ranging from pullout (after all, IBM typewriters can be assembled as easily in Ecuador as in Colombia) to the initiation or support of their overthrow.

To whom is the technological knowhow to be transferred in the LDC's? Surely not to the governments of the countries; certainly not to any eager group of local entrepreneurs anxious to develop a competing, national electric typewriter firm. The experience of past decades indicates that the Latin American managers who work for multinational corporations see their futures in terms of rising in the managerial hierarchies of these firms and not as participating in some turn-key operation resulting in the creation of a nationally controlled, modern industrial segment of their country's economy.

The multinational corporation increasingly is viewed as a novel entity, not only possessing economic and political power, but possibly capable of assuming actual political identity. If there is truth to this view, the real question, then, is, what is the relationship that will finally emerge between nation states, developed or not, and the multinational corporations?

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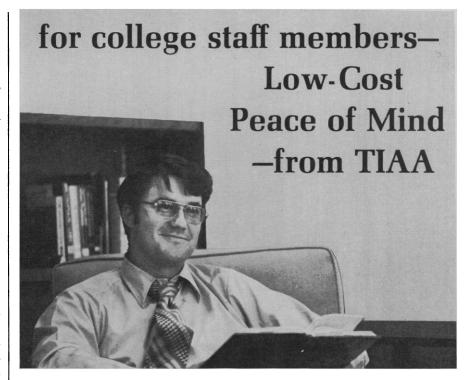
 U.S. International Firms and R, D & E in Developing Countries, report of an ad hoc panel of the Board on Science and Technology for International Development (National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1973).

Cancer and Adventists

The reference to "cancer incidence" among Seventh-day Adventists in Philip Abelson's editorial "Prevention of cancer" (7 Dec. 1973, p. 973) requires some clarification. Lifetime Adventists age 35 and over who live in California experience a cancer mortality rate (not incidence) that is 41 percent of that of all Californians. However, for all Adventists age 35 and over, the cancer mortality rate is 59 percent of the rate of all Californians. At present, there are no data available on "devout" Adventists, but an investigation of how components of the Adventist life-style relate to cancer incidence is now under

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