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#### **BOOKS FROM SCIENCE**



#### Astronomy & Astrophysics

Edited by Morton S. Roberts
Provides a broad, coherent picture of the universe, from the solar system to the quasars at the edge of the cosmos. 1985; 384 pp.; color plates #85-04H; hardcover; \$29.95 (members \$23.95)

#**85-04S**; softcover; \$17.95 (members \$23.93)

#### **Biotechnology:**

#### The Renewable Frontier

Edited by Daniel E. Koshland, Jr. Presents topics at the forefront of biological research, including techniques, immunology, developmental biology and cancer, hormones and metabolism; biotechnology, virology, plant sciences, and behavior and sensory phenomena. 1986; 384 pp.

**#85-26H**; hardcover; \$29.95 (members \$23.95) **#85-26S**; softcover; \$17.95 (members \$14.35)

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Edited by William Spindel and Robert M. Simon Selected articles from 1980 to 1985 deal with areas such as molecular reactivity, catalysis and synthesis, and analytical tool development. 1986; 624 pp.

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#### Papers from Science, 1982-1985

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reports on AIDS trace the history and scientific
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# **Science, Technology, and Society:** Emerging Relationships

Edited by Rosemary Chalk
Offers 85 articles, editorials, and letters from
Science magazine on the relationship between
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period since World War II. 1988; 262 pp.
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A A A S

American Association for the Advancement of Science

# Agency for International Development

Announcement of

Malaria Vaccine Research &
Development
Request for Applications
[RFA-ST/H-90-001]

**Background.** For more than 20 years, the United States Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) has supported a program of applied research in malaria vaccine development. Currently, the primary research foci of the Malaria Vaccine Research & Development Project include:

- —the identification and characterization of malaria parasite antigens for development of experimental vaccines;
- —the elucidation of the importance of identified antigens and B-cell and T-cell epitopes in providing a protective immune response in naturally acquired human malaria and in humans and relevant animal models, including appraisals of strain specificity of protective immunity;
- —the elucidation of humoral and cellular effector mechanisms of protective immunity to malaria, especially protection from the pathological consequences of infection, and the development of *in vitro* correlates of protective immunity in humans;
- —the modification of the structure and/or mode of presentation of antigens which have been shown to have a role in protection, in an attempt to increase their ability to induce a protective immune response.

**Proposals.** A.I.D. is soliciting proposals for Cooperative Agreements describing a program for malaria vaccine research. In general, the range of activities requested in the RFA is as outlined above. However, there is a special interest in proposals whose major emphasis is on development of vaccines that induce responses mimicking natural immunity (i.e., a state characterized by protection from disease but not necessarily from infection) thus allowing restimulation of immunity through natural exposure to parasites. It is the intent of A.I.D. to support 3-year research programs. Only U.S. Institutions are eligible for these awards, but collaboration with scientists in malaria endemic areas is encouraged.

**Applications.** Proposals must be received by November 2, 1990. Forms and detailed instructions as well as programmatic information are available from:

Project Officer
Malaria Vaccine Research & Development Project
A.I.D. Office of Health (SA-18; Room 705)
Washington, DC 20523
fax: 703-875-5490

American Association for the Advancement of Science

# Science

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The American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objectives are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to foster scientific freedom and responsibility, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, to advance education in science, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress



COVER A surface fire, near Crown King, Arizona. Low-intensity surface fires have burned repeatedly through ponderosa pine forests of the southwestern United States. Chronologies of fire scars in the tree rings reveal an association between wildfire occurrence in this region and the El Niño—Southern Oscillation during the past three centuries, demonstrating that global-scale climatic patterns affect the frequency of fires and their effects on the ecosystem. See page 1017. [Photograph by John H. Dieterich]

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PROGRAM Monday, October 22, 1990

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GLENN T. SEABORG, Presiding Scientific Advisory Board Member

JACK S. JOSEY, Welcoming of Guests GLENN T. SEABORG, Introductory Remarks THE DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNIUM PHILIP H. ABELSON

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TOWARDS SUPERHEAVY NUCLEI: THE DISCOVERY OF ELEMENTS 107 TO 109  ${\bf GOTTFRIED\ M\ddot{U}NZENBERG}$ 

TRANSMENDELEVIUM ELEMENTS: THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE Y.T. OGANESSIAN

SUPERHEAVY ELEMENTS WALTER LOVELAND

Tuesday, October 23, 1990

SESSION III

JOSEPH J. KATZ, Discussion Leader

BULK-PHASE CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE EDGE OF MATTER:

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CHEMISTRY OF THE TRANSACTINIDE ELEMENTS

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NEW, HEAVY TRANSURANIUM ISOTOPES

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Luncheon

JOHN D. ROBERTS, 1990 WELCH AWARDEE

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SESSION IV

LESTER R. MORSS, Discussion Leader

TRANSURANIUM ELEMENTS IN NATURE

GÜNTER HERRMANN

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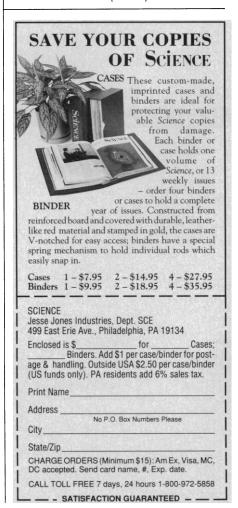
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## This Week in

