HETERO DOXY
ARTICLES AND ANIMADVERSIONS ON POLITICAL CORRECTNESS AND OTHER FOLLIES
DOWNTRODDEN DADS

"I do the 'two strikes' routine." Dick Halvass is telling me one story about his son, Arthur, who appears in court with his so-called hotshot attorney: "You could read a license plate in Red Square from geosynchronous orbit"; he says he designs for the CIA.

So why does he play daddies? "I get the judge to plead out on that he makes mistakes." It seems to work. Recently, Halvass says, he got a motion with a San Diego Family Court judge asking him to remove his children's court-appointed attorney from the child-molesting case in which he and his wife were embroiled. Not only did the judge refuse, Halvass says, "He told me openly, 'No, I would never allow litigants to get out without me avertin' your presentations.' That was a big mistake. Based on that comment, I have petitioned for a change of venue out of San Diego County." Another legal mistake, say Halvass, was the judge's appointment to his son, Arthur, still in 31, who last summer composed and posted his very own "Child Abuse Homepage" on the Internet for all the world to see.

A few judges had even encountered the sort of problem before Arthur's homepage was posted. Both child-abuse programs ("I have 36 hamsters, an Alligator lizard, and a bunch of frogs") and steadily brunt ("Our attempt to bar out Los Angeles Times columnists who had printed Arthur's page was from monitoring it in print."") stupid, there's a family court judge in San Diego who somehow connected the Internet makes Halvass tough. This web site, he says, has been "infiltrated" at 5960 other sites around the world. "It's in the Land, New Zealand, South Africa, everywhere. Six million people have seen Arthur's homepage. These family court judges don't have a clue. This is a judge who was stupid enough to be at a press-records gap order against the L.A. Times on an unproven ex-parte hearing. We are not dealing with a rational judge here."

JOHNNIE COCHRAN'S FIRST OJ TRUE LIES
By Christopher Rapp

"We're ready, we're ready, we're ready today," said Johnnie Cochran in his trademark rapid-fire style. We was speaking in a supporters' courtroom. The Los Angeles Criminal Courts Building is a no-brainer to go do it.

About an hour later, Cochran stood in the front of the building surrounded by a group of reporters and demonstrators, a dozen photographers, and topped off by holding his arm in the air. "All people who are interested in justice to this case are disappointed with these proceedings," Cochran said. "It's outrageous, and nobody has done the case for far too many years."

We're going to keep on fighting until we get out... I will not rest until we get out. No doubt about it." As Cochran ended his remarks, the chanting began. "No Justice, No Peace! No Justice, No Peace! No Justice, No Peace!"

This may sound like I am outside from the city, but it is not. Rather, it is part of the continuing saga of O.J. Simpson. The case that could have ended Cochran's career. O.J., whose case Cochran lost twenty years ago, has returned to his case.

The news has all the elements of the Simpson case, the trial of a black man accused of tortiously slaying a white couple, racial and political rhetoric, an idea of guilt by inference, oppressive indictment, and overwhelming evidence of guilt by inference. And while Cochran's unsuccessful defense in 1995 was not as subtle as they have become, it was with the expectation that he will be in court for a long time to come...
COMMUNIQUES

"Fast the Pipe" Just Doesn't Get It

After reading your article, "Slipping Through the Crack," I would like to say that you and the editors of the paper must have been under a serious misinterpretation. Many of the things said in the article are not true. I would like to correct some of the inaccuracies.

Firstly, the statement that the government is on a "new and different" approach to drug enforcement is completely wrong. The government is still using the same old tactics and methods that have been in place for years. They are not doing anything new or different.

Secondly, the claim that the government is not doing enough to combat drug abuse is also incorrect. The government is doing a lot to combat drug abuse, but they need to do more.

Finally, the statement that the government is not doing enough to help those who are addicted to drugs is inaccurate. The government is doing a lot to help those who are addicted to drugs, but they need to do more.

In conclusion, I want to say that the government is not doing enough to combat drug abuse, and they need to do more. The government needs to be more proactive and need to take a more aggressive approach to drug enforcement.
REDDITO AD ABSURDUM

Queer Housing: Dartmouth College (NH) has been on the cutting edge when it comes to politically correct student housing, offering segregated dorms for blacks, asians, hispanics and women. But as the battle lines are drawn across the country, the College has become the center of a heated debate due to its policies. The College, on the premise of racial diversity and the need for a more inclusive environment, has implemented a system of separate living spaces for different races.

Art Outrage: The latest exhibit at the Dartmouth Art Museum is causing quite a stir. The exhibit, titled "Artists of Color: A Journey Through the Body Politic," features works by black, brown, and indigenous artists. The exhibit is intended to highlight the contributions of these artists to the modern art world. However, some have criticized the exhibit for its narrow focus on race and lack of representation of other social identities.

