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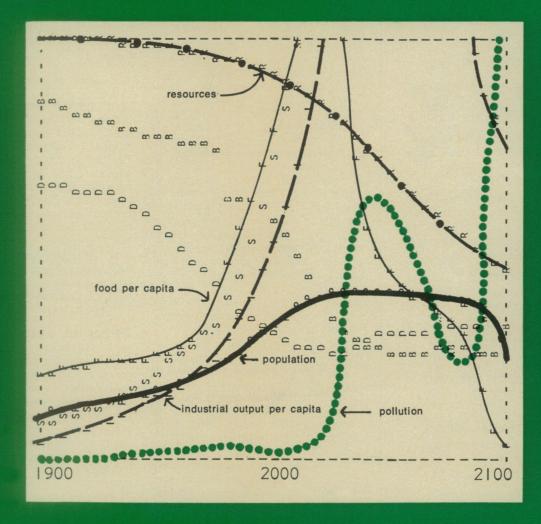
Fiftieth Anniversary 1922-1972

Site for radio astronomy array

President's message on R&D

Marijuana commission report

Solid fuel for space shuttle



Predicting limits to growth: How valid?

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Fiftieth Anniversary 1922-1972

A Science Service Publication Vol. 101/March 25, 1972/No. 13 Incorporating Science News Letter

Watson Davis, 1896-1967

Publisher: E. G. Sherburne Jr.

Managing Editor: Kendrick Frazier

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Subscription Department 231 West Center Street Marion, Ohio 43302

Subscription rate: 1 yr., \$7.50; 2 yrs., \$13.50; 3 yrs., \$19.50. \$1.00 per year for foreign postage. Change of address: Four to six weeks notice is required. Please state exactly how magazine is to be addressed. Include zip codes.

Printed in U.S.A. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Established as Science News Letter ® in mimeograph form March 13, 1922. Title registered as trademark U.S. and Canadian Patent Offices.

Published every Saturday by SCIENCE SER-VICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202-785-2255). Cable: SCIENSERV.

ADVERTISING STAFF Director: EARL J. SCHERAGO

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Address all advertising to Scherago Associates. 11 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

Sales: New York, N.Y. 10036: Herbert L. Burklund. 11 W. 42 St. (212-PE-6-1858); Scotch Plains, N.J. 07076: C. Richard Callis, 12 Unami Lane (201-889-4873); Medfield, Mass. 02052: Richard M. Ezequelle, 4 Rolling Lane (617-444-1439); Chicago III. 60611: John P. Cahill, Room 2107, 919 N. Michigan Ave. (312-DE-7-4973); Beverly Hills, Calif. 90211: Winn Nance, 111 N. La Cienega Blvd. (213-657-2772).

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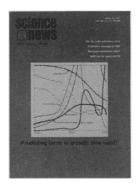
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The MIT/Club of Rome computer studies of the limits of growth predict that at current rates of expansion in industrialization, resource depletion, population, pollution and food consumption, mankind has at best 100 years before collapse. Critics charge severe oversimplification. See p. 202. (Graph projecting collapse from effects of industrialization even with unlimited resources, pollution controls, increased agricultural productivity and perfect birth control: Potomac Associates)

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GASES AND HOW THEY COMBINE
Illustrates properties that distinguish gases
and presents some simple integer ratios which
lead, logically, to Avogadro's Hypothesis.
#4103 Color, 22 min.

#4103 Color, 22 min.

GAS PRESSURE & MOLECULAR COLLISIONS Explores the relationship between gaseous pressure and molecular collisions.

#4106 B&W, 21 min.

ELECTRIC INTERACTIONS IN CHEMISTRY Illustrates the principles that opposite charges attract, like charges repel, and uncharged bodies have no electric interaction.

#4109 Color, 21 min.

CHEMICAL FAMILIES
Demonstrates methods by which chemical similarities among the elements have provided the basis for dividing them logically into families.

#4112 Color, 22 min.

MOLECULAR MOTIONS
Shows how properties are determined by the types of motion occurring at the molecular level. Color, 13 min.

VIBRATION OF MOLECULES
Shows the relationship between the structure
of a molecule and its vibrational motions.
#4118 Color, 12 min.

#4118 Color, 13 min.

