

Advice to youth from a science fair judge:

Winning a prize is more satisfying than not winning.

Judges favor projects they understand.

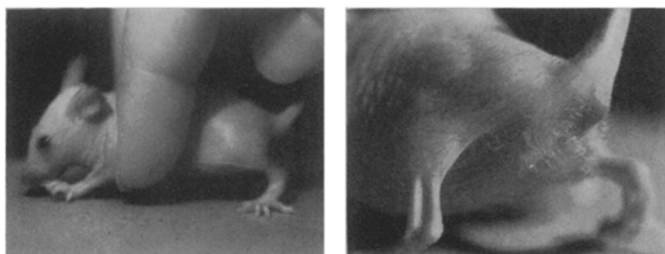
Even projects good enough to get all the way to the big International Science and Engineering Fair are not PhD theses. Those who judge a PhD thesis must be on top of all existing knowledge that directly locks into the missing piece the candidate offers. Not so for science fair judges. They may not be that sharply tuned to your topic and to your every word of written and spoken explanation. They have to move along to finish the judging.

Photography might get through to them. Not necessarily a dim little snapshot or two that mumbles in a dull tone, "The following apparatus was employed." That you may need anyway, but consider also a very short movie or a few stills that shout, "HEY, LOOK! THIS IS WHAT YOU COULD HAVE SEEN!" After that, the cold facts.

If you have some ideas of your own, our free package of photographic hints for science fair contestants may prove useful. Request it from Kodak, Dept. 841, Rochester, N.Y. 14650.



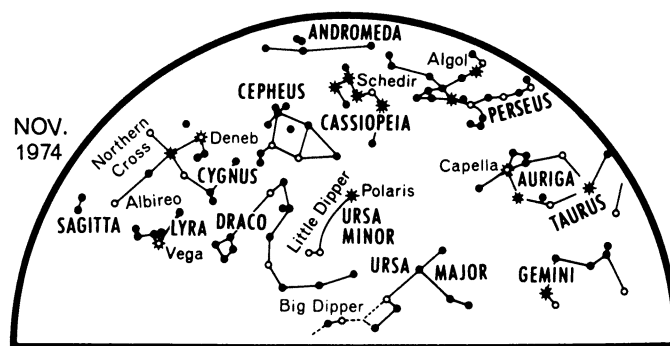
Any questions?



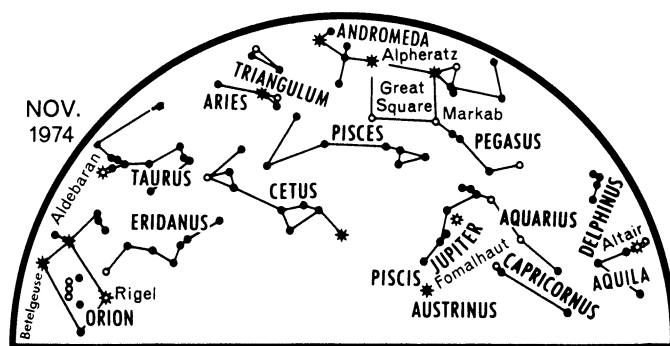
At the 1974 International Science and Engineering Fair, Theresa Tomilo of Comstock High, Kalamazoo, MI. showed with these pictures she had taken just how hairless a hairless mouse can be and what happened after injection with DNA extracted from embryonic cultures of haired strains. She walked off with prizes and honors from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy, and the American Dental Association, and a prize for photography from Eastman Kodak Company.

Circle No. 123 on Reader Service Card

Stars of November



WEST face north EAST



EAST face south WEST

☼ ☼ ○ ● Symbols for stars in order of brightness

by James Stokley

With the arrival of November two bright planets are visible in the evening sky, Jupiter and Saturn. The maps show the sky at 10 p.m. local DST on the first, and 9 p.m. on the 30th.

On Nov. 29 comes the year's only total eclipse of the moon, visible before dawn in western parts of the nation. For easterners the moon will set (and the sun rise) before the eclipse begins. Even in the Far West moonset will occur before the eclipse is ended, but Alaskans will see it all, weather permitting.

Generally, when the moon is opposite the sun and we have the phase of full moon, it passes either above or below the earth's shadow. But the full moon on Nov. 29 passes right through the shadow, producing a total lunar eclipse. This happens after the sun has risen and the moon has set in the eastern part of the nation, so it will not be visible in that area.

In the eastern and southeastern states the sun will be up and the moon will have set at 9:29 EDT, when the moon first touches the shadow. But in the northwestern half of North America the moon will still be above the western horizon when this happens. The farther you are toward the northwest, the longer you'll be able to see it. □

CELESTIAL TIME TABLE

Nov. 5	4:00 am EDT	Moon passes south of Saturn
6	9:00 am	Venus behind sun
	10:47 pm	Moon in last quarter
7	midnight	Moon nearest, distance 229,870 miles
10	8:00 am	Mercury farthest west of sun
13	8:53 pm	New Moon
21	4:00 am	Moon farthest, distance 251,300 miles
	6:39 pm	Moon in first quarter
22	7:00 pm	Moon passes north of Jupiter
29	11:10 am	Full Moon; total eclipse of moon.