lilting over a year ago, Vice President Al Gore made a big show of getting the White House launched as the first prominent political information provider on the Internet. With much fanfare, the vice president demonstrated to the TV cameras the possibilities that the interactive World Wide Web would provide. Since then, the White House site on the Internet has come to provide a wealth of information in a genuinely user-friendly format. It is clear, in fact, that just as John Kennedy became the first president to master the art of the television age, Bill Clinton and his liberal allies went to plant the flag of liberalism in the colony they are establishing in cyberspace. But this colonization effort, which so far has left conservatives behind as roadblock on the information superhighway, does not just include Beltway policy wonks, but also radical feminists, the Communist Party, and commissioners of correctness, all of whom agree that cyberspace is the next frontier.

The White House has taken a leadership position on the use of the Internet, and most of Clinton's cabinet secretaries have followed his lead. Throughout the executive branch, one is beset with information about thefriendliness of the administration's policies to many special interests, notably minorities. Some agencies, like the Environmental Protection Agency, aggressively market a radical ideology. For example, Carol Browner prominently features documents promoting so-called "environmental justice" programs the agency administers.

WEIRD SCIENCE AT THE JET PROPELLION LAB LOST IN SPACE
By K.L. Billingsley

Gallileo's odyssey was long and lonely. Since its launch in 1989 the orbiter had been drifting through space for six years, covering 2.3 billion miles. In 1991, its main telescope failed to open, and there had been problems with the recording system. But this past December, exactly as planned, Galileo drew within 600,000 miles of Jupiter and released a 775-lb., cone-shaped probe which parachuted into the exotic gases of the Jovian atmosphere, sending a stream of data back to the famed Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, where the orbiter and the 2.5-ton orbiter had been equipped with, as their press pack explained, "the most capable load of experiments ever sent to another planet.

Despite the massive presence of agencies such as the EPA on the information superhighway, much of their work is accomplished by left-wing support organizations outside of government. For example, a wealth of information on the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) that EPA regulates is located not on a government computer, but on the computers of two non-profits (the Union Institute and OMB Watch) who together operate the Right to Know computer network (RTK Net). Is this a case of outside interests merely attempting to be helpful? Hardly. It turns out the government finances—towards the tune of thousands of dollars—the placement of this information with them.

The urge to colonize the Internet can at times be relatively inexplicable for left-wing groups, but in the case of the center-left Brookings Institution, which took a $25,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to make its connection with the Internet. This same program also funds a significant number of academic institutions in their drive to join the information age, despite the fact that many colleges and universities overtly promote their own left-wing ideology.

Other grant programs, like the Commerce Department's Telecom-unications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program (TIAIP), go even further to push the presence of left-wing politics on the Internet. Recently, TIAIP provided $250,000 to an organization called HandsNet to promote the use of its Internet site for human services.

Continued on page 8

Continued on page 11
The Game's Afoot

I have read and appreciated *Heterodoxy* for more than two years now. You are performing yeoman's jacker duty on the campus front of the culture wars. And your feature stories raise many new questions about important issues that extend well beyond political correctness. In fact, the essays and stories you publish are, in my opinion, indispensable (the type that catches mistakes overlooked by the spell-checker).

As a mentor once told me about his own work, types are like corresponding to reading fine music. They are those that distract the reader from your thoughts. You should make a better effort to correct them before publication (especially as you rightfully criticize the decline of educational standards in the nation's universities).

Regarding the story, "Putting Vicious Fores Pack Together Again" (HT, 11/95), Mr. Sprunt has identified some very interesting discrepancies and inconsistencies (Linn Foster and the gen. Vins weight). However, the idea of both Vinsister's and wife unsw itchily or even coolingly playing a role in painting Vinsister's sucker as a suicidal simply is hard to accept. (Though we should researched Shacklefolds dietetics that if one has eliminated every other possibility, the one that remains must be true, no matter how incredible.)

I think Vins weight is a good example of group think but what of Lins memory about the 911? Could she have been induced to "believe" the story when logging the analysis of whether Vinc had consulted a psychiatrist. The incredible blunder that took place early in the Clinton administration easily could have happened anyone into new levels of shock and guilt, but especially Vinc because he was a close and long time friend who felt personally responsible for some of the worst mistakes. White House work, where it goes every, can be brutally unfeeling, more so than tough cases at Rope. Also, Vinc very plausibly could have feared creating more problems for Clinton if his trips to a psychiatric hospital. Despite the aces and deserts (especially about the phone calls to the psychiatrist, Sprunt has served up now food for thought. Keep him on the story.)

Dennis James McIntosh
Alexandria, VA

Bad Words

I was offended by the bad language used in an article written by UCL student government vice president John Daul in the Daily Bruin.