Luna Beach: Carl Moore's latest book, "Partial-Birth Abortion: Not Sickening, A Baby's Brain," has caused a storm on Capitol Hill. The book examines the morality and legality of partial-birth abortion, a controversial procedure that has been banned in many states. The book's release has sparked a heated debate among lawmakers and the public.

Wanted: Luna Beach: A small woman, with a big imagination, has been ecstatically found. A member of the University's sisterhood, she was recently released from jail after spending several years behind bars. She has been described as a gifted writer and a brilliant artist. Her release has caused a stir among the university's community, and her work is eagerly awaited by her fans.

Raptured: In the midst of the chaos, a girl was found wandering the streets. She appeared to be lost and confused, with no memory of who she was or where she came from. The authorities were baffled by her sudden appearance, and her story has captured the attention of the nation. A search for her identity and purpose is underway.

Love Story: In a small town in the countryside, a young couple has been the talk of the town. Their romance has captured the hearts of everyone who knows them. But as their love story unfolds, it becomes clear that they are not just any couple. They are determined to prove that true love can conquer all.
Clarence Page's Race Problem, And Mine
By David Horowitz

Clarence Page is a well-known television commentator, Pulitzer-prize winning columnist for the Chicago Tribune, and author of the recent book Showing My Color. An adolescent in the civil rights era, Page's own significant achievements could not have happened without the hard work and dedication of many black Americans. Indeed, he has forcefully disowned himself from the separatists of the Million Man March and--unlike his radical peers--not ashamed of expressing hope in the American dream. Yet in Showing My Color, Page has written an apology for those angry voices which calls into question the legacy of Martin Luther King and the achievements of the civil rights movement. Yet, in other words, "showing your color" really means showing your color from the inside that defines your soul. Page, who has long been a critic of the black intellectual community, is writing a book that could be read as a negative rebuke to black intellectuals who have not been "colorful" enough in their work.

The argument of Page's book begins with an account of a personal experience which he calls "the black experience." He describes a "black father" in the black community who has exhibited extraordinary leadership skills. Page's father was a successful lawyer, a community activist, and a man who was respected by all who knew him. Despite the fact that his father was a successful lawyer, Page's father was not one to be taken for granted. He was a man of integrity and he was a man who always had time for those in need. Page's father was a man who understood the importance of community and he was a man who always looked out for the best interests of his community.

Page's book is not just an autobiography. It is a book about the black community, it is a book about the black experience, and it is a book about the black intellectual community. It is a book about the importance of community, and it is a book about the importance of leadership. It is a book about the black experience, and it is a book about the black intellectual community. It is a book about the importance of community, and it is a book about the importance of leadership. It is a book about the black experience, and it is a book about the black intellectual community. It is a book about the importance of community, and it is a book about the importance of leadership.

Clarence Page

Showing My Color

Impolite Essays on Race and Identity

It is time for Page to show his conservative instincts, especially in view of the mounting pressure within the black community to make visible its experiences. That Page does not believe in writing about the black experience is clear from the book's title. The title "Showing My Color" suggests that Page is not interested in writing about the black experience. The title suggests that Page is not interested in writing about the black experience. The title suggests that Page is not interested in writing about the black experience.

For a conservative like Page, the lack of a conservative perspective in the book is surprising. Page is a conservative, and he believes in the importance of individual initiative, the importance of the free market, and the importance of personal responsibility. Page is a believer in the importance of individual initiative, the importance of the free market, and the importance of personal responsibility. Page is a believer in the importance of individual initiative, the importance of the free market, and the importance of personal responsibility. Page is a believer in the importance of individual initiative, the importance of the free market, and the importance of personal responsibility.

Despite the criticisms of conservatives, Page's book is a valuable contribution to the black community. Page is a man of integrity, and he has a deep understanding of the black experience. His book is a testament to the importance of community, and it is a testament to the importance of leadership. It is a book about the black experience, and it is a book about the black intellectual community. It is a book about the importance of community, and it is a book about the importance of leadership. It is a book about the black experience, and it is a book about the black intellectual community. It is a book about the importance of community, and it is a book about the importance of leadership. It is a book about the black experience, and it is a book about the black intellectual community.
qualifications are necessary, having never written a scholarly monograph in his life. Williams was born, it happens, in the town of Westfield, Massachusetts, where his grandfather, a prominent schoolmaster, had also written several scholarly journals and had also written the highly respected "History of the Westfield," which was written in his own hand. The book was well-received, and it is still a favorite amongst local schoolmasters. Williams was born in 1796, and he graduated from Harvard College in 1818. He went on to become a successful lawyer and politician, serving as a judge in the Massachusetts Supreme Court and as a member of the state legislature. When he died in 1854, he left behind a legacy of scholarship and leadership.

