

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

mains we explored), the life-span of ideas is too short to allow for an "idea-based evolution" mechanism to be activated, temporally progressed, and eventually exhausted. The worldly consequences (for example, market behavior) feed back to influence the competition among templates rather than ideas. Certain templates are "selected for" to be promoted or to survive, and others are "selected against" to vanish. Finally, genes are invisible in the scale of behavior, and so are templates; only scientific exploration can uncover their existence and their dynamics.

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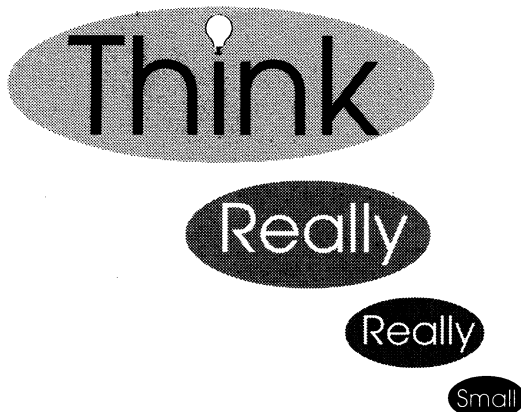
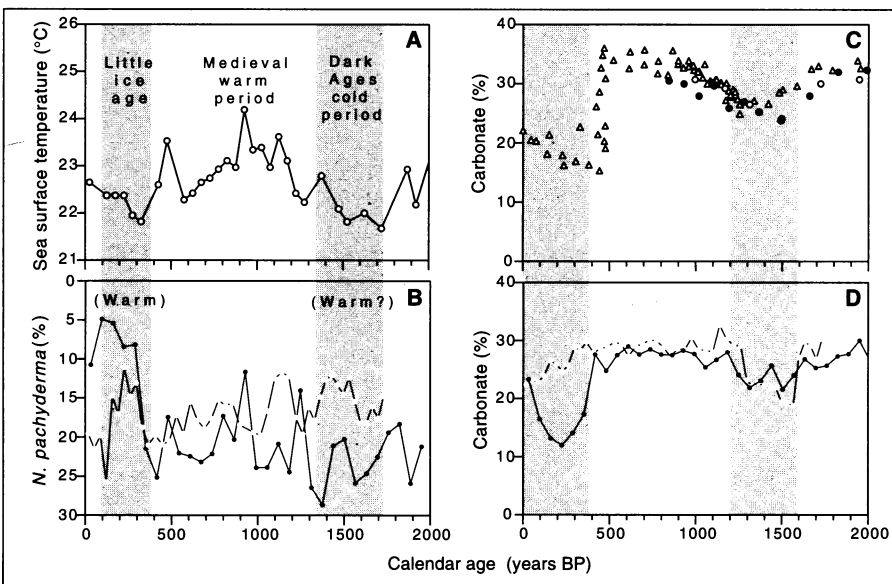
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References

1. D. N. Perkins, in *The Nature of Creativity*, R. J. Sternberg, Ed. (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1988), pp. 362-385.
2. R. Sperry, *Science and Moral Priority: Merging Mind, Brain, and Human Values* (Academic Press, New York, 1956).
3. J. Monod, *Chance and Necessity* (Vintage, New York, 1971).
4. R. Dawkins, *The Selfish Gene* (Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford, 1990).

In the News Focus article "Fighting fire with fire" by David Malakoff ("Biological invaders," 17 Sept., p. 1841), the caption on page 1843 for the top images should have read "Larvae of *Rhinocyllus conicus* (adult, right)."

In the Report "Slope water current over the Laurentian Fan on interannual to millennial time scales" by L. D. Keigwin and R. S. Pickart (15 Oct., p. 520), some symbols and the lines connecting the symbols in panels B and D of Fig. 4 did not print. The correct figure appears here.

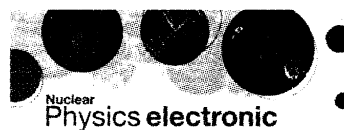


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ELSEVIER SCIENCE CONGRATULATES NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS !

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has awarded the 1999 Nobel Prize in Physics jointly to Gerardus 't Hooft and Martinus J.G. Veltman.

The Nobel Committee for Physics identified the following articles - published in Elsevier Science leading journal Nuclear Physics B - which describe the Nobel prize winning research:

- M. Veltman, Nuclear Physics B, 7 (1968) 637
- G. 't Hooft, Nuclear Physics B, 35 (1971) 167
- G. 't Hooft and M. Veltman, Nuclear Physics B, 44 (1972) 189
- G. 't Hooft and M. Veltman, Nuclear Physics B, 50 (1972) 318

"The two researchers are being awarded the Nobel Prize for having placed particle physics theory on a firmer mathematical foundation. They have in particular shown how the theory may be used for precise calculations of physical quantities. Experiments at accelerator laboratories in Europe and the USA have recently confirmed many of the calculated results."

Both Professors 't Hooft and Veltman have been associated with Nuclear Physics B and Physics Letters B; Professor 't Hooft is currently Associate Editor for Nuclear Physics B.

These articles are currently freely accessible through 'Nuclear Physics Electronic', the portal site from Elsevier Science. This site covers not only Nuclear Physics B and its proceedings supplements, but also Nuclear Physics A and Physics Letters B, to a total of more than 19,000 articles.

Nuclear Physics Electronic is to be found at:

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