This was titled "A Totally Bad Epiphany" on page 3 of your October 1995 issue ("The Race Card"). The filthy words used should have been "bleached out" before you let it be published in your paper. I donate my paper to our public library and cut out the offending words before I did this. Please edit out any future filthy words before publishing.

Hope Bigham
Brigham City, UT

The Race Card

I'm sorry to note that you have joined the pious preachings for O.J. Simpson ("The Race Card," October 1995). It means everyone is "piling on." This grasping of large white teeth, just like the cheers of black, demonstrates widespread ignorance.

Both legal teams pandered to the gods of political correctness. The defense played the race card, and the prosecution—to borrow from Frank Shaw—"not only played the buttend woman" but dealt it from the bottoms of the deck.

How so? There is an abundance of white women—unmarried—whose life and deaths have inflictions inflicted upon husbands and male partners by wives and female partners are as common and serious as violence in the opposite direction. To focus on violence against women, in defiance of reality, requires a perverse form of sophistry, as well as misanthropy. While inconsistencies against O.J., did exist, it was a matter of sex—not race.

Despite the drudgery of misperceptions, assuming O.J. did the deed, we believe the classic can of "jury nullification" served justice—in a convoluted way. It was the wrong path to the right verdict.

He has already served 15 months in prison, more than twice as many as women who murder a husband, or even two husbands. Some years ago actress Claudelle Loner murdered her live-in lover Spider Salkitck in Colorado because he had hit her. She lived with a "Day sexarce"—an unusual for women.

Using the popular plea of "gender norming," and considering Ron Goldman's death "accidental," O.J. surmised about the right amount for women. As they tearfully say about women criminals, "He's suffered enough.

Richard Davies
President, Men's Defense Alliance
Forest Lake, MN

The lead article in the October *Heterodoxy*, "The Race Card," is without doubt the best-visualized study of racial-political madness in which we all live that I've encountered. I want to slap Heterodoxy's editors on the back.

Spacial commendation for your dry tone and methodical treatment throughout the article. It takes real effort to be mad as sad and still preserve a level perspective.

For myself, I stopped sides some years ago when I realized that not only is this a "Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World," in the comedic and dissimular sense, but a truly mad world in the personal sense. It isn't just the Forest Gumps of the earth marketed in the relentless propagandizing, it's also my friends. It's all glad friends who still "call a spade a spade" is increasingly difficult. Many of my friends seem to think egalitarianism makes them ineptful! My God help me! Maybe it does, as things stand!

Speculation of what social and psychical effects we see daily have had whatever ability they may have started with—to evaluate what they SEE. The real nightmare is the thought that one might have to go through the same from other mental calamities. Don't people know when they are being manipulated?

This is just a letter of thanks for being same. It seems to be a rare commodity.

Key Gunn
Dallas, TX

Stranger Than "Stranger Than Fact"

Dear Mr. Clave,

I was absolutely astounded to read of the absurd lawsuits you have endured as a private plane teacher ("Objectify Correoscence," November 1995). In the fine case of Maria La Sorra, it is clear that you took all the precautions necessary when taking on new students—In fact, I've never even heard of OSHA Regulation G, but it sounds like a wise thing to have adult students sign before they begin music study. Nevertheless, La Sorra was not coerced by you in any way—she came to you of her own free will and could have quit, even aces for a refund, since she was always obvious from music teaching and her music life in general. I'm sorry that she had to make life miserable for you as well. In fact, you were doing her a favor by telling her to cease music lessons and take her money to another teacher. So much for favors.

In the second case of the student with carpentunnel syndrome, I think it's fair to say that his allent could have been raised by his job or even by other factors, such as complementing the other. If it is given that most homes and places of business have computers, and CTS touches many people in modern society, thanks to the everyday, innocuous tasks we must perform (my mother, who is a secretary, has had surgery three times for this). Again, this student was wrong in suing you—I think the issue at hand is also one of free will, since if one notices that a particular lesion is active, then in piano playing he may experience undue pain, one should stop and not blame others for the pain. If the pain originates from one's place of employment, that is, of course, another matter.

In the case of the young boy who was killed by a car, for heaven's sakes, wasn't it the car driver's fault for hitting him? Wasn't the boy's fault for not looking when crossing the street? Since he is a minor, wasn't it sufficiently a parent's task to supervise his after-school activities and his transportation to them? Since when are you at fault for his inactivity?

Your situation makes me wonder about mine, since I am a private tutor of German. What can I expect next? Will my students soon be suing me for psychological distress? I think not. It is in the least bit likely disproportionately incorrect, misinformed German? Will I be sued if their performance in their regular German courses at Indiana University does not improve? If they sign on the dotted line that they don't bother to joust where they're going? I've often thought of making my students sign some sort of agreement that they will not fault me if they don't bother to study for their exams. Since your case has forced me to seriously reconsider this, and in fact, I now plan to draft an agreement in preparation for next semester.

