## SCIENCE'S COMPASS

Has the difference disappeared? Powell notes that our data from January 1997 were over a year old at time of publication. The more recent paper he cites (1), however, gives the same aggregate percentage of African Americans online (approximately 10%) as did our study. Also, it did not actually report on elements of a racial divide, as detailed segment-level data were not presented. Finally, we find no information as to whether African Americans or Hispanics in their sample were, in fact, statistically representative of the U.S. population on variables such as education, age, and student status. Thus, we do not know if the minority respondents in that study had, as we suspect, higher educational attainment (and thus greater Internet use) than those in the nation as a whole.

A paper (2) based on U.S. census data collected in October 1997 (approximately 10 months after the data in our study were collected) found that "the digital divide between racial groups in PC-ownership has actually *increased* since 1994" [italics sic].

We appreciated the opportunity to address these reactions to our Policy Forum and look forward to continued public debate about this important social issue.

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## References

- D. S. Birdsell, D. Muzzio, D. Krane, A. Cottreau, Public Perspective (April/May 1998), p. 33
- J. W. McConnaughey and W. Lader, Falling Through the Net II. New Data on the Digital Divide (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC, 1998). http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/net2/falling.html

## **CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS**

The response "Dangerous mixture" by Y. Li (Letters 7 Aug., p. 783) should have included a second author, Yitai Qian.

In the article "Inflections: A cause of artery-clogging plaques?" by T. Gura (News Focus, 3 July, p. 35), the bacteria *Chlamydia pneumonia* was incorrectly cited as the cause of sexually transmitted diseases. *Chlamydia pneumonia* causes upper respiratory infections, while a related microbe, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the culprit in sexually transmitted diseases and several eye diseases, such as trachoma. Also, the name of University of Helsinki researcher Pekka Saiku was misspelled.

In the Table of Contents of 31 July (Books and New Media, p. 613), the name of K. Wailoo was misspelled.

In the article "How calcium enhances plant salt tolerance" by E. Epstein (*Science's* Compass, 19 June, p. 1907), reference 3 should have included "J. Li, Y.-R. J. Lee, S. M. Assmann, *Plant Physiol.* **116**, 785 (1998)."

In the article "Memory and Awareness" by D. L. Schacter (*Science's* Compass, 3 Apr., p. 59), in the table (p. 59), the row labeled "Trace conditioning" should have read, "Yes" in both columns. Also, the sentence beginning on line 9 of the first full paragraph on page 60 should have read, "The magnitude of this word-priming effect is similar in healthy participants who become aware during the test that they are producing words from the study list and those who do not (6)."

In the report "Skeletal muscle regeneration by bone marrow—derived myogenic progenitors" by G. Ferrari *et al.* (6 Mar., p. 1528), note 23 should have included acknowledgment of financial support from "Istituto Pasteur-Fondazione Cenci Bolognetti."