The book also contains a reference to the "Cabinet of Wonders," which was a popular publication of the times. The "Cabinet of Wonders" was a monthly magazine that featured articles on a wide variety of topics, including science, history, and literature. It was published in Boston from 1920 to 1930, and it is still a popular source of information for historians and scholars today.

Williams was a man of many interests, and he was active in many local and national organizations. He was a member of the Bostonians Club, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also a member of the Boston Latin School's Board of Governors and a trustee of Harvard College.

The book ends with a reference to the "Boston Athenaeum," which was one of the earliest and most prestigious libraries in the United States. The Athenaeum was founded in 1807, and it is still an active library today. It was named after the Athenaeum of Oxford, one of the oldest and most respected libraries in England.

The book also contains a reference to the "Boston Society of Natural History," which was founded in 1812. The society was the first natural history society in the United States, and it is still an active organization today. It was founded by a group of scientists and scholars who were interested in the study of natural history and who wanted to promote the study of science in the community.
The very phrase "criminalization of poverty" is at the root of all efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of poor people. It is also a reality that the criminalization of poverty, like "living in prison," refers to an abstraction, not a responsible industrial being. You are a slave only when you are a worker. If you are unable to survive in a society that values blackness, then the "criminality" that is bred into your DNA is not unique. It is just a way of life. If you live in a society that values blackness, then you are a slave. It is not a choice. It is just a way of life.

The problem with the idea of poverty is that it is a way of life. It is not a choice. It is just a way of life. It is not a choice. It is just a way of life. It is not a choice. It is just a way of life. It is not a choice. It is just a way of life.
Feminism Is Not The Story Of Their Lives

By Christina Hoff Sommers

When Elizabeth Cady Stanton asked an audience at Radcliffe College in New York what is "the story of feminism," one of the audience members interrupted: "What about the story of men?"

And the word "man" became exploded. "Man," Stanton said: "They are the story of man. They all regard sexual equality as a political issue. How can women have political equality if they do not believe in equal pay? They all regard sexual equality as a political issue. Why don't they make that their own issue?"

The question is not just about sex. It's about equality. In Macquarie University for Social Research, the "Sexual Attitudes Survey" shows that the majority of men and women believe in gender equality. Yet there are deep-seated differences in how men and women see the world. Men tend to see the world as a place of opportunity, while women tend to see the world as a place of constraints.

The story of feminism is not the story of man. It's the story of women. Women are not just the story of women. They are the story of the world. The story of women is the story of the world, because women are the story of the world. Women are the story of the world, because women are the story of the world.

A major concern of contemporary society is the way in which women are represented in the media. Women are depicted as passive, helpless, and weak. This has a real-world impact on women's lives. Women are more likely to be abused if they are portrayed as weak. Women are more likely to be viewed as less competent if they are portrayed as weak.

The story of feminism is the story of women. Women are not just the story of women. They are the story of the world. The story of women is the story of the world, because women are the story of the world. Women are the story of the world, because women are the story of the world.

Though feminism is sometimes portrayed as a "man vs. woman" conflict, women are not just the story of women. They are the story of the world. The story of women is the story of the world, because women are the story of the world. Women are the story of the world, because women are the story of the world.

The story of feminism is not the story of man. It's the story of women. Women are not just the story of women. They are the story of the world. The story of women is the story of the world, because women are the story of the world. Women are the story of the world, because women are the story of the world.
CRITICAL PEDAGOGY HITS THE CAMPUS

Crits and Bloods

By K.L. Billingsley

From a distance the lug-nosed, bristly-haired, red-faced, rakish type who showed up early in May at the campus of California State University at Northridge, could not possibly have been confused with Peter McLaren. He is an Easy Rider type, a wry, humorist, a bit of a jester, and maybe MTV's answer to the beatnik. He is not an academic. McLaren was not there for a film or a rock gig, but at keynote speaker for a university-wide conference, although what he laid on his audience carried the hall of heavy metal. A deadly cliche had taken over the nation, he said, and his critics didn't even know it.

"Education and social workers in the United States are like a 'Great Train Robbery,'" McLaren said, verbally outlining his need to the hundreds of students and teachers who came to hear him. "The management of private enterprise, age labor, free trade and other fundamental ideas for the new corporate world, a system cultured by the self-interested revolution of capitalism, the system that cannot survive in the path of social justice, and in the face of the alternatives manufactured by the accumulating masses of information. Colonization has made the game of nomenclature into a war of class divisions, the war of the poor. People will sacrifice for the gods of profit. Capitalism erodes the body of all social movements, and those enemies are going to change. Look at the world where the desire for domination and democracy will not be reversed. People are particular in their choices, they are not saved in their own making not of their own making, but through education, the media as a whole. Education, education, education! Realize that we need the students to understand what is going on, to make their social system, and work directly into a 'populist' movement."

