471 This Week in Science

Editorial
473 Cancer Phobia

Letters
474 The Core Curriculum: A. W. Astin; M. Brown; C. T. Burt; J. V. Mallow; F. H. Westheimer

News & Comment
476 Strains in U.S.-Japan Exchanges
477 Stumbling on Superconductors
479 Stanford Psychiatrist Resigns Under a Cloud
480 Religious Groups Join Animal Patent Battle
481 Research Whaling on the Table
482 SDI Testing May Ignite Anti-satellite Race
483 Soviet Research to Be Self-Directed

Research News
483 Environmental Hypothesis for Brain Diseases Strengthened by New Data
484 Artificial Intelligence Moves into Mainstream
486 Agencies Vie over Human Genome Project

Articles
489 The Search for a New Exchange-Rate Regime: J. Williamson

Research Articles
500 Delay Time of Hemoglobin S Polymerization Prevents Most Cells from Sickling in Vivo: A. Mozzarelli, J. Hofrichter, W. A. Eaton
Lithograph depicting seed (center) and other parts of Cycas circinalis Linn. (false sago palm), a neurotoxic plant. Heavy use of cycad seed for food and medicine has been linked to Guam amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and parkinsonism-dementia, a prototypical disease for study of neurodegenerative disorders of old age. Now considered rare and endangered, cycads are primitive "gymnosperms" that flourished 150 to 200 million years ago. See page 517. [Figure 176C in C. L. Blume, Commentationes Botanicae. Imprime de Plantis Indae Orientalis. Rumphia (Lugduni-Batavorum, Amsterdam, 1848), Part IV, pages 11–18]