I estimated that the overall effect was 0.20 using appropriate meta-analytic techniques. There was too much missing data to analyze separately math and reading effects appropriately. A finding of 0.2 standard deviation benefit is not a "tiny positive effect," as reported by Mann, but could be equivalent to 2 months of achievement gain in one academic year. That all the panelists found a positive effect despite the longstanding antagonism to school desegregation by three of them is also worth noting. Finally, this and other meta-analyses (*2*) also demonstrate the potential of using the method on nonrandomized studies if appropriate care is taken to control for systematic sources of bias.

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REFERENCES

1. P. M. Wortman and F. B. Bryant, *Sociol. Methods Res.* 13, 289 (1985); National Institute of Education, "School desegregation and black achievement, an unpublished report" (ERIC No. ED241671, Department of Education, Washington, DC, 1984).
2. R. J. Ozminkowski, P. M. Wortman, D. W. Roloff, *Stat. Med.* 7, 1207 (1988).

Mann's article on meta-analysis was very informative and somewhat disturbing. While meta-analysis may be a step toward an "objective" summarization of the state of the art in a given scientific area, I get the impression that at least some folks think the method somehow will facilitate arriving at scientific "truth." At its very best, meta-analysis cannot determine what is *true*, it only can attempt to measure what *is*.

If we constantly keep in mind that, had meta-analysis been around at the time, it would have confirmed that planet Earth was flat and the center of the universe, we'll be all right.

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Erratum: Figure 3A (p. 1232) of the report "Homology of cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (IL-10) to the Epstein-Barr virus gene BCRF1" by K. W. Moore *et al.* (8 June, p. 1230) contained some typographical errors that resulted in inconsistencies between the amino acid and nucleic acid sequences of mouse interleukin-10 (mIL-10). The correct amino acid sequence appeared in the report; corrections to the nucleotide sequences are underlined as follows: 459-TTTCTCCCCTGT-470; 517-AAGCTCCAA-525; 1096-TTGATGAT-1103; and 1138-TCATCCCCCAGCCGC-1152. The correct sequence has been deposited at Genbank (accession number M37897) and has been distributed to investigators with the mIL-10 cDNA clone.

Erratum. In the report "Single-crystal $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ dating of the Eocene-Oligocene transition in North America" (17 Aug., p. 760), the affiliation of first author Carl C. Swisher III should have been given as the Institute of Human Origins Geochronology Center, 2453 Ridge Road, Berkeley, CA 94709.