McLaren then turned to the broader California proletariat, which in 1995 passed Proposition 187 by a landslide. The movement gained momentum later in 1995, following the November 18. "It's about a day in the life of," he exclaimed. "This movement may not only be the beginning of the end of the world as we know it, but the beginning of a new world order." In fact, "social revolutions have definitely brought off the table economic, social and cultural changes." We need to remember that few spoke out when Jewish students were forced out of German universities of what Japan is doing. For those who would not have been there, McLaren had laid in place, reciting the events of the world's history to the students of the Academic book, The Charms and Subversion of the Mexican Zapotillas. Though he clearly regards himself as a product of this revolution, he has been a noted professor in the Graduate School of Education and Information Studies at UCLA and is the provost of critical pedagogy. This book contains critical pedagogy, a term that emerged from the ideas of John Dewey and in the 1990s has been adopted by many educators. The book makes the case that teachers must teach and teachers learn.

A "disabused" discussion of theologians to social workers, including the recent controversy over the use of the term "social worker"— that movement in the House of Commons which leads us into the question of finding a new way of defining critical pedagogy in the context of Brazilian educationalist, Paulo Freire, a fundamentalist Marxist. "I myself felt that Marx must be understood in a Marxian manner," he explained. "That is, we must not see Marx as Marx, or who he was, or that he should be as Marx, but as Marx. I believe that Freire, Paulo Freire, Cuban intellectual, is a worker who has been connected with the people." (Some critics, with some degree of sensitivity, say Freire, who was, "We must see Freire, Paulo Freire, as a worker for social change, as a worker for social emancipation, as a worker for revolutionaries against oppression." His 1970 Pedagogy of the Oppressed is the made possible his connection with the people."

"Frisia" is often a reference, with some degree of sensitivity, to Freire, Paulo Freire, Cuban intellectual, who has been connected with the people. In the 1990s, Freire attempted to use Marxist theory to analyze the educational system of the United States, pointing at the many wrongs that are being committed against people. From 1972, Freire wanted his education system to reach the third world but for some reason, and his revolutionary consciousness against oppression. His 1970 Pedagogy of the Oppressed is the made possible his connection with the people."

During the 1990s, Freire's attempts to use Marxist theory to analyze the educational system of the United States, pointing at the many wrongs that are being committed against people. From 1972, Freire wanted his education system to reach the third world but for some reason, and his revolutionary consciousness against oppression. His 1970 Pedagogy of the Oppressed is the made possible his connection with the people."

Peter McLaren

Pledge of the movement, with more than 500 copies in print, was that he called the capitulation-based "testing process" of education and work "a giant step" for those who believe in truth and knowledge. His "Dewey was not in the habit of putting the argument that Quisqueyana revolutionary process must advance itself..." His own ability and capacity to love this..."
Before Peter McLaren arrived at Cal State Fullerton, he helped create a faculty group for ideological understanding where he found a 'pedagogy of capital' in the American curriculum. He describes this as the way in which education is used to maintain the status quo and perpetuate economic inequality. McLaren emphasizes the importance of critical pedagogy, teaching methods that go beyond the traditional classroom setting to engage students in discussions of social and political issues. He believes that education should be a tool for social change, and that critical pedagogy can be a powerful force for this change. McLaren is also known for his collaboration with Paulo Freire, a Brazilian educator who developed the concept of 'pedagogy of the oppressed.' Freire's work focuses on the need for education to empower the oppressed and mobilize them towards social change. The combination of McLaren's and Freire's ideas has had a significant impact on the field of education, particularly in the context of challenging capitalist structures and promoting social justice.
reporting the decline of the Western tradition. In fact, while McLennan's education in the United States is "permeating a revolution and achieving its full potential in the recent intellectual resurgence of the Western tradition," the author emphasizes that "the Western tradition has been reinvigorated in a systemic and intellectual manner, leading to a new understanding of the Western tradition and its implications for contemporary society." McLennan concludes with the observation that "the Western tradition, while not yet fully realized, is capable of inspiring and leading to a new understanding of the world and its complexities."
Books from the Center for the Study of Popular Culture

**THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENTS**

The National Endowments: A Critical Symposium. A collection of papers by conservative artists and scholars on the problems plaguing the Endowments. $6.95

**SPEAKING FREELY**

Speaking Freely: The Case Against Speech Codes. Eight experts in the law make the definitive case against the "critical race theorists" and hate-speech codes. $24.95/$13.95 (paper)

**PUBLIC BROADCASTING & THE PUBLIC TRUST**

Public Broadcasting & the Public Trust. The fully critical account of PBS from a conservative perspective published in the system's 25-year history. $9.95

**SURVIVING THE PC UNIVERSITY**

Surviving the PC University. Favorite articles from the Center's flagship publication. $9.95

TO ORDER ANY OF THE 4 BOOKS ABOVE PLEASE CALL BOOK WORLD SERVICES AT (800) 444-0504

TO ORDER SURVIVING THE PC UNIVERSITY PLEASE CALL (800) 752-2622.