#### Fluid flows

LTHOUGH the number of different forms in the biological world may be extraordinary, external constraints arising from the physical laws of the universe, and internal constraints that are inherently biological in nature restrict the diversity of geometries that evolution can produce. LaBarbera shows how the architecture of internal fluid transport systems (for example, circulatory systems) follow certain well-defined laws (page 992). In order to convey materials such as nutrients, the fluids carrying them must move at low velocities in the transfer regions; this condition is coupled with the problem that transfers can only take place over small distances (for example, food particles must come into direct contact with a whale's filter to be captured). By responding to these and other constraints, including the drag that arises from the viscosity of the fluids, and by preserving the economy of the construction and maintenance of the systems, animals from sponges to humans have convergently evolved similar basic architectures in their internal systems of fluid flow.

#### **Micromass detection**

N the converse piezoelectric effect, an alternating current applied across electrodes plated on the surface of a crystal induces a characteristic frequency of oscillation in the material; changes in mass at either electrode alter this vibrational frequency. The dependency of frequency on mass has been exploited extensively for mass measurements in vacuums and gases; Ward and Buttry discuss advances in piezoelectric methods, which now allow measurements of mass changes of less than a billionth of a gram per square centimeter under a variety of conditions, including at a solid-liquid interface (page 1000). Several research groups have investigated piezoelectric "biosensors," where an easily recognizable mass increase at the transducer surface reflects the binding of, say, a specific protein to an antibody layer. Detection of a sugar in solution has been achieved with the

binding of glucose to hexokinase contained in a film on a transducer; this potential clinical application is made even more attractive by the simplicity, small size, and low cost of the sensors.

#### Global climate and forest fires

HE influence of daily weather on the breakout of wildland fires has been well-studied; however, the roles of seasonal and longer-term climate and the effects of global climate changes are less certain. In an analysis of three centuries worth of fire scars in tree rings and fire statistics of the southwestern forests of the United States, Swetnam and Betancourt show that the occurrence of repeated, low-intensity seasonal wildfires (cover) is associated with variations in sea surface pressure and temperature in the tropical Pacific (the Southern Oscillation, or SO) (page 1017). El Niño conditions, when the central Pacific experiences low pressure and warm temperature anomalies, are associated with moist spring weather in the southwestern United States, which enhances tree growth and suppresses fires. Archival evidence from Peru indicates that 8 of the 10 years in which no fire scars were observed over the last 300 years were El Niño events of strong or moderate intensity; the strength of these global teleconnections apparently depends on the amplitude of the SO. In the 20th century, area burn in the southwest closely tracks the SO; thus predicting the behavior of the SO may help in yearly fire preparedness and scheduling of prescribed burning.

#### **North-south link**

ORE than 200 million years ago, as the supercontinent Pangea was preparing to break up, terrestrial creatures also were going through a transition. Faunas dominated by synapsids (mammal-like creatures from the late Paleozoic era) gave way to a population dominated by archosaurian reptiles including dinosaurs. The question remains as to exactly how this change came about. Incomplete evidence

of the geographic distribution of many vertebrates makes it difficult to assess how one kind of fauna became dominant over another. One concept of faunal distributions during the Carnian and Norian stages of the Late Triassic, or about 225 million years ago, was that creatures in the Northern Hemisphere (Laurasia) were different than those in the Southern Hemisphere (Gondwana). New evidence indicates these presumed biogeographic differences to be apparent rather than real, due to a lack of fossil sites of early and middle Carnian age in the Northern Hemisphere (page 1020). Through a detailed analysis of fossils found in the Richmond basin of east-central Virginia (one of the oldest sites in the Northern Hemisphere from the late Triassic period) Sues and Olsen show that similar fossils from the same period occur in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

#### Sexual role reversal

NE way to help control cropattacking pests involves exploiting the insects' mating habits by luring them to traps baited with pheromones. Typically, mate-finding behavior involves a stationary female producing a male attractant, while males release pheromones (possibly aphrodisiacs) during courtship interactions. Female sex pheromones for many insects have been well-identified; however, a high ratio of sexually active males to females in many species populations limits the effectiveness of the use of the female pheromones. Cabbage looper moths show an additional strategy, where females are also attracted to males. Landolt and Heath find that the female moths are attracted to males over a distance once the males have been exposed to the odor of a resource plant (cabbage, for example) or to a female sex pheromone (page 1026). They have isolated the components of the female-attracting substance, and determined that the males release it into the airstream after exposure to plants or female pheromones. Such behavior suggests a mating strategy based on the resource, with host plants as natural sexual rendezvous sites.

■ PAT JANOWSKI

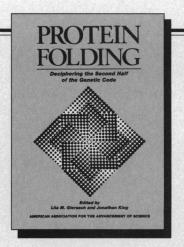
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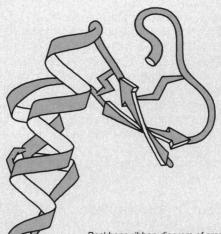


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Backbone ribbon diagram of crambin, from the chapter, "The Water Structure Surrounding Proteins," by Martha Teeter. (Courtesy of Jane Richardson; modifications by Marc Whitlow.)

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