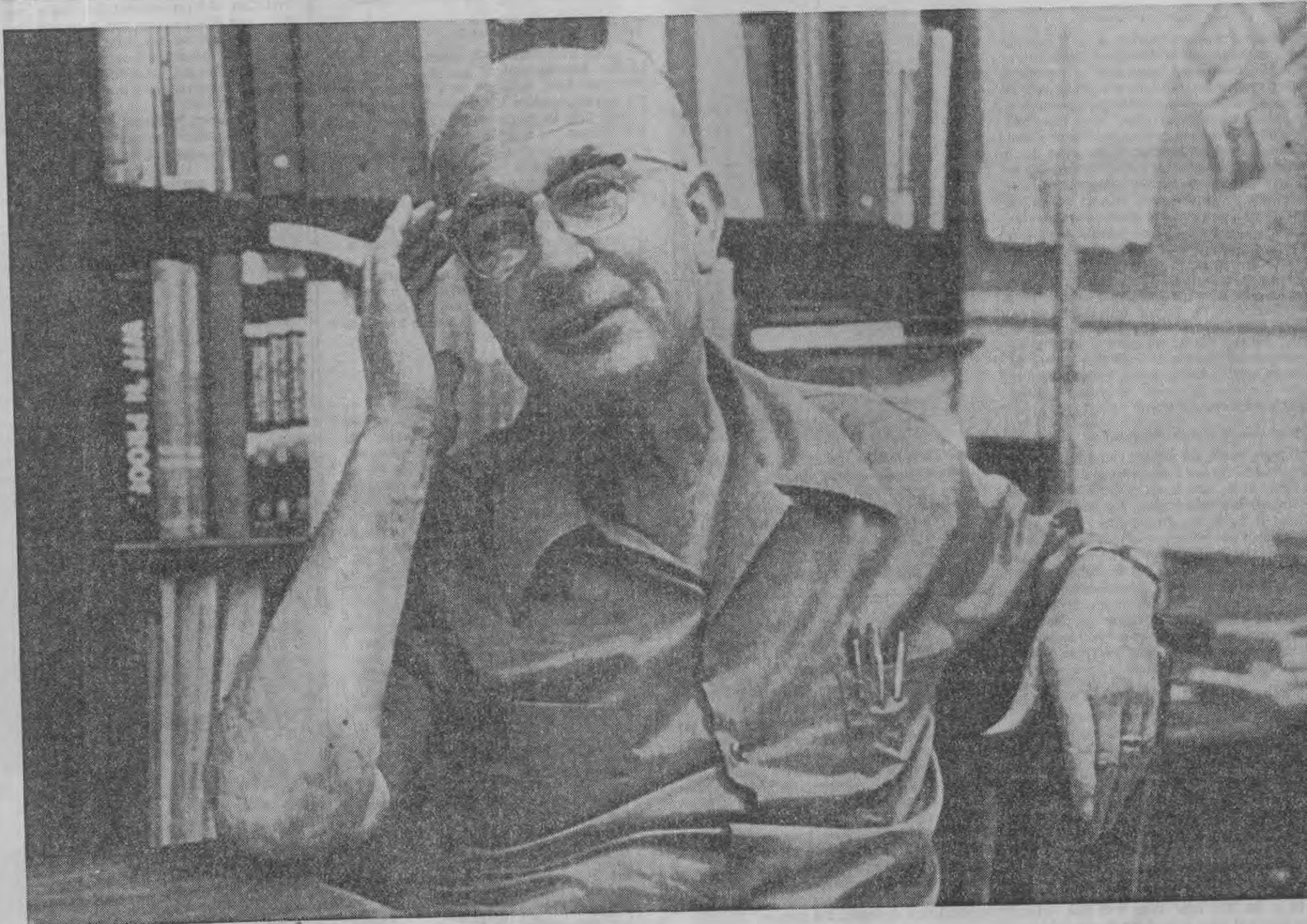


# People, etc.



## Designer Genes By Shockley

**N**O ONE doubts the brilliance of William Bradford Shockley, who, along with two Bell Laboratories colleagues, invented the transistor in 1954, before they even knew how it could be used. They had the foresight to see the need for the little device which has since revolutionized the world.

He shared a Nobel Prize in 1956 for his part in that discovery, and has spent his time since then soaking up the sun around Stanford University in California and looking for problems which *may or may not have solutions*. Fifteen years ago Shockley, the professional engineer and amateur geneticist, thought he found a problem no one had the guts to look at — the reason for the disparity of scores between whites and blacks on standard, academic IQ tests.