I am undeniably flabbergasted to think that our legal system no longer protects the innocent, but rather rewards those with abused, exaggerated claims for picking out easy targets, like you. Why has this country come to the point that students sue their well-meaning teachers for their own deficiencies and disinterested parents refuse to take responsibility for their child's success? For example, in a recent case involving a female teacher, a French woman who slapped my hands, and my ballet teacher, who wielded a big stick and beat my legs and my classmates black and blue. I was so ashamed of myself that I couldn't even bring myself to tell my parents what was wrong in my less. Since my six-year-old mind told me that this abuse was somehow my fault. Today, these teachers could hardly get away with beating children. While they seriously damaged my attitude, they did teach me, albeit through tedious pedagogical methods, that responsibility for our own success comes mostly more fittingly with me. I think this is the underlying message in any sort of interaction, and your students obviously don't realize this. It is so heartening to hear that none of these cases were ruled in your favor, but I'd like you to know that I and teachers everywhere support you. I'm happy to hear that a few kids haven't spoiled the passion for our art, and I send you best wishes for your future teaching.

Karen Newman
Bloomington, IN

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the holidays *Heterodoxy* is in joint December/January issue. This will count only as a single issue on your subscription, however. We will be back on a regular schedule in February.

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Karen Newman, Bloomington, IN
REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM

PC NITWIT OF THE MONTH: The award for December/January goes jointly to Professor Harriet Spiegel and affirmative action director Zanadu (a.k.a. Z. Spiegel), both at Chicago State University. When Spiegel saw the text of an ad for a new faculty position in philosophy, she objected to the requirement that applicants should be "equally proficient in social and racial issues in "dynamic" that would lead the rice in favor of white males, Spiegel alerted Gerardo, who agreed that the word discriminate against women, "particularly "lucky-like women," and also against minority groups who "are not associated with this style." As chief PC enforcer at Chicago, Spiegel orders the word stricken from the ad.

GELDING THE COMMON MAN: Early in November, the Bay Area's stuffy classical music station, KHEL, was about to play Aaron Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man." The announcer introduced the piece and said that it should really be titled "Fanfare for the Common Person." What next, lectures on the rape theme in Beethoven?

MORE MAD METHODOLOGY: In mid-November, a Homosexuality Symposium at Fenway United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C., featured a keynote address by Episcopal Bishop John Spong. Spong, whose tenure as gay is justified in his name,零售商 the Christmas Nativity story, skeptically asked about whether or not Jesus was a "drag queen," praised homosexual marriage, and declared that the Episcopal Church is "morally" because "they define women as property." In his speech, Spong implied that St. Paul was a repressed homosexual. ("Our primary understanding of God's grace came from a self-hating gay man.") His "death" was also celebrated. "Christian" priests in his own New Jersey diocese and recently announced that the first woman be ordained in 1977 later declared that she was a lesbian. I have given my all to this life and death struggle within the Episcopal Church," Spong declared melodramatically, "I will sacrifice my career if I must." It seems more likely that he will sacrifice his church, Episcopalians in America having joined the Methodists in a sad endgame of competitive decadence.

BLIND LEADING THE BLIND: Students at Arizona State University decided to try to draw attention to the homeless by squeezing a chilly night on the floor of the ASU Library. They got a dose of reality when several people called themselves "addressless" stood up to join their encampment. One of them was a middle-aged man wearing a pair of shoes and a coat the same as the others. He claimed he was a member of the ASU staff who had donated $250,000 to the university. He said he was homeless but "sleeps among the homeless once in a while." Andy Hall, who heads the ASU urban studies center and the encampment, said: "It's wonderful that the homeless come to this...You can't beat leaving through relaxed conversation."

QUEER AND FEMINIST FUNK: They're "seeing queer" at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. At least, that's what a few lucky students will be doing this spring. English 380 ("Media and Society: Seeing Queer") promises to be "Fun, Innovative, Informative--even Sexy!" The course will explore ways in which film can empower viewers to see our world "queerly," and "to articulate 'other' subjects and desires." What might these be? Check the catalog for other queer courses. Lesbian vampire, for example. In English 350-247, "Vampires, Sexuality, and AIDS," students will embark on an academic investigation going from Brann Sicker to "female" appropriations of [the vampire] myth, from African-American renditions (i.e., "Blacula") to contemporary gay and lesbian interpretations that specifically address the issue of AIDS. According to the course description, "from the sexually voracious Indian vamp in the 'willingly murderous' bisexual spreader of AIDS, both the vampire myth and contemporary discourses of AIDS have expressed and mobilized a wide range of fears about [HIV/AIDS]. Sexuality. Whether it be the fear of women's desire, of homosexuality, impotence, contagion, disease, contagiousness, or simply death, the creation of myths about such phenomena and AIDS frequently expresses a widespread phobia about these beings and practices which seem to threaten the security of nation, family, or national identity." That's fun, we guess, but probably not nearly as much fun as another new offering from the English and women's studies departments: English 245, appropriately titled "Feminism and Horror: What's So Funny?" Not much. If the course description is any indication: "In this course, we will address the ways in which humor serves as both a productive and revolutionary form of feminist critique...We'll read a variety of contemporary feminist novels to examine how humor is used by some feminists within a way of addressing social and political issues." Now that's funny!

