govern the direction of science and to produce socially useful innovation is to choose whether it will fund biomedical research or Star Wars and a bloated and now unnecessary military establishment.

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The central reason that U.S. accomplishments in basic science are the envy of the world is the existence of a strong synergy between research and higher education in this country, which is unique in the world. Although much has been said in recent years about the shortcomings of the U.S. primary and secondary educational system, at the higher levels in the natural sciences our system has been the envy of the world since World War II.

This synergy is important because people and their motivations make the difference between success and failure of any enterprise, and science is no exception. A large fraction of those talented people who are responsible for the success of the scientific enterprise owe their opportunities for education and training to government support of basic research. This support results in large part from the recognition by the government agencies of the strong interdependence of research and education. It has taken the form of grants and contracts to the nation's universities and the provision of education and training opportunities at the national laboratories.

Research is inseparable from education. The most esoteric research can provide education and training in fundamental principles and methods that may be applied to a broad range of technical problems. There is about a 50% chance that even students trained in an esoteric field like high energy physics will end up in industrial or other jobs unrelated to their original research. Because tomorrow's science and development enterprise will be in the hands of those who are being educated today, this relationship among research, education, and training must be kept in mind in setting plans for the future.

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Correction: A Li-Fraumeni Syndrome p53 Mutation

In the Research Article "Germ line p53 mutations in a familial syndrome of breast cancer, sarcomas, and other neoplasms" (30 Nov. 1990, p. 1233) (*1*), we reported that an individual, III-1 in family 5, had a germ line p53 mutation at codon 252. We performed additional sequencing reactions for this individual's cells, and it is clear that there is no mutation at this position. Instead, we detected a deletion of a thymidine at the third nucleotide of codon 184, which results in a shift in the open reading frame so that a novel stop signal occurs at codon 246. We have found the codon 184 deletion repeatedly in many samples from separate polymerase chain reaction amplifications and also by the single-strand conformational polymorphic technique. We have also reexamined samples from the other four families and have found the mutations to be as we described in our paper. Because the affected members tested in all five families have germ line p53 mutations, the scientific message of the original work, that germ line p53 mutations can be found in affected members of some families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome, remains intact. As we (*2*) and others (*3*) reported subsequently, these mutations do not appear to be restricted to missense mutations in exon 7, and such mutations appear to be associated with certain cancers outside the classic Li-Fraumeni syndrome.

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2. D. Malkin *et al.*, *N. Engl. J. Med.* **326**, 1309 (1992).
3. J. Toguchida *et al.*, *ibid.*, p. 1301.

Corrections and Clarifications

David H. Freedman's Research News article "Drawing a bead on superdense data storage" (6 Mar. 1992, p. 1213) incorrectly implied that Stephen Arnold, at Polytechnic University in Brooklyn, New York, was the first to detect ultra-narrow resonances in microparticles. That discovery was made by Arthur Ashkin at Bell Laboratories. Arnold's work was also inspired, in part, by work on excitation spectroscopy of fluorescent fibers by Richard Chang and his group at Yale University.

The name of the Hale & Dorr lawyer quoted in the News & Comment article "Top HHS lawyer seeks to block NIH" by Leslie Roberts (9 Oct., p. 209) was misspelled. It should have been Henry Wixon, not Wixum.