*Blacks, he said, were simply less intelligent. And they inherited this trait. And the disparities in educational opportunity, the disparities in job opportunity, the orientation of tests and testers, the effects of disparate environments had nothing to do with the fact that blacks scored 15 points or so less than whites on abstract reasoning tests — at least, not in Shockley's world. Blacks were an underclass because they were born to an underclass. Racism had nothing to do with it. Opportunity had nothing to do with it. Great Society and poverty programs could have no effect on it. Period.*

The fact that the National Academy of Sciences and most ge-



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**Nobel laureate William Shockley's genetic theories envision the manipulation of races to eliminate people deemed intellectually inferior**

neticists disagreed with him did not deter the man. They were wrong, he said, and would one day have to admit it.

So he began his lonely pilgrimage, making enemies, gathering ink, refining his theories.

In time, he became old hat.

"There goes Shockley," said the critics, "the intellectualist." He should have stuck with the field he knew best — engineering.

And when it appeared he was finally fading from the scene he would come up with a refinement, a new wrinkle, another argument, and because he is a Nobel laureate he was always seriously evaluated — even though his theories were outside his field.

And now he is back. He has refined his ideas and called through to develop The Plan. And he launched his latest proposal by participating in another media event — donating his 70-year-old sperm to a special sperm bank which will supposedly generate gifted kids from brilliant parents. He knows he is not the best donor — at his age, sperm deteriorates genetically and the number of defects increases.

But he didn't donate for the kids. He donated for the publicity. The idea, he said, "is to get the whole area of discussion from under the rug and into the area of objective discussion. Again.

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# Shockley

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*William Shockley is obsessed with The Plan.*

*He is convinced he is right, and does not understand why he is vilified and shunned, why a man endeavoring to save society is so unloved.*

*And he is sincere in his efforts to improve the lot of America in general, and black Americans in particular.*

*"If I am right in these conclusions," he said in a recent interview, "and they are accepted and society takes them into consideration when planning social programs, I believe that there is no one who will have done more than me to reduce misery for future generations of black Americans."*

*There will also be many fewer black Americans — or other defectives — since The Plan envisions the sterilization of a large portion of an entire race of people.*

Shockley, an engineer by profession, is most widely known in the non-scientific world for his theories on genetics and the inheritance of intelligence, and his proposed solution to what he considers society's major problem.

In the Shockley world, "the major cause of the American Negroes' intellectual and social deficit is hereditary and racially genetic in origin, and thus not remediable to a measured degree by practical improvements in environment."

That is part one of the world according to Shockley. Were the theory to end here, it would be written off as another version of "blaming the victim."

But Shockley would not be much of a scientist if he did not also have a projection of the future, and a proposed solution. And he is a good scientist. "The deepest tragedy for American Negroes," he said, "is that the American blacks are the group most threatened by this dysgenics — retrogressive evolutions caused by the excessive reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged."

"Society has the moral obligation to diagnose the tragedy for American Negroes related to their statistical IQ deficit. If our society is failing to engage in this diagnosis responsibly, then the people who will suffer most will be the poor babies who come into the bottom of the socio-economic spectrum . . . these poor babies who come into the world into miserable environments with an unfair shake from badly loaded parental dice cups."

In short, the major problems associated with the disparity in the conditions between blacks and whites in this country are to be blamed on the supposedly inferior genes of blacks themselves and compounded by black couples' doing what white couples do — having children. But in Shockley's mind, blacks are reproducing themselves into oblivion.

Shockley is a cautious man, likening most reporters to the progenitors of Hitler's wartime propaganda apparatus, taping all conversations, studying the transcripts and insisting on clarifications, lacing all conversations with quizzes and, if he dislikes the answer, terminating the contact. In discussing Shockley — the genetic hobbyist, not the trained engineer — one must remember two things: He has a fascination with blacks, but insists he is not racist or a white supremacist; and his proposals are not new, but reworked Hitlerian experiments.

"I have proposed something which is not racially oriented," said the scientist, outlining his plan to reverse the downward spiral of America. He suggests a "voluntary sterilization bonus plan," with varying bonus payments for those who agree to be

sterilized.

