

the Dominican Republic, as well as in Mexico and Central and South America, yet this is not the closest living relative to *H. protera*. According to Jean Langeheim, a paleobotanist at the University of California, Santa Cruz, the extinct tree's closest ancestor (*H. verrucosa*) is actually found in East Africa and Madagascar.

—Virginia Morell

A Career in Industry

It was most refreshing to see the discussion of industrial careers in the Careers '92 section of *Science* (18 Sept.). It caused me to remember the climate I experienced while at the University of California, Berkeley (1965–1970). My fellow graduate students and most professors felt that industrial careers were for those who could not do real science or could not get an academic position, or both. They could not understand why I might want a career in industry. But since I had industrial experience gained between receiving my baccalaureate degree and entering graduate school, I knew there were very good scientists and engineers doing real science in industrial positions and that their work was enhancing the quality of life for society at large. Moreover, I knew that truly competent scientists and engineers could use the problem-solving skills gained in their university experience to address problems of great breadth and complexity having technical, financial, and social dimensions.

I have greatly enjoyed working in industry. I highly recommend it to young scientists and engineers who want good opportunities to develop depth and breadth of knowledge and experience.

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Corrections and Clarifications

In Joe Alper's 25 September article "Everglades rebound from Andrew" (News & Comment, p. 1852), the species name of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* was misspelled and the tree was described incorrectly as "an Australian eucalypt." The *Melaleuca* are a distinct genus and are commonly referred to as paperbarks.

The article about the viral hybrid SHIV by Joseph Sidroski and his colleagues that was reported in Jon Cohen's News & Comment article "Monkey-human viral hybrid is new weapon in AIDS fight" (24 July, p. 478), appeared in the July issue of the *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*, not the June issue, as stated.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

In 1981–82, Heptachlor epoxide contaminated a considerable part of Hawaii's milk supply. This has led to concern that adverse health effects might result from consumption of contaminated dairy products, particularly among children. Studies to identify potential disease problems, and to develop measures to prevent or ameliorate them are sought and will be supported.

Research Areas of Interest

Although a wide range will be considered, primary focus will be devoted to six research areas likely to lead to practical applications in public health and clinical care.

1. Follow-up of those persons tested for heptachlor epoxide in Hawaii.
2. Case control studies of conditions that might be caused by heptachlor, with residue analyses of cases and controls, such as heptachlor epoxide, fat levels and breast cancer.
3. Baseline studies of child development, behavior, school function and socialization.
4. Preclinical studies of agents that might assist the removal of heptachlor.
5. Studies on the clinical management of persons exposed to heptachlor, both medical and psycho-social.
6. Metabolism of heptachlor and related substances. Biological effects of heptachlor and related substances in model systems (subcellular, tissue culture or experimental animals).

Coordination among different research projects will be encouraged where possible to avoid duplication of effort and to facilitate access to material and populations. Projects up to two years duration will be considered for funding.

Applications: Submit a *letter of intent* of less than 500 words to the Foundation for review by the Scientific Advisory Council. The Scientific Advisory Council of the Hawaii Heptachlor Health Effects Research Program is chaired by Dr. David P. Rall. Letters of intent received by January 10, 1993 will be reviewed. Submitters will be notified by March 20, 1993 on whether or not to submit full applications. Send all letters of intent to the address below. Copies of the Foundation's research policies are available upon request to the Foundation office.

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