LIGHTS, CAMERA, WELFARE: According to a Washington TV reporter, when multi-millionaire Hollywood comedian Whoopi Goldberg recently appeared with a rainbow coalition of welfare moms to testify before the Senate, the special guest of multi-millionaire politician and socialite Ted Kennedy, everything was ready to go when Whoopi suddenly told the members of the press that they were "clearly out of the country." Goldberg wanted "another walk-through" to make sure that she and her supporting cast delivered the requisite praise without any pregnant with the proper enthusiasm. New cameras captured the first take, but no credits ran at the end.

PC RFC: Bowling Green State University is big on innovative courses and professors are encouraged to come up with new offerings. And so it has been that Professor Richard Zeller decided to architect a course that his students assured him would have a wide appeal. As Zeller explained: "Political Correctness-The Debate About Policing Thought in Science, Education, and the Law." The course description was as follows: "...To provide a survey of the concept of political correctness...The inevitability of an overinformed segment [on the internet] because of a 'hair and switch' operation, in which an illiberal and highly political agenda hides behind appealing platitudinous rhetoric." The texts Zeller selected for this course were those which he had avoided were systematically excluded from the rest of the curriculum—Lyse Cheney's Telling the Whole Truth and Nothing But American Education, Dinesh D'Souza's Liberal Education, Christina Hoff Sommers' Who's Who in Feminism?, Camille Paglia's Vamps and Tramps, Richard, Beruccini's Dictatorship of Virtue, Charles Sykes' A Nation of Victims, and indeed, The Heterodoxy Handbook. As Zeller later said, "The ideas contained in these three more than 2,500 pages of material range across the political spectrum...These ideas are not the definition of the proper curriculum for a Sociology class...There was substantial ethnic and gender diversity among the authors." But when Zeller formally proposed the creation of this course, there was a frosty front of opposition. Faculty colleagues and administrators stormed out of the meeting, slammed doors, cursed him, and hung up on phone conversations when the course was mentioned. Undaunted, Zeller decided to offer the course as "readings" outside the general curriculum and to teach it over and beyond his usual teaching load without compensation. Happily, it became a sensation on the internet, and there were more than 30 indications of interest from students in the first week. Then Zeller was invited to teach the course specifically from the women's studies department, applications to take this readings course were to be denied. So for now anyhow. BGSU students are required for graduation. However, to Emerging Sisters: A Woman's Guide to Power and Acceptance, are prohibited from reading Who's Who in Feminism. They must read The Nation of Victims. They have to read Racism and Sexism, but may not read Vamps and Tramps.
GUIDELINES FOR BIAS-FREE WRITING

Anthropomorphic Pronouns

By Barbara Rhoades Ellis

Until today, this restaurant has been the Peaceable Kingdom of fast food, its staff a conglomeration of Anglos and Hispanics. But suddenly the peace is shattered. A black diner is loudly bawling at the manager (a white man) because of something an employee has said to her. In a Hundred-Year-Old Man, the manager apologizes effectively.

When offense occurs, this formal language is often: "We regret that several times the employee Lisa has called the customer and her friends..." As in, "Where would you like to sit?" or "What can I get you to eat?"

My lunch partner is something of a language guru, so I ask him what exactly is wrong with "all." His response is definite: that it might be thought to be the form of "any," a prohibited word when applied to an adult male (100% Inly to my knowledge). I've been called "all" hundreds of times, it's not an insult and has nothing to do with race.

There is much to make one shudder about this woman, especially her ваш лекственно. She must know that this is a bad thing. Memory in a restaurant manages everyone very well, very accurately. She is being bullied nicely with her comments, but this is what is occurring in the sense that for most of my jaunts, my self-image has grown from that of a weakling into a beast who seizes and roars the force a little deeper than before.

Not long ago, she would have been laughed out of the door but today the mere suggestion of any mark on a transform as man into animal—providing that the mark can claim victim status. Ironically, this same bulwark has been practiced by the College of Science that forbids it.

