Olby's review (18 June, p. 1825) as a fashionable and politically correct echo of the book's thesis. This polemic raises important issues: What is history of science, and who should speak for the past? Indeed, why should Science devote precious space to reviews by historians of science of recent books in the field? The history of science, by virtue of its substantial methodological and institutional autonomy from science, serves as a scholarly forum for examining science as a historical process, offering valuable noninsider perspectives on research projects. The personal impressions of Sinsheimer and Horowitz supply useful local perspectives on the California Institute of Technology and the rise of molecular biology in the 1920s through the 1950s. Nevertheless, these are personal views. The voluminous archival records and documentation used in my reconstruction of the scientific past support quite a different interpretation of the rise of molecular biology.

The insistence of Sinsheimer and Horowitz on serving as custodians of Caltech's history is at once understandable yet curious, for in my book I sincerely and unambiguously convey the intellectual ingenuity and managerial foresight of Caltech's scientists and their outstanding contributions to life science. I do argue, however, that like most success stories, the remarkable ascent of molecular biology has had a price. This cost can be seen when the molecular biology program is examined within its broader historical context, as both an intellectual and a cultural enterprise; this is the approach I take in my book.

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Corrections and Clarifications

- In the article "Minorities move from lab rats to policy wonks" (Minorities in Science, 12 Nov., p. 1102), the photographs of Marian Johnson-Thompson and Norman Fortenberry were inadvertently reversed. The photo on the bottom left, which was identified as Johnson-Thompson, shows Fortenberry. Johnson-Thompson's photo appears on the right and is incorrectly labeled as that of Fortenberry.
- In Christopher Anderson's News & Comment article "Rocky road for Federal Research Inc." (22 Oct., p. 496), a comment from National Institutes of Health neuroscientist Michael Rogawski regarding Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) delays did not refer to his own CRADA experiences, which he says were not characterized by inordinate delays. Rogawski was referring to the effect on scientists in general of the delays inherent in what he considers appropriate scientific and administrative review.

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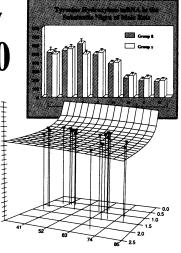


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