

as to Estonian scientific organization has been remarkable. It is true that he headed the EAS during the last 17 years of Soviet domination and was forced to resign in the wave of the liberation movement. But he also managed, in spite of all difficulties, to build up an institution of international competitiveness, which has been clearly demonstrated during the past few years when we have had the chance to compete for research grants internationally. Rebane is still an active and productive physicist who deserves our respect.

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Stone's article includes critical statements about me as the former president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences. In these statements, my behavior and role in Estonian science reform are not portrayed correctly.

Many documents show that, as the president of the EAS (and before that, the vice-president and member of the academy presidium), I initiated and introduced measures directed to and successful in promoting democracy and effectiveness in the EAS and also in the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. In the Soviet academy, I was chairman of the Joint Council for Optics and deputy of the USSR People's Congress (elected by the Soviet academy, together with Yuri Ossipyan, Andrei Sakharov, Vitalii Ginzburg, and several other progressive academicians), and a member of the Commission for Science

and Education of the USSR People's Deputies Congress. I proposed and started to implement the science grant system in Estonia and was one of the activists implementing the grant system in Soviet science. I acknowledge, however, that I was and still am firmly against hasty, unreasonable changes and, especially, against populism and populists in science.

If Estonian science is relatively strong, how can one ascribe that to measures taken 1 to 3 years after the change of the presidium? The state of Estonian science is the result of hard and well-focused work in the EAS and universities promoting effective cooperation between them and contacts with the West (strongly limited but alive even in the Soviet years).

My reelection as EAS president in 1987 showed that I had a "normal size" opposition, with the number of "against" votes

Corrections and Clarifications

In the report "A role for phosphoinositide 3-kinase in bacterial invasion" by K. Ireton *et al.* (1 Nov., p. 780), in the legend for figure 3A on page 781, the symbols for wortmannin and dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) were reversed and were inconsistent with those in the figure. The correct symbol for wortmannin is (■) (a filled square) and the correct symbol for DMSO is (□) (an open square). In the legend for figure 3B, the symbols for the wild-type strain EGD and the Δ inlB mutant strain were also reversed. The correct symbol for EGD is (□) (an open square), and the correct symbol for Δ inlB is (■) (a filled square).

Figure 1 (p. 2070) in the report "Functional analysis of the genes of yeast chromosome V by genetic footprinting" by V. Smith *et al.* (20 Dec., p. 2069) was printed incorrectly. The correct figure appears below.

