To biochromatographers, it's the Bermuda Triangle.

For anyone using traditional LC, it's an inescapable trap—increase your flow rate or capacity and your resolution will suffer.

But now there's a way to achieve high flow rates without sacrificing resolution—with MemSep® Chromatography Cartridges.

**Higher resolution without flow limitations.** Instead of gels, MemSep cartridges utilize a membrane matrix as the solid phase support.

By taking advantage of the better throughput and flow characteristics of membranes, MemSep cartridges provide resolution independent of flow. So anything you do with gels you can do with MemSep cartridges. Only with MemSep cartridges, your sample comes off faster.

The MemSep membrane system provides better reproducibility and eliminates bed shift and collapse, channeling and fines.

Compatible with your current protocols. Equilibrating, loading, flushing and eluting are handled the same as with traditional columns, only faster.

Purify and separate sugars, amino acids, peptides, proteins, enzymes, antibodies, DNA and RNA without establishing new procedures.

**Easy to scale up.** With MemSep cartridges you can keep the same conditions and the same time simply by going to a larger size.

Choose from four sizes in three makeups: ion exchange, Protein A and activated functional chemistries. All are reusable.

**Call for our special offer.**

Before your resolution vanishes into thin air, call 800-225-1380 (in MA: 617-275-9200) for details about our introductory offer.

© 1990 Millipore Corporation

Circle No. 99 on Readers' Service Card
If You Don't Believe It's The Fastest Sample Prep Device, Take It For A Spin.

Put your sample in the Ultrafree®-MC 0.4 mL Filter Unit. The filter unit fits inside a standard 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube. Put the tube into (what else?) a microcentrifuge. Spin. That's it. A membrane sealed in the filter unit base (choose from 12 microporous and ultrafiltration membranes) helps remove cells or viruses and purify or recover proteins, enzymes and DNA. You can filter and store samples all in one device. All in one step. For a free sample call 1-800-2-FILTER or 617-275-9200.

MILLIPORE

Circle No. 100 on Readers' Service Card
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This Week in Science</td>
<td>1227</td>
<td>This Week in Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>The Best of Times, The Worst of Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>AIDS Biosafety: R. C. Desrosiers and E. Hunter ■ Monsanto Dioxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Studies: J. H. Senger ■ Dendrimer Research: D. A. Tomalia ■ Cost of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corrosion: R. E. Ricker ■ RNA World: S. A. Benner and A. D. Ellington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Forum</td>
<td>1233</td>
<td>Adjusting the 1990 Census: D. A. Freedman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScienceScope</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>Tau particle controversy at CERN; fissioning a fusion reactor design;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News &amp; Comment</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>Healy Gets Off to a Fast Start ■ Political Savvy With Connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>MRI—Safety Issues Stimulate Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1245</td>
<td>Chernobyl's Cloud: A Lighter Shade of Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1246</td>
<td>NRC Panel: Abolish Mandatory Retirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1247</td>
<td>Environmentalists: Ban the (Population) Bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1248</td>
<td>Britain Picks Wrong Way To Beat the Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>Briefings: Berg to Head NIH Genome Committee ■ Astro Redux ■ The Graying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Physics ■ Jekyll and Hyde GAO!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research News</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>How Parents Make Their Mark on Genes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1252</td>
<td>The Incredible Shrinking Tunneling Microscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1253</td>
<td>Cell Cycle Research: Down to the Nitty Gritty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1254</td>
<td>The Stately Cycles of Ancient Climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>Finding DNA Sequencing Errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>Rhino Biology: Keeping Tabs on an Endangered Species: Bursting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bottlenecks ■ Isotopic IDs for Rhino Horn ■ Rhino Rumbles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>The Potential for Ozone Depletion in the Arctic Polar Stratosphere:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R. L. Jones, D. S. McKenna, L. R. Poole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1266</td>
<td>The Response of Electrons to Structural Changes: K. B. Wiberg, C. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hadad, C. M. Breneman, K. E. Laidig, M. A. Murcko, T. J. LePage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1273</td>
<td>Electronic Data Publishing and GenBank: M. J. Cinkosky, J. W. Fickett,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P. Gilna, C. Burks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Article</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>Atomic Structure of Adenosine Deaminase Complexed with a Transition-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State Analog: Understanding Catalysis and Immunodeficiency Mutations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D. K. Wilson, F. B. Rudolph, F. A. Quijano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- SCIENCE (ISSN 0036-8075) is published weekly on Fridays, except the last week in December, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005. Second-class postage (publication No. 484460) paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1991 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The title SCIENCE is a registered trademark of the AAAS. Domestic individual membership and subscription (51 issues): $82 ($50 allocated to subscription). Domestic institutional subscription (51 issues): $150. Foreign postage extra: Canada $46, other (surface mail) $46, air freight $90. First-class, airmail, school-year, and student rates on request. Change of address: allow 8 weeks; giving old and new addresses and 11-digit account number. Postmaster: Send change of address to Science, P.O. Box 1723, Riverston, NJ 08077. Single copy sales: $6.00 per issue prepaid includes surface postage; Guide to Biotechnology Products and Instruments, $20. Bulk rates on request. Authorization to photocopy material for internal or personal use under circumstances not falling within the fair use provisions of the Copyright Act is granted by AAAS to libraries and other users registered with the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) Transactional Reporting Service, provided that the base fee of $1 per copy plus $0.10 per page is paid directly to CCC, 27 Congress Street, Salem, Massachusetts 01970. The identification code for Science is 0036-8075/83 $1 + .10. Science is indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and in several specialized indexes.