Several institutions, especially in college campuses, have protested the use of the term "staff" for political correctness. It is intended to make writing more accurate.

In 1985, the term "bus" was used to get to the nearest bus. The AAUP's first decision was to ban all forms of "bus," and the third decision was to ban all forms of "bus." They should be used to get to the nearest bus, and they should mean "bus."

The thrust of this article is that "bus" should be used to get to the nearest bus, and not to the nearest bus. But the authors believe that in the future, "bus" will be used to get to the nearest bus.

Guidelines for the term "bus" are based on the following:

1. Use the term "bus" to get to the nearest bus.
2. Avoid using "bus" to get to the nearest bus.
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credibility: they mightn't appear to cater only to the currently fashionable victim groups. So the padding sometimes serves as camouflage, allowing the authors to pose as disinterested hardworking scientists rather than as socially conscious or ideologically motivated social critics, including "hillbillies," "Moonies," "Evangelicals," "Oklies," Italian-American, the Welsh.

But even when indulging in these parasitic genre games, the authors stick closely to the subject matter at hand, offering a chance to mold minds. The writing sample that illustrates a gratuitous slur against the Welsh just happens to be right on the last page of a major essay against some politicians they don't like:

• "Reagan and Weinberg tried to seduce on the defense case."

In this way, the sample do double duty as public-relations announcements for the author's political prejudices. We are told that writers "need to be sensitive to the inappropriate and trivial use of metaphorical language regarding to sexual experience and sexual violation" and the sample quote is:

"The already weakened Environmental Protection Agency was raped by the Reagan administration."

When we push aside the padding and the condemnation of "Reagan" and "West" to look into the heart of the issue, we must go deeper than indoctrination into the PC World View. In fact, it's not so much a style manual as a (mostly) visual summary of the postures the authors take as casts, script writers, and mRNA coders of shims, to set a scene for us. Typically, useful distinctions are blurred for fear of causing offense: "Designating countries as underdeveloped" and "reable" is to ignore any hierarchy of nations based on wealth, type of government, and degree of industrialization. Developing nations are not mere types of the planet: "the whole image" is not all these expressions "stereotypical" as well as "progress." For countries changing rapidly, they can be so stereotypical.

But, curiously, the authors show a fleeting glimmer of understanding: they notice that the "stereotypical" words could have been "absorbed through use." Precisely: it's reality that gives them their meaning! That the task force seem to think that as words are employed to describe an imperfect world, they simply become, to their discredit, and corrupted by that imperfection. Used words need to be tossed out like so many pooper scoopers in a public park, politically correct ones pulled off the roll—but these too soon will need to be discarded as they rub up against the world as it is.

For example, any fairly archaic word is first in line for the incinerator. Writers are instructed to "be specific about national origin or ethnicity," yet the task force warns them off procrea and use old words like Eurasian, "consider derogatory by many individuals." Likewise mulatto, "often considered offensive," is out. Both are to be subsumed into "person of mixed ancestry," a pity, because some coinage which would seem to describe nearly everyone in the U.S.

The task force often takes their cases from the loathed minority group activists. Thus, we're told that it's "highly offensive" to use "necktie...to refer to a successful American Indian racer...victory against white invaders," and "illegal alien" is also offensive—"we should use the expression...unaccompanied minor" instead. Instead of saying "racist" or "racism," the authors advise: "These usages are ambiguous and also objectionable because they subsume women under a gender-coded masculine term." And after some more of these talk, we're finally led to the heart of the matter, maybe even the raison d'être of Guidelines: what to do about that rampant heterosexism cut there. "[E]nhanced writers seek to avoid terms and statements implying or asserting that homosexuality is the norm for sexual attraction (and hence homosexual attraction is deviant) and that all domestic arrangements are founded on a heterosexual union of two people."

The task force's sample sentence:

"When a worker is employed, her husband may discover that his share of the child care has increased."

Aside from another gratuitous PSA, did you catch that barefaced heterosexism, the whitewashed assumption that mothers have husbands or boyfriends? Instead of saying "husband," we find "her husband," which is certainly more inclusive. The authors are encouraged to use...more inclusive terms..."[E]nthusiastic writers seek to avoid terms and statements implying or asserting that homosexuality is the norm for sexual attraction (and hence homosexual attraction is deviant) and that all domestic arrangements are founded on a heterosexual union of two people."

"If their sex roles are reversed, the child care will be shared."

To help us appreciate the insensitivity here, we're told to imagine the sentence with "black" substituting for "gay" man. Note the slight of hand, for what is the consensus that the minority status of the gay man is "suspect"? Is it not possible to that of gays? The question is begged; the authors have decided for us. Of the present, the status of the gay follows a model of "black"—it's not very different from the majority U.S. population but are fundamentally like them. Homosexuals look the same as the majority: heterosexual look the same as the gay at one time, but are in a different way that is not superficial.

