many collaborators. It's easiest to look under the lamppost, but if you know the keys are someplace else, you better look where they are. The keys to understanding fundamental interactions are at the highest energies, where the search requires large-scale cooperative efforts.

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I agree with the sentiments in Faye Flam's article "Big physics provokes a backlash" and would not myself like to be in a collaboration of 100 or 1000 scientists. But the need for large collaborations in at least some cases does seem to speak to the request of the National Institutes of Health in recent prominent cases that all authors of papers be able to vouch for all aspects of the papers. This requirement would obviously be impossible and undesirable in huge collaborations. So as long as high standards are kept in all facets, I do not see why compartmentalization is not acceptable in biology as well as in physics.

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Pioneering Work in Immune Tolerance

The inspiration for our studies of the thymus has been research on privileged transplant sites (for pancreatic islet allografts) and the earlier studies in which cellular inocula in the thymus were used (*1*). The elegant work of B. H. Waksman and his colleagues [who reported the establishment of long-lasting, antigen-specific tolerance to protein antigens by introducing bovine serum albumin and bovine gamma globulin into the thymus (*2*)] has also been important to us, and we have consistently referred to it in our publications (*3*).

We apologize, however, for the omission of reference to a 1970 publication by G. W. Ellison and Waksman (*4*) in our recent report "Prevention of autoimmune diabetes in the BB rat by intrathymic islet transplantation at birth" (29 May, p. 1321). In their 1970 paper (*4*), Ellison and Waksman noted a "slight but definite reduction in the severity of EAE [experimental allergic encephalomyelitis]" in rats after intrathymic injection of spinal cord homogenates. We note, however, that our model is somewhat different from that used by Ellison and Waksman. Our study was of neonatal animals rather than adults, we introduced vi-

able cells rather than protein preparations into the thymus, and our animals were subject to a spontaneous autoimmune disease whereas Ellison and Waksman artificially induced one (namely, EAE). Finally, our studies involved no manipulation of the peripheral immune system such as the total body irradiation carried out by Ellison and Waksman.

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Corrections and Clarifications

In the report "Surface order and stability of Langmuir-Blodgett films" by D. K. Schwartz *et al.* (24 July, p. 508), the last line in the first column of page 508 should have read, "The AFM is also able to image surfaces under liquids, allowing us to examine LB films at molecular resolution in both air and water for the first time." The first molecular resolution images of LB films under water were published by M. Eggar *et al.* [*J. Struct. Biol.* **103**, (1990)].

In Leslie Roberts' article "Prosecutor v. scientist: A cat-and-mouse relationship" (News & Comment, 7 Aug., p. 733), it was incorrectly implied that Rockne Harmon ran a record check on Laurence Mueller that revealed he did not have a valid California driver's license. Harmon says the information was provided to him by another prosecutor. Harmon also says that William McKinstry, an Alameda County Superior Judge, and not Harmon, was the first to characterize Mueller's testimony as "shifting."

In the 25 October 1991 News briefing "Treating AIDS with worts" (p. 522), it is stated that hypericin was originally synthesized at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. While it was synthesized for the application discussed in the Briefing at the Weizmann Institute, its original synthesis was by H. Brockmann at Göttingen University.