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films OF THE WEEK

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.

BRAZIL: CHANGE COMES TO THE RAIN FOREST. 16mm, color, sound, 19½ min. With a young Brazilian boy, the viewer takes an excursion into the lush tropical rain forest of the Amazon, seeing both the varied flora and fauna, and a modern manganese mining plant. Shows the contrasts between old customs and modern industry that are so typical of Brazil, and that Brazil, the fifth largest country in the world, is a land of the future because of its vast, largely untouched natural resources. Audience: elementary. Purchase \$230 from Universal Education and Visual Arts, 221 Park Ave., S., New York, N. Y. 10003.

BUOYANCY. 16mm, color, sound, 15½ min. When an object is submerged in water, one observes an apparent loss in weight. Beginning with this observation, the film presents a structured series of experiments which lead students to an understanding of buoyancy. Closes with a question which allows the student to test, use, and extend his grasp of the concept presented. Audience: high school. Purchase \$175 from Film Associates, 11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90025.

THE CIRCLE. 16mm, b&w, sound, part I 26 min., part II 31 min. Examines the motivations that prompt people to use drugs, and explores some of the rationalizations that addicts employ to justify their addiction. Filmed at Daytop Village, a self-help rehabilitation center on Staten Island in New York City, depicts the daily experiences of Don, a drug addict during his stay at the center. Underscores the center's philosophy that taking drugs is stupid. Audience: high school, college, adult. Purchase Part I \$165, Part II \$195, or complete film at \$340 from McGraw-Hill Films, Dept. WP, 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036.

A MATTER OF ACCEPTABLE RISK. 16mm, b&w, sound, 30 min. Illustrates aircraft control in the crowded air lanes between New York and London and the development of mathematical formulas to evaluate the present risk of collision between aircraft and the anticipated risk if the distance between air lanes is narrowed. Methods for controlling the flight positions of two airlines are compared. Audience: general. Purchase \$125 or rental \$5.40 from NET Film Service, Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

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LETTERS

to the editor

Information please

Sir: "Interference still a puzzle" (SN: 4/6 p. 338) undoubtedly was of great interest to most of your readers.

Many of us want to learn more about the laser experiments of Drs. Pfelegor and Mandel which were only very sketchily described in the article, and, I am sure, a good many others were as chagrined as I by the absence of a reference to the original publication where these experiments were reported. It is understandable that lack of space sometimes may prevent description of details no matter how important they are to the significance or validity of the experiments. But omission or incompleteness of reference to the source which would require only less than one line of additional print scarcely can be justified.

Last year when the reorganization of Science Service took place, I as well as a great many others of your readers were delighted by the promise that henceforth complete reference to the source of all information printed in your magazine would be given. For some time this was quite well carried out. But lately a good many relapses to the old bad habits have been occurring. It is hard to exaggerate the amount of time wasted in literature searching and correspondence which could be saved by strict observance of the complete reference practice.

M. G. Jacobson
Consulting Physicist
Verona, Pa.

(We are constantly aware of the question raised by Dr. Jacobson; many of our readers have his professional need or a similar sophisticated interest, and we make every effort to address ourselves to it. Where there are printed sources for the information in SCIENCE NEWS, we cite them. But SCIENCE NEWS is a news magazine with sources of information extending far beyond the printed journal literature.)

More often than not, our sources are the scientists themselves.

In that event, all we can cite is the scientist by name and institution; further information must come from him or from the journals, when work on which we have reported is published.

It would be simpler to satisfy Dr. Jacobson were we simply a reprint publication or abstracting service. We believe the thing that gives SCIENCE NEWS its character and value is that we do considerably more in probing the fields of science for the news they are generating. Ed.)