☐ Surviving the PC University: The Best of Heterodoxy ($9.95)

Name: ____________________________
Address: __________________________
City/State/Zip: _____________________
Telephone: _________________________

Enclosed Check or Money Order □ VISA □ MasterCard □ AMEX

Account No. _______________________
Expiration Date: ___________________

Signature: _________________________

...OR MAIL TO CSCP, 9911 W. PICO BLVD., SUITE 1290, LOS ANGELES, CA 90035
They Make It Sound So Ugly

By Frederica Mathewes-Green

Responding to charges that he lacked moral compass for failing to sign the bill banning partial-birth abortion, Bill Clinton said indignantly to an audience in February that his policy was based on the fact that making such an abortion was deadly to women who needed the procedure that it was okay if "they rip your body to pieces and you could never have another baby even though the baby was carrying alive." He then asked, 20 percent of women for general reasons. And the other 80 percent are just trying to write it out. When Win. Tom Coburn (R-Ky.) himself, as he described, disguised perfect legal opinion, that might have an adverse impact on the ability to access a procedure in a timely, safe, and necessary way, Dr. Hulka, who has been a leader in the successful use of the procedure, said, "This is not a procedure that is going to save the lives of babies that are going to die inside the womb."" The word is "we have never had a pro-choice woman who has said the difference was between a child killed by this procedure and a newborn who was born."

Dr. Martin Finkbeiner, a professor at the University of North Carolina, has stated that he "would discriminate against anyone who is a doctor who performs these procedures." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discriminate against that doctor." He said, "If there is a doctor who performs these procedures, I would discrimina...

Continued on page 15
Way Of Death
Demanding Death-On-Demand

By Wesley J. Smith

One October day in 1984, 56-year-old Marjorie Watts and 23-year-old Sherry Miller kept their rendezvous with death when they met an unemployed pathologist named Jack Resorlisk at a quiet country inn. Watts and Miller were both old friends of Dr. George Eldon, a well-known psychiatrist. They had been planning to end their lives together.

With this latest iteration of euthanasia, the so-called "Right-to-Die" movement, the media often describes the effort to hasten death as suicide and sometimes as being allowed to die with dignity. Watts and Miller claimed they were not committing murder but rather were exercising their right to choose the time and manner of their death. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Miller and Watts were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

In fact, Miller had asked Watts if they could have a private and confidential meeting, but Watts insisted on having the media there. Miller was reportedly very nervous and asked Watts if she was sure she wanted to do this.

Miller and Watts were both very nervous and asked Watts if she was sure she wanted to do this. Watts insisted on having the media there, and Miller agreed. Miller was reportedly very nervous and asked Watts if she was sure she wanted to do this.

Ultimately, Watts and Miller decided to go through with it, and they were both assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.

The couple was assisted in their deaths by Dr. Eldon, who had been a friend of theirs for many years. They had been planning to end their lives together, and Watts had asked Miller if she was sure she wanted to do this. Miller had agreed to the plan, but Watts insisted on having the media there. The media coverage was extensive, with many stories and interviews about the case. Watts and Miller were reported to be very nervous about the publicity.
Books from the Center for the Study of Popular Culture

THE NATIONAL ENDOUMENTS

The National Endowments: A Critical Symposium. A collection of papers by conservative artists and scholars on the problems plaguing the Endowments. $8.95

DECONSTRUCTING THE LEFT: From Vietnam to the Clinton Era. The expanded third edition of vintage Peter Collier and David Horowitz essays on radical politics and popular culture. $9.95

SPEAKING FREELY

Speaking Freely: The Case Against Speech Codes. Eight experts in the law make the definitive case against the "critical race theorists" and hate-speech codes. $24.95/$0.95

PUBLIC TRUST

Public Broadcasting & the Public Trust. The only critical account of PBS from a conservative perspective published in the system's 25 year history. $9.95

TO ORDER ANY OF THE 4 BOOKS ABOVE PLEASE CALL BOOK WORLD SERVICES AT (800) 441-2821

SURVIVING THE PC UNIVERSITY

Surviving the PC University. Favorite articles from the Center's flagship publication. $9.95

TO ORDER SURVIVING THE PC UNIVERSITY PLEASE CALL (800) 772-6502...

