

performance of catalysts such as 3 for these purposes.

In our report, we showed that (i) the use of "harder" chelating bidentate ligands allows for the exclusive formation of higher molecular weight polymer; (ii) increasing the bulk of the ligand sphere provides catalysts that demonstrate higher activity at lower pressures and temperatures and may prevent the formation of deleterious decomposition products; (iii) these catalysts have a higher reactivity toward less active olefins, resulting in higher incorporation of functionalized olefin into the backbone of the polymer relative to catalysts 1 and 2; and (iv) functional-group tolerance does not have to be sacrificed for high activity under the moderate conditions used in recent cationic, late-metal catalyst systems.

We hope that our findings, as well as those made by others, provide a solution to the problem of forming linear functionalized polyolefins from reasonable feedstocks under commercially viable conditions.

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Retraction

The Review article by G. Gaskell et al., "Worlds apart? The reception of genetically modified foods in Europe and the U.S." (16 Jul. 1999, p. 384) is hereby retracted because, unknown to the authors, at the time of publication some of the data on which the article was based were not in the public domain. All the data sets in question are now in the public domain, or will be shortly, and may be obtained through the appropriate national data archives (1).

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References and Notes

1. The data sets are available through the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/>) to U.S. scholars (affiliated with U.S. universities) and through other counterpart national archives such as the Economic and Social Research Council data archive at the University of Essex (<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>) in the United Kingdom.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

News of the Week: "Some coral bouncing back from El Ni o" by Dennis Normile (12 May, p. 941). A marine scientist at the Dauphin Island Sea Lab in Alabama who has studied reefs off the Belize coast in the Caribbean was misidentified. His name is Richard Aronson.

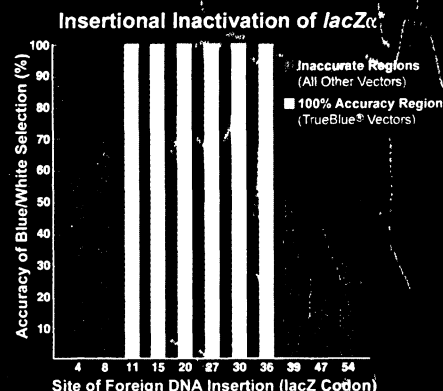
News Focus: "Superbugs on the hoof?" by Dan Ferber (5 May, p. 792). It was incorrectly stated that a 12-year-old Nebraska boy infected with ceftriaxone-resistant *Salmonella* was treated with ceftriaxone. The boy was treated with amoxicillin and ampicillin. Furthermore, it was not conclusively determined—as implied by the article—that cows carrying the resistant *Salmonella* had been treated with ceftiofur, an antibiotic similar to ceftriaxone.

Report: "A BAC-based physical map of the major autosomes of *Drosophila melanogaster*" by R. A. Hoskins et al. (24 Mar., p. 2271). The authors regret that they neglected to acknowledge the source of the reference photographs of *Drosophila* polytene chromosomes that accompany the in situ hybridization data in Fig. 2. The source of these photographs was a volume by V. Sorsa [*Chromosome Maps of Drosophila*, Vol. II (CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 1988)]. The authors are grateful to Tapio Heino, University of Helsinki, for his permission to reproduce these copyrighted photographs. Also, an article by T. I. Heino, A. O. Saura, and V. Sorsa [*Drosophila Info. Serv.* **73**, 619 (1994)] contains more detailed information of the DNA content of individual polytene bands than the aforementioned volume by Sorsa and should have been cited in the main text and Table 1 as the source of this information.

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