

service in gratitude for (in the words of president J. F. Kennedy) “sparing the nation a human tragedy“. Name proposed and citation prepared by G. C. L. Aikman.

(6293) Oberpfalz = 1987 WV₁

Discovered 1987 Nov. 26 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg.

Oberpfalz is a governmental district in Bavaria on the river Danube. In the Middle Ages its capital, Regensburg, was an arena of German history. Now the Oberpfalz extends from the Fichtel Mountains to the Franconian Alb, and from the Upper Palatinate forest to the northern part of the Bavarian forest.

(6294) Czerny = 1988 CX₁

Discovered 1988 Feb. 11 by E. W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.

Named in memory of the well-known German piano teacher and composer Karl Czerny (1791–1857). His first piano lessons were from his father, his later lessons from Beethoven. He became a piano teacher at 14 and was soon world famous, counting Liszt and Thalberg among his pupils. Occupied with composing in the evening, he earned a living by giving piano lessons during the day. Among his enormous number of compositions the 848 *études* are in the arsenal of every pianist.

(6296) Cleveland = 1988 NC

Discovered 1988 July 12 by E. F. Helin at Palomar.

Named in honor of the city in Ohio as a tribute to its bicentennial celebration. NASA’s Lewis Research Center has been in Cleveland since 1941 performing aeronautical research and contributing to the exploration of space. In the early nineteenth century, Warner and Swasey made numerous telescopes in Cleveland that are still in use today throughout the U.S. In addition, it was at the Case Institute in Cleveland that Michelson and Morley performed the famous experiment that disproved the existence of ether. Name proposed by R. L. Bondurant, Jr.

(6319) Beregovoj = 1990 WJ₃

Discovered 1990 Nov. 19 by E. W. Elst at the European Southern Observatory.

Named in memory of the Russian cosmonaut Georgij Beregovoj (1921–1995). In October 1968 he orbited the earth 64 times in a Soyuz 3 spacecraft and was safely recovered on land at Karaganda. He also performed space maneuvers near an unmanned Soyuz 2 spacecraft. Author of more than 300 scientific articles, he always put an emphasis on the importance of the role of the human factor in cosmic flights. Beregovoj was a member of the organizing committee for the 1995 international meeting “Ecological consequences of the collision of the earth with small bodies of the solar system”. His efforts led to the acquisition from the Russian government of a military airplane for use in the 37th expedition to Vanavara-Tunguska, and he hoped to participate in this exploration of the site of the 1908 impact. Sadly, he died unexpectedly during medical treatment shortly beforehand.

(6339) Giliberti = 1993 SG

Discovered 1993 Sept. 20 by V. S. Casulli at Colleverde di Guidonia.

Named in honor of Giuseppina Giliberti (*b.* 1947), wife of the discoverer.

(6395) Hilliard = 1990 UE₁

Discovered 1990 Oct. 21 by Y. Kushida and O. Muramatsu at the Yatsugatake South Base Observatory.

Named in honor of Elizabeth (*b.* 1904) and Leslie Hilliard (*b.* 1905), who acquired the house in Bath, England, from the garden of which Herschel discovered

Uranus. The Hilliards restored the historic building and gave it to the William Herschel Society. For many years they worked tirelessly for the society following the opening of the Herschel Museum in the house on 1981 Mar. 13, the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the planet. The eighteenth-century house was thus saved from the threat of “development” and continues to please visitors from all over the world. The Hilliards also purchased the Lansdown Tower, which had been built in Bath in 1827 by William Beckford, a famous writer and art connoisseur. Named by the discoverers following a suggestion by S. Kimura.

(6396) Schleswig = 1991 AO₃

Discovered 1991 Jan. 15 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg.

Schleswig, formerly an independent dukedom, is the most northern territory of Germany, situated between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. Since 1386 it has been united with Holstein, a duchy that borders it to the south. Prominent towns are Flensburg, the “Gate to the North”, and Schleswig, site of Gottorp castle and Petri cathedral. The poet Theodor Storm was born in North Frisia, a part of Schleswig.

(6402) Holstein = 1991 GQ₁₀

Discovered 1991 Apr. 9 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg.

Holstein, the southern part of the German state Schleswig-Holstein, developed from a country to a dukedom. Well known towns are Kiel, the capital, and Lübeck, one of the leading and most prosperous Hansa cities, with its old city hall, Marien church, Holsten gate and ancient salt lofts. In the church of Mölln is the sepulchre of the famous medieval buffoon and jeerer, Till Eulenspiegel. Holstein is the birthplace of the composer Carl Maria von Weber, the dramatist Friedrich Hebbel, the writers Heinrich and Thomas Mann and the physicist Max Planck.

(6460) Bassano = 1992 UK₆

Discovered 1992 Oct. 26 by U. Quadri and L. Strabla at Bassano Bresciano.

Named for Bassano Bresciano, an ancient village in the Italian province of Brescia. Situated on the Padana plain, in the early Middle Ages it was under Longobard and Frank dominion. Later it was ruled by Sforza and the Venice republic. In the sixteenth century the Brescian agronomists Camillo Tarello and Agostino Gallo reclaimed this marshland. The most important monuments are Luzzago’s sixteenth-century palace and Brunelli’s seventeenth-century villa. In the church there is a Via Crucis attributed to Tiepolo’s school.

(6472) Rosema = 1985 TL

Discovered 1985 Oct. 15 by E. Bowell at the Anderson Mesa Station of the Lowell Observatory.

Named in honor of Keith D. Rosema (*b.* 1967), computer scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. In 1989, Rosema completed the first California Institute of Technology senior thesis in asteroid radar astronomy. Since then he has used his formidable computer-programing expertise and analytical talents to make crucial contributions to observations of near-earth and main-belt asteroids. His library of software has proved to be an essential tool for reduction and analysis of echoes from most of the radar-detected asteroids, including (4769) Castalia, (4179) Toutatis, (1620) Geographos and (6489) 1991 JX. Rosema is also one of a handful of people who have devoted extensive time to asteroid radar astronomy at both Arecibo and Goldstone. Name suggested and citation prepared by S. J. Ostro.

(6473) Winkler = 1986 GM

Discovered 1986 Apr. 9 by E. Bowell at the Anderson Mesa Station of the Lowell Observatory.