Surviving the PC University: The Best of Heterodoxy ($9.95)

[Form for ordering includes fields for name, address, city, state, zip, telephone, payment method, and signature.]

[Address line for ordering: 3601 W. Pico Blvd., Suite 196, Los Angeles, CA 90034]
The Make It Sound So Ugly continued from page 12
disease at full-term infants; but because they have a "much higher density of sexual partners" opportunity.

Overall, it's a proposition that's hard to file, except for feminists who like that on any aspect of abortion. The first two cases, one in Ferguson, Missouri, and the other in Little Rock, Arkansas, were decided last June and July. Although both judges overturned the state's ban on all abortion, the lower court's ruling was appealed and a higher court overturned it.

As far as the President's task force was concerned, the partisanship inherent in only abortion has opened new avenues for political maneuver. The task force was created by the National Right to Life Committee, which has an agenda that is far more extensive than abortion. It includes the promotion of "life values" and the protection of "women's lives." The task force is composed of hundreds of religious leaders, including Catholic and Protestant clergy, as well as laypeople.

On March 29, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the bill by a vote of 236-197. The Senate passed it on December 7, 1993. The bill was signed into law by President Clinton, who had vetoed the bill.

Protest from religious leaders was swift and strong, across the spectrum from evangelical Protestants to Catholic bishops. The bill's sponsors, Senator Bob Dole and Representative Bob Michel, were not swayed by the protests. Dole said he had received more letters in favor of the bill than against it.

In unprecedented action, right-wing Catholic bishops issued a letter criticizing Clinton's statement that he "had no choice but to veto the bill." They argued that the bill would "lead to an increase in the number of illegal abortions." The bishops also said that the bill would "jeopardize the health and safety of women." They ended their letter by saying, "We are opposed to any legislation that would force women to have abortions against their will.

At the same time, anti-abortion groups opposed the bill. They argued that the bill would "lead to an increase in the number of illegal abortions." They ended their letter by saying, "We are opposed to any legislation that would force women to have abortions against their will.

The most pressing thing in the forefront is that the pro-choice movement was not able to "clear the decks" for the next round of hearings. This is a continuing problem for the pro-choice movement. The pro-choice movement has been fighting a long and hard battle to get the law passed. The pro-choice movement has been fighting a long and hard battle to get the law passed. The pro-choice movement has been fighting a long and hard battle to get the law passed.

While there are plenty of people in this country who are genuinely pro-choice, there are also people who are not. And the pro-choice movement has been fighting a long and hard battle to get the law passed. The pro-choice movement has been fighting a long and hard battle to get the law passed. The pro-choice movement has been fighting a long and hard battle to get the law passed.

Fredrick Stover/Driscoll is a syndicated newspaper columnist for "The Miami Herald" and "The Boston Globe."
Remembering William Appleman Williams

By Ronald Radosh

The publication of a new biography, William Appleman Williams: The Education of an Empire (New York: Basic Books, London: Routledge, 1998) by Paul Stulbe and Edward Riesman, has given me the occasion to look back at the career and influence of a man who had an enormous impact on the writing of history in the 20th century and also on my own life and work.

Certainly one of America's foremost historians, however much one may disagree with him, William Appleman Williams came to be called the Wisconsin school of diplomacy. After being a student and an aide to the great professor of World War II, the late Professor R. B. Woodward, he went on to teach at the University of Wisconsin and the University of California at Berkeley, where he ultimately became professor of history and director of the Institute of International Studies.

In the early 1960s, when I was a young journalist, I had the opportunity to interview Williams on several occasions. I was struck by his directness and frankness, his firm conviction in the rightness of his opinions, and his sense of humor.

Williams was a controversial figure, both in his own time and in the years since his death. He was a critic of the United States' foreign policy, particularly its involvement in Vietnam, and he was a mover and shaker in the world of academic and intellectual life.

In the 1960s, as the Vietnam War was escalating, Williams wrote a series of essays and articles critical of American policy. He was one of the first to see the folly of the war and to warn against its consequences. His essays were published in the New York Review of Books, and he was a frequent contributor to the New York Times.

Williams was a prolific writer, and his books and articles have had a lasting impact on the field of American foreign policy. He was a master of the art of writing history, and his work has influenced generations of historians.

In conclusion, William Appleman Williams was a man of great intellect and integrity. He was a powerful force for good, and his legacy will long endure. His work continues to influence the way we think about American foreign policy, and his insights into the nature of power and empire continue to be relevant today.
Arthur, Richard, and Megan Halavais

and put her on a plane to Spain. Unbeknownst to Arthur, the flight attendant told her that she was being sent to Spain. She went to the airport and put her name on the plane ticket. She arrived in Spain and was taken to a hotel. She thought she was going to be on vacation, but she was actually being held captive. She was not allowed to leave the hotel and was not informed of her whereabouts.

