Stratospheric Ozone with Added Water Vapor: Influence of High-Altitude Aircraft: H. Harrison .................................................. 734
Mercury Compounds Reduce Photosynthesis by Plankton: R. C. Harriss, D. B. White, R. B. Macfarlane ......................................... 736
Collagen: Mobile Water Content of Frozen Fibers: R. E. Dehl .......................................................... 738
Climatic Anomaly over the United States during the 1960's: J. Namias .......................................................... 741
Prolactin: Evidence That It Is Separate from Growth Hormone in Human Blood: A. G. Frantz and D. L. Kleinberg ............................ 745
Ribonuclease-Inhibitor System Abnormality in Dystrophic Mouse Skeletal Muscle: B. W. Little and W. L. Meyer .............................. 747
Proteolytic Reaction of Mammalian Spermatozoa on Gelatin Membranes: P. Gaddum and R. J. Blandau ........................................ 749
Alcohol Dehydrogenase in Maize: Genetic Control of Enzyme Activity: Y. Efron ............................................................... 751
Energy Transduction: Inhibition of Cockroach Feeding by Naphthoquinone: D. M. Norris et al. ...................................................... 754
Predicting Measures of Motor Performance from Multiple Cortical Spike Trains: D. R. Humphrey, E. M. Schmidt, W. D. Thompson .... 758

The Developmental Sciences: State and Fate of Research Funding: V. H. Denenberg; Biocybernetics of the Dynamic Communication of Emotions and Qualities: M. Clynes ........................................... 763

Cover
Mammalian spermatozoa applied to thin layers of gelatin impregnated with India ink and fixed in glutaraldehyde (method of Dr. Noel Owers) show proteolytic activity confined to the acrosome. Release of the enzyme occurs solely in the region of the acrosome, in a manner which is species-specific. See page 749. [Penelope Gaddum and Richard J. Blandau, University of Washington]

American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 74. Its objects are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to prove the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.