

To state, as she now does, that her charges have not changed from the beginning is clearly incorrect. In referring to O'Toole's shifting charges as a "moving target," Barbara J. Culliton's report (News & Comment, 19 May, p.765) got it just right.

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REFERENCES

1. D. Weaver *et al.*, *Cell* 45, 247 (1986).

Caldera Unrest

Richard A. Kerr's article "Good news for volcano watchers" (Research News, 21 July, p. 255) calls welcome attention to our recently completed review of unrest at large calderas of the world (1). However, several of our conclusions are quite different from those noted. (i) The statement that "something is stirring beneath Mammoth Mountain, California, and hardly anyone seems to care" does not apply to the U.S. Geological Survey, or to our colleagues in the state of

California, or to the officials and residents of the area with whom we work. Those who are responsible for monitoring Mammoth Mountain and the Long Valley caldera continue their careful surveillance, and we continue to look for lessons from elsewhere that might apply to Long Valley. (ii) Although we concluded that caldera unrest is common, has many origins, and frequently ends without eruption, we also stated that "The outcome of a specific episode of unrest cannot and should not be forecast solely on the basis of patterns of unrest at other calderas. . . ." The current swarm of small earthquakes beneath Mammoth Mountain, which postdates our review, reminds us that the final outcome of unrest at Long Valley is still uncertain. (iii) Lessons from history are different from those of geology, to be sure, but they are not contradictory, as Kerr implies. Geology records eruptions and a few long-lasting noneruptive processes, while contemporary monitoring records day-to-day and year-to-year, mostly noneruptive processes. History is a bridge between geology and monitoring, offering complementary lessons.

We hope our review will be a useful reference for scientists and citizens around the world who are faced with similar unrest

and that it tells the people of Mammoth Lakes that they are not alone. But we also hope that it will not be mistaken as reason to relax during such unrest. If anything, the knowledge that caldera unrest can have many origins and many outcomes makes the task of dealing with such unrest harder, not easier, for scientists, officials, and residents alike.

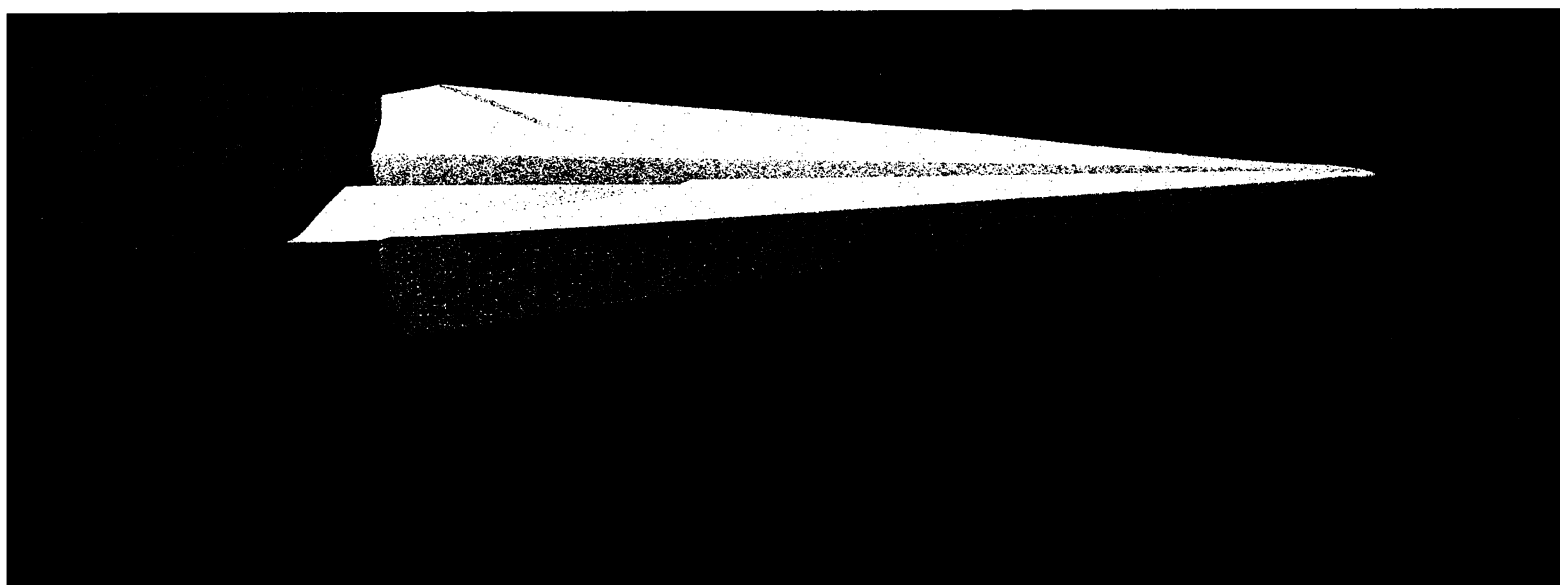
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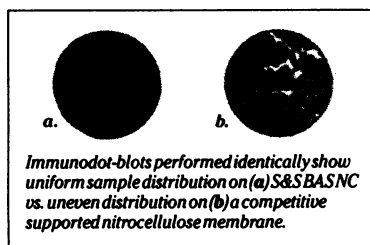
1. C. G. Newhall and D. Dzurisin, *Historical Unrest at Large Calderas of the World* (U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1855, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1988).

Erratum: The caption of the photograph accompanying the article by David Dickson "Fetal tissue transplants win U.K. approval" (News & Comment, 4 Aug., p. 464) should have read, "Human fetal pancreas cells transplanted into mouse tissue will produce insulin."

Erratum: In Eliot Marshall's News & Comment article "Fallout from Pacific reaches Congress" (14 July, p. 123), Rongelap Atoll is described as "three-tenths of a square mile of sand and coconut palms." The atoll actually contains about 4 square miles of land surfaces. In addition, the lagoon encompassed by the atoll covers approximately 350 square miles.



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