what we reported in (*1*). The phase in which the chains are tilted and have their backbone planes all parallel (*//*) is a multilayer, as we stated in (*1*). This conclusion is based on the intensity profiles of the Bragg rod data from the grazing incidence x-ray diffraction measurements (*1*, figure 1B, top). The full-width at half-maximum (fwhm) of the Bragg rod profiles along the vertical scattering vector q_z of the (11) and (02) reflections [yellow, not red, as stated in (*1*, figure 1B, top)] corresponding to the untilted ($\perp$) phase without additive are each 0.2 $Å^{-1}$, indicating a monolayer. The fwhm's of the three reflections (11, 01, 10) of the tilted phase (*//*) [red, not yellow, as stated in (*1*, figure 1B, top)] without additive indicate a multilayer according to their fwhm of 0.1 $Å^{-1}$. The fwhm's of the (11) and (02) Bragg rods of the untilted phase with additive (*1*, figure 1B, bottom) are almost the same as for the corresponding phase without additive.

This correction in no way contradicts the concluding statement in our abstract that auxiliary molecules designed to completely inhibit development of multilayer polymorphs lead primarily to a single phase monolayer. As stated above, the tilted multilayer phase for arachidamide on 70% formamide is completely inhibited in the presence of these additives. For 100% formamide subphase, the additive inhibits formation of the tilted and untilted multilayer phases, leading to the untilted monolayer phase, as clearly seen in (*1*, figure 2).

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References

1. S. P. Weinbach *et al.*, *Science* **264**, 1566 (1994).

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Malaria Vaccine Research

We disagree with the views expressed in the News article "Bumps on the vaccine road" (2 Sept., p. 1371) regarding a perceived lack of leadership in the field of malaria vaccine development.

Despite malaria's global importance, it is a low priority for the private sector. Public sector entities have therefore assumed leadership responsibilities, driving all aspects of research and development. Current funding levels are likely to prove insufficient to allow optimal progress. The required resources and capabilities are beyond those of any single agency, so scarce resources—distributed among different research groups—must be optimally used. Moreover, a coordinated, integrated, and open development process is instrumental to sustained progress.

In 1992, the Department of Defense's (DOD's) U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) jointly put in place mechanisms to expedite the development and evaluation of promising malaria vaccine candidates. These collaborative efforts are being coordinated with the malaria vaccine development sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), and the Special Programme for Training and Research in Tropical Diseases of the World Health Organization (WHO/TDR). Last year, the NIAID and USAID sponsored a meeting to acquaint investigators and scientific administrators with candidate vaccines and with the technical, regulatory, and clinical trial issues pertinent to accelerated development.

Today scientists can bring forward their most promising vaccine candidates for accelerated development and evaluation within this public sector framework. Most of the approaches discussed by R. S. Nussenzweig and C. A. Long in their Perspective "Malaria vaccines: Multiple targets" (2 Sept., p. 1381) are in fact being developed under the umbrella of the DOD/USAID/NIAID agreement. Among these are circumsporozoite (CS) protein-based and multiple antigen peptide vaccines, a CS protein-based vaccine to induce cytotoxic T cell responses, a live attenuated vaccinia vector (NYVAC) expressing seven key malaria genes, a recombinant transmission blocking vaccine (Pfs 25), both yeast- and *Escherichia coli*–expressed COOH-terminal regions of MSP-1 (a major malaria bloodstage antigen), alternative formations of the synthetic peptide bloodstage vaccine SPf66, and several nucleic acid vaccination strategies.

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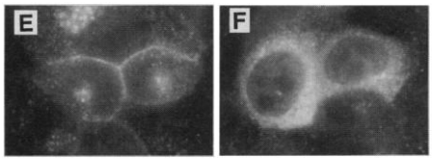
Correction

In our report "Activation of Raf as a result of recruitment to the plasma membrane" (3 June, p. 1463) (*1*), panels E and F of figure

1 on page 1464 were incorrect. The correct photographs appear below. In addition, the



second sentence of the legend to figure 1 should have read, "The Raf constructs were tagged at the COOH-terminus with a Glu-Glu epitope (MEYMPME) (*24*) for c-Raf, or at the NH_2-terminus with both the Glu-Glu and the Myc (MEQKLISEEDL) (*23*) epitopes for RafCAAX"; the next-to-the-last sentence of the legend to figure 1 should have read, "The c-Raf constructs in (A through D) are Glu-Glu–tagged and were detected by using an anti Glu-Glu antibody, and the RafCAAX and Raf6QCAAX constructs used in E and F were detected by using the antibody to Raf COOH-terminal peptide"; and the third sentence of note 26 should have read, "After blocking with 5% milk in phosphate-buffered saline (M-PBS), cells were incubated with a mouse monoclonal antibody to Glu-Glu or a rabbit polyclonal antibody to a 20–amino acid COOH-terminal peptide of Raf-1 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, California), washed, and incubated with donkey antibodies to mouse or rabbit IgG combined with Texas Red (Jackson) in M-PBS, washed, and mounted in FITC-Guard (Testog)."

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References

1. D. Stokoe, S. G. Macdonald, K. Cadwallader, M. Symons, J. F. Hancock, *Science* **264**, 1463 (1994).

Corrections and Clarifications

The name of Technical Comment author Joe M. McCord (2 Dec., p. 1586) was mistakenly omitted from the Table of Contents for the issue of 2 December (p. 1455).

In the report "A central role of salicylic acid in plant disease resistance" by T. P. Delaney *et al.* (18 Nov., p. 1247), the name of the parasite in line 11 of the second column on page 1249 was misprinted. It should have been "*Peronospora parasitica*."

In reference 12 (p. 996) of the Perspective "Neuroscience on the net" by P. T. Fox and J. L. Lancaster (11 Nov., p. 994), errors appeared in three of the Uniform Resource Locators (URL's) listed. For BrainMap, the URL should have read, "http://biad38.uthscsa.edu/brainmap/brainmap94.html"; for ICBM/SPMap, "http://www.loni.ucla.edu"; and for Genesis, "http://www.bbb.caltech.edu/GENESIS."