probably matched by the dislike of paper waste in the stock by plastic recyclers.

Hemp could well tip the scales in favor of paper over polystyrene. The higher cellulose content and easier pulping and bleaching conditions described by Camo would probably make hemp lower in environmental impact than unbleached kraft from wood. Positive factors like these are probably the motivation for the recent proposal, submitted by the Hemp for Paper Consortium to the Tasmanian government, to plant almost 15,000 hectares for the production of 100,000 metric tons of pulp per year. Any cultivation inputs (fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and so forth) would have to be considered in a detailed assessment.

Thanks are due to the above (and many others) for their contributions to help expand the scope and refine the detail of the summary. What is needed now to fully assess my simplified catalog is a cost-benefit or eco-risk analysis, or both, of the two technologies that are acceptable to both the paper and polystyrene industries and comprehensible to the public.

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Correction

In Charles Mann's News Profile "Lynn Margulis: Science's unruly Mother Earth" (19 Apr., p. 378), the illustration on page 379 should have been credited to Walter Shearer, in *Scientists on Gaia*, S. Schneider and P. Boston, Eds. (MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, in press), based on measurements and observations of Russell Schnell, L. R. Maki, G. Vali, and their colleagues.



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