phous material. The interpretation that recognizes the gross similarities as well as the detailed differences is therefore closer to my point of view than to theirs.

At the time of writing my review I did not know the density of Donovan and Spicer's films but I was aware that films from the same source had shown an absorption edge remarkably similar to the single crystal, and it was in this climate of information that the above-noted comment was written. Spicer tells me that all of the films measured were of the order of 10–15% less dense than crystalline germanium. Their optical data are to be considered appropriate for material that cannot be classified as microcrystalline by routine structural analysis, but must (along with everybody else's) be labelled "amorphous" until some quantitatively measure of amorphicity becomes available.

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Oversight repaired

In the article "Nuclear Safeguards—2. The U.S. Program" (November, page 33) I carelessly neglected to note that the composite sodium-germanium detector spectra were traced from real curves, laboriously recorded by Chellis Chasman of the Physics Department, Hobart Kraner and Sanford Wagner of the Instrumentation Division of Brookhaven National Laboratory.

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Corrections

OCTOBER 1968, page 77—The bubble-chamber picture shown was not made with the Nimrod accelerator, as the caption claims, but was made much earlier with the Saclay 81-cm bubble chamber at CERN.

DECEMBER 1969, page 67—The new journal *Optics Communications* appears monthly rather than quarterly.

DECEMBER 1969, page 95—Kenneth Fox is an associate professor, not an assistant professor.

JANUARY 1970, page 30—*$400 million*, rather than $300 million, was invested in physics research and development in 1969 compared with the total of *$16 000 million*, rather than $27 000 million, in scientific research and development. □