

films OF THE WEEK

WE CAME IN PEACE. 16mm, color, sound, 38 min. Traces space travels through Jules Verne's prophetic books, NASA footage, "home movies" by pioneers in the field, and short scenes from early classic motion pictures. Also includes footage on U.S. space missions, including the historical suborbital flight of Alan Shepard, the earth-orbiting missions of John Glenn and Scott Carpenter, and the recent missions to the moon. Audience: general. Free loan from Association-Sterling Films, 600 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF SALMONELLAE—T-1494. 16mm TV film recording, b&w, sound, 24 min. John R. Boring, Ph.D., Departments of Preventive Medicine and Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, discusses the diseases caused by salmonellae and their epidemiology and characteristics; principles of isolation; reactions on brilliant green agar, TSI, and biochemical reactions; and serological typing. Audience: medical. Purchase information from General Services Information, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20409, Attn: Government Sales, or free loan from National Medical Audiovisual Center (Annex), Station K, Atlanta, Ga. 30324.

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ENTERIC BACTERIA. T-1496. 16mm (TV film recording), b&w, sound, 25 min. John R. Boring, Ph.D., Departments of Preventive Medicine and Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, presents an illustrated review of enteric bacteria including a discussion of the following groups of pathogens: enteric bacteria; lactose fermentation; selective plating media; reactions on MAC, SS agar, and triple sugar iron agar; differentiation of *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Citrobacter*. Audience: medical. Purchase from General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20409, Attn: Government Film Sales, or free loan from National Audiovisual Medical Center (Annex), Station K, Atlanta, Ga. 30324.

NUCLEAR POWER AND THE ENVIRONMENT. 16mm, color, sound, 14 min. Takes up the problems that stem from the growing demands for electricity in the United States, demands which are doubling every year. To meet these future needs, the most practical means of producing power in large amounts is to build steam-powered electrical power plants, with both fossil-fueled and nuclear power. The film discusses the great care taken in studying and controlling the effects of nuclear power plants on the environment. Environmental surveys are conducted to predict and control effects on fish life, ecology and hydrology. Storage of waste products, safety of nuclear plants, and aesthetic values are also touched upon. Audience: general. Free loan information from Audio-Visual Branch, Department of Public Information, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545.

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

PCB's insulate

I am taking the liberty of writing to correct a statement which appears in the item "Monsanto reduces sales" (SN: 7/25, p. 69): "Monsanto will continue to sell PCB's for use as a lubricant in transformers and for paints and adhesives, the company said."

Polychlorinated biphenyls, known under the generic name of askarels, as well as by various trade names, are not used as lubricants but as insulating liquids. These compounds are used for various reasons but especially because they are nonflammable, whereas petroleum-base insulating oils will, of course, burn.

*Samuel Sass, Librarian
William Stanley Library
General Electric Co.
Pittsfield, Mass.*

Complete version

The article "Five years away" (SN: 7/11, p. 30) on our work on drug-induced lesions was extraordinarily complete and well written.

*Bernard B. Brodie, Ph.D.
Chief, Laboratory of
Chemical Pharmacology
National Heart and
Lung Institute
Bethesda, Md.*

The article "Five years away" (SN: 7/11, p. 30) is very well done. Apparently we didn't make clear that carbon tetrachloride is activated by a mechanism other than by epoxidation. Some people think that the toxic effects of carbon tet might be due for a free radical.

*James R. Gillette, Ph.D.
Head, Section on Drug Metabolism
Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology
National Heart and Lung Institute
Bethesda, Md.*

Negligible effect

The article "Industry focuses on unleaded gas" (SN: 7/25, p. 71) has effectively described the current status of the developing trend toward unleaded gasoline. However, another facet of the situation should be more clearly enunciated in the technical literature. This has to do with the character of the pollution problem, as it involves the period of transition from present fuels and present cars, to 1975 model cars operating on fuels appropriate for their emissions control systems (whatever that may be).

Press reports and trade literature treat the present fuels controversy almost wholly in the light of the 1975 and later automobile. This is excellent as long-range planning, but in fact, the 1975 automobiles will have negligible effect on the smog problem until the latter part of this decade. Indications are that we are in for serious trouble before that time, and attention should be given to the impact of proposed fuel change upon pollution from 1971 through the late 1970's.

Possibly the situation with respect to the transition period could be usefully explored in another short article.

*R. W. Hurn
Project Coordinator
Fuels Combustion Research
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Mines
Bartlesville, Okla.*

Science policy

The article "On the road to advocacy" (SN: 8/15, p. 146) was accurate, but in my opinion incomplete. You dwelled almost exclusively on the importance of the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Science and Public Policy, yet failed to name any of the members or either of the two (See p. 242)

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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Director: EARL J. SCHERAGO
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