The task force's strategy is to pretend that we're in all agreement on these matters, that only a few disagreements exist. It may be one of the most unsettled and difficult questions that most of us are still pondering: What determines one's sexuality? Assuming (as many experts do) that sexual orientation for most people is immutable, what about the others, who seem to be sexually ambiguous, capable when young of going either way? For these, can environment and experience play a role? Can it be crucial determinants? If so, and given the advantages of being heterosexual, is it wise to treat gay and straight people in the same age children the cases that would lead them to heterosexual?

With all the talk about role models does this demand that gay people be dispensed with? Knowing of the tragic effects of the peer group, we would like to see all gay men and women in similar settings? Or do we dare discriminate or even wink with—whether really family structure that's been in place for thousands of years without fully understanding the influence of the peer group? And the gay men and women in using words their way, we'll eventually think they way as well.

The puzzle about Guidelines is this: how can the AAUP board have associated itself with the American Psychological Association, which has taken this step? Perhaps because the AAUP board believes that language should accurately reflect reality, the AAUP board believes that language should accurately reflect reality.

Guidelines is about more than telling everyone how to be nice. It is an attempt to leapfrog the gender gap, to open eyes to the and language normally evolve in a free society. The authors claim that by the founding and authorizing its use into words their way, we'll eventually think their way as well. The puzzle about Guidelines is this: how can the AAUP board have associated itself with the American Psychological Association, which has taken this step? Perhaps because the AAUP board believes that language should accurately reflect reality? The AAUP board believes that language should accurately reflect reality.

Alas, radical is never an easily side tracked. The AAUP task force produce Guidelines and want to go public, so now the board is forced to choose between endorsing its PC enemies and confronting the harpies who may the task force. The board tries to escape the choice by letting Guidelines be published as the work of the task force, thinking the question of a AAUP board endorsement would by then put any question of a Task Force to rest. (But not a committee, for that would too seriously have to represent senti...
The Very Model of a Modern College Administrator

By Ben Boychuk

At the University of California in Los Angeles, more than 2,000 students celebrated "Indigenous People's Day" (Columbus Day to everyone else) last October 12 by rallying in support of the presence of 2,000 angry young people chanting "Pete Wilson, you liar, we'll set your ass on fire," got the attention of the press, but what got the attention of the UCLA community was the fact that UCLA Chancellor Chuck Young not only did not attend the event but criticized the protest. Earlier that week, Young distributed a memorandum through the university's computer network calling the student action "counter-productive, causing people to have their positions, not change them."

Joe Nevins, president of the Student Association of Graduate Employees, which administers the student union and labor union at UCLA, told the Los Angeles Times that "Chuck Young and his country club critics" were "naive in their belief that Yale or Boston is the [affirmative action] battle, but he is not our friend."

It was a crucial week. Among the University of California's nine chancellors, Young has been a better friend than most to student radicals. His boss, as the legal, political and community relations vice chancellor, has been a vocal defender of affirmative action ever since.

His reputation preceded him. Young caught the attention of UCLA's renowned chancellor Franklin Murphy, who hired him as an assistant to the chancellor in 1960. He later became Murphy's protege and rose through the ranks fairly quickly, never bothering to establish a teaching career, and was promoted to assistant chancellor in 1962 and, again a year later, to the number-two spot, vice chancellor for administration.

"He was basically Franklin Murphy's office boy," said one emeritus professor well-acquainted with university history. "But Murphy was so powerful and respected, that the regents didn't really question him when he chose Young as his successor." Young was rushed through the tenure track, without publishing a word and barely sitting feet inside a classroom. (Years later, "just for kicks," a junior faculty member went scrawling around for Young's published file. It was missing.) "I guess in a way I was groomed by my predecessor," Young told the student-run Daily Bruin in 1984. "I think he thought that's what he was doing, and I think he managed to pull it off. I don't think that would be possible today." Young's reputation preceded him. Young caught the attention of UCLA's renowned chancellor Franklin Murphy, who hired him as an assistant to the chancellor in 1960. He later became Murphy's protege and rose through the ranks fairly quickly, never bothering to establish a teaching career, and was promoted to assistant chancellor in 1962 and, again a year later, to the number-two spot, vice chancellor for administration.

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In the summer of 1969, a faculty hiring committee in the department of philosophy voted seven to one to hire a new assistant professor. Despite the marginal recommendation, Young granted her appointment and Davis was assigned courses on International Relations and the Post World War II era. Only a few months earlier, the board had tried and failed to strong arm another UC chancellor, San Diego’s William McGill, into rejecting the entire committee’s recommendations of another year-long effort. In the wake of the radical Marxist Herbert Marcuse, who was Davis’s mentor, this made the Davis appointment even more symbolic. On September 19, 1969, the Regents voted to terminate Davis.