- The American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objectives are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to foster scientific freedom and responsibility, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, to advance education in science, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.
COVER A drawing of viral particle assembly at a membrane surface. Assembly of the filamentous bacteriophage P1 takes place by the addition of coat protein subunits to the growing virus cylinder as the DNA extrudes through the host cell membrane without incorporating lipids. The coat protein undergoes a structural transition during its translocation process in which its secondary structure remains essentially unchanged while its tertiary structure changes substantially. See pages 1303 and 1305. [Drawing by L. Makowski]

Reports

1285 Protein Electron Transfer Rates Set by the Bridging Secondary and Tertiary Structure: D. N. BERATAN, J. N. BETTS, J. N. ONUCHIC


1290 A Neuron-Silicon Junction: A Retzius Cell of the Leech on an Insulated-Gate Field-Effect Transistor: P. FROMHERZ, A. OFFENHAUSSER, T. VETTER, J. WEIS


1296 Identification of the DNA Binding Site for NGFI-B by Genetic Selection in Yeast: T. E. WILSON, T. J. FAHRNER, M. JOHNSTON, J. MILBRANDT

1300 Proximate Constraints on the Evolution of Egg Size, Number, and Total Clutch Mass in Lizards: B. SNERVO AND P. LICHT

1303 NMR, Studies of the Structure and Dynamics of Membrane-Bound Bacteriophage P1 Coat Protein: K.-J. SHON, Y. KIM, L. A. COLNAGO, S. J. OPELLA

1305 Membrane-Mediated Assembly of Filamentous Bacteriophage P1 Coat Protein: R. NAMBUDRIPAD, W. STARK, S. J. OPELLA, L. MAKOWSKI

1308 Separation of IL-4 Production from Th Cell Proliferation by an Altered T Cell Receptor Ligand: B. D. EVAULD AND P. M. ALLEN


1313 Two- Rather Than Three-Dimensional Representation of Saccades in Monkey Superior Colliculus: A. J. VAN OPSTAL, K. HEPP, B. J. M. HESS, D. STRAUmann, V. HENN


Technical Comments


Book Reviews

1324 Learning Together, reviewed by S. SCHWAGER ■ Heavy Ion Reactions, R. SATCHELER ■ The Physics of Ultracold Neutrons, W. A. LANFORD ■ Insects at Low Temperature, J. R. HAZEL ■ Books Received

Board of Directors
Donald N. Langenberg
Ranking President, Chairman
Lacon M. Laderman
President
F. Sherwood Rowland
President-elect

Mary Ellen Avery
Francesco J. Ayala
Eugene H. Cota-Robles
Robert A. Frosch
Joseph G. Gavin, Jr.
Florence P. Haseltine
Jeanne M. Shreeve
Warren M. Washington
William T. Golden
Treasurer
Richard S. Nicholson
Executive Officer

Editorial Board
Charles J. Amtzen
Elizabeth E. Bailey
David Baltimore
William F. Brinkman
E. Margaret Burbidge
Pierre-Gilles de Gennes
Joseph L. Goldstein
Mary L. Good
Harry B. Gray
John J. Hopfield
F. Clark Howat
Paul A. Marks
Yasutomi Nihei
Helen M. Riney
Robert M. Solow
Edward C. Stone
James D. Watson

