

FIX LAWN MOWERS



FOR FUN & PROFIT! Fasci-nating new Handbook by F. Peterson gives you the knowledge skilled mechanics learn

OVER 125 ILLUSTRATIONS
Show how to trouble shoot,
repair carburetors, engines, balance and
sharpen blades, etc. Exploded drawings are extensively used.

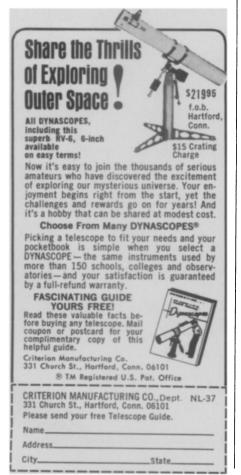
tensively used.

INSTRUCTIONS COVER reel, rotary and rider mowers, preventive and routine maintenance, how to identify brand names, where to obtain replacement parts. How to buy and use a lawn mower. Friends gladly pay \$10 to \$50 to fix their lawn mowers. Try the HANDBOOK OF LAWN MOWER REPAIR.

Rush only \$6.95 plus 50d bandling.

Rush only \$6.95 plus 50¢ handling on 10-day money-back guarantee.

EMERSON BOOKS, 'NC., Dept. 435A Reynolds Lane, Buchanan, New York 10511





State -

SCIENCE TEACHERS. Volunteer PEACE CORPS. Two years in local school systems of developing countries overseas. Develop curricula/ teaching aids, train teachers, participate in team teaching workshops. U.S. Citizen, Single or Couples only. Information: Bruce Mazzie, ACTION, OCP Box T-17, Washington, D.C. 20525.

METER-LITER-GRAM-



teaches metric \$9.00 each

METRIC EDUCATIONAL GAME

MR. METRIC'S Game teaches the metric measurement system to children and adults. This game, designed for teaching or learning the metric system, employs sound learning principles of seeing, hearing and feeling explanation, repetition, and recall, with the stimulation of competition...

Two - ten persons, age 8 to adult, can play the game at of time. The game board is laid out in metric units, game toke are cubic centimeters, and the players move across the gaboard as they respond to metric questions on metric unisymbols, terminology, unit relationship, and metric mathidaal for schools, industry, or the home for the familiy.

ORDER THROUGH CHECKS/MO PAYABLE TO: SCIENCE NEWS DEPT. M-1 1719 N ST. NW.

	WASHINGTON, D.	C. 20036		
Name				
Addre	oss			
City,	State	z	(Ip	
Please send 'Meter-Liter-Gram' games Enclosed is my payment of \$				



Zip -

Science News has subscribers in all 50 states and in 97 countries. Why not join the crew?

SCIENCE NE weekly issues Science N 231 West Cent	EWS for 1 s). ews Subscripti	year (52 on Dept.		
☐ Bill me	- \$1	0 enclosed.		
Name				
Address				
City	State	Zip		
Your occupation, please S22				

Technically intriguing items from TRW, guaranteed to add luster to your conversation and amaze your friends.

Stars and Atoms The molecules and atoms we have here on earth are made up of large volumes of space flecked with tiny dots of matter. For example, if you were sitting in the top row of a large football stadium (e.g., the Los Angeles Coliseum), the upper tier of seats would represent the orbit of a marble-sized electron. The atom's nucleus would be a BB sitting on the fifty-yard line. Everything in between the two would be empty space.

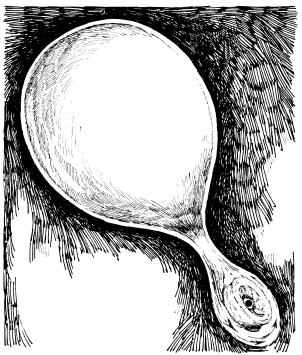
In the interior of stars, matter can be much more dense. For example, when a large star runs out of hydrogen fuel, the immense forces of gravity which have been held at bay by thermonuclear burning within the star suddenly become dominant. As Fred Hoyle puts it, the star has to pay all of its back gravitational taxes at once. The forces of this violent, almost instantaneous collapse are sometimes so great that the electron whizzing around the stadium is driven into the BB sized nucleus on the fifty-yard line. The two opposite charges cancel one another to form a neutron. Then, under the crushing force of gravity, the entire stadium fills up with marble-like neutrons.

Matter of this density exists in the heavens in the form of neutron stars or pulsars. In effect, pulsars are giant atomic nuclei in which the interatomic spaces of matter here on earth have been spectacularly reduced by gravitational collapse. We can learn about the structure of matter in such stars from the high energy radiation they emit.

Imagine now a stellar collapse so violent that the marble-like neutrons themselves are smashed together by the gravitational crush. The matter produced by such a collapse is unimaginably dense. The gravitational field of the resulting stellar object is so intense that no light (or any other kind of radiation) can escape its surface. Hence it is called a black hole. If you shined a flashlight directly on a black hole, you would see nothing for the photons of light would be sucked down its gravitational drain, never to return to your eye.

While black holes cannot be observed directly, their effects on stars unfortunate enough to be near them can be seen. Cygnus X-1 (see illustration) contains the first black hole tentatively identified. The hole is an invisible but dominant component of a binary pair of stars. It is sucking the material of its visible companion into a rotating disk. The violence of the transfer and shredding action heats up the atoms being sucked out of the visible star until they emit x-rays near the black hole, thus indirectly revealing its presence.

Today many physicists are interested in astronomy because much that we have to learn about the fundamentals of matter and energy can only be learned from the stars. That is why TRW Systems is building the High Energy Astronomy Observatory (HEAO) for NASA. The information this observatory will gather beginning in 1977 may well cause us to revise major portions of contemporary physics.



Cygnus X-1. Kip Thorne of the California Institute of Technology performed calculations leading to this model of the black hole. Our illustration is based on a painting of his model by Lois Cohen of the Griffith Observatory.

For further information, write on your company letterhead to:

TRY.
SYSTEMS GROUP

Attention: Marketing Communications, E2/9043 One Space Park, Redondo Beach, California 90278