The ensuing academic furor attracted national attention. Faculty senators throughout the university system were nearly unanimous in their condemnation of the regents’ action. UCLA is an organization department Chairman Donald Kahan overrode the regents’ decision and offered Davis substitute for another professor who received a last-minute research grant. The regents in turn, voted in an emergency session to allow Davis to lecture for no class credit and then fired her again.

Some Regent wanted to get rid of Young along with Davis. “The reason he didn’t get fired at that time was very simple,” Bis said. “Regent, Glenn Campbell, we thought it would probably hurt Ronald Reagan’s chances for re-election as governor.”

The Angela Davis affair earned Young a reputation as a stalwart defender of academic freedom. But less than a year before, Young went to the mat for Davis, he said not another faculty member, who just happened to be on the left side of the political spectrum. From 1958 to 1969, Economics Department Chairman William R. Allen found himself under fire from the Black Student Union, which demanded he hire some black professors. Allen was dismissed in the campus press by student radicals, and at one point, a bomb was placed in front of his office. The face had been bent, but not broken.

Allen could find no solace with his colleagues in authority, who he considered to have been cowed, or with the chancellors. “He was a tower of Jello, no use at all,” Allen recalls of Young.

Addressing the academic senate after the bomb was discovered by Allen’s door, Young weakly denounced the scare tactics employed by the USO, but offered no remedy.

Seeing that his bread was buttered on the left side was what made Young an avator for the coming age.

Young’s vision of the university is typical of many college presidents today. He sees it as multidisciplinary and the base of the tower is an invasion of a campus like UCLA as educational leaders for a multicultural society. Ward Connerly says that some of the dormitories have approached him privately and expressed their support for the regents’ decision. But not Young. He’s a true believer, and diversity is his mantra.

The time has come when Young has his whole professional life involved in affirmative action,” says local attorney Allan Pavia. “Now he’s scaling a majority of the state move away from this position he has been building for all these years, and he is still doing what he always had done. He just doesn’t get it.”

Pavia sued the University of California in June for discriminant advertising after he discovered, through personal contact and informal discussions with the university, that of the 20-25 percent of the incoming law and medical school classes for racial minorities. As a result, the admissions officer often have to dip into the B- and C-student pool to meet their “quota.”

Pavia’s interest in the UCs race-based admissions policies began two years ago, when he sued the UCLA law school under California’s public information law for its admissions data, specifically the grade-point average. LSAT scores, and race of its 1969 freshman class. He sent his findings to Young, but never heard back from him.

According to Young, in 1981, California high school graduating class was 69 percent white, 15 percent Latino, five percent Asian, and nine percent black. That same year, UCLA freshmen class was 57 percent white, six percent Latino, 21 percent Asian, and five percent black. This year, Young reported to the faculty, the high school graduating class is about 60 percent white, 17 percent Latino, 14 percent Asian, and seven percent black. UCLA’s 1994 freshman class was 20 percent white, 19 percent Latino, 14 percent Asian, and seven percent black.

**UCLA Students Protest Affirmative Actions Cuts**

Young attributes the change over the last 15 years to the university’s diversity efforts.

In their interview with Young in 1984, the Daily Bruin’s editors took Young to task for failing to walk the walk on diversity when it came to filling administrative positions. Young became defensive.

While it has not been as diverse as I would like it to see it, there’s a lot of diversity. I look around, right around here there’s [a smock] next door and there’s one over there. So that the top two, one might argue of the top four or five people in the campus administrative structure at the moment, two are women. That’s fairly good if you look around at the lower administration, again, one of these women is black.

So devoted is Young to diversifying his administrative staff that he has often pushed candidates from academic positions long before they are ripe. Some of Young’s top administrators, including departing Executive Vice-Chancellor Andrea Richt, and Graduate Dean Claudia Marshall-Kennan, did not have tenure when they were appointed.

Young thinks he is standing on the highest principal in his support of affirmative action.

In the best of the moment, Young sometimes puts the historic further suggesting a long, hot session it affirmative action is in disarray. “I can tell you if we have [established affirmative action] Young told the Los Angeles Times, it wouldn’t have been an annual occasion in South Central Los Angeles or southern Detroit. If we had not been doing it for the last 25 years, these places would be shabby.”

