

films OF THE WEEK

BLACK AND WHITE: UPTIGHT. 16mm, color, sound, 35 min. The myths that perpetrate prejudice against black people in our society and the subtle ways that hate is learned are explored. The social and economic differences that do exist between blacks and whites are caused by historical inequities in education and economic opportunity, and in some cases are even pertuated by laws. There are no easy ways to solve the projects caused by prejudice, but examples are given of areas in which government, business and black and white people are working together to wipe out hatred and misunderstanding. Audience: high school, college, adult. Purchase \$420 or rental \$35 from Bailey-Film Associates, 11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90025.

GROOVING. 16mm, color, sound, 31 min. The film brings together a group of 14- to 18-year-olds—drug users, non-users and ex-users—in a series of confrontations over several days. The superficial reasons to smoke marijuana or not to are challenged, and focus is on some of the deeper motivations such as to be “cool and hip” and “to escape personal problems.” The dangers of pot are faced up to and non-users and ex-users reinforce the belief that drugs are not worth the risk for them. Film is designed to raise questions and stimulate thinking in a postfilm discussion period, and a Discussion Leader's Guide is provided for such a session. Audience: high school, parents. Purchase \$390 or rental \$40 from Benchmark Films, 145 Scarborough Rd., Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. 10510.

RUNNING FOR LIFE. 16mm, color or b&w, sound, 28 min. The U. S. Office of Public Health sponsored a two-year experiment to determine the effects of exercise on middle-aged persons—and whether such exercising can reduce the chances of heart disease. Seen are faculty members of the University of Wisconsin who qualified for the project. Dr. Bruno Balke, who supervised the project, and Dr. Daniel G. Robinhold of the U. S. Office of Public Health comment on the study. Audience: high school, college, adult. Purchase color \$240 or b&w \$150, rental color \$10 or b&w \$7.25 from Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

VENOMOUS ANIMALS OF THE SEA. 16mm, color, sound, 28½ min. Featured are fish such as the strange little stonefish, looking much like a scabrous piece of brown coral, arrayed with venomous spines, and lion or zebra fish, members of the scorpion fish family, whose deceptively fine coloring often masks deadly barbs or spikes. The film also tells about poisonous sea snakes and worms whose bite is highly toxic, about coelenterates, jellyfish whose tentacles are armed with batteries of stinging cysts, about the beautifully patterned cone shells able to discharge virulent, paralyzing toxins, and about delicate anemones whose curious shapes and colors belie their venomous natures. Audience: general. Free loan from Public Affairs Offices of all Naval Districts.

Listing is for readers' information of new 16mm and 8mm films on science, engineering, medicine and agriculture for professional, student and general audiences. For further information on purchase, rental or free loan, write to distributor.

to the editor

Marmes rock shelter

As an archaeologist, and as the one who was responsible for locating and beginning excavation at Marmes rock shelter (SN: 1/24, p. 91), in 1962, I would like to make one comment to clarify our reasons for feeling that further expenditure of time and money at Marmes rock shelter is justified.

Although the site is, as you know, exceptional for its very early human skeletal material, its greatest importance consists of its long, continuous record of human occupation in relationship to many other kinds of scientific evidence concerning the history of the area. This is true even of the earliest layer at the site, where the combined assemblage of human remains, artifacts, geological evidence and animal bones do comprise a uniquely detailed record for so early a time. But it is the fact that this detailed record extends to the present in similar detail that makes the site of outstanding value to interpretation for the public of our national heritage through scientific study.

Whatever the true age of the Laguna find may be, certainly other new finds of greater age will be made. It is doubtful, however, that we will soon find another sequence of the duration and importance of Marmes rock shelter.

*Richard D. Daugherty, Professor
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I appreciate very much the thoroughness of your research and the accuracy of the account you prepared on Marmes rock shelter.

I particularly appreciate the fact that you checked with both Dr. (T. Dale) Stewart and Dr. (Meyer) Rubin concerning the antiquity of the Laguna Beach skeletal material, for they both are in a better position to evaluate

laboratory analyses of that material than I. Regarding Dr. Stewart's comment as to desirability of returning to the Marmes site, I would like to underscore the fact that its contribution to prehistory lies not with the irrelevant question of whether Marmes man is older or younger than the Laguna—or any other—early skeletal material.

It is in the uniquely detailed record of human prehistory documented by skeletal material, artifacts, paleontological remains, geological deposits, the resulting evidence of the climatic change and by the unusually precise dating of this remarkable sequence that the site assumes its especial importance. This does not imply that the early material is not of great importance. But to judge the case for further attempts to recover information from Marmes rock shelter solely on the earliest layers is to miss the significance of the site.

The fact that Dr. Stewart and Dr. Rubin disagree as to the validity of the present Laguna dates, and that its actual age can never be demonstrated or cross-checked by returning to the deposits from which it was removed years ago without benefit of scientific investigation, simply underscores the importance of obtaining all possible information from each of the tiny number of such early archaeological sites where rigid scientific documentation is still possible.

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SCIENCE NEWS

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Published every Saturday by SCIENCE SERVICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. North 7-2255. Cable Address: SCIENSERV.

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