John Abelson
Frederick W. Alt
Don L. Anderson
Stephen J. Benkovic
Floyd E. Bloom
Henry R. Bourne
James J. Bull
Kathryn Calame
Charles R. Cantor
Ralph J. Cicerone
John M. Coffin
Robert Dornman
Bruce F. Eldridge
Paul T. Englund
Fredric S. Fay
Douglas T. Fearon
Harry A. Fozzard
Theodore H. Gabbele
Roger I. M. Glass
Stephen R. Goff
Corey S. Goodman
Stephen J. Gould
Eric F. Johnson
Stephen M. Kosslyn
Konrad B. Krauskopf
Charles S. Levyngs III
Richard Losick
Anthony R. Means
Mortimer Mishkin
Roger A. Nicoll
William H. Orme-Johnson III
Yeshayahu Pocker

Dennis A. Powers
Edward Rushton
Thomas W. Schoener
Ronald H. Schwartz
Terrence J. Stajich
Thomas A. Steitz
Robert T. N. Tijan
Emil R. Uren
Geert J. Vermeul
Bert Vogelstein
Harald Weltman
Zena Werb
George M. Whitesides
Owen N. Witte
William B. Wood
Keith Yamamoto

31 MAY 1991
How do you improve the world's leading electronic source of scientific bibliographic information?

You include abstracts —and keep it as current as ever.

Only one research tool—Current Contents on Diskette with Abstracts—can give you all of this:

- Abstracts that you can display on your computer screen. Determine the relevance to your research immediately...find the correct journal for the article you need.
- The most current bibliographic data available lets you know what's being published in your field...as soon as it's published.
- Author keywords and ISI's powerful search terms—KeyWords Plus™—significantly increase your retrieval of critical, relevant information.
- Easy-to-use software lets you search and retrieve with remarkable flexibility and speed.

With Current Contents on Diskette with Abstracts, you'll spend less time, less effort, and less money becoming more aware of—and better informed about—the essential literature published in your field each week.

**FREE TRIAL**

You can receive the software program and two weekly issues of Current Contents on Diskette with Abstracts—free. Simply call 800-336-4474, operator 465, or write us at one of the addresses shown at right. And find out how the best can get even better.
Can you screen 100,000 compounds per second?

Chem-X Can!

Chem-X is the only integrated visualisation, data-base and computational chemical software.

It includes a high speed 3D builder which generates coordinates from connection tables. Special interfaces and database building services are available to read MACCS-II and DARC formats.

The database searching software is especially designed to search for pharmacophores with novel frameworks. Traditional substructure and field searching are also available.

A typical query may be specified by sketching an active molecule and removing non-essential atoms. Default distances and atom types are deduced from the structure. All conformers for all the molecules which match the query will then be found automatically.

The resultant conformers are fitted to the query and may be viewed superimposed or sequentially.

The real-time manipulation of search results and modern user interface on IBM PCs and Apple Mac IIs add a whole new dimension to drug discovery.

The open architecture allows the software to be integrated with existing 2D and relational database. This allows lists of hits to be transferred and paper reports generated which include data extracted from other databases.

The Chapman and Hall Chemical Database is now being built in 3D using Chem-X.

- Over 200,000 compounds
- Stereochemical information
- Conformational flexibility

The database will be available in volumes. The Dictionary of Drugs contains over 13,000 compounds and will be available shortly. The other volumes will be available during 1991.

Using unique identifiers and CAS numbers as links to other databases, physical, chemical and biological data may be cross referenced.

The software and databases are available on a range of workstations and servers including IBM RS/6000, VAX, VAXstations, DECstations, ESVision and Silicon Graphics Personal and Powerstation workstations.
The Best of Times, The Worst of Times

Science has never had higher gross funding, but at the same time the gap between what science needs and what has been appropriated has never been greater. That funding gap, together with the headlines clamoring for infrastructure changes, has created a mood of pessimism among some scientists that must be reversed.

The steady growth of science and the zero-sum budget of the nation have created most of the problems that exist today. In the past, when our economy was expanding buoyantly, and the budget for science was growing at roughly the same rate, sloppiness in procedures or priorities among scientific disciplines could be ignored. Those days are certainly past, but the situation is not yet cause for panic, provided that scientists and government are willing to do some hard work and some hard thinking.

First, the infrastructure problems must be resolved in a way that has faculty and administrators, private and public institutions working together instead of warring with each other. The machinery to handle problems of fraud is now in place, with minor disagreements between those who think the bureaucracy has become overly burdensome and those who think it is still not adequate. The overhead problem is not resolved, but there is evidence that it is now getting the kind of intensive attention that it should have had long ago. Nevertheless, these problems pale in significance compared to the overall funding problem. Because there are enormous pressures on all budgets, science can continue to advance only if scientists can demonstrate that (i) its growth is essential to society as a whole and (ii) the scientific community is placing its priorities in proper order. To do this will require some new approaches among scientists and between Congress and the scientific community.

