ANNUAL MEETING
Call for Contributed Papers: A. Herschman; Instructions for Contributors... 1173

BOOK REVIEWS
Social Anthropology and Medicine, reviewed by D. Landy; Europe’s Giant Accelerator, A. Roberts; Chemical Pharmacology of the Synapse, R. E. Zigmond; Books Received and Book Order Service... 1174

REPORTS
Carrier-Mediated Photodiffusion Membranes: J. S. Schultz... 1177
Long Waves in the Eastern Equatorial Pacific Ocean: A View from a Geostationary Satellite: R. Legeckis... 1179
Timekeeping by the Pineal Gland: S. Binkley, J. B. Riebman, K. B. Reilly... 1181
Ratio of Plasma Alpha Amino-n-Butyric Acid to Leucine as an Empirical Marker of Alcoholism: Diagnostic Value: M. Y. Morgan, J. P. Milsom, S. Sherlock... 1183
Lectin Release by Soybean Seeds: D. W. Fountain et al... 1185
Aluminum Absorption and Distribution: Effect of Parathyroid Hormone: G. H. Mayor et al... 1187
Competition of Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol with Estrogen in Rat Uterine Estrogen Receptor Binding: A. B. Rawitch et al... 1189
Long-Term Unit Recording from Somatosensory Neurons in the Spinal Ganglia of the Freely Walking Cat: G. E. Loeb, M. J. Bak, J. Duyssens... 1192

COVER
By means of site-specific recombination, the DNA of bacteriophage λ (blue) is inserted into the chromosome of its host, Escherichia coli (green). A similar reaction (int + xis) achieves excision of the integrated prophage. The cutting and rejoining of the DNA molecules in both genetic transactions takes place within a 15-base-pair sequence (red) that is common to all four recombining sites. See page 1147. [Don Paulhus, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island]