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# Misconduct finding at Bell Labs shakes physics community

**Geoff Brumfiel, Washington**

Physicists are coming to terms this week with one of the most audacious scientific frauds ever uncovered. The research in question was carried out at one of the world's best-known industrial laboratories and published in top journals — including this one (see editorial statement on page 425).

An independent committee charged with reviewing work done by Jan Hendrik Schön at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New

Jersey, released its findings on 25 September. It found a “preponderance of evidence” that he falsified or fabricated data in 16 of the 24 alleged cases of misconduct that it looked at, involving 25 published research papers.

“Hendrik Schön showed reckless disregard for the sanctity of data in the value system of science,” said the report of the committee, which was chaired by Malcolm Beasley, an electrical engineer at Stanford University in California. Bell Labs — part of telecommunications corporation Lucent — fired Schön the evening before the findings were released. But the affair is far from over, with physicists asking not only what could have been done to prevent the fraud, but also what will become of more than 100 papers that Schön authored since arriving at Bell from Germany in 1998.

In a statement accompanying the report, Schön admitted to making “mistakes”, but said that he “never wanted to mislead anybody or to misuse anybody’s trust”. He added: “I truly believe that the reported scientific effects are real, exciting, and worth working for.” He was unavailable for further comment.

Schön’s work to create transistors out of



**Bell Labs: reinforcing in-house peer review in the wake of scientific misconduct verdict.**

single molecules and induce superconductivity in carbon ‘buckyballs’ won him acclaim, and his findings adorned the covers of *Nature* and *Science*. But researchers struggled to replicate his results, and as Schön’s publication list grew, so did the community’s scrutiny. In May, a group of researchers informed Bell Labs that they had discovered a series of three graphs that



**Jan Hendrik Schön: fired from Bell Labs after an inquiry found falsification of data.**

BELL LABS

According to the Beasley report, Schön used many different techniques to fabricate and falsify data for his papers. These ranged from the use of mathematical formulae instead of data to plot points on a graph, to reusing data from one experiment in plots associated with another one. In addition, says the report, he often changed his account of how data were collected, when questioned by investigators.

One experiment used large electric fields to induce superconductivity in carbon buckyballs (J. H. Schön, Ch. Kloc & B. Batlogg *Nature* 408, 549; 2000). The report catalogues how Schön used a mathematical function to create a graph of the buckyball’s electrical resistance as a function of temperature.

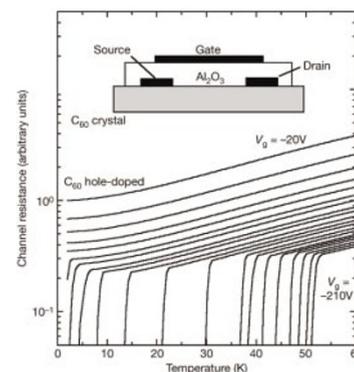
“Figure 32 [Fig. 1 of the paper (right)] shows an amazing systematic variation of

## Keeping up appearances

the resistance versus temperature,” the report says. “Even the deviations are reproduced with high precision between the various curves... It is clear that these are not real data: they have been generated using a mathematical function.”

Initially, Schön described how the apparent smoothness of the curve could result from smoothing of real, noisy data points. But, when faced with the reality that such smoothing could not explain the extraordinary fit, he acknowledged that the data were in fact spliced-in analytic functions. “I thought that a smoother curve would look much better,” he told the committee.

After admitting this falsification, Schön supplied a plot showing more realistic curves, but not the original data. Schön told the panel that he had deleted all his primary



data because his computer at Bell Labs was short of memory.

G.B.

♦ [http://www.lucent.com/news\\_events/researchreview.html](http://www.lucent.com/news_events/researchreview.html)

appeared identical in different publications, down to what should be random noise (see *Nature* 417, 367; 2002). This revelation, together with additional suspect graphs, led Bell to convene Beasley's panel.

"The report shows that scientific misconduct occurred," says Beasley. "But there are other questions to ask." The panel also took a close look at Schön's most frequent

co-authors: Christian Kloc, Zhenan Bao and his supervisor Bertram Batlogg. "We found it very difficult to deal with the issue of the responsibility of co-authors," says Beasley. The committee cleared Kloc and Bao of any wrongdoing, but it raised questions about Batlogg, who left Bell in autumn 2000 for the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, but whose name continued to appear on Schön's papers throughout 2001.

**Batlogg: regrets in retrospect.**

The report asks if Batlogg should have "insisted on an *exceptional* degree of validation of the data in anticipation of the scrutiny that a senior scientist knows such *extraordinary* results would surely receive" or even "crossed the line of trust and questioned the integrity of the data". In the end, it says: "The Committee does not consider itself qualified to make a specific judgement in this case."

