

Mr. SCHERAGO. But even if that is true, "The New York Times" is not a peer review publication.

Mr. GORDON. You are confusing me.

Senator NELSON. "The New York Times" is the owner of "Modern Medicine." They ran a series of articles that you may be familiar with that was critical of the drug industry. Then the magazine owned by "The New York Times" lost advertising. That is a good, clear case of the drug advertiser putting economic pressure upon a publication owned by a paper that was critical of their business. I think that is rather a common practice.

Mr. SCHERAGO. I am sure it is.

Often many publishing operations are owned by conglomerates that have other activities, even some who do Government contract work. You know, there are all kinds of ways you can apply pressure. It does not necessarily have to be with the person or division of that company that does something that an advertiser does not like. Pressure, as you point out, can be applied through the magazine to some other publication.

Senator NELSON. But in the case of a peer review journal, such as "Science" or others, you have a standing panel of scientists who have been selected for their expertise in various and particular disciplines.

Mr. SCHERAGO. Right.

Senator NELSON. And articles are submitted to "Science," and are then peer reviewed by an independent scientist not associated in any way with the magazine, and not receiving—

Mr. SCHERAGO. True.

Senator NELSON. And then they review it, and whatever commentary they have comes back to the editorial board of the magazine.

Is that it?

Mr. SCHERAGO. Right.

Senator NELSON. And who is the editorial board? Are they employees of "Science?"

Mr. ORMES. No. They are advisors to the editor.

Senator NELSON. They are advisors to the editor?

Mr. ORMES. Advisors to the editor; personal advisors to the editor.

Senator NELSON. What is the nature of their expertise, their qualifications?

Mr. ORMES. To extend his knowledge.

Senator NELSON. Who are they? How are they selected—is their selection based upon some scientific qualifications?

Mr. ORMES. Oh, yes—scientific qualifications and variety of discipline and personal knowledge.

Senator NELSON. So, they are not employees, but are advisors to the editor?

[Mr. Ormes nods affirmatively.]

Senator NELSON. And they review the article plus the commentary of the two peers who reviewed it. Is that correct?

Mr. ORMES. This happens in many journals. At "Science," the editorial board does not participate in the reviewing process. It is just the peer reviewers who do the reviewing. The editorial board are advisors to the editor on coverage of subjects that ought to be in the magazine.