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NASA's SAS-A spacecraft which is intended to conduct an all-sky survey in x-rays (2-20 keV) is now scheduled for launch early in December 1970. The instrumentation is capable of detecting emission of about 5×10^{-11} ergs/cm^2-sec ($\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ of the Crab Nebula) during a single pass across a source. The spacecraft has limited manuevering capability and we hope to be able to observe specified regions of the sky during prescribed time intervals, in particular, we hope to be able to have the spacecraft in position to view many of the flare stars that are included in the 1970 observing schedule published by the Working Group on Flare Stars (IBVS, No. 416). It is our plan to devote one or two days of continuous observing of a given object with the two week interval scheduled for the object. We also hope to publish in this bulletin the exact time interval during which the spacecraft will be viewing the object so that other observers may be able to record data simultaneously in the optical and radio wavelengths.

Interested parties can obtain more information concerning the capability of the SAS-A experiment and our observing plans by writing to Herbert Gursky, who will assume responsibility for the coordination with optical and radio observations during the life of the SAS-A satellite.

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