This Week in Science

Editorial
1609  Technology and Global Industry

Letters
1613  Human Genome Sequencing: C. L. Counts, III  Carcinogenicity and Allergenicity: M. Eisenbud  Scientific Fraud and Prosecution: R. S. Laderman  Luminous Arcs: Universal Scaffolding?: A. C. Clarke

News & Comment
1616  Hanford's Radioactive Tumbleweed
1620  Supreme Court Strikes Down “Creation Science” Law as Promotion of Religion
1620  Plant Science Grant Program Nears Approval
1621  Science Medals Presented at White House
1622  Cautious Optimism on High-Tech Weapons for NATO Forces
1622  New Technologies Good for Employment

Research News
1623  Extrasolar Planets, Maybe–But Brown Dwarfs, No
1624  Monitoring Earth and Sun by Satellite: How the Sun Faded Even as Its Sunspots Did  Geologist's Hammer Is Joined by Spectrometers  Precision of Global Positioning Increases
1626  Prostate Cancer Consensus Hampered by Lack of Data
1627  Cytokines Alter AIDS Virus Production

Articles
1631  Can the U.S. Oil and Gas Resource Base Support Sustained Production?: W. L. Fisher
1636  A Visit to Chernobyl: R. Wilson

Research Articles
Caribbean sponges, similar to the large barrel-shaped *Xestospongia muta*, are almost exclusively heterotrophic, whereas many of those on the Great Barrier Reef rely heavily on symbiotic cyanobacteria for much of their nutrition. The incidence of symbioses in the two regions is comparable, but those in the Caribbean, like *X. muta*, typically have only a thin layer of red-brown symbiont–containing tissue. See page 1654. [Clive Wilkinson, Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville MC, Queensland 48101, Australia]