astronomers say that's because the Comet's path this year is far different than those ever recorded before in modern history. Also, considering that the Comet's last flight past Earth occurred during 1910, and the time before that was 1834, neither science nor communications were advanced enough to evaluate and compare findings. It may be that similar events took place in some regions of the planet during the Middle Ages or earlier.

At any rate, Halley's path in 1986 is playing havoc with sprouting seeds - apparently disorienting them and sending roots upward instead of downward.

Plants diagnosed so far at various institutions such as Georgia A & M show no signs of abnormalcy other than that they sprouted upside down. Stalk formation appears to be normal and the underground leaves are apparently taking on root functions. The gangly, vine-like above-ground roots, on the other hand, are showing heavy concentrations of chlorophyll, which has turned them very dark green in color....

While it is likely that this upside-down germination is only temporary for the time that Halley's Comet and its billion-mile-long tail is close to Earth, some observers fear that the phenomenon may signal an evolutionary process which might at some time become permanent....

One of the first farmers to notice he had a serious problem in his field was Billy Joe Keinfeld of Plains County, Georgia. "When I first done seen it, I reckoned maybe I had all my seeds upside down in the planter," the veteran sodbuster drawled in a true Southern accent. He planted his corn on March 1. It came up a week later but it wasn't until another couple of days went by before Billy Joe noticed something was wrong. "I blamed it on my wife at first because she planted it and she never did no corn plantin' before," he explained. "She never could tell heads from tails nohow, so it seemed logical enough. Well, then I figured that couldn't have been it because not even she could mess up an entire field like that. Surely, she wouldn't have planted every seed upside down."

The article quotes plant pathologist, Dr. Winthrop C. Turvey ("Top" C. Turvey) of Georgia A & M University, as predicting that someday we'll be harvesting our corn with potato pickers instead of corn pickers.

The article, which appeared in the Friday, March 28, 1986 issue of the newspaper becomes completely understandable when we get to the last paragraph:

GERMINATION DISTURBANCE

Continued from page 7

"Halley's is closing in on us and even as it leaves again, remember it has a tail a billion miles long. It'll be quite a while before we've seen the last of this strange phenomenon. On the other hand, it might all be over with on the FIRST DAY OF APRIL. And then you won't have to worry about your corn coming up backwards."

(We wish to thank Mrs. Roberta Shontz of Vincentown, New Jersey, co-proprietor of a local family farm in Burlington County, New Jersey for calling our attention to the article from which this story was taken).

HALLEY'S COMET AND THE ART OF COMMUNICATION - II

(In our June, 1985 issue (Vol. 4, No. 3, page 3) we printed a Halley's Comet vignette illustrating the difficulties of communication in a school district. Recently we received another version from an officer at Fort Dix, New Jersey):

A Colonel issued the following directive to the Executive Officer:

"Tomorrow evening at approximately 2000 hours Halley's Comet will be visible in this area, an event which occurs only once every 75 years. Have the men to fall out in the battalion area in fatigues, and I will explain this rare phenomenon to them. In case of rain, we will not be able to see anything, so assemble the men in the theatre and I will show films of it."

Executive Officer to Company Commander:

"By order of the Colonel, tomorrow at 2000 hours, Halley's Comet will appear above the battalion area. If it rains, fall the men out in fatigues; then march to the theatre where the rare phenomenon will take place, something which occurs every 75 years."

Company Commander to Lieutenant:

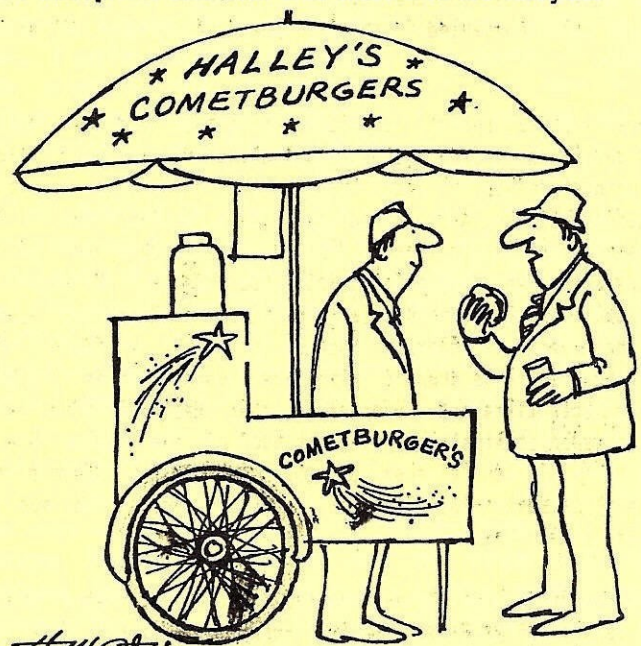
"By order of the Colonel in fatigues at 2000 hours tomorrow night, the phenomenal Halley's Comet will appear in the theatre. In case of rain in the battalion area, the Colonel will give another order, something which occurs every 75 years."

Lieutenant to Sergeant:

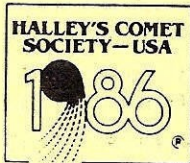
"Tomorrow at 2000 hours, the Colonel will appear in the theatre with Halley's Comet, something which happens every 75 years. If it rains, the Colonel will order the comet into the battalion area."

Sergeant to Squad:

"When it rains tomorrow at 2000 hours the phenomenal 75 year old General Halley, accompanied by the Colonel, will drive his Comet through the battalion area theatre in his fatigues."



"You have a good product and a great name, but what happens when the hubbub dies and the comet heads back into deep space?"



HALLEY'S COMET WATCH NEWSLETTER
BOX 2188, VINCENTOWN, NJ 08088
Phone: (609) 859-3154

VOL. 5, NO. 4 ---- JULY, 1986

Editor/Publisher..Joseph Laufer

Six issues, 1986: \$10.00
Back issues are available

© COPYRIGHT 1986
HALLEY'S COMET WATCH '86

Halley's Comet Watch '86
P.O. Box 2188
Vincentown, NJ 08088

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 54
Vincentown, NJ 08088