SCIENCE'S COMPASS

event is, in part, responsible for the large measure of autonomy the Kuna currently enjoy. Since then, and especially since the early 1980s, the Kuna and the Smithsonian have worked closely together on a variety



Site of the now-closed San Blas research station in the Kuna Yala, Panama

of projects dealing with conservation, environmental education, and research. This September, for example, the exhibit "The Art of Being Kuna" will be held at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian in New York.

The dispute was a complex interaction of personalities, historical circumstances, ways of viewing the world, tribal and scientific politics, attitudes about the value of research, and political currents of an international nature. As the dust begins to settle, both sides are still sorting through the wreckage in an attempt to figure out how things developed as they did. There is some talk, also on both sides, of repairing the relationship.

Many of the richest areas of biodiversity left on the planet are the domain of indigenous peoples. During the course of the past decade, however, indigenous peoples throughout the world have become increasingly sensitive to what they term "biopiracy" (what some scientists would call "bioprospecting"). Conflicts are becoming more frequent, and scientists are being denied access to research sites in many parts of the world. The solution is not to buy chunks of land to avoid problems with landlords. Collaborative relationships are complex and difficult to achieve (2), but

they are necessary for carrying out basic research in most of these environments. Mac Chapin

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- J. Howe, in *The Art of Being Kuna*, M. L. Salvador, Ed. (Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, 1997).
- "The Relationship among Indigenous Knowledge, Western Science, and Environmental Conservation: Working Together in Collaborative Relationships," Front Royal, VA, 18 to 21 May, 1998. Participants included indigenous representatives, conservationists, and scientists from North and Latin America.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

Marcia Barinaga's 4 September News of the Week article "New timepiece has a familiar ring" (p. 1429) incorrectly identified one of two research teams that recently discovered mutations in MYB proteins that disrupt the *Arabidopsis* clock. The two teams are led by George Coupland, of the John Innes Centre in Norwich, United Kingdom, and Elaine Tobin of the University of California, Los Angeles.

In the article "How a growth control path takes a wrong turn to cancer" by Elizabeth Pennisi (News Focus, 4 Sept., p. 1438), Kenneth Marcu's name was misspelled.

In the article "Under pressure, deuterium gets into quite a state" by David Kestenbaum (News Focus, 21 Aug., p. 1135), the name of Russell Hemley was misspelled.