INTRODUCTION TO REACTION KINETICS

Illustrates the mechanisms of some simple chemical reactions.

#4121 Color, 13 min.

Deals with three questions: What is chemical equilibrium? How does the chemist recognize it? How does he explain it? #4124 Color, 24 min.

RENTAL RATES: 1 to 15 films: \$7.00 per 3-day booking \$14.00 per 8-day booking

CATALYSIS
Emphasizes that catalysts are typical chemical reactants, being unique only in that catalysts are regenerated during the reaction. #4127
Color, 17 min.

ACID-BASE INDICATORS

The proton-donor-acceptor theory is used to interpret the experimental behavior of acid-base indicators.
#4130 Color, 19 min.

ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS
Shows the construction and operation of an electrochemical cell.
#4133 Color, 22 min.

NITRIC ACID Examines the properties of nitric acid. #4136 Color, 18 min.

CRYSTALS AND THEIR STRUCTURES
Shows the principles and measurements by
which actual crystal structures are determined.
#4139 B&W, 22 min.

MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY
Shows details of the infrared light absorption process and its relation to molecular proper-

Color, 23 min.

THE HYDROGEN ATOM—As Viewed by Quantum Mechanics (Standard Version)
Presents a description of the atom that is in accord with quantum mechanics.
#4148 Color, 13 min.

THE HYDROGEN ATOM—As Viewed by Quantum Mechanics (Advanced Version)
Includes the complete content of film #4148 plus a final section which contrasts the electron distributions of 1s, 2s and 2p orbitals.
#4149 Color, 20 min.

IONIZATION ENERGY

Presents two methods of measuring ionization energy: photoionization, and electron bombard-Color, 22 min.

SHAPES & POLARITIES OF MOLECULES Observations are made of electric effects, in-cluding deflections of streams of liquids by a charged rod, and changes in charging time of a capacitor. #4154 Color, 18 min.

16 or more films: \$6.75 per 3-day booking \$13.50 per 8-day booking

CHEMICAL BONDING
Explains chemical bonding in terms of the electric interactions that cause the bonding in the hydrogen molecule. #4157 Color, 16 min.

A RESEARCH PROBLEM: INERT(?) GAS COMPOUNDS
This film conveys the intense excitement and deep personal involvement of research in the stimulating context of the first synthesis of one of the inert gas compounds.
#4160 Color, 19 min.

SYNTHESIS OF AN ORGANIC COMPOUND Shows the synthesis of 2-butanone, a ketone, from 2-butanol, an alcohol, as an example of a common type of organic synthesis.

#4163 Color, 22 min.

MECHANISM OF AN ORGANIC REACTION
Shows that the discovery of a reaction mechanism includes a determination of the chemical equation, the structures of the reactants and products, the fate of each atom of the reactants, and the structures of the intermediate molecules.

#4166 Color, 20 min.

BROMINE—ELEMENT FROM THE SEA Explores the chemistry of an aqueous solution of bromine. #4169 Color, 22 min.

VANADIUM—A TRANSITION ELEMENT In this film vanadium is studied as a typical

transition element. #4172 Color, 22 min.

HIGH TEMPERATURE RESEARCH Illustrates the excitement of discovering new knowledge through research by studying the bond strength of gaseous titanium monosul-

Color, 19 min.

TRANSURANIUM ELEMENTS
This film features four scientists who were principals in the discovery and identification of several of the transuranium elements. #4178

Color, 23 min.

BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE

Demonstrates the role of molecular structure in determining biological activity.

#4181 Color, 22 min.

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PHYSICS SR HIGH COLLEGE PSSC PHYSICS

A series of 55 16mm-sound films produced by the Physical Science Study Committee with the support of the National Science Foundation, These films have been planned and prepared by outstanding physicists and teachers to help students learn the basic concepts of Physics. They can easily be used with the text of your choice and will readily correlate with your existing curricula.

TIME AND CLOCKS
Presents concepts of time measurement and shows various devices used to measure and record time intervals.
#0101 B&W, 28 min.

LONG TIME INTERVALS
A discussion of long time intervals with a detailed description of radioactive dating.
#0102 B&W, 25 min.

SHORT TIME INTERVALS
A study of the extension of the senses to deal with very short time intervals.
#0119 B&W, 21 min.