Some researchers close to the case claim that some responsibility must rest with the co-authors, particularly Batlogg. "You can't just take the kudos of authorship and then say, 'It's not my fault,'" says Charles Lieber, a chemist at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was one of the first to note problems with Schön's data. "I think the buck stopped at Batlogg," asserts Arthur Ramirez of Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, who has devoted his own research to replicating one of Schön's results.

"As co-author I acknowledge a responsibility to ensure the validity of data in publications," Batlogg said in an e-mail. "I have learned, with the deepest of regrets, that the verification measures I have followed in this extraordinary case were not adequate to prevent or uncover scientific misconduct. I have placed, in retrospect, too much trust in my highly talented collaborator."

**Beasley: headed investigation.**

Bao and Kloc prepared materials for Schön's experiments and are not regarded as sharing responsibility for his findings.

Researchers are now asking if Bell Labs management should have had a tighter grip on what its staff were doing. "This has to be a management failure on some level," says Nobel laureate Philip Anderson of Princeton University in New Jersey, a former Bell researcher. Cherry Murray, vice-president of physical sciences at Bell, says that the laboratory responded promptly to two complaints it received about Schön's work, in October 2001 and February 2002. "In both cases Schön was very apologetic and the explanations did seem to reflect honest mistakes," Murray says, "but with 20:20 hindsight, these cases should have alerted us to fraud." She adds that steps have been taken to reinforce peer review inside the lab — including the creation of an internal server where all papers must be posted before submission for external publication.

Others ask why editors at journals, such as *Nature* and *Science*, weren't more suspicious of Schön's astonishingly high publication rate. Some critics charge that journals ignored negative feedback from the community because they wanted to publish high-

profile work. "*Nature's* editorial and refereeing policy seems to be influenced by the newsworthiness of the work, not necessarily its quality," says Anderson. "And *Science* seems to be caught up in a similar syndrome."

But Karl Ziemelis, physical sciences editor at *Nature*, says that there was no evidence of wrongdoing when the papers were accepted for publication. "On several papers, referees had questions over the interpretation of the data," Ziemelis says. "But they were nearly unanimous on the importance of the findings" (see Opinion, page 417).

"You can't design a peer-review system that's an absolute guarantee against clever fraud, but obviously when something like this happens, you're going to look at your practices," adds Donald Kennedy, *Science's* editor-in-chief.

Journal publishers now have to decide what to do about the status not just of the 25 papers reviewed by the Beasley panel, but also of the rest of Schön's published work. Kennedy and Ziemelis both say that their journals will request retractions of the papers named as fraudulent by the committee. *Science* had not decided what to do about the other work, but the co-authors on all Schön's *Nature* papers will be asked if they want to retract.

## Rising star crashes back to Earth

**Alison Abbott, Munich**

Jan Hendrik Schön (right), who turned 32 in August, was truly the Wunderkind of German physics.

In a society where young scientists often struggle to establish themselves, Schön's extraordinarily successful track record gave him almost legendary status. And until doubts arose about the integrity of his work earlier this year, he was poised to return to his native land in glory — as the youngest ever co-director of one of the prestigious Max Planck Institutes.

Schön's meteoric career began at the University of Constance, where he studied physics as an undergraduate and then completed a PhD in 1997. In Constance he is remembered not just as a brilliant student, but as a self-effacing young man, well liked by colleagues, whose research was seen as diligent and solid.

His PhD topic was the development of semiconductor systems for use as solar cells. He tried to develop a junction between two copper selenide semiconducting materials that would convert light into electric current. He failed to build the junction — other groups later also failed to get the same system to work — but his well argued thesis won him a strong recommendation for a postdoctoral position at Bell Laboratories, supported by an 18-month grant from



Germany's main grant agency, the DFG.

Schön impressed colleagues at Bell Labs, and was offered a permanent position. For a few months at the beginning of 2001 visa problems sent him back to Constance, where he continued working on his Bell Lab projects. It was a time of breathtaking productivity: Schön wrote a paper every

Ramirez says that he now questions everything Schön has published. Colleagues have passed him eight more suspicious figures, including one that appeared in a *Nature* article not previously implicated (J. H. Schön, Ch. Kloc and B. Batlogg *Nature* 406, 702; 2000). Lieber says that “any paper Schön was first author on since arriving at Bell Labs should be withdrawn”.