Within each discipline, the "little science" community is quite good at allocating funds. Biologists are good at setting priorities in biology, chemists in chemistry, astronomers in astronomy, and so on. When it comes to evaluating the funding of physics versus chemistry, or biology versus space science, or big projects versus small ones, there are no formal mechanisms. Even if the scientific community developed them, there is no indication that Congress or the President would be likely to delegate to an outside group the responsibility for deciding whether research on AIDS is more important than a new shuttle, or a new superconductor more important than tests for environmental pollutants.

If Congress intends to reserve final priority-setting for science to itself, it must establish better mechanisms to learn about new programs that science can provide for the good of the country. If the purpose of a project such as the space station is mainly to bolster "the prestige of the nation," its funding need not be debated on scientific grounds, but then it should not be counted as "support for science." If a new science project is proposed or major increases in current programs are advocated, there should be some central science committee (possibly a joint House-Senate committee) to evaluate relative scientific priority. This would be an opportunity for scientists to present bold new programs, such as a massive basic research effort on environmental protection, without waiting for an agency or department to initiate the process. The scientific community might create devices for an initial screen on proposals such as the astronomers have done recently. Then Congress could establish priorities among disciplines after each group put its best foot forward.

Last year a congressional committee admonished some individuals at the National Institutes of Health "to get your act together" in a way that suggested that hearing all sides of a controversy somehow made the case less persuasive. That is exactly the wrong message; the group that does the decision-making must hear both sides of a controversy. Congress should invite critics, advocates, and the President's science adviser to critique proposals. Scientists must be willing to speak up or they will hear that a massive increase in funding for a space station is support for science when very few scientists agree that it is.

If this nation is to maintain its standard of living in an increasingly competitive world, and if the threatening problems of environmental damage, overpopulation, crime, and energy shortages are to be avoided for the world as a whole, an increase in the total amount of science and in the productivity of science are essential. Scientists should not be ashamed to ask for more money for science, but they must be prepared to justify its value to society. Moreover, they cannot afford to have wasteful projects sold in the name of science because this will preempt other more valuable uses of scarce resources.

—Daniel E. Koshland, Jr.
BioCoat Cultureware
Adds a New Dimension to your cell cultures...

With BioCoat, In Vitro cell cultures look like this...

...instead of like this

BioCoat, the unique, ECM-coated cultureware from Collaborative, can significantly broaden the scope of your In Vitro cell studies. With BioCoat:
- Cells attach and grow more efficiently
- Cells polarize readily into apical and basolateral regions
- Cells differentiate and exhibit true physiologic function

A variety of extracellular matrix proteins (Matrigel™, Laminin, Fibronectin and Collagens), pre-coated on tissue culture plates, membrane inserts and coverslips, offer the researcher a convenient, reliable, ready-to-use means of accurately simulating In Vivo cell environments.

Correlation and reproducibility of results are enhanced by the consistency and uniformity of the coatings, which are applied by a specially-developed, proprietary process.

Collaborative's BioCoat can add new dimensions to your work in:
- Cell Differentiation
- Cell-Matrix Interaction
- In Vitro Toxicology
- In Vitro Carcinogenesis
- Primary Cell Culture
- Neural Cell Culture
- Tumor Invasion
- Polarization Studies
- Gene Expression

Exclusively from Collaborative Research Incorporated. Your Source of Innovative Cell Culture Products.

Write or call today for complete information on Collaborative Research BioCoat Cultureware.

Biomedical Products Division

Collaborative Research Incorporated

Circle No. 137 on Readers’ Service Card

2 Oak Park, Bedford, MA 01730 • (617) 275-0004 • (800) 343-2035
Pure mRNA in Minutes...

...Directly from Small or Large Samples of Cells or Tissue.

FastTrack™ and MicroFastTrack™ set the industry standard in high quality mRNA isolation.

**MicroFastTrack™** (20 Reactions):
- Ideal for PCR, Northerns and cDNA synthesis
- Isolation from samples ranging in size from 10^3-10^6 cells or 10-250 mg of tissue.
- Reproducible yields of high quality mRNA.

**FastTrack™** (6 Reactions):
- mRNA isolation for Northerns, cDNA, library construction, PCR, microinjection, RNA protection studies and in vitro translation.
- Isolation from samples ranging in size from 10^7-10^8 cells or 0.4-1.0 gram of tissue.
- Fast, efficient recovery of large amounts of polyA+ RNA from a variety of sources.

