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Being the third in a series, produced for apa L by Andy Porter, associate propagandist for the NYCon III. This publication actually designed to boost my publication number list another notch.

The Hayden Planetarium will be of interest to science fiction fans. While Los Angeles and Chicago have their own planetariums, and other cities and many colleges also have their own planetarii, The Hayden Planetarium is linked with the American Museum of Natural History, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world.

The American Museum's extensive collection of spiders is second to none in the world. As I was walking in the Hall Of Mammals several years ago, a curious black shape with six legs crossed my path. Beating a hasty retreat, and also to old ladies in my way, I insisted to the guards that there was a dastardly spider loose in the works. "Nonsense," choked one of the guards, his face blotched with purple, as he lay gasping on the floor. He didn't say much else; it's hard to talk when you're covered by spiderwebs.

And with a single backward glance, I ran from the building into the silent night, the usual soft murmur of the insects stilled, and a waiting silence decending on the wilds of the park. Quickly grasping my Browning to my chest, I stumbled into the undergrowth, determined to find out just what was going on. I knew that I had to get back to the base camp by midnight; the afternoon plane back to Ankor Wat was taking off then, and I had a load of seven tons of dried peach fuzz that I had to ship back to my mother in Peoria.

And yet when it happened, I wasn't even aware of the sinister shape that had leaped up in front of me. Towering 30 feet off the ground, its six great legs reflecting the sickly light of twilight, I saw the great Zeiss Projector sense me and turn around. With a great roar of electrical power, it opened it's main projector, and lunged at me. Quickly I set my Browning on automatic and climbed into the cockpit, warming up the motor. "Rowbazzle!" the great device roared at the night, it's outline like a great Fred Patton tank. "Gosh a nickel, mickle dickle!" I yelled at it. And t



DRAMA OF THE SKIES

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM
HAYDEN PLANETARIUM

1966

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Wardron
Tovallon,
Translator,
The
Book
Of
Madnesses



PROGRAM SCHEDULE AND FEES

SCHEDULE

Daily—2, 3:30 p.m.
Saturday—11 a.m., 1, 2,
3, 4, 5 p.m.
Sunday—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 p.m.
Holidays—frequent after-
noon performances

SUMMER SCHEDULE

Daily—1, 2, 3:30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday—
1, 2:30, 4 p.m.

EVENING PROGRAMS

Special programs are
conducted each evening,
except Monday, from
7:30 to 8:45 p.m.

ADMISSION FEES

Adults:	daytime	1.20
	evenings	1.50
Children:	daytime	.60
	evenings	.75

INFORMATION

For program information
and schedule, dial
TR 3-8828



HOW TO REACH THE PLANETARIUM

81st Street at Central Park West
New York, New York 10024

Telephone: Area code 212 TR 3-1300; Eve-
nings, weekends, holidays TR 3-8828.

The Planetarium is within easy reach of the
midtown Manhattan area by car, taxi, or pub-
lic transportation. **By subway:** 6th or 8th Ave-
nue Independent local train to 81st Street
local station. **By bus:** 8th Avenue or Colum-
bus Avenue lines to 81st Street; 79th Street
Crosstown line to Central Park West. **By car:**
Limited parking facilities are available at mod-
erate cost. Use entrance driveway off West
81st Street.



DRAMA OF THE SKIES

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM
HAYDEN PLANETARIUM

1966

Program and Schedule are subject to change without notice.
Attendance by children under 5 years of age is discouraged.



ight falls, cloudless and serene. What was, a moment ago, a great domed room seemingly becomes the sky, and the universe opens up to view.

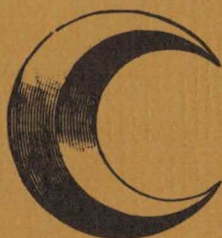
The Planetarium is the most dramatic of theaters. Its stage is the whole of creation; its actors the stars in the sky; its plot the story of nature itself. It compresses into one short hour an experience breathtaking in beauty and simplicity, yet vast in its scope of time and space.



PROGRAM

JANUARY 4
FEBRUARY 28
THE BRIGHTEST
MOON OF ALL

The full moon of winter is always bright and travels an arc high in the nighttime sky. This winter, a combination of events and distances produces the brightest moon of all. The phases of the moon, its motions, and its effects upon the earth



are part of our story about the earth's nearby companion in space.

MARCH 1
MAY 2
THE MEANING
OF SPRING

The coming of spring has had special meaning to men throughout the ages. It is the time of year when important festivals of the calendar occur; it once marked the beginning of the year; it brings many changes to the earth and sky. Our story describes the motions of the

earth, the causes of the seasons, and the event that marks the coming of spring.

MAY 3
JUNE 27
THE DOMAIN
OF THE GREAT BEAR

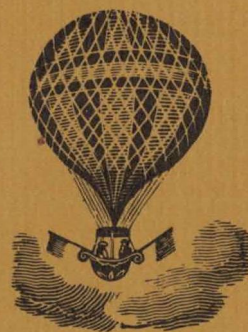
The evening sky of May and June is the domain of the Great Bear, the constellation that stands high above us at this time of year. From the stars of the Bear, we search through the spring sky to find many strange and wondrous examples of the kinds of objects that make up our universe.

JUNE 28
OCTOBER 3
LIFE BEYOND
THE EARTH

Among the countless stars in the countless galaxies of the universe, there must be many like our sun with families of planets, some of which may be like the earth. Does life exist on these as-yet-to-be-discovered worlds? Is there any chance that we may learn of it? We review what science has to say in answer to these challenging questions.

OCTOBER 4
NOVEMBER 21
THE NIGHT
THE STARS FELL

A great storm of meteors burst suddenly out of the sky along the East Coast of



the United States exactly one century ago. In the hundred years since, we have learned much about these and other messengers from outer space. This is the story of meteor astronomy, of cosmic rays, of light and radio waves—our link with the universe around us.

NOVEMBER 22, 1966
JANUARY 2, 1967
THE SKY

AT CHRISTMAS TIME
The winter season and the winter sky—the sky at



Christmas time—bring us short days, long nights, and brilliant stars. In our presentation, we show how these features of the winter affect the traditions of the Christmas season, and, by recreating the sky of the first Christmas, we review the story of the Star of Bethlehem.

JANUARY 3, 1967
FEBRUARY 27, 1967
TEN YEARS
INTO THE SPACE AGE

Progress in the space age has been so swift that it hardly seems it could have begun only a decade ago. Yet it did, and it is appropriate that we now review, in its tenth year, the beginnings of our conquest of space, the events that led up to it, the accomplishments we have made to date, and the future which it promises.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



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