Regent W. Connerly feels that this sort of talk is irresponsible as well as disingenuous. “I told Chuck that I think that kind of statement legitimizes the people who resist. And I think he is flat out wrong. The fact is, the people who are benefiting from affirmative action aren’t the ones who resist. They believe in it, they belong in the middle—the middle class. The people who resist don’t even know what affirmative action is. Chuck Young is living in another era. The dynamics have changed tremendously, especially in the colleges. I think there is a real problem about the notion that diversity and excellence can coexist. Well, the primary role of the university is to educate. Diversity should be allowed to flourish naturally, not forced upon us.”

Young’s reputation for having a sharp tongue, along with allegations of insensitivity, may have cost him the UC presidency three years ago. Young was outbid for the $23,500-a-year job when David Gardner stepped down in 1992. (That actually would have represented a pay cut for Young. He made $19,000 in 1994—not including a $162,520 payment from a special deferred compensation program that was discontinued after public outcry over UC President David Gardner’s $2 million golden parachute.)

Behind the scenes, California Governor Pete Wilson reportedly made it known to the board early on that Young was not an acceptable candidate for the presidency. Wilson considered Young “a career admin,” a face on the former aids to the governor who was not to be identified. “In light of the way [Young] acted in public, his career of public display, the perception was no surprise.”

Young was said to be bitterly disappointed by the whole affair, however graciously he tried to summon in public. But his real feelings came to the fore in March 1995, “I did want [to be president]. I think I should have been,” he told the Los Angeles Times. “But now there are too many bridges—to many bad feelings.”

Young looks at his job as he is supposed to be served by the “nut of the left and the nuts of the right.” But his posture as a centrist is possible only when his opponents are dramatically shifted, in part because of his own efforts. During the last quarter century and what seems centered on the campus today is actually far left by a gry’s centrist definition. Therefore, after Young’s attention to power, the anti-intellectual forces which disrupted the university in the sixties and seventies have settled comfortably within the university establishment. Young did nothing to stop those forces. If anything, he left the door open to them. Only now, as the tide turns against those forces (and against affirmative action, in particular) does Young miss his voice.

Cleve Campbell, a fixture among the students since 1970, has been chancellor’s figure. Figures Young is an apostle of political correctness. “What needs to be done? Other than penalizing Chueck off...” Campbell says. “It will happen in due course.”

Campbell says that he hopes Young will “gracefully retire” sometime soon.

Until that happens, Charles Young will continue to hold onto the post of chancellor of American university officials. He was once considered the first of a new breed of administrator, but because of his opposition to affirmative action and the radical atmosphere he helped to nourish, he might eventually be better compared to the apparatchiks who held on to the bitter and during the 1960s, he was an administrateur myopic, unable to acknowledge the failure of the old ways.

Ben Boyechok is the Managing Editor of The Report Card.
Left: Colonize the NEX, continued from page 1

Nonprofit. HandsNet members include many prominent liberal interests. Families USA (the driving force behind Hillary Clinton's Care), the Alliance for Better Retirement (the AARP), the Children's Defense Fund, the Child Welfare League of America, and the guardians of political corruption, ORB Watch, which was founded in 1985 to oppose the Reagan administration's efforts to end taxpayer-subsidized lobbying.

HandsNet itself is a member of a larger left-wing structure on the Internet. The Institute for Global Communications (IGC), an arm of the radical Leftist Task Foundation, works in partnership with HandsNet to deliver the liberal message on the information superhighway. IGC is perhaps the central figure in the radical organizing of the World Wide Web. Under its auspices, the Web has been infiltrated by some of the most radical groups in the nation. Members include People's Weekly World (the official publication of the Communist Party), the Democratic Socialists of America, Essential Information (Ralph Nader's online activism arm), and Pacific Radio (the radical left arm of National Public Radio).

IGC organizes itself into five separate divisions: LaborNet, PeaceNet, EcosNet, Women'sNet, and ConflictNet. Each division represents the radical social and environmentalists and is one of the more extensively developed groups on the network. The Sierra Club aggressively markets its material and operates a large electronic mailing list. Often the Sierra Club will put out three or more mailings a week with up-to-the-minute legislative information, accompanied by sales promotions. The Natural Resources Defense Council also provides electronic updates on its activities, which can benefit from the free, but their information is less frequent, less timely, and less direct.

Another constant on the EcosNet at IGC adds much further to the extreme left. For example, one of the members is the EcosWatch Network, a group that screams about what it calls "environmental racism" and the need to achieve "environmental justice." Another member that promotes that same agenda is Environmental Action, a child of the original Earth Day movement. The E.A. site demonstrates the partnership among environmental groups and the Left. As they tout their success in "diversifying" the Clinton administration's attempts to reduce welfare spending on the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the site is often critical of the policies of the government and the private sector, where they are more likely to be found working for the Environmental Protection Agency or the Interior Department.

HandsNet offers a related site, WorldNet, a collection of liberal groups and resources, including an IGC-maintained site dedicated to the recent women's