MEASURING LARGE DISTANCES
Points to the immensity of interstellar space, and suggests the complexities of measurement on this scale.
#0103 B&W, 29 min.

MEASURING SHORT DISTANCES
Shows how calibration of instruments can give us accurate knowledge of small distances #0104 B&W, 20 min.

CHANGE OF SCALE
Demonstrates that change of size necessitates change in structure of objects.
#0106 B&W, 23 min.

STRAIGHT LINE KINEMATICS Discusses measurement and relationships of distance, speed and acceleration. #0107 B&W, 34 min.

VECTOR KINEMATICS
Velocity and acceleration vectors are introduced and shown simultaneously for various 2-dimensional motions.
#0109 B&W, 16 min.

ELEMENTS, COMPOUNDS AND MIXTURES
A discussion of the difference between

A discussion of the difference between elements, compounds and mixtures, showing how a mixture can be separated by physical means.

#0111 Color, 33 min.

THE MASS OF ATOMS (PARTS I & II)
Shows an experiment in which the masses of a helium atom and a polonium atom are deter-

#0117 Part I #0118 Part II B&W, 20 min. B&W, 27 min.

DEFINITE AND MULTIPLE PROPORTIONS
Demonstrates the chemical laws of definite proportions by electrolysis and recombination of water.
#0110 B&W, 30 min.

CRYSTALS
Demonstrates the nature of crystals, how they are formed and why they are shaped as they are. #0114

Color, 25 min.

BEHAVIOR OF GASES The Brownian motion of smoke particles is shown by photomicrography and compared with a mechanical analogue. #0115 B&W, 13 min.

RANDOM EVENTS
Shows how the overall effect of a very large number of random events can be very predictable.

B&W. 31 min.

MEASUREMENT
The measurement of the speed of a rifle bullet is used as the basis for a discussion of the art of measurement.
#0105 B&W, 21 min.

INTRODUCTION TO OPTICS
Deals with approximation that light travels in a straight line and shows the four ways in which light can be bent.
#0201 Color, 23 min.

PRESSURE OF LIGHT
A discussion of the Crookes radiometer and the effect that causes it to rotate.
#0202 B&W, 23 min.

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SPEED OF LIGHT
Measures and compares the speed of light in air and in water.
#0203
B&W, 21 min.

SIMPLE WAVES
Pulse propagation on ropes and slinkies shows elementary characteristics of waves such as different speeds in different media. #0204 B&W, 27 min.

SOUND WAVES IN AIR
The wave characteristics of sound transmission are investigated with large scale equipment using frequencies up to 5000 cycles #0207 B&W, 35 min.

FORCES Introductory to mechanics in general, this film foreshadows later work with kinds of forces #0301 B&W, 23 min.

INERTIA

Demonstrates Galileo's principle of inertia. #0302 B&W, 26 min.

INERTIAL MASS
A continuation of INERTIA, this film develops the relation that acceleration is inversely proportional to mass, with a constant force. #0303

B&W, 19 min.

A MILLION TO ONE
Demonstrates the exceedingly small force needed to accelerate and keep a nearly frictionless body moving.
#0308 B&W, 5 min.

FREE FALL AND PROJECTILE MOTION

Explores the behavior of freely falling bodies from a dynamical point of view and concludes that Newton's Law is a vector relationship. #0304 B&W, 27 min.

DEFLECTING FORCES
Discusses nature of forces which produce curved paths.
#0305 B&W, 30 min.

PERIODIC MOTION
From a number of periodic motions simple harmonic motion is selected for detailed examinations.
#0306 B&W, 33 min.

FRAMES OF REFERENCE
Demonstrates the distinction between an inertial and non-inertial frame of reference.
#0307 B&W, 28 min.

ELLIPTIC ORBITS
Using Kepler's law of areas, this film shows that the gravitational force on a satellite obeys an inverse square relation.
#0310 B&W, 19 min.

UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION
The law of universal gravitation is derived by imagining a solar system of one star and one B&W, 31 min.

COLLISIONS OF HARD SPHERES
A laboratory instruction film dealing with conservation of momentum primarily intended for teachers.
#0319 B&W, 19 min.

