

now have a blood test for AIDS which we hope can be widely available in six months." Crewdson then says I suggested that a permanently infected cell line was necessary for the development of the blood test. This is semantic sleight of hand: I wrote about the need for infecting a permanent T cell line—which is distinct from a permanently infected T cell line—to produce a blood test on a commercial scale. And the former scientific director at Genetic Systems, Robert Nowinski, confirmed to me that until the French successfully infected the permanent CEM line, which occurred after Gallo's lab had infected its permanent line, they did not have a commercially viable blood test.

With respect to the Heckler press conference, Crewdson recounts facts he has already reported, oddly assumes that I was chiding him for being unfair to Gallo, and then shares a lesson he learned from Scotland Yard. What he does not do is tackle my criticism. We know the dog didn't bark and, yes, that is the real story. We know that Heckler's pronouncements were nationalistic boosterism. We know that Gallo did not generously share credit when standing before the bank of microphones. But what the OSI document I referred to revealed was that the real story is less clearcut than Crewdson would have you believe. Heck-

ler's press statement, which was passed out to journalists that day, credited the French and strongly linked LAV to HTLV-III. The OSI document went as far as to suggest that it was "unlikely" Heckler would have emphasized the similarity between the viruses "without input from Dr. Gallo." What's more, as Crewdson knows, both the French and American labs believed there were important differences between their two viruses at that point. Because Crewdson's arguments ultimately raise questions of perjury, fraud, and coverup, these facts deserve an airing—inconvenient as they may be.

Finally, Crewdson responds to my spotlighting his failure to note the OSI's conclusions regarding Montagnier's responsibility for the abstract. I am not challenging the facts Crewdson presents here on this matter. But I am pointing out that by not reporting the OSI's finding that "the content of the paper ultimately rests with [Montagnier]," Crewdson again is omitting an inconvenient fact, and one that I believe readers would find relevant. The OSI did, writing in its draft report, "The OSI believed that if Dr. Montagnier had received the galleys, and had acceded to Dr. Gallo's revisions, then Dr. Gallo's actions could not be considered possible scientific misconduct." Instead of reporting this in his 15 September 1991

article on the draft report in the *Chicago Tribune*, Crewdson stressed that the OSI "concludes that Gallo's summary, written at Montagnier's request, misrepresented the data in the article. . . ."—JON COHEN

Erratum: In reference 5 of the report "Defining protective responses to pathogens: Cytokine profiles in leprosy lesions" by M. Yamamura *et al.* (11 Oct., p. 277), some of the primer sequences were given in the 3'→5' rather than the 5'→3' direction. The correct sequences should have been as follows. IL-3, ATGAGCCGCCT-GCCCGTCCTG and AAGATCGCGAGGCTCA-AAGTCGTCTGTG; IL-5, ATGAGGATGCTTCTG-CATTG and TCAACTTCTATTATCACTCGGT-GTTCATTAC; IL-7, ATGTTCCATGTTTCTTTA-GG and AGCTTTTCTTTAGTGCCCATCAAAATTT-TATTCCAACA; and IL-8, ATGACTTCCAAGCTG-CGCGT and TTATGAATTCTCAGCCCTCTTC-AAAAACCTCTC.

Erratum: In the caption of the photograph accompanying the News & Comment article "Moths take the field against biopesticide" by Ann Gibbons (1 Nov., p. 646), a cabbage field was incorrectly identified as "a watercress field."

Erratum: In the report "Functional contribution of neuronal AChR subunits revealed by antisense oligonucleotides" by M. Listerud *et al.* (6 Dec., p. 1518), the name of co-author Píroska Devay was misspelled.

Erratum: The note at the end of page 1287 in the News & Comment article "Advisory committee urges changes at OSI" by Ann Gibbons (29 Nov., p. 1287) contained an error. The conference "Misconduct in Science" that was held on 15 and 16 November 1991 was cosponsored by the AAAS and the Department of Health and Human Service's Office of Scientific Integrity Review (OSIR), not the National Institutes of Health Office of Scientific Integrity (OSI).

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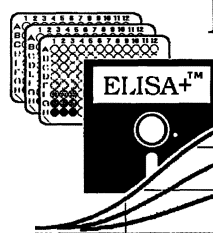
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