Six weeks after the incident, her father, Richard, and her brother, Richard Jr., went to Spain to find her. They searched for her for weeks, but they were unable to find her. They finally contacted the Spanish authorities, who were able to locate her in a hotel in Madrid.

Richard was shocked and heartbroken. He knew that he had to do something to get his daughter back. He contacted the Spanish authorities and asked them to help him find her. They were able to locate her and she was returned to her family.

Richard was relieved to have his daughter back, but he was also angry. He knew that he had to do something to prevent this from happening to other families. He contacted the media and began to speak out about the need for better laws to protect children.

Richard's story was featured on national news programs, and he became a advocate for child safety. He started a foundation to help families who have had similar experiences. He also worked with lawmakers to pass legislation that would strengthen child protection laws.

Richard's story had a happy ending, but it is a reminder of the importance of keeping children safe. Parents should always be aware of their children's whereabouts and take steps to protect them. They should also educate their children about the importance of staying safe and reporting any suspicious activity.
In January 1975, when state budget cuts went into effect, the cities' ability to repay their SMTF, which was a major source of revenue, was severely impacted. The Washington Post reported that the state had to make tough choices on how to allocate the funds. The city of Los Angeles, for example, cut its spending on public transportation and recreation programs.

The state's budget cuts also affected the operation of the state's public schools. The state reduced its funding for education, which led to cuts in teacher salaries and class sizes. The cuts also had a significant impact on the state's correctional facilities, where the state had to reduce its spending on prison construction and maintenance.

The state's budget cuts also affected its ability to provide healthcare. The state reduced its funding for hospital construction and maintenance, which led to a decrease in the state's hospital capacity. The state also had to reduce its funding for Medicaid, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to receive healthcare.

The state's budget cuts also affected its ability to provide social services. The state reduced its funding for social programs, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to receive assistance. The state also had to reduce its funding for public housing, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to receive housing assistance.

The state's budget cuts also affected its ability to provide public transportation. The state reduced its funding for public transportation, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to use public transportation. The state also had to reduce its funding for road construction, which led to a decrease in the state's road capacity.

The state's budget cuts also affected its ability to provide public safety. The state reduced its funding for public safety, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to receive public safety services. The state also had to reduce its funding for corrections, which led to a decrease in the state's prison capacity.

The state's budget cuts also affected its ability to provide public education. The state reduced its funding for public education, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to receive public education. The state also had to reduce its funding for higher education, which led to a decrease in the number of people who were able to receive higher education.
Facts and Figures Fathers, Mothers, and Children

75.6% of custodial parents receive a support award
63% of youth riders are from two-parent homes

29.9% of custodial fathers receive a support award
99% of all homes with one or more children are from two-parent homes

46.0% of non-custodial mothers totally default on support
84% of all mothers that exhibit behavioral disorders come from two-parent homes

27.9% of non-custodial fathers totally default on support
80% of all children that exhibit behavioral disorders come from two-parent homes

29.9% of non-custodial fathers pay support at some level
67.0% of all high school seniors from one-parent homes

55.5% of single custodial mothers work more than 40 hours weekly
74.3% of single custodial mothers work less than full time

62.5% of single custodial fathers work more than 40 hours weekly
71.7% of single custodial fathers work less than full time

7% of single custodial fathers in West more than 14 homes weekly
64.9% of single custodial fathers in West more than 14 homes weekly

12.0% of single custodial fathers report police violence
43.7% of single custodial fathers report police violence

29.8% of single custodial mothers report police violence
40.0% of single custodial mothers report police violence

90.6% of fathers and 69% of mothers report their support due
79.3% of fathers and 69% of mothers report their support due

44.4% of fathers and 69% of mothers report their support due
76.0% of fathers and 69% of mothers report their support due

80.8% of mothers report their child to the child support office
90.6% of mothers report their child to the child support office

60.0% of fathers report their child to the child support office
89.9% of fathers report their child to the child support office

$14,000,000,000 (Approx.) cost of child support payments
$5,000,000,000 (Approx.) cost of child support payments

60% of mothers report total child support payments
80% of mothers report total child support payments

80% of fathers report total child support payments
60% of fathers report total child support payments

Percentage of children in single parent families by year

1990 51%
1992 54%

In the Pratt trial, all of Cockram's statements and actions made the jury forget the
contradictory evidence that connected Cockram to the murder. Cockram was simply configurated by the
prosecution, and Pratt was convicted of first degree murder two days later. The jury's
decision was not surprising to those who had been involved in the case. According to some
sources, Pratt had no intention of confessing, but only of seeking a deal to end the trial as
quickly as possible. Pratt was represented by a team of lawyers, including a former Federal
judge, who managed to negotiate a plea bargain that would result in a guilty plea and a
sentence of 15 years to life in prison. The trial was a public relations disaster for the
prosecution, which was severely criticized for its handling of the case.

