tifically advanced countries. Significantly, the question is almost never asked in the developing countries themselves.

I believe that the decision of whether science and technology should be built up in the developing countries rests with people in the developing countries, and not with people in the countries which already have science and technology. Once we accept this premise, there is little doubt that strenuous efforts must be made to help the developing countries with their efforts of creating science and technology indigenously, since these countries have indeed made the unequivocal decision of wanting science and technology. This fact emerges from the statements of political leaders, from conversations with ordinary citizens, as well as from any other available source. To these countries it appears, rightly or wrongly, that having indigenous science and technology is a necessary (though perhaps not sufficient) condition for ending "economic colonialism," for attaining the appropriate amount of political power in the world, for eliminating feelings of inferiority in social, cultural, and other realms, and for assuring that the country has full standing among the nations of the world.

There have been a number of specific instances recently when people with An-

saldo's point of view tried to withold something in science and technology from the developing countries, arguing that these countries should be "saved" from the "terrible situation" the scientifically advanced countries got themselves into. Even though there is no question in my mind that such arguments were advanced in completely good faith, and with utmost sincerity, they appeared from the vantage point of the developing countries as sure signs of "neocolonialism" in which the world elite wants to prevent the masses of the world from attaining equality and parity. It must be remembered that the present negative view of science and technology is a characteristically "Western" phenomenon, and, again rightly or wrongly, the rest of the world continues to regard science and technology as representing an immense amount of "good" with occasional tinges of "bad." People like Ansaldo are welcome to attempt to "reeducate" the rest of the world in this respect; but until they are successful, their pleas for withholding science and technology from the presently inactive three-quarters of the world have little if any credence.

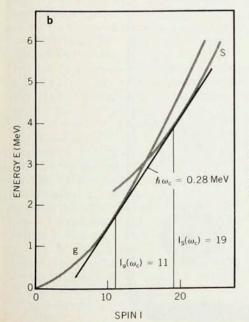
> MICHAEL J. MORAVCSIK University of Oregon

6/19/79

## Correction

June, page 25—in "Physics of rotating nuclei" by Aage Bohr and Ben R. Mottelson. The blue lines on figure 4b and c appeared misaligned. They should have appeared as shown here, with the line whose slope is  $\hbar\omega_c$  appearing as the tangent of the S- and g- bands in figure 4b and with  $\hbar\omega_c$  appearing as the intersection of the S- and g- bands in figure 4c.

The label "g-band" in figure 5 should refer to the base-line (the dashed white

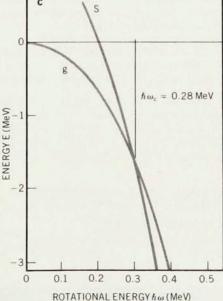


line in the figure) of the measurements.

In figure 7 the blue line is a fitted line whose slope determines an effective moment of inertia corresponding to  $2J/\hbar^2 = 142 \text{ MeV}^{-1}$ .

In the text on page 30 in the left column the moment of inertia of a rigid sphere should be given as  $2\mathcal{I}_{\rm rig}/\hbar^2 = 124~{\rm MeV^{-1}}$ , which is slightly less than the measured  $142~{\rm MeV^{-1}}$ .

The editors regret these errors.





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