## Starstruck: Kids wowed by astronomy wizard



Dr. Clyde Tombaugh was still in high school on when he began making sketches of planets he his family's Kansas wheat farm in the 1920s observed through a home-made telescope.

By Pat Murphy staff writer

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SCIENCE TEXTBOOKS note that
Tombaugh was still in high school on
his family's wheat farm in Kansas in
the 1921s when the began making
sketches of planets he observed
through a bome-made telescope.
Some of those sketches were detailed enough to include the polar
caps of Mars and the moons of Jupiter.

When Tombaugh sent some of his
sketches to the Lowell Observatory
for comment, officials responded by
offering him a job.

Tombaugh was hired in 1929 —
without first being interviewed, according to reference books — to con-

science: an educational MELTDOWN Fourth-grader Danielle Sock-

oloski said she enjoyed Tom-baugh's discussion of how comets are similar in makeup

planet whose existence was predicted by Sir Percival Lowell, the English astronomer who died in 1916.

Lowell had observed some irregularities in the orbit of neighboring Neptune and bypothesized that the

perturbations were extend by gravity of a large object nearby, possibly an undiscovered planet.

Tombaugh estimated that be observed and photographed some 90 million stars using the calculation of Lowell before discovering the planet in February of 1939.

The discovery was heralded as a triumph for the process of discovery by prediction. It was amounced in March 1930, in conjunction with the 7th anniversary of the brith of Percival Lowell and the discovery of the planet Uranus.

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TOMBAUGH KNEW he was making history and reportedly told colleagues that he intentionally looked at his watch so he could later declare that Pluto was discovered at a few minutes of 4 p.m. on Feb. 18, 1930.

The astronomer talked about the discovery to groups of youngstem, answering questions as group, and the properties of the propertie

Tombaugh talked about building his first telescope (about six feet long), said Greg Hnatiuk. "His next telescope was about two stories high."

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Nancy Staffend said Tombaugh discussed how the orbits of Plate and Neptune would change. "He (Tombaugh) put a lot of time and elfort into finding Pluto." she said. "That shows that hard work pays off."

Danielle Sockoloski said she ehloyed Tombaugh's discussion about the composition of comets, and how comets are similar in makeup to a "dirty snowball."

Steve Saabb said he enjoyed Tombaugh and the discussions on astronomy. But he also enjoyed the workshop he attended because he and other could touch or handle toads,

## Ford's better idea: encourage careers in science

would make at a hamburger stand,"
Bomback said, "We're expanding the
program this year to include seven
teachers (who will earn about \$2,850
for six weeks)."
Summer interns are selected from

Summer interns are selected from those who participate in Saturday classes and are recommended by their teachers. "We're interested in those students motivated enough to roll out of bed on their day off," said Bomback. "We also require a 2,500-

word paper on one of the topics we covered at the Saturday classes dur-

covered at the Saturday classes during the year.

Some Ford staff personnel were initially skeptical about the students, Bomback said. "They were concrued about the added work and responsibility. But after seeing what the students could do, those same people were looking for ways to keep them on." At held land the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holdern hem on." At her part-time job Holdeman, at her part-time jobs give students "and the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be supposed to the part-time jobs give students "a look at real-life science," said Holder will be

land, is a former intern who now works about 12 hours a week at the Ford Engineering and Research Cen-ter.

Michigan Technological University, works with a cryo-ultramicrotome to slice polymer for analysis under a transmission electron microscope. She slices polymer, a plastic-like synthetic, to about 1/100th the width of a human hair or piece of paper,

synthetic, to about 1/100th the width of a human hair or plece of paper, Holdeman said. Samples are then put under the microscope that transmits electrons through the po-lymer for analysis of the internal

structure, she explained.
"It's demanding work," said herboss, H. Kiel Plummer, research scientist. "It's tedious and demands patience and attention to detail. I believe about one in 100 students could do that work."

do that work."

While the ultimate goal is to encourage students to go into science or engineering, Bomback said there is more immediate gratification.

"There's the reward of seeing some-body's face when the light goes on and they begin to see what it's all about. It's very rewarding." Not every student responds as openly. Bomback said. "Some stu-dents take notes like crazy while oth-ers don't seem to be interested. But they come back time after time. We just hope some of what we're doing rubs off."

## Science bewilders adults, too

National and international report cards suggest that students are scientifically illiterate.

But public opinion polls suggest their ignorance may be reflective of a general lack of scientific knowledge among the public.

A 1985 survey by the Public Opinion Laboratory at Northern Illinois Inversity, for example, reported that more than 400 adults, or about 21 percent of those responding, said the sun revolves around the earth. About 77 percent, or 140 respondents, said they didn't know.

Other findings reported from that survey include:

All of the above statements are

false. The lack of science knowledge is also evident among groups that are supposedly educated. In response to a questionnaire mailed by an Oberlin College biology professor to newspaper editors, only 51 percent said they disagreed strongly with the statement: "Dinosaurs and humans lived contemporancously." Some 37 percent said they agreed or had no opinion.

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