

Dürkop and Technical University President Dieter Schumann in the protest march and a rally at Berlin's Rathaus, the city hall.

Physicist Günter Kaindl, who is FU's vice president for natural sciences, complains that "science departments are being hit very seriously—particularly by the speed of the cutbacks." He says the number of untenured teaching positions in the sciences will be "drastically reduced"—thereby weakening research efforts—and that as a result university scientists may have trouble competing for some outside grants that require major "matching" commitments from the university. At Humboldt, chemistry department chair Manfred Meisel

agrees that "budget problems in research and teaching will become critical in coming years."

Other Humboldt scientists express concern that the cutbacks may delay the plan to move Humboldt's science departments to Berlin's new Adlershof research center and high-tech industrial park. While Berlin remains committed to Adlershof, the budget cuts will hit subsidies for the Institute for Applied Chemistry there, and will force Humboldt's science departments to shrink their faculties.

Some academics fear the reductions will damage Berlin's reputation as a scientific center—the city had already slashed subsi-

dies to the FU's prestigious Dahlem Conferences (*Science*, 9 December 1994, p. 1636). But the Berlin official responsible for higher education, Peter Radunski, insists that Germany's capital will remain an important center for scientific research. He says the subsidy cutbacks will give Berlin's universities the opportunity to "break taboos and come up with new approaches." While city officials say the cuts are final, university students are planning other protests, perhaps culminating in a student strike later this spring.

—Robert Koenig

Robert Koenig is a writer in Berlin.

GENES AND BEHAVIOR

Wiley Drops IQ Book After Public Furor

Psychologist Christopher Brand of Edinburgh University got some extensive pre-publication publicity for his new book on intelligence quotients (IQ) earlier this month when he made some provocative comments to reporters on race differences in IQ. But the publicity won't help sales: As a result of the furor his remarks touched off, the publisher, John Wiley & Sons, withdrew the book on the eve of publication. Edinburgh University, following student protests and calls for Brand's dismissal, has arranged for an inquiry into his teaching. Meanwhile, Brand's supporters are calling on academics to boycott Wiley.

Review copies of the book, a 247-page work called *The G Factor*, have been circulating in the United States and the United Kingdom since February. The work aroused no special attention, however, until the outspoken Brand began telling reporters that he believes genes play a role in average IQ differences between races. Asked if he were a racist, Brand told one weekly, *The Scotsman*, that he might be called a "scientific racist" because "I do think not only that there's a link between race and psychology, in particular between race and IQ, but of course I think and have the honesty to tell you—other people wouldn't—that the link is, shall I call it, deep-seated?"

Such statements evoked outraged headlines, protests from members of Parliament, student boycotts of his lectures, calls for his resignation—and a change of heart at Wiley. On 17 April, the day before the U.K. publication date, the New York office issued a statement: "After careful consideration of the statements made recently by author Christopher Brand (as reported in the British press), as well as some of the views presented in his work ... we have decided to withdraw the book from publication. [Wiley] does not want to support these views by disseminating them or be associated with a book that makes assertions that we find repellent."

The G Factor—"g" refers to "general intelligence," a factor derived by psychometricians from IQ tests—reviews current research on IQ, to which Brand's best-known contribution has been "inspection time" experiments that purportedly show that IQ is related to the brain's speed of information processing. Other researchers say the book contains little that's new. About 10% of it is about race, according to Brand. Among other things, it states that IQ tests are not racially biased, that there is a persistent 15-point IQ



Author without a book. Psychologist Christopher Brand's comments gave Wiley cold feet.

gap between blacks and whites, and that research has not yet identified environmental factors that could explain that difference.

Susan Spilka of the Wiley corporate communications department says that Wiley initially had no problems with the book, which she describes as "a scientific monograph intended for a very limited audience." But after Brand talked to the press, she says, management took a closer look. It decided that his public comments were "inconsistent with the general tone of the book." But not totally inconsistent—management also felt that "one could infer some of the same views" the author had conveyed to reporters. Spilka says "We have told Mr. Brand we will cooperate in any transition process to another publisher [in-

cluding] supplying films or unjacketed copies."

Brand is not taking this about-face lying down. "I am fighting 100% on all fronts," he told *Science*. He's demanding \$75,000 compensation from Wiley, has called for an academics' boycott of Wiley products, and is looking for "a no-win-no-fee American lawyer to smash U.S. Wiley."

Many of Brand's colleagues have expressed dismay over Wiley's action. "I thought we were moving away from this political correctness sort of thing. It just boggles the mind," says psychologist Thomas Bouchard of the University of Minnesota. Psychologist James Flynn of the University of New Zealand sent an e-mail to colleagues supporting Brand even though he disagrees with his views on race differences in IQ. Says Flynn: "The cowardice of publishers is a real problem that makes progress toward understanding the real world ... difficult."

Edinburgh University is busy trying to smooth the domestic waters. The principal, Sir Stewart Southerland, has assigned Neil MacCormick, dean of the faculty of social sciences, to "compile a report on the teaching relationship" between Brand (who has taught at Edinburgh since 1970) and his students, "particularly in the light of reports of dissatisfaction by students."

Brand is not the only author to run into problems publishing books that touch on race differences in IQ. Indeed, the patriarch of modern U.S. IQ research, Arthur Jensen, professor emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley, says he has had a hard time finding a publisher for his magnum opus on intelligence. The first 12 chapters of the 800-plus-page tome—also called *The G Factor*—are now sitting at a publisher's awaiting a final decision on a contract. The publisher he finally pinned his hopes on? John Wiley & Sons. A Wiley editor says there should be no problem with publishing the book "assuming the reviews [on the final two chapters] are as positive as they have been" for the rest of the book.

—Constance Holden