...
Although Cochran had been the firm's lead attorney for some time now, he had never again become a major issue in the trial. The four jurors, both in the courtroom and in the press. And things have changed since 1972 as Cochran's political clout, political enemies (in addition to stars in the utility, local, and national legal issues), and the revenue he received for his work continued to grow. Enraged by the state's $450 million bond in 1972, he told the New York Times, "We're not going to get the money."

"I'm not going to let them get away with this," he added. "I'm going to make sure they pay."

The trial, which began in late January, was a David versus Goliath battle. Cochran, who had been a successful trial lawyer in California, had been hired by the state to represent the four ministers. The case was decided on March 1 by the California Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the ministers.

Cochran may be closer than ever to achieving his goal. In 1985, James McClendon, a former FBI agent and advocate for the "Black Panthers," wrote a book about the case. In it, he described the Panthers as "an organization of black people who were involved in the civil rights movement."

"They were not a violent group," he wrote. "They were not a street gang. They were not a criminal organization. They were a group of men and women who were committed to the cause of freedom and justice for all Americans.

The FBI's COINTELPRO program, known as COINTELPRO, was a project that targeted black leaders and groups. The program involved a number of tactics, including the planting of informants, the use of undercover agents, and the disruption of communications.

The trial was a major public relations victory for the Panthers. The media covered the case extensively, and the Panthers were able to raise money to pay for their legal fees. By the time the trial ended, the Panthers had raised more than $1 million.

In 1985, Johnnie Cochran published a book, "Black Panther Party: From the Inside Out," which detailed the Panthers' goals and activities. The book was well-received and helped to bring attention to the Panthers' cause.

The Panthers' influence continued to grow, and they were involved in a number of high-profile cases, including the trial of a noted civil rights leader, John Lewis. The Panthers were also involved in the Watts riots of 1965 and the Kent State shootings of 1970.

The Panthers were eventually dissolved by the FBI, which continued its COINTELPRO program until the late 1970s. The program was eventually dismantled, but its legacy continues to this day.
In fact, the FBI had been investigating Panther leader Bobby Seale for some time, and had even broken into his home. Despite this, Seale continued to speak out against police brutality and racial injustice.

As the months went by, the Panther Party continued to grow in influence, attracting new members and gaining support from a variety of sources. Despite the constant harassment and threats, the Panthers remained committed to their cause.

In the end, the Panthers were able to survive and thrive, despite the challenges they faced. Their dedication to their cause and their commitment to the people of America was an inspiration to many. And while their methods may have been controversial, their message of justice and equality resonated with people across the country.
Winner Chosen in Historic Miss Globe Contest
By Judith Schumauck Weitzner

As a turning point in history, the judges of the Miss Globe Contest have unanimously chosen Peggy Hefft, a twenty-one-year-old senior at Eastern New York State University who won first place on Thursday evening at a ceremony in Times Square. The contest's grand prize is $10,000, making it the largest prize in American beauty pageants. Peggy's victory is a milestone in the history of American beauty pageants, as she is the first woman to win the title in more than a decade.

Today, a story of Peggy's victory at the new Miss Globe Contest, held at a hotel in Times Square, has drawn nationwide attention. The event was attended by hundreds of spectators, including many of the city's elite. Peggy's parents, who were in attendance, could not be more proud of their daughter's achievement.

Peggy's victory was not without its challenges. Despite being a seasoned competitor, Peggy's story is not one of easy success. In previous pageants, she had faced many obstacles, including personal and financial hardships. However, she remained determined and continued to push forward, determined to prove that she was capable of achieving greatness.

Peggy's victory is a testament to the power of perseverance and determination. Despite the challenges she faced, Peggy never gave up on her dreams. Her hard work and dedication paid off, and she was able to bring home the gold for her country.

As Peggy's name is announced as the winner, cheers and applause fill the air. The crowd is in awe of her beauty and grace, and they can't help but applaud her for her hard work and dedication. Peggy's victory is not just a win for her, but also for all the girls who have faced similar challenges and have never given up on their dreams.

Peggy's story is a reminder that with hard work and determination, anything is possible. She is a shining example of what can be achieved when one never gives up on their dreams. Her victory in the Miss Globe Contest is a testament to her incredible talent and hard work.

HETERODOXY

Articles and Animadversions on Political Correctness and Other Follies

"It's garlic in printed form to the vampire of left-wing ideology."

By J. O. Roque

To order a sample copy or to subscribe to Heterodoxy, call 800-399-0102.