Letters

HTLV-III Legend Correction

We recently reexamined the electron micrographs used in our publications in *Science* (4 May 1984) and discovered that in the composite micrograph of Schüpbach *et al.* (*1*, figure 4) the panel labeled HTLV-III was inadvertently composed from photographs of a HUT-78 culture transiently infected with a sample of LAV_1 provided by L. Montagnier's laboratory.

The LAV_1 preparation was used to transiently infect T cells in one of our laboratories to confirm that it was indeed a retrovirus. In the several months preceding preparation of the composite in question, electron micrographs of cultures infected with our HTLV-III isolates were available from specimens obtained from known ARC and AIDS patients. One appeared in Gallo *et al.* (*2*); others were used in Popovic *et al.* (*3*) and Shaw *et al.* (*4*).

The figure legend in Schüpbach *et al.* (*1*) was prepared with the intent that particles from patient J.S. shown in Gallo *et al.* (*2*, figure 2) were to be used. Thus, this correction relates only to the choice of photographs used in the one communication and not to the content of that paper or any of the other papers.

RAYMOND V. GILDEN
MATTHEW A. GONDA
Program Resources, NCI–Frederick Cancer Research Facility, Frederick, MD 21701
M. G. SARNGADHARAN
Department of Cell Biology, Bionetics, Inc., Kensington, MD 20895
MIKULAS POPOVIC
ROBERT C. GALLO
Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD 20892

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1. J. Schüpbach *et al.*, *Science* **224**, 503 (1984).
2. R. C. Gallo *et al.*, *ibid.*, p. 500.
3. M. Popovic *et al.*, *ibid.*, p. 497.
4. G. Shaw *et al.*, *Adv. Intern. Med.* **30**, 1 (1984).

Psychosexual Development

As did Thomas A. Easton (Letters, 14 Mar., p. 1235), I read with considerable interest the report by Thomas J. Fillion and Elliott M. Blass (14 Feb., p. 729). It was an impressive demonstration of the effects of early olfactory experiences in male Norway rats on their mature sexual behavior. As with the best such reports in *Science*, it showed a clear result from a well-controlled study. The influence of early learning on the vicissitudes of sexual behavior is, of course, of considerable interest in the domain of human behavior—psychoanalytic and behavior theorists agree on this. There is, however, a dearth of relevant experimental findings in the human (*1*).

Although his comments are couched in the language of science ("intriguing are the hypotheses"), Easton errs in following the seductive path of overgeneralization from experimental findings. Fillion and Blass stated that their findings hold "at least for this mammal." There is no "implication that fathers should *never* bottle-feed their male children." A century after Darwin and Freud, little enough is known about the typical psychosexual developmental course (*1*) without our confusing the issue with overzealous anthropomorphism or zoomorphism.

VICTOR S. ALPHER
University of Texas Health Center, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284-7792

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Research on Mental Illness and Addictive Disorders

The recent News & Comment article "Science escapes brunt of budget ax" by Colin Norman (21 Feb. p. 785) is notable for what it says, but also for what it does not articulate. The subtitle suggesting that biomedical science dollars would be hard hit is entirely accurate, on the basis of both the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1987 and the potential further reductions as the result of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. However, in stating that "NIH [the National Institutes of Health] would be the main casualty," the article does a disservice to other federal entities engaged in the conduct and support of biomedical and behavioral research and development.

I am particularly concerned that the principal journal of interest to the science community does not even mention the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) and its three institutes (the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse) in the context of important policy issues in biomedical research. Although it is disappointing that research needs in mental illness and alcohol and drug abuse are ignored, it is not unexpected. This is frequently evident in the statements of major biomedical research constituencies and Congress.

Norman accurately depicts the effects of the "parsimonious treatment" of NIH. Although different in both magnitude and scope, the impact felt by ADAMHA of the President's budget as well as of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is no less devastating to the conduct of research on mental and addictive disorders than it is to the other biomedical and behavioral research of NIH.

Indeed, proportional reductions may work an even greater hardship at the ADAMHA level than they do at NIH. The chronic underfunding of research on mental disorders and alcohol and drug abuse has been emphasized by the recent Institute of Medicine report "Research on mental illness and addictive disorders" (*1*), as well as by other recent (*2*) and not-so-recent (*3*) observations of federal research policy. With regard to the National Institute of Mental Health, for example, whether one looks at dollars or grants, there has not been real growth in the funding of mental health research. This is particularly important because recent developments in the neurosciences and other biomedical and behavioral fields have tremendously expanded the opportunities for research on the mental disorders that are among the most tragic and costly for our nation.

HAROLD ALAN PINCUS
Office of Research, American Psychiatric Association, 1400 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005

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2. D. X. Freedman, *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* **42**, 518 (1985).
3. President's Commission on Mental Health, *Report to the President from the President's Commission on Mental Health* (Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1978), vol. 1.

Erratum: In the report "Expression of the c-*fos* and of an *fos*-related gene is stimulated by platelet-derived growth factor" by B. H. Cochran *et al.* (30 Nov. 1984, p. 1080), several errors were incorporated into figure 1 during transposition of primary nucleotide sequence data into publication format. As shown, the errors do not alter conclusions drawn from the data; however, corrected and more extensive sequence data for the *fos*-related gene have since been entered into the Genetics Databank, Los Alamos, NM, access number K02785.

Erratum: In the abstract of the report "L-Isoleucine and L-leucine: Tumor promoters of bladder cancer in rats" by Y. Nishio *et al.* (21 Feb., p. 843), the third sentence should have read, "Results of 40- to 60-week carcinogenesis experiments in which *N*-butyl-*N*-(4-hydroxybutyl)nitrosamine was used as an initiator demonstrate that L-isoleucine and L-leucine promote bladder cancer in rats."