attempting to circumvent the peer-review process and thought that participating in this attempt would be a potential embarrassment to our university. Our decision not to participate was made in early 1993 and was communicated then to the consortium; we have not participated in any of the consortium lobbying efforts.

George E. Laramore
Clinical Director, University of Washington Fast Neutron Radiotherapy Project, Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Washington Medical Center, Seattle, WA 98195, USA

Response: The list published in *Science* was taken from a BNCT consortium membership document that included the University of Washington. The consortium has since amended that. Its ninth member is the Oregon Health Sciences University.

—*Christopher Anderson*

■

Safety in Quarks?

Nobelist Carlo Rubbia's proposal (News & Comment, 26 Nov., p. 1368) to enter the thorium/U-233 cycle with the aid of accelerators has some charm and perhaps a bit of color. But his statement (quoted indirectly) that "because the thorium cycle produces little plutonium, the risk of weapons proliferation should be minimized" is flawed. The tamped critical mass (as in an implosion weapon) of uranium-233 is less than that of plutonium-239.

Thus, uranium-233 offers the possibility of smaller weapons with lesser amounts of materials than plutonium, actually increasing the risk of weapons proliferation.

Quarks are safer, for the foreseeable future.

Arnold Kramish
Post Office Box 2621, Reston, VA 22090, USA

Corrections and Clarifications

The report "Cure of xenografted human carcinomas by BR96-Doxorubicin immunoconjugates" by P. A. Trail *et al.* (9 July, p. 212), inadvertently omitted a reference to unpublished information about the specifics of the chemical synthesis of BR96-DOX conjugates. This information has now been published [D. Willner *et al.*, *Bioconjug. Chem.* **4**, 521 (1993)].

The Books Received listing of 26 November (p. 1463) for Thomas F. Lee's *Gene Future: The Promise and Perils of the New Biology* (Plenum, New York, 1993) included a line of information that did not apply to that book. The price given for the book, $24.95, was correct.

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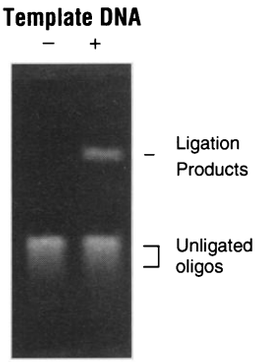

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1. M. Schalling, T.J. Hudson, K.H. Buetow and D.E. Houseman, Nature Genetics; 4: 135–139, 1993.
2. V. Morell, Science; 260: 1422–1423, 1993.

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