SCIENCE'S COMPASS

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References

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), howev-

er, gives the same aggregate percentage of

African Americans online (approximately

10%) as did our study. Also, it did not ac-

tually 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 His-

panics in their sample were, in fact, statis-

tically representative of the U.S. popula-

tion 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 at-

tainment (and thus greater Internet use)

collected in October 1997 (approxi-

mately 10 months after the data in our

study were collected) found that "the

digital divide between racial groups in

PC-ownership has actually increased

dress these reactions to our Policy Forum

and look forward to continued public de-

bate about this important social issue.

We appreciated the opportunity to ad-

A paper (2) based on U.S. census data

than those in the nation as a whole.

since 1994" [italics sic].

- 1. 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 arteryclogging 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.

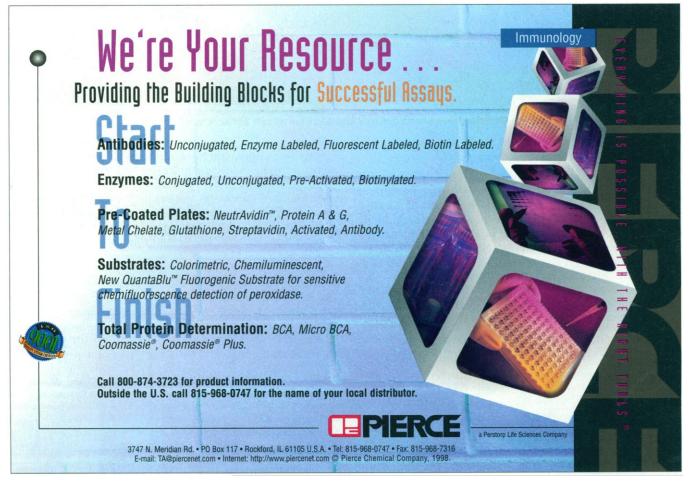
In the article "How calcium enhances plant salt tolerance" by E. Epstein (*Science's* Compass, 19 June, p. 1907), reference 3 should have included "J. Li, Y.-R. J. Lee, S. M. Assmann, *Plant Physiol.* **116**, 785 (1998)."

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."

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