State University. In his letter, he has reduced the annual costs of nutrient and other erosion-caused losses to $100 to $120 million. Also, contrary to Crosson's models, a recent model study reports (*15*) that the annual economic costs of erosion on only 10 crops is a total of $2.1 billion, much greater than the $100 to $120 million for *all* crops, suggested by Crosson.

The major reason for differences between Crosson's and our assessment is that he generally relies on models to develop his results whereas we use data from field experiments of soil scientists for our assessment. Follet and Stewart (*16*) highlighted this type of controversy, and the results and conclusions between the two groups differed greatly. We believe that models are important, but feel confident that the results from models cannot substitute for data from field experiments.

We assessed the impact of erosion on reduced soil depth, loss of nutrients, loss of water, and on the important factors of soil organic matter and soil biota as well. The holistic assessment, we believe, provides a sound, realistic assessment of the environmental and economic costs of soil erosion.

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Corrections and Clarifications

In the Research News article "Extreme ultraviolet satellites open new view of the sky" by Donald Goldsmith (14 Apr., p. 202), astronomer Stuart Bowyer was incorrectly identified as the director of the University of California, Berkeley's Center for Extreme Ultraviolet Astronomy. Bowyer was the founding director of the center and was succeeded by Roger Malina, who became acting director in 1994 and is now director. Malina is, with Bowyer, a principal investigator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's EUVE (Extreme Ultraviolet Explorer) mission.