POLICY FORUM

Containing the Costs of the EMF Problem
H. K. Florig

NEWS & COMMENT

Cell-Transplant Results Under Fire
Where There’s Heat There’s Yen
Researchers Quell Quark Rumor: The Top Is Still at Large
NIH Strategic Plan Nears Its Final Form
Monkey-Human Viral Hybrid Is New Weapon in AIDS Fight
Scientists Search for “The Disappeared” in Guatemala

RESEARCH NEWS

Improving Plant Disease Resistance
New Genes May Shed Light On Cell Growth Control
GRO Shows Particles in a Magnetic Trap
Origins and Extinctions: Paleontology in Chicago

PERSPECTIVES

Plate and Plumes: Dynamos of the Earth’s Mantle
G. F. Davies

Nitric Oxider: First in a New Class of Neurotransmitters?
S. H. Snyder

ARTICLE

Current Issues and Problems in Welding Science
S. A. David and T. DebRoy

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Three-Dimensional Structure of an Angiotensin II-Fab Complex at 3 Å
Hormone Recognition by an Anti-Idiotype Antibody
K. C. Garcia, P. M. Ronco, P. J. Verrout, A. T. Bringer, L. M. Amzel

REPORTS

Surface Order and Stability of Langmuir-Bloedgett Films
D. K. Schwartz, J. Garnaes, R. Viswanathan, J. A. N. Zasadzinski
A study of habitat fragmentation in a successional field at the University of Kansas's Nelson Environmental Study Area has monitored population, community, and ecosystem responses to fragmentation since 1984. The different sizes of the patches in the field were used to investigate the effect of different levels of fragmentation. See page 524. Negligible ecosystem and aggregate community responses may mask profound effects of fragmentation at the population level. [Aerial infrared photo: James E. Busse]
Editor's Summary