EMFs are similar to the "stress response" used by all cells in reaction to harmful stimuli in the environment (*1*). Readers may wish to refer to volume 250 of the Advances in Chemistry Series (*2*) for a peer-reviewed, balanced coverage of the issues.

Martin Blank
Department of Physiology and Cellular Biophysics, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 630 West 168 Street, New York, NY 10032, USA

References

1. M. Blank, O. Khorkova, R. Goodman, *Bioelectrochem. Bioenerget.* **31**, 27 (1993); *ibid.* **33**, 109 (1994); R. Goodman *et al.*, *ibid.*, p. 115.
2. M. Blank, Ed., *Electromagnetic Fields: Biological Interactions and Mechanisms* (American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 1995).

■

Medical Imaging

The article by James Glanz "Computer processing gives imaging a sharper view" (News, 8 Sept., p. 1338) asserts that "the most important imaging medium of all is turning out to be the computer." The field of medical imaging has certainly made major advances since the discovery of x-rays by Roentgen some 100 years ago. The basis of medical imaging, however, is to use intrinsic differences in some physical property of the patient, such as the linear attenuation coefficient for x-rays or the acoustic impedance for ultrasonic waves, and generate an image that may distinguish normal from pathologic tissue. Simply put, it is the appropriate matching of the physics of the measurement process to the physical property of the tissue that determines the sensitive and overall quality of the final image. Although it is true that computers are being used more and more in medical imaging systems, in our opinion it is important to not lose sight of the fact that the underlying physics of the imaging modality is what dictates the diagnostic capability provided by the images, and ultimately the contribution to medical care.

Stephen J. Riederer
Richard L. Ehman
Diagnostic Radiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN 55905, USA

Corrections and Clarifications

In the Research Article "Crystal structure of the MATa1/MATα2 homeodomain heterodimer bound to DNA" by T. Li *et al.* (13 Oct., p. 262), panels B and D in figure 6 (p. 267) were inadvertently interchanged.

In the correction on page 621 of the 4 August issue, B. J. R. Philogene's name was misspelled.

The ScienceScope item "Peregrine falcon: Saved or endangered?" (21 July, p. 291) should have stated that the subspecies *Falco peregrinus anatum* is being considered for reclassification or removal from the endangered species list by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Other subspecies have been delisted or are not currently protected by the Endangered Species Act.

Letters to the Editor

Letters may be submitted by e-mail (at science_letters@aaas.org), fax (202-289-7562), or regular mail (*Science*, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005). Letters will not be routinely acknowledged. Full addresses, signatures, and daytime phone numbers should be included. Letters should be brief (300 words or less) and may be edited for reasons of clarity or space. Beginning in October 1995, our previous policy of consulting with all letter authors before publication will be discontinued.