art in the 1970s. Others have concluded, on the basis of limited and inconsistent data, that nontropical forests would act as net sources of atmospheric carbon (*4*).

In this century, land use in Europe has changed markedly. Cattle grazing on forest land has decreased, the use of small-sized wood for fuel has also decreased, fire control has improved, and loggings have shifted from primary to secondary forests. Some pollutants have acted as fertilizers. These changes have contributed to the trend of increasing forest biomass.

The development in other continents was beyond the scope of our paper. However, we presented a hypothesis that "[i]f there has been similar development in other continents, biomass accumulation in nontropical forests can account for a large proportion of the estimated mismatch between sinks and sources of atmospheric carbon dioxide." We look forward to a report of a second periodic measurement of the "Botkin and Simpson grid" (*1*) after 5 or 10 years, which will test our hypothesis. Then we might approach a solution to the problem of the so-called "missing carbon."

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3. G. Kempe, personal communication (Sweden); K. Schieler, personal communication (Austria); (*1*).
4. G. M. Woodwell *et al.*, *Science* **199**, 141 (1978).

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Previous Sol-Gel Enzymes

In our report of 28 February (p. 1113), "Encapsulation of proteins in transparent porous silicate glasses prepared by the sol-gel method" (*1*), after the sentence "Enzymes immobilized in or on inert matrices have been studied extensively as catalysts, but the matrices in general have not been suitable for use in optically based molecular sensors because they are opaque," we cited the work of S. Braun *et al.* that described the preparation of opaque samples containing enzymes encapsulated using the sol-gel method (*2*). It has been called to our attention by those authors that our method of referencing did not give them adequate credit because it did not specify that they have used sol-gel methods to encapsulate enzymes. We wish to state that our sentence summarizing enzyme immobilization was too terse and was in no way intended to diminish the important contributions of these authors.

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Oct-3 and Mammalian Development: Correction of Discussion

In our Perspective of 12 July 1991 (p. 144) [*Science* **253**, 144 (1991)], we discussed the role of the POU domain protein Oct-3 in mouse development. One of the papers to which we referred, by M. H. Rosner, R. J. De Santo, H. Arnheiter, and L. M. Staudt (*1*), which dealt with the role of Oct-3 in the one-cell embryo, has since been retracted because the experimental evidence was fabricated by M. H. Rosner without any knowledge by the other authors. It therefore follows that our discussions of this *Cell* paper should be disregarded. We emphasize that no doubt attaches to any of the other work we reviewed.

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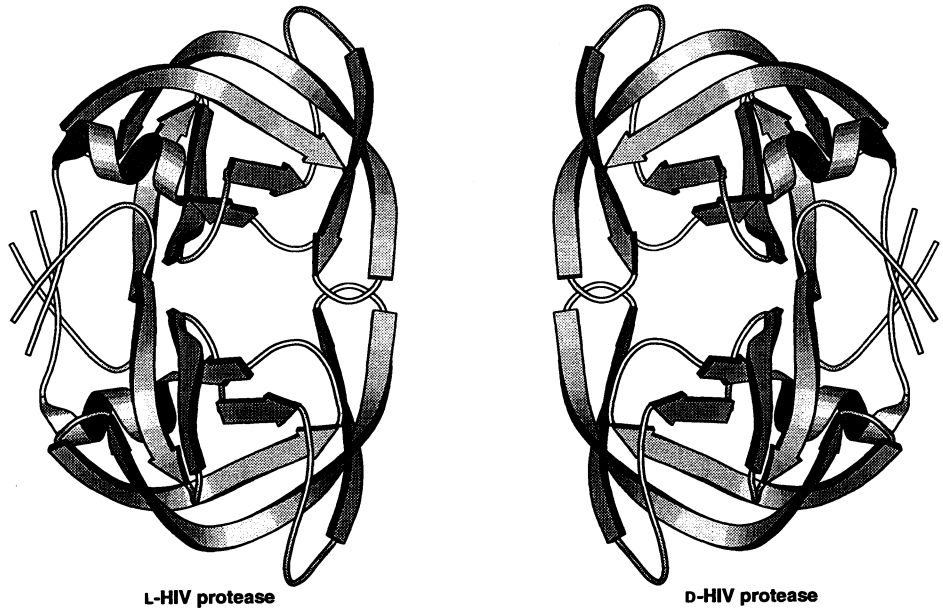
Corrections and Clarifications

The title of the 5 June report on page 1445 by R. C. deL. Milton *et al.* should have been "Total chemical synthesis of a D-enzyme: The enantiomers of HIV-1 protease show reciprocal chiral substrate specificity." Figure 3 in the same report (p. 1447) was inadvertently printed upside down. The labels "L-HIV protease" and "D-HIV protease" were therefore under the wrong illustrations. The correct figure is printed below.



L-HIV protease D-HIV protease