ELASTIC COLLISIONS AND STORED ENERGY Various collisions between two dry ice pucks are demonstrated. Measurements of the kinetic energy lead to the concept of stored B&W, 27 min.

MOVING WITH THE CENTER OF MASS
Demonstrates the validity of the conservation of energy and momentum of several magnetic Dry Ice puck interactions.
#0320 B&W, 26 min.

ENERGY AND WORK
Shows that work, measured as the area under the force-distance curve, does measure the transfer of kinetic energy to a body, calculated from its mass and speed.

#0311 B&W, 28 min.

MECHANICAL ENERGY AND THERMAL

ENERGY
Shows several models to help students visualize both bulk motion and the random motion of molecules, and explains the origin of the absolute temperature scale. #0312 B&W, 22 min.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY
Here, energy is traced from coal to electrical output in a large power plant.
#0313 B&W, 27 min.

COULOMB'S LAW
Demonstrates the inverse square variation of electric force with distance, and proves that electric force is directly proportional to charge #0403

B&W, 30 min.

ELECTRIC FIELDS
An electric field is discussed as a mathematical aid and a physical entity.
#0406 B&W, 25 min.

ELECTRIC LINES OF FORCE Shows how to produce electric field patterns using neon sign transformer as high voltage #0407 B&W, 7 min.

MILLIKAN EXPERIMENT
Simplified MILLIKAN EXPERIMENT described in the text is photographed through the micro-B&W. 30 min.

COULOMB FORCE CONSTANT
Shows a large-scale version of the MILLIKAN
EXPERIMENT.
#0405 B&W, 34 min.

COUNTING ELECTRICAL CHARGES IN MOTION
Shows how an electrolysis experiment enables us to count the number of elementary charges passing through an electric circuit in a given

time. #0408 B&W, 22 min.

ELEMENTARY CHARGES AND TRANSFER OF KINETIC ENERGY
In a diode using the identical geometry of the MILLIKAN EXPERIMENT, the gain of kinetic energy of electrons flowing from the cathode to anode is measured experimentally and found to be that predicted by the results of the MILLIKAN EXPERIMENT.

#0409

B&W, 34 min.

EMF

Shows that the energy transfers demonstrated in film #0409 are independent of the geometry of the electrodes in the diode. #0430 B&W, 20 min.

ELECTRICAL POTENTIAL ENERGY AND POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE (Parts I and II) In Part I of this film, the mechanism by which a battery establishes an electric field in a circuit is analyzed. In Part II, it is shown how the energy transformations in a steady current-carrying circuit can be obtained from measurements of potential difference and electric current.

B&W, 54 min. B&W, 54 min.

#0431 Part I #0432 Part II

A MAGNET LABORATORY
Shows equipment used in producing strong magnetic fields, and demonstrates magnetic effects of currents and the magnetism of iron. #0411 B&W, 21 min.

MASS OF THE ELECTRON

Shows how measurements are taken to calculate the mass of the electron with reference to the MILLIKAN EXPERIMENT.

B&W, 18 min.

ELECTRONS IN A UNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELD
A spherical cathode-ray tube with a low gas atmosphere (Leybold) is used to measure the curvature of the path of electrons in a magnetic field.

#0412

B&W, 11 min

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES
Shows why we believe in the unity of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum.
#0415 B&W, 33 min.

RUTHERFORD ATOM Illustrates the historic Rutherford experiment which led to the nuclear model of the atom. #0416 B&W, 40 min.

PHOTONS
Here a photomultiplier and oscilloscope are used to demonstrate that light shows particle hebayin. behavio #0418 B&W. 19 min.

INTERFERENCE OF PHOTONS
Shows an experiment in which light exhibits both particle and wave characteristics.
#0419 B&W, 13 min.

PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT

Qualitative demonstrations of the photoelectric effect are shown using the sun and a carbon arc as sources. #0417 Color, 28 min.

FRANCK-HERTZ EXPERIMENT
A stream of electrons is accelerated through mercury vapor, and it is shown that the kinetic energy of the electrons is transferred to the mercury atoms only in discrete packets of energy. energy. #0421 B&W, 30 min.

MATTER WAVES
Presents a modern version of the original experiment which showed the wave behavior of the electron.
#0423
B&W, 28 min.