

Guidance for Graduate Draftees

Graduates who have been inducted into the Army or are facing induction may be assisted in finding military slots in which they will be able to utilize their scientific and technical training. The Scientific Manpower Commission (SMC) is working with the Department of Defense to match graduates' educational skills with the technical needs of the service. Although the number of graduates far exceeds the number of openings, SMC can sometimes help in matching men with jobs if special training and educational experiences are known prior to actual service entry. As soon as date and place of induction are known, potential Army inductees may contact SMC, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. (202-223-6995 or 961-1550) for assistance.

intervention of a senator important to the welfare of HEW. "There is such a list" (of unacceptables), Smith argued, "and HEW officials are under pledge to dissimulate about it." Smith said that after he was taken off the list he was immediately put on the training review committee at NIMH on which he now serves as chairman. Smith thinks he originally was on the HEW "blacklist" because he had been a member of a leftist student organization during his sophomore and junior years at Reed College, an affiliation which he never again renewed.

► Clement L. Markert, the chairman of Yale's biology department, said that he knows that he has been suggested for NIH panels but has been consistently turned down because he couldn't get a security clearance from HEW. Markert explains that he once "took the Fifth Amendment" before a House committee during the McCarthy period. Markert added that even though he has not served on NIH panels he did serve on the NSF developmental biology panel from 1960 to 1964. In the case of HEW, Markert thinks that the judgment on him was made on non-scientific grounds, a practice he believes to be "evil" and "foolish." Markert has served in several leading scientific positions, including the presidency of the American Institute of Biological Sciences in 1966.

► Theodore M. Newcomb, a University of Michigan psychologist and a former A.P.A. president, was informally proposed for an NIH panel in the late 1950's, he said, but was turned down on security grounds. Newcomb points out that, even though he was not cleared by HEW, he served as chairman of the psychology board for the Office of Naval Research and also received a Fulbright fellowship.

► Stuart W. Cook, former chairman of the psychology department at the University of Colorado, learned about 5 years ago from an HEW official that he was nonclearable for HEW panels. Cook notes that he has received Defense Department clearance and has served on the scientific advisory committee for the Veterans Administration.

► Stephan L. Chorover is a 36-year-old associate professor in psychology at M.I.T. His is one of the best documented recent stories concerning a man barred from a HEW panel on non-scientific grounds, and is regarded as something of a "test case" by those interested in changing the system.

Contrary to the usual practice of checking out a prospective panel member with the HEW security office before inviting him to serve, an NIMH official asked Chorover if he wished to serve on the Neuropsychology Research Review committee in August of 1967. Chorover participated in the work of the committee in August and September of that year and was invited to attend the February 1968 meeting of the panel. However, at that time, he was told that his appointment was not approved. *Science* has talked to many members of this panel; they say that Chorover was a brilliant and irreplaceable member of the group. The panel members agree with Chorover's analysis that "I was left with the clear impression that political considerations played a prominent (if not exclusive) role in this decision."

The members of the neuropsychology review group have discussed resigning en masse from their NIMH advisory group to protest the veto of Chorover. However, they have, for the present, delayed this alternative in order to try to overturn Chorover's

rejection within the system. To date, they are much discouraged by their lack of progress.

In May of last year the panel wrote NIMH Director Stanley F. Yolles protesting the decision and noting that "the action was taken on evidence of which Dr. Chorover was not informed and against which he can not defend himself." Yolles replied that he had attempted through administrative channels to have Chorover's appointment reconsidered but that "unfortunately, my recommendation was not accepted and the administrative means for redress in this instance have been exhausted." In January of this year, the neuropsychology panel again wrote a letter of protest to Yolles.

Chorover does not know why he was excluded by the HEW security process; he suspects it was because of left-wing political activities such as organizing anti-Vietnam war statements among Boston area faculty members. Chorover was one of a group of scientists who visited scientific installations in Cuba in January of 1968, but he is almost certain that he had already been vetoed in HEW by that date. (However, an NIMH official notes that another of the scientists who went to Cuba has also been declared nonclearable by HEW.) Chorover believes that the system that has been devised for the overseeing of the federal funding of scientific research is an excellent one and wants "to avoid throwing the baby out with the bath water" in trying to get rid of the security check requirement.

Right-Wingers Not Eliminated

Robert H. Felix, head of NIMH until 1964, said in an interview that he did not know of any scientists denied access to HEW panels for right-wing views, although left-wing political opinions were another matter. Felix told of one case where "a good scientist, as loyal as George Washington," was barred from an NIMH panel because he had been arrested after demonstrating to integrate a swimming pool. In another case, "an elder statesman who was loved and respected" was barred because his wife had belonged to left-wing political groups.

Philip R. Lee, formerly of HEW but now chancellor of the University of California Medical Center at San Francisco, said that "a person can get a black mark because his next door neighbor subscribed to the *Daily Worker*." One case that came to