Both systems offer:
- High yields of intact mRNA with low ribosomal contamination.
- Eliminate the need for total RNA isolation or the use of toxic chemicals.
- The most cost effective means of generating high quality mRNA.
- Consistency, convenience and the fastest isolation time.

For the very best in direct mRNA isolation FastTrack™ and MicroFastTrack™ are the choice of thousands of research labs worldwide. When the quality of your mRNA is important, turn to the original source for purity, reliability and convenience; turn to Invitrogen.

Toll Free 1-800-955-6288

Invitrogen CORPORATION

3985 • B Sorrento Valley Blvd. • San Diego, CA 92121
(619) 597-6200 Phone • (619) 597-6201 Fax

*patent pending. mRNA model courtesy of BIOSYM

Circle No. 133 on Readers’ Service Card
Faster, Easier, More Reliably

Isolating pure Total RNA and mRNA from cell and tissue lysates has never been quicker or easier. Collaborative Biomedical Products' Isolation Kits provide you with everything you need for each procedure. Kits include simple protocols and ensure rapid, efficient purifications with consistently high yields. When you don't have time for re-runs or questionable results, it's time to rely on our long-standing reputation for consistency and reliability.

Collaborative Biomedical Products – The Original Source for Oligo (dT) Cellulose.

cDNA Cloning Technology... That Towers Above The Rest

The Librarian cDNA construction system offers direct eukaryotic or prokaryotic expression, uni or bidirectional cDNA insertion and chemical or electrocompetent E.coli transformation.

In addition, each Librarian kit contains every reagent needed to turn RNA to recombinants plus:

- Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic Expression Cloning Using Multifunctional Phagemid and Lambda Vectors.
- Highly Efficient cDNA Synthesis and Non-palindromic Ligation for Complete Representation.
- Electroporation or Chemical Transformation for Increased Numbers of Recombinants.
- Accurate cDNA Sizing for Greater Representation and More Information per Clone.
- Full Length cDNA >10Kb using MeHqOH Denaturation and AMV Reverse Transcriptase.

For over three years Invitrogen's Librarian has led the way in cDNA synthesis. Each kit is guaranteed and each reaction is fully optimized to provide the highest efficiencies. Our technical service people can help you determine which kit is right for your research. Put the most advanced cDNA technology available to work for you today.

1-800-955-6288

Invitrogen CORPORATION

3985-B Sorrento Valley Blvd. • San Diego, CA 92121 • (619) 597-6200 • (619) 597-6201 Fax
Could be a sensory receptor.

Could be a tree trunk.

Does your scientific image convey all that you intended?
If you have doubts, then perhaps you should call an expert.

At Extension 12 in the Kodak Information Center, there is a team of Kodak experts who understand the nuances of scientific imaging. They are ready to help you achieve the exacting results that your work requires.

After all, your image is too important to leave the viewer confounded. Call 1 800 242-2424, Ext 12, for expert assistance.
THE WHOLE WORLD IS WAITING FOR YOUR NEXT DISCOVERY.

(CAN YOU AFFORD TO WAIT FOR YOUR COMPUTER?)

N A S  F R O M  D I G I T A L.
After doing all the research, data acquisition and analysis, you’re about to make the biggest breakthrough in your field. But first, you have to wait. And wait. And wait.

What you’re waiting for is time on your department’s supercomputer — that is, unless you’ve discovered VAX 6000 and VAX 9000 vector systems.

VAX vectors can prove to be a major boost for you because they perform analyses up to 400 times faster than a general processing system. And they can be added to an existing VAX 6000 or VAX 9000, or purchased as a complete system. Giving you the supercomputing power you need — up to 500 megaflops — at a price that’s easy to justify.

VAX vectors also deliver proven performance in two other areas — accessibility and application availability. You get high-speed access to the VAX vectors from your visualization workstation. You can work with your favorite world-class vectorized applications, including CHARMm, DISCOVER, FIDAP, FLUENT, GAUSSIAN 90, IMSL Libraries, MOPAC, NAG Libraries, PHOENICS, and others. And, what’s more, you can work with over 10,000 existing VAX applications.

You get breakthrough performance with VAX vectors since they work with Digital’s Network Application Support (NAS), the industry’s most open computing environment. An environment that’s based not only on industry standards, but a commitment to letting different applications on different computing systems from different companies all share information and work together.

With all that VAX vectors offer, it’s easy to see why Digital has the lead in supercomputing market share after just one year.

Right now, scientists in research centers all around the world are using VAX vectors for their latest and greatest breakthroughs. So call 1-800-332-4636, extension 289 for more information on VAX vectors. Because you can’t afford to wait any longer.

THE OPEN ADVANTAGE.