"The bonus plan would be based upon the best scientific estimates of any genetically carried disability, such as hemophilia, sickle-cell anemia, epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, and so on," said the scientist. He further proposes a grant to potential parents of \$1,000 for every point below 100 IQ, which would have "\$30,000 put into a trust fund for a 70-IQ moron, potentially capable of producing 20 children."

The grants, he said, would save the taxpayers money in the long run, as they would not have to care for scores of unwanted or retarded kids who pop from the loins of the mentally deficient or other defectives. The fact that the average welfare family is white and consists of three persons — a woman and two children — and stays on welfare for only two years has no place in the Shockley scheme of things.

He favors compulsory sterilizations in some cases — such as "extreme mental retardation or repeated criminal offenses which could be identified as a neurological predilection."

And his standards would apply to all groups — though he states blacks are on the bottom, and would be disproportionately represented. Except, of course, those who have some white blood in them. But more on that later.

The Shockley program was tried out in Germany during World War II, in which scientists under the direction of the government experi-

my impression that most of that experimentation just amounted to savagery. It is hard to say, in retrospect, that a scientific individual sat down and tried to get certain results, or if it was just a case of sado-masochism run rampant. The end result, however, was the same."

For Shockley, the German experiments weren't wrong per se — though they were not conducted in a "humanitarian" manner — but they chose the wrong people. "The Nazis singled out the most intellectually advanced segment of their population for the worst treatment," said the California engineer. "It was anti-Jewish. In that, they made a mistake, in my opinion."

He would not state what group he thought the Germans should have experimented on, but he made it clear that blacks were more expendable. Unless, of course, they are hybrids, whose features "are far from the primitive Negro."

Shockley has spent a lot of time thinking about hybrids, and how to track them down. Blood tests, he said, could be used to determine the presence of white genes in the blood of black folks. Apparently, they would rank among the favored few.

The fact that no one else can ascertain these things doesn't faze the amateur geneticist. The fact that geneticists — people who study the passage of traits for a living, rather than as a demagogic hobby — discount Shockley's theories as rubbish and insist that environment plays a major role on the development of measurable "intelligence" does-

**'Society has the moral obligation to diagnose the tragedy for American Negroes related to their statistical IQ deficit.'**

**—William Shockley**

mented on Jews and defectives in an effort to study genetic development.

"In the name of creating a master race," said William Galnick of the American Jewish Committee, "the Germans did a variety of experiments; one type was genetic. They tried to match breed, and would take certain types of individuals and breed them with others. They would take certain types of mutants and breed them with other types."

This sounds cold, but harmless. But they also engaged in surgical experimentation, like neutering men to see how it affected their personalities. Like performing operations with varying degrees of anesthesia — from a normal amount to none — to see how people handled pain. "Towards the end of the war," said Galnick, "all of the surgery was done without anesthetic, as that was needed at the front."

And these were eminent, honorable men. "There were all kinds of journals and lectures that were produced," said Galnick. "It was as if you were watching some sort of scientific movie. Doctors would give notes on these experiments and talk about them as if they were appendectomies."

There was no acceptance of their scientific findings in the genetic area outside of the occupied territories — though the Nazi war machine's scientific breakthroughs in other areas, such as coal gasification and synthetic fuels, were acknowledged works of genius.

"How they could have been so off the mark, so brilliant in one field and so off the wall in another, is just hard to fathom," lamented Galnick. "It is

n't faze him either.

Shockley is bent on saving the race by factoring out all those who do not fit his definition of what a proper person ought to be. He gets a lot of attention because he is personable, intelligent, an adroit media manipulator, and won a Nobel Prize — though that was for inventing the transistor, not for knowing anything at all about the human body or intelligence.

He is using the prize to provide a forum from which to spew his own dreams of a better society — one composed of whites and their progeny, one in which a love of math and other measurable, mental faculties are the chief criteria for living.

One wonders where the trait for creativity would show up on his scheme of things. The Scholastic Aptitude Test does not measure the fineness of the dancer, the eye of the painter, the vision of the architect, the scope of the planner. The Shockley criteria do not take into account the fact that there is more than one kind of intelligence — the Nobel laureate is not necessarily suited to being a farmer or surviving in forests, though someone has to. His tests are applicable only to those wishing to compete on specific levels — and at that, they show only indications of who will succeed or fail, *not how well they may succeed, or how far they fall from the mark.*

In the end, it boils down to a man with an idea that there are too many black people around, and he is asking them to eliminate themselves. The logic is absurd. Compliance is hardly likely.