This Week in Science

Dealing in Hot Property


Grim Projections for AIDS Epidemic

Mobile Missile Design Generates Controversy ■ A Scheme to Attract Missiles and Deter an Attack

Oil Industry R&D Takes a Fall

Federal VDT Study Finally Wins Approval

Briefing: High Court Says No to Administration's Baby Doe Rules ■ Feynman Issues His Own Shuttle Report, Attacking NASA's Risk Estimates ■ Cancer Deaths Probed at Pasteur Institute ■ Chilean, U.S. Scientists Given AAAS Awards ■ U.S.–China Exchanges Accentuate Sciences

Proposal to Sequence the Human Genome Stirs Debate ■ DNA Databases Are Swamped

Snarls from the Cosmic String in Leo

Geophysical Briefings: Antarctic Ozone Hole Is Still Deepening ■ Nevado del Ruiz Repeats Itself ■ Thin-Skin Tectonics Is Getting Thinner ■ The Most Complex Magnetic Field

Briefing: Predicted El Niño Failing to Show ■ Plant Biochemistry Requires Unique tRNA

Tenuous Structures from Disorderly Growth Processes: T. A. Witten and M. E. Cates

Mechanisms of Memory: L. R. Squire

Internal Mixture of Sea Salt, Silicates, and Excess Sulfate in Marine Aerosols: M. O. Andreae, R. J. Charlson, F. Bruyneel, H. Storms, R. Van Grieken, W. Maenhaut

Atmospheric Trace Gases: Trends and Distributions Over the Last Decade: R. A. Rasmussen and M. A. K. Khalil
Natural populations of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) frequently contain a genetic polymorphism for flower color. The recessive yellow morphs are more attractive to pollinators than are the white morphs. The increased attractiveness results in more pollen from yellow-flowered individuals being spread among other plants in the population. Consequently, the fitness of the yellow plants is enhanced. See page 1625. [Allison A. Snow, Department of Botany, University of California, Davis, CA 95616]