

community than other women who worked alongside her in much less exalted positions. In this environment, Conley reports that her career fell victim to the greed, fears and insecurities of her dean and academic chairman.

I must confess that I find Conley's lack of insight into why she was treated so differently from her male colleagues very confusing and quite remarkable. One incident described in the text, involves her stumbling into her chairman's office as an intern seeking a residency position in neurosurgery. Unbeknownst to her, he and his secretary were involved in a sexual affair during lunch hour. She essentially obtained her residency position by catching him 'in the act'. Yet, she never realizes that her position was obtained by her chairman's fear of her telling his secret.

After finishing her residency, she was given a position of lesser stature in the

Department of Neurosurgery by being appointed to the Veteran's Administrative Hospital, an appointment that most senior neurosurgeons try to avoid. She describes how lucky she felt to have been admitted into the Department, yet points out that, despite her achievements, she never became a 'member of the family'.

It is significant that, as the only member of the Department of Neurosurgery to have her own laboratory and independent funding, she was never counseled about the tenure process or mentored academically by her chairman. On the other hand, she was able to survive the political quagmire for almost twenty years without incident.

Conley comments that students today have a different perception and expectation of what is correct behavior in a professional and academic environment. I suspect that in today's professional environment, women are not as naive as Conley was when

she began her career. I also think that Conley clearly has found it difficult to acknowledge that the talented people that she admires professionally could behave in such a boorish manner.

This book is unique because rarely have issues of harassment and unequal treatment been documented so painfully and well. It has taken an enormous amount of courage for the author to write this volume and risk further disdain and isolation by her professional associates. For the reader, it is a difficult book, but one that all of us involved in medical student and resident education must read. Recognition of the potential for gender harassment in the academic medical environment is the only way to prevent and correct it. We must allow ourselves the maturity and courage to acknowledge these issues and go beyond fear and prejudice. Run, do not walk to your nearest bookstore and buy this remarkable story.

ERRATUM

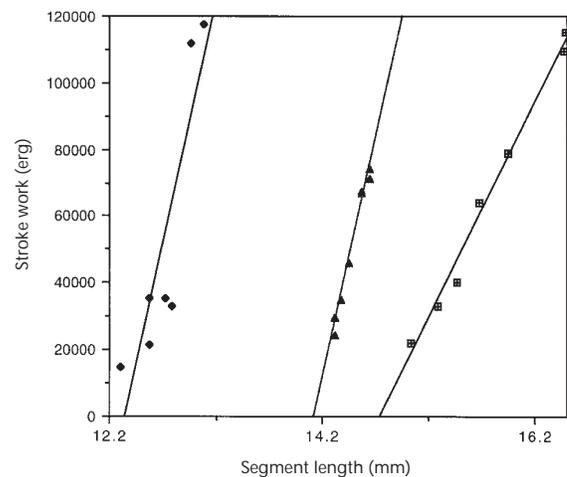
Regenerating functional myocardium: Improved performance after skeletal myoblast transplantation

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On page 931, Fig. 2a. The symbols within the caption for Fig.2a were switched. Figure 2a is shown to the right and the correct caption is located below. We regret this error.

**Fig. 2** Functional effects of cryoinjury and subsequent autologous myoblast transfer in rabbit heart. Data from typical experiments are shown. **a**, Regional systolic function. Preload recruitable stroke work (PRSW) relationships between segmental stroke work and end-diastolic segment length for a control rabbit before cryoinjury (◆), and a treated rabbit after cryoablation (■) and at three weeks after myoblast transfer (▲) demonstrating the improvement in slope after myoblast transplantation.



A mouse model of human familial hypercholesterolemia: Markedly elevated low density lipoprotein cholesterol levels and severe atherosclerosis on a low-fat chow diet

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On page 935, Table 2. The HF and chow diet headings were reversed. The correct Table 2 is shown below. We regret this error.

**Table 2** Plasma lipid levels and atherosclerotic lesions in mice after high-fat diet

Genotype	n	Plasma total cholesterol (mg/dl)		Plasma total triglyceride (mg/dl)		Atherosclerotic lesions (% of the total surface area)			
		pre-diet	HF diet	pre-diet	HF diet	56 days on diet		92 days on diet	
						chow diet	HF diet	chow diet	HF diet
<b>Male</b>									
<i>Apobec1<sup>-/-</sup></i>	5	178 ± 50	502 ± 144	164 ± 72	105 ± 34	0	0	0	0
<i>Ldlr<sup>-/-</sup>Apobec1<sup>-/-</sup></i>	6	629 ± 128	1735 ± 403	238 ± 40	224 ± 68	4.0 ± 2.1	9.1 ± 1.1	14.5 ± 3.8	25.1 ± 5.6
<b>Female</b>									
<i>Apobec1<sup>-/-</sup></i>	5	118 ± 72	370 ± 57	118 ± 39	76 ± 13	nd	nd	0	0
<i>Ldlr<sup>-/-</sup>Apobec1<sup>-/-</sup></i>	5	420 ± 104	1610 ± 158	169 ± 32	111 ± 18	0	0	7.4 ± 3.2	20.2 ± 3.8

Data are presented as mean ± s.d. for the indicated numbers of each genotype. nd = not determined. HF = high-fat diet.