age in lots of multimillion units to the Agency for International Development is the fact that an affluent American woman buying the same product in a drugstore pays more than 100 times that price. Absent that latter market, a pharmaceutical company would go broke if it focused on the low-cost public-sector market for a new contraceptive. More realistic, though politically unpopular, incentives for industrial involvement have been suggested earlier (*1*).

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References

1. C. Djerassi, *Science* **245**, 356 (1989); *ibid.* **166**, 468 (1969); *ibid.* **169**, 941 (1970).

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Monbusho and CREST Grants

The News & Comment article by Dennis Normile describing the awarding of CREST (Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology) grants in Japan (3 May, p. 645) was instructive and timely. However, I was not quoted accurately. What I said to Normile was, "As a matter of policy, Monbusho [the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports, and Culture] Research Grants usually do not provide funds for hiring research personnel. In addition, because the Department of Neurology is a clinical department, it is difficult to hire permanent staff who hold only the Ph.D. degree. My goal for the Department of Neurology is to foster a high level of basic research while maintaining excellence in clinical areas. The CREST grant is therefore particularly welcome, since it will help meet this goal by allowing us to hire researcher who hold Ph.D.'s." Indeed, my research has received much-appreciated support from Monbusho in the past. The CREST grant is also welcome, however, as it is of surprisingly large size.

This, of course, does not mean I agree with the content or tone of the statement, "Monbusho typically doles out tiny grants to academic researchers."

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Response: I apologize for misinterpreting Kanazawa's remarks. I did not intend any criticism of Monbusho, but was trying to explain that previously available funding programs would not have allowed Kanazawa to undertake his planned research.

—Dennis Normile

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What Is Holography?

The Research News article "Two versions of holography vie to show atoms in 3D" by Steve Nadis (3 May, p. 650) discusses exciting new developments in x-ray analysis at atomic resolution (*1*). Is it accurate, however, to describe these methods as holography? Coherent illumination is not required; and the methods described allow one to reconstruct a representative unit cell when many unit cells are rotationally (although not necessarily translationally) aligned, rather than a point-to-point image of an object in the usual sense. Can it be applied to a single unit cell (that is, a noncrystalline specimen)? Issues which must be dealt with include fundamental considerations of radiation damage (*2*), even for materials science specimens, and of the desired condition $|a| \ll |r|$ in holography between a reference wave r and an object wave a (diffraction analysis considers $|a|^{**}2$).

The Research News article states, "x-ray