craft, Kordylewski, and us, have arrived at before them. This theory provides that even though the band of debris does exist in the lunar plane, the probability that the null areas (L/4 and L/5) would tend to concentrate particles about their nominal locations is significant. To deny the concentrations of particles at or near the null points, moving in conjunction with the lunar motion or libration clouds, is a departure from accepted observational fact. This assertion is further supported by the evidence presented by W. H. Allen at the Honolulu symposium.

Allen stated, "The observations were a combination of the most experienced observers with a good knowledge of the night sky and young men with good vision but naive with respect to the sky. The groups varied from four to eight, with at least one experienced observer aboard each flight. The search for the L/4 cloud was made on 28 Feb.–1 March and on 1–2 March. On the first flight, the nebulosity was seen by both inexperienced and experienced observers. On the next flight we again saw the nebulosity about 5 deg north of the predicted position. *On the second flight we checked the area where the nebulosity had been seen on the first flight and we found nothing.* The search for the L/5 cloud was made on the nights of 9–10 March and 11–12 March. On these flights, we saw nebulosity about 5 deg south of the predicted positions." The plotted observations of both NASA and Lockheed personnel agreed very closely as to the shape, position and daily motion.

This statement is further substantiated by the recent work of Kordylewski and ten scientists working for two months in Africa. Kordylewski states, "I could, through observations in the tropics, determine most assuredly that the earth has not only the libration clouds as satellites but also dust-particle formations distributed around the moon's orbit."

Apparently the Texas-group investigation covers areas of "patchy brightness" over the "entire sky." Our own investigation is concerned only with those areas of "patchy brightness" in or near the plane of the lunar orbit, at or near the libration points, moving at a rate approximating that of the moon. In the cases of Kordylewski, his ten scientist associates, the writers and NASA personnel, the clouds have been observed with their expected departure from their predicted position. In numerous cases we have observed their movement from night to night at a daily rate closely approximating the daily motion of the moon when it occupied that portion of its orbit during the same revolution. Air-glow patches and loosely distributed material along the lunar path would hardly be expected to have this daily motion, which we have all observed for the libration clouds. Whether they are called "nebulosity," "patches" or any other name, the fact that they occupy the positions in the moon's orbit defined by the libration areas L/4 and L/5 is sufficient for us to call them "libration clouds."

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## *Teapot means Coanda*

In September 1956 you published an article of mine on "The Teapot Effect." To my great surprise I find now from an article by Imants Reba in the June 1966 issue of *Scientific American* that the effect has been known, evidently only to a limited number of scientists, as "the Coanda effect" since 1910.

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