

persons with chronic illnesses are available for such intervention. In fact, one can conclude that prevention does not necessarily reduce health care costs if one assesses costs from the perspective of the whole life span. As individuals live longer, the total cost of their health care increases.

Two prevention measures, however, would truly reduce total health care costs. The first would be a significant reduction in the number of children born who are unwanted or unintended. The second would be a clear increase in the number of persons having living wills, especially if they spent their last days in a hospice setting rather than in a hospital intensive care unit or even in a nursing home.

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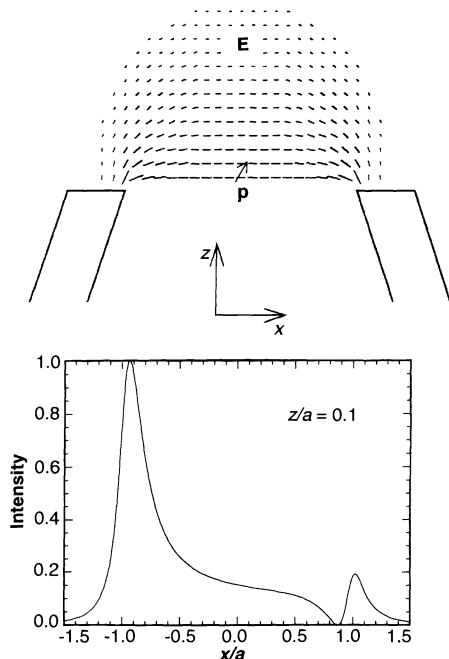
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Corrections and Clarifications

In Christopher Anderson's article "Hearing process proves a challenge for ORI" (News & Comment, 18 June, p. 1714), "judge" Celia Ford was incorrectly described as a "Public Health Service attorney." She is, rather, an attorney on the staff of the Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

In the report "Single molecules observed by near-field scanning optical microscopy" by E. Betzig and R. J. Chichester (26 Nov., p. 1422), figure 2 on page 1423 was incorrectly printed. The arrow representing the molecular dipole \mathbf{p} was missing in the top part of the figure. The correct figure appears below.



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