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Sea Grant Fellows

In their Policy Forum "Graduate education and research for economic growth" (6 Oct., p. 48), T. P. Smith III and J. C. Tsang make a compelling argument for putting greater emphasis on doctoral training for industrial careers. The National Sea Grant College Program, located in the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has done just that. Sea Grant initiated an Industrial Fellows Program in 1995: Graduate students, selected competitively, may spend up to 3 years at their university or a corporate site, working on a research issue of mutual interest. Provisions are made for involvement by the student's faculty advisors as well. Funds are provided by Sea Grant and the industry sponsor. The intent is to nurture and strengthen ties between universities and the industry, address problems important to industry, and provide additional opportunities for industry to influence Sea Grant research priorities. The willingness of those in industry, universities, citizen groups, and local, state, and federal agencies to share in the cost of the work through contributions of funds, facilities, or vessels is seen as indication of the importance of the initiative to a broad constituency.

Our desire is to expand the number of fellows beyond the seven currently available in the program. To do so, Sea Grant is seeking co-sponsors from interested companies, trade associations, and professional societies. With greater industrial participation and university support in efforts such as this, we can begin to achieve the kinds of results envisioned by Smith and Tsang. The Sea Grant Industrial Fellows Program is an exciting addition to our efforts to prepare the next generation of marine scientists and engineers for broad participation in the U.S. economy.

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Consider the Amateur

Two recent letters (9 Feb., p. 745) suggest that the pursuit of science for the love of research is "disturbingly out of touch at the end of the 20th century" and that "a scientist in this day and age can only enjoy his or her chosen field by being employed in it."

How ironic that in the issue of *Science* preceding the one in which these professional scientists express their views appeared an important report about major storms on Saturn co-authored by amateur astronomer Donald C. Parker (A. Sanchez-Lavega *et al.*, 2 Feb., p. 631). Recognized worldwide for his extraordinary planetary photographs taken with his homemade 40.6-centimeter telescope (*1*), Parker pursues astronomy for the love of it and, the last I heard, still earns a living as an anesthesiologist.

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"Allons Enfants . . ."

How appropriate to have the tricolor reversed in the (mis)representation of the French flag accompanying Michael Balter's article "ARC [Association for Cancer Research] affair troubles French scientists" (News, 9 Feb., p. 750). This is the French equivalent of flying the Stars and Stripes upside down, which is a sign of distress.

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Editor's note: We regret the error, which was *not* intentional.

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Drosophila Homolog of Yeast ORC: Correction

In our report of 8 December (p. 1674) (*1*), we described "A *Drosophila* homolog of the yeast origin recognition complex [ORC]." With a polyclonal antiserum to a *Drosophila* ORC-2 homolog as a diagnostic, we described a protocol for its purification and reported that the protein is tightly associated with five other proteins, including an ORC-5 homolog. Conceptual translation of both the DmORC-2 complementary DNA (cDNA) and the DmORC5 cDNA was provided; however, we inadvertently used the yeast mitochondrial genetic code for the ORC-2 translation. This affects some of the isoleucine codons and many of the leucine codons. As a result, the reported 21% identity (37% homology) between the *Drosophila* and yeast ORC-2 genes is actually 23% identical (38% homology). The correct sequence and translation for both DmORC-2 and DmORC-5 are available through GenBank database accession numbers u43504 and u43505, respectively.

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Corrections and Clarifications

In Eliot Marshall's article, "Policy on DNA research troubles tissue bankers" (News & Comment, 26 Jan., p. 440), it should have been reported that the development of a model genetic privacy act, prepared for the Human Genome Program by George Annas of Boston University, received funding from the Department of Energy, not the National Institutes of Health.

In Table 1 (p. 406) of the article "Transfer of genes to humans: Early lessons and obstacles to success" by Ronald G. Crystal (20 Oct., p. 404), and in the text (p. 406), the vector used in the clinical trial by J. A. Roth (reference 42 of the article) should have been given as wild-type p53 (not as anti-sense p53).

Letters to the Editor

Letters may be submitted by e-mail (at science_letters@aaas.org), fax (202-289-7562), or regular mail (*Science*, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA). Letters are not routinely acknowledged. Full addresses, signatures, and daytime phone numbers should be included. Letters should be brief (300 words or less) and may be edited for reasons of clarity or space. Letter writers are not consulted before publication.