concerns are indeed crucial for such a philosophical effort to make any sense in terms of ethics. In fact, I belong more or less to what European philosophers often call the "pathocentric" tradition, which emphasizes sentience and suffering as the central issue of ethics.

Nevertheless, a critical analysis of "genome-based" speculations is still necessary, because they are so seductive. In the face of intractable controversies about embryo research and abortion, many people feel the temptation to give the last word to arguments based on "hard science," because such a move is rhetorically appealing. After all, even though science is widely challenged and criticized in our postmodern society, it still retains a measure of persuasion and authority long lost by philosophies, religions, or the state. Furthermore, biology is indeed relevant, up to a point. For instance, we must involve biology in our exploration of the concept of person, if we want to disentangle issues of biological individuality on the one hand and personal identity on the other. What the notion of individuality means for human gametes, zygotes, fetuses, and born humans is a question that certainly needs considerable input from biology. But supposing one has sorted out that problem, the questions of what it is to be a person, what it is to have personal rights, and what it is to be "the same person" as some previous stage of human development would still be with us and would mobilize additional philosophical resources.

At the end of the day, we must remember that purely biological accounts of human nature were a part of the ideology that inspired the Holocaust. Ironically, that ideology seemed not particularly concerned with the minutiae of when an embryo becomes a person: its supporters were busy denying—in theory and in practice—human rights to people, that is, to persons in the most ordinary and incontrovertible sense of the word.

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CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

REPORTS: "A sperm cytoskeletal protein that signals oocyte meiotic maturation and ovulation" by M. A. Miller *et al.* (16 Mar., p. 2144). In the second line from the bottom of the caption for Figure 1 (p. 2145), the number "14,1475" should have read "14,147.5."

REPORTS: "X-ray pulses approaching the attosecond frontier" by M. Drescher *et al.* (9 Mar., p. 1923). In Figure 5 (p. 1926), the number "76.0" at the base of the y axis should have read "75.0."

ESSAYS ON SCIENCE AND SOCIETY: "Monkeys in the back garden" by A. Jolly (2 Mar., p. 1705). Due to an editing error, the following citation was dropped from the list of references on page 1705: M. E. Yamomoto, I. T. D. Jarreta, *Int. J. Primatol.* **20**, 281 (1999). The editor apologizes for this mistake.

Letters to the Editor

Letters (~300 words) discuss material published in *Science* in the previous 6 months or issues of general interest. They can be submitted by e-mail (science_letters@aaas.org), the Web (www.letter2science.org), or regular mail (1200 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA). Letters are not acknowledged upon receipt, nor are authors generally consulted before publication. Whether published in full or in part, letters are subject to editing for clarity and space.