

it's OK to be deaf and it's too controversial. Well, what about research on digestion in the earthworm? Nope, can't fund it. Doesn't have immediate health relevance to humans, it's too theoretical, and besides, it's controversial.

Please tell me of just one research area that isn't controversial!

L. E. Leguire
Ophthalmology Department,
Children's Hospital,
Columbus, OH 43205-2696

Drug Development: Serious Questions

I would like to comment on the ScienceScope item "Scientist's salary remark raises hackles" (26 Mar., p. 1815), which discusses my *Wall Street Journal* editorial (1). I did not "criticize . . . [President] Clinton for attacking drug company profits." In fact, I stated that "[t]here are questions about the prices and availability of drugs and vaccines that are serious and must be discussed." I called for a "reasoned dialogue with the pharmaceutical industry about the public decision that will affect its future." My editorial was not primarily about government salaries for scientists. My brief mention of my own "salary" (less than one sentence) was not intended to imply that the claim of a salary gap between federal scientists, academia, and industry was "much ado about nothing."

Concerning the relative contributions of the pharmaceutical industry and government in the drug discovery and devel-

opment process, in my editorial, I emphasized the importance of the government's contributions to biomedical research, especially in supporting "basic . . . nontargeted" research. I am still of the opinion that the National Institutes of Health's (NIH's) precious funds should be directed, for the most part, to such research activity and not to "high-risk" drug discovery efforts (a job better suited to the pharmaceutical industry). I did not state that the pharmaceutical industry provides a "better atmosphere for drug discovery." However, if "atmosphere" refers to the considerable resources "needed to develop specific drugs and take the high risks of bringing them to market," then, in general, I believe this to be the case. This is not to say that the government's contributions to the development of useful drugs have not been significant. In my opinion, some of the best examples have resulted from a close working relationship between industry and government. The issue of "what can and cannot be done in the public sector" is a timely one and, in the spirit of fostering a more productive relationship between government and industry, should be explored further by the NIH community and representatives of the pharmaceutical industry.

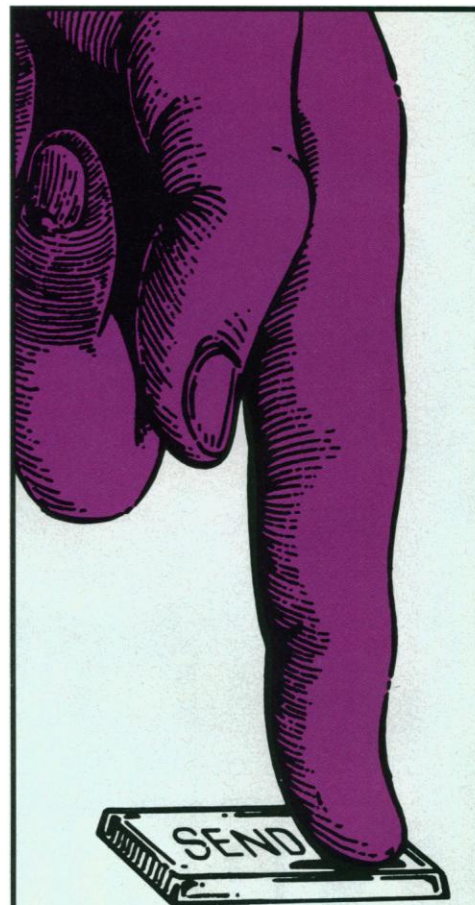
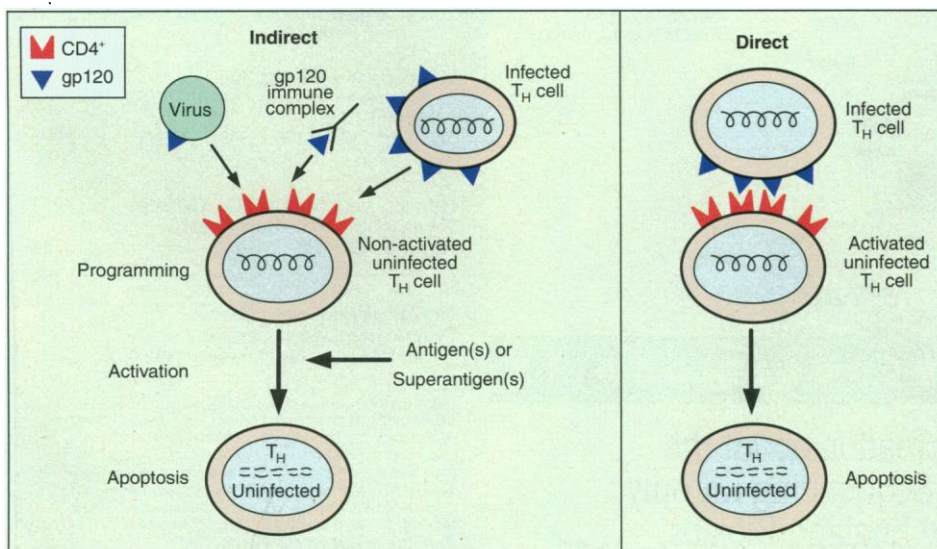
S. M. Paul
Lilly Research Laboratories,
Eli Lilly and Company,
Indianapolis, IN 46285

References

1. S. M. Paul, *Wall Street Journal*, 9 March 1993, p. A14.

Corrections and Clarifications

The figure accompanying the 28 May Perspective "Apoptosis in AIDS" by M.-L. Gougeon and L. Montagnier (p. 1269) contained some errors. A corrected figure appears below.



THE WORLD'S FIRST DIGITAL DNA SYNTHESIZER.

Everything you need is on the end of your hand! Just type your sequence on an ordinary piece of paper, put it in the fax machine and dial. Instant OligoFax™. In less than 48 hours (guaranteed) your oligo will be on its way, ready for research.

Special Offer! Free cartridge purification on your first order.

In North America, call
(800) 2345-DNA
GENOSYS

Genosys Biotechnologies, Inc. The Woodlands, TX 77381-4241
Phone: (713) 363-3693 Fax: (713) 363-2212
In U.K., France, Germany & Eire: Genosys Biotechnologies, Inc.
Phone: (+44) 223 425622 Fax: (+44) 223 425966
In Other W. European Countries: MedProbe A.S. (Oslo, Norway) Phone: (+47) 2 20 01 37 Fax: (+47) 2 20 01 89
In Japan: Kurabo Industries Ltd., Biomedical Dept. (Osaka, Japan)
Phone: 0720-20-4504 Fax: 0720-21-9641