nals. In fact 11 are not in any scientific journals.

The 1982 AAAS annual meeting program shows that the all-day session included a speaker from the Department of Radiology of the Harvard Medical School and the former director of research of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation in Hiroshima, the principal source of data used to contradict the Mancuso study.

What appears to be at issue is the fact that the AAAS provided a forum for "dissident" scientists. Since the early fallout debate, the AAAS, despite pressure from proponents of nuclear weapons and nuclear power, has allowed for discussion on radiation effects to include views which are at variance with official risk estimates. In following this practice, the AAAS has performed a service to both sides of the debate.

ROBERT ALVAREZ
Environmental Policy Institute,
317 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE,
Washington, D.C. 20003

References

1. G. W. Kneale, A. M. Stewart, T. F. Mancuso, "Reanalysis of data relating to the Hanford study of cancer risks of radiation workers (1944–77 deaths)" (IAEA/SM-510, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, 1978); A. M. Stewart, G. W. Kneale, T. F. Mancuso, *Ambio* 9 (No. 2), 66 (1980); G. W. Kneale, T. F. Mancuso, A. M. Stewart, "Hanford radiation study III: A cohort study of the cancer risks from radiation to workers at Hanford (1944–77 deaths) by method of regression analysis in life tables," *Br. J. Ind. Med.*, in press; T. F. Mancuso, A. M. Stewart, G. W. Kneale, "Delayed effects of small doses of radiation delivered at slow dose rates," in *Quantification of Occupational Cancer*, R. Peto and M. Schneiderman, Eds. (Banbury Report 9, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1981), pp. 129–150; A. M. Stewart, "Delayed effects of A-bomb radiation: A review of recent mortality rates and risk estimates for five-year survivors," *Br. J. Epidemiol. Community Health*, in press.

Columbia Journalism Review: Editorial Policy

In *Reflections on Science and the Media*, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1981), the author, June Goodfield, makes the following statement:

> The *Columbia Journalism Review* has been a highly regarded critical forum of the written word, although it has recently undergone a change of editorial policy which may reduce its critical role, to the detriment of the profession.

At the time Goodfield was writing (1980) there had indeed been a change of editors at the *Review*, but this did not signal any reduction of the *Review*'s role as an independent critic of American journalism. There has been no such reduction, and Goodfield, conceding that her fears for the *Review* have proved to be unwarranted, has agreed to "bring things up to date" when and if there is another printing of her book. In the meantime, this letter may help to correct an erroneous impression that the *Review* has hung up its gloves.

SPENCER KLAW
Columbia Journalism Review,
700 Journalism Building,
Columbia University,
New York 10027

Omitted Reference

In our recent article (5 Feb., p. 619), a reference to previous pioneering work of C. B. Bratton, A. L. Hopkins, and J. W. Weinberg was inadvertently omitted from reference 56. The first quantitative measurements of nuclear magnetic resonance relaxation times for protons in excised, but functioning, living muscle appeared in a Ph.D. dissertation by C. B. Bratton of Western Reserve University in 1964; the earliest publication appeared in *Science* [**147**, 738 (1965)] and was by the investigators named above.

GORDON L. BROWNELL
Department of Nuclear Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 02139, and
Physics Research Laboratory, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston 02114
THOMAS F. BUDINGER
Donner Laboratory and
Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of California, Berkeley 94720
PAUL C. LAUTERBUR
Departments of Chemistry and
Radiology, State University of New York, Stony Brook 11794
PATRICK L. MCGEER
Department of Neurosciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada V6T 1W5

Corrections

In the Research News article "Molecular biology of brain hormones" (5 Mar., p. 1223) by Gina Kolata, it was stated that the enkephalin precursor codes for ACTH. Rather, ACTH is derived from pro-opiomelanocortin, a different precursor. In addition, Joel Habener's name was misspelled.

In the Research News article "New theory of hormones proposed" (12 Mar., p. 1383) by Gina Kolata, glycyrrhetinic acid and tetrahydrocannabinol were incorrectly identified as alkaloids. This misidentification in no way changes the conclusions about these plant substances.