Along with many other physicists, Myriam Sarachik of the City University of New York, president-elect of the American Physical Society (APS), believes that science is self-correcting, and that Schön’s fraudulent work will eventually be either ignored or discarded. “The scientific method does ultimately weed out this sort of thing,” she says.

Nevertheless, Sarachik says, the APS will review its misconduct policy in light of the Schön case and another high-profile fraud case involving the claimed discovery of element 118 (see *Nature* 418, 261; 2002). The society may also develop programmes to teach graduate students good laboratory practice, and designate an ombudsman to receive complaints of misconduct. “These latest episodes have made us realize that we’d better look at how we conduct our business,” Sarachik says. ■

eight days on average during 2001, according to the Beasley report.

Schön’s overnight success prompted the Max Planck Society to create a co-directorship especially for him at the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research in Stuttgart. Eighteen months ago it initiated the lengthy *Berufung* process, a deliberation over a candidate’s suitability that normally precedes a formal job offer.

“The procedure was, as usual, very careful and involved a lot of evaluators, none of whom raised objections,” says the institute’s managing director, Martin Jansen. “During interviews, Schön came over as a very kind and impressive personality who presented his work very convincingly.”

Schön had signed no agreement with the Max Planck Society, but negotiations over his employment package had begun when suspicions about his work surfaced publicly. Negotiations were then put on ice, and Jansen has now recommended their cancellation.

Meanwhile, the DFG is studying the report’s findings to see if the work that it supported involved misconduct. If so, says a spokeswoman, the DFG will immediately embark on its own inquiry. Sanctions for misuse of DFG funds range from a public warning to a demand for the return of grant funding. ■

## Saddam gives viewers double vision

**Quirin Schiermeier, Munich**

Rumours that the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein uses doubles have been endorsed by a German face-recognition expert, who says he has evidence that television pictures of Saddam are really of his doppelgängers.

Commissioned by the German public TV network ZDF, Dieter Buhmann, a forensic scientist at Saarland University in Homburg, analysed 450 photographs of Saddam from the ZDF’s archives and found significant deviations. “There is clear evidence that Saddam has used doubles in all but one appearance in public since 1998,” he says.

Buhmann used an unpublished computer method that he first presented at the 2000



meeting of the International Association for Craniofacial Identification in Washington.

Chris Solomon, a biometricist at the University of Kent, says the results are plausible, but should be interpreted with caution. “You can never be totally sure whether or not two people are identical from the basis of photographs,” he says. ■

## Former ImClone chief faces allegations of past misdeeds

**Jonathan Knight, San Francisco**

A biotechnology entrepreneur who is facing high-profile charges of insider trading on the US stock market was repeatedly fired for suspected misconduct during his research career, according to allegations published by *The Wall Street Journal*.

A front-page story in the US newspaper on 27 September claims that Samuel Waksal, the former chief of biotech firm ImClone Systems in New York, was dismissed over questions of misconduct on four occasions in the 1970s and 1980s. Each time he quickly landed another research job at a prestigious institution, the story says. Scott Tagliarino, a spokesman for Waksal at Rubenstein Associates in New York, says that Waksal had no comment to make on the allegations.

But if true, the story highlights the difficulties faced by US institutions in trying to police scientific misconduct. University lawyers often prohibit faculty members from telling a suspect’s prospective new employer that a misconduct investigation is under way, experts in scientific conduct say. And even if a scientist is found guilty, the university may keep quiet to avoid being sued for libel, says David Goodstein, a physicist and vice-provost of the California Institute of Technology who developed its policy on scientific misconduct.

Waksal is currently under investigation for allegedly informing friends, including homemaking celebrity Martha Stewart, of the impending rejection by federal regulators of ImClone’s star cancer drug Erbitux, allowing them to cash out their stock.

According to the *Journal* article, he was ejected from a lab at Stanford University in 1974 on suspicion of lying about obtaining certain reagents. His employer at the time,

biologist Leonard Herzenberg, confirmed this account in an interview on 30 September, adding that he told Waksal’s next employer of his concerns by telephone with Waksal on the line — but that Waksal denied having lied and the warning went unheeded. “He was a real charmer,” Herzenberger says. “He charmed everybody; people believed him.”

But the problems continued, the *Journal* alleges. Waksal lost subsequent positions amid concerns about misconduct, it says, at the National Cancer Institute in 1977, at Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston in 1982, and at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York in 1985 — the year he founded ImClone. Henry Wortis, who collaborated with Waksal at Tufts, told *Nature* that he heard about the allegations of misconduct from several colleagues during the 1980s, after Waksal failed to deliver materials promised in a collaboration. ■



Samuel Waksal: questions raised over his career.

ZDF

D. COOK/AP