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and order of authorship vary in institutions and countries, the current practice is too vague to allow identification of any but the most eminent authors.

Publicly funded scientific research has so far been a matter of trust. Some members of our government are now concerned that this trust has been abused. It seems incumbent on the scientific community to demonstrate an open, constructive attitude to this criticism and to seek to mitigate its cause.

CECIL H. FOX
8708 First Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910

Corrections

The Perspective "Gamma-ray observations of orbiting nuclear reactors" by Joel R. Primack (28 Apr., p. 407) incorrectly identified the Gamma-Ray Spectrometer on the Solar Maximum Mission satellite as having been blinded by radiation from Soviet satellites. The seventh paragraph should have read, in part, "Gamma-ray detectors are surrounded by charged-particle detectors, so that events initiated by gamma rays can be distinguished from background events initiated by electrons. But positrons can annihilate on other parts of the gamma-ray detector spacecraft such as the SMM shield, and the resulting 511-keV gamma rays can appear to be astronomical gamma-ray signals. The SMM-GRS picked up such signals an average of eight times per day for much of 1987 and early 1988, each time causing brief interference with astronomical observations. The data storage capacity of the Gamma-ray Burst Detector (GBD) on the Japanese Ginga satellite was sometimes saturated by such events, so that it could take no more data until the next pass over its ground station (which could be on the same orbit or as many as 14 orbits later); this effectively blinded the GBD about 20% of the time. The sensitive detectors aboard Gamma Ray Observatory . . . ." [The remainder of this paragraph is as published.]

In the report "Geomagnetic origin for transient particle events from nuclear reactor-powered satellites" by G. H. Share *et al.* (28 Apr., p. 444), the following corrections should be noted. The last sentence of the second full paragraph on page 445 should have read, "Their report provides detailed confirmation of the origin of the SMM events." On page 446, the last sentence of the caption of figure 3 should have read, "Rate is in counts per 0.5 s." On page 447, text references to figures 2 and 3 were interchanged. The sixth sentence of the fifth full paragraph should have read, "The concentration of particles on this L shell explains the peak observed by the GRS." The fourth sentence of the sixth paragraph should have read, "The spike near 12 min coincides with the time when SMM reached L shells on which positrons had been deposited about a minute earlier." Reference 12 should have read, "*Solar Geophysical Data Prompt Reports, No. 535 (Pt. 1),* H. E. Coffey, Ed. (National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder, CO, 1989)."

In the report "Distribution and detection of positrons from an orbiting nuclear reactor" by E. W. Hones and P. R. Higbie (28 Apr., p. 448), the following corrections should be noted. The first sentence of the caption for figure 1 should have read, "Locations of SMM (dots) and Cosmos 1176 (triangles) at the times of 21 of the most intense 511-keV gamma events recorded by SMM during the 29 April to 2 September 1980 operating period." The first sentence of the caption for figure 3 should have read, "Estimated differential energy spectrum of positrons escaping from Cosmos 1176 per joule of fission energy." On page 450, the second sentence of the first full paragraph should have referred to event 5, not event 59.

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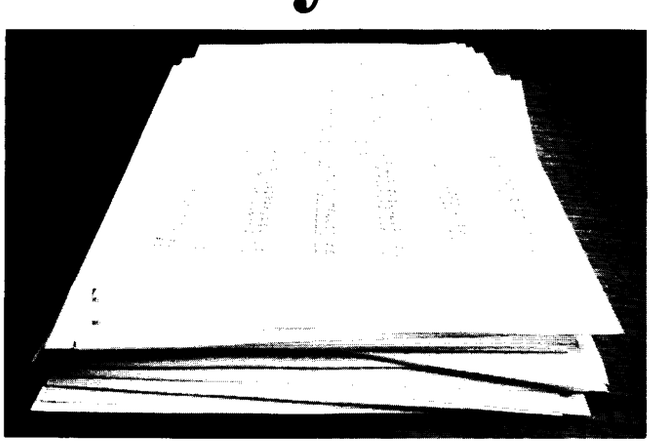

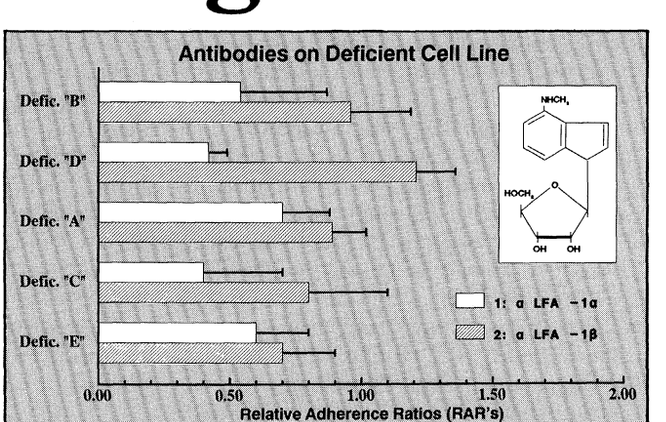

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