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\begin{center}\large\bf
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
%  Title:
%  ex) IAU General Assembly in Japan
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
Low Frequency Radio Astronomy from the Moon
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\end{center}
\begin{center}\sc
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
% Authors:
% e.g. A. Author$^1$, B. Author$^2$, and C. Author$^1$
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
D.L. Jones$^1$ and K.W. Weiler$^2$
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
\end{center}
\begin{center}
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
%  Institute:
%  e.g.$^1$Institute of A, Japan <E-mail address A>\\
%       $^2$Institute of B, Japan <E-mail address B>
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
$^1$ Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Caltech <dj@bllac.jpl .nasa.gov> \\
$^2$ Naval Research Laboratory <kweiler@sne.nrl .navy.mil> \\
%-----------------------------------------------------------------
\end{center}
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% Main Text: maximum 200 words
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The radio sky at frequencies of several MHz and below is essentially
unexplored with high angular resolution due to refraction and opacity
in the Earth's ionosphere.  An interferometer array in space providing
arcminute resolution images would allow a wide range of problems in
solar, planetary, galactic, and extragalactic astronomy to be attacked.
These include the evolution of solar and planetary radio bursts,
interplanetary and interstellar scintillation, the distribution of
low energy cosmic rays and diffuse ionized Hydrogen in our galaxy,
the determination of spectral turnover frequencies and magnetic field
strengths in galactic and extragalactic radio sources, searches for
"fossil" radio galaxies which are no longer detectable by high frequency
surveys, and searches for new sources of coherent radio emission. In
addition,  it is likely that unexpected objects and emission processes
will be discovered by such an instrument,  as has often happened when
high resolution observations first become possible in a new spectral
region.  The Moon can provide shielding from terrestrial interference
(and from the Sun half of the time) and consequently the lunar farside
surface offers an ideal site for a low frequency radio array.
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