This work presents derivations and expressions for the parallax and stellar-aberration corrections which are better adapted to the needs of astronauticists than the usual form. In particular, the results are given in terms of the direction-cosine matrix and the rotation vector rather than in terms of spherical angles, whose interpretation is not as transparent.

This paper was actually rejected for publication by my long-time friend Landis Markley, who objected to my statement that derivations of this result within the framework of Classical Physics were incorrect, because the fractional size of the effect was on the same order as the fractional amount by which the universality of the speed of light was violated. I had always recommended Markley as a reviewer for my papers, telling the editors that no one could tell from Markley's reviews that we were friends. Now, at least, the editor of the JAS believed me. Often, I refer to Markley in my acknowledgments as my "guardian nemesis." Obviously, the paper was accepted anyway. Shortly after its appearance, I received via Markley an email from a highly respected astrophysicist at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, who stated this was the best derivation of these effects he had ever seen. Markley, who is still my friend and most important critic, tells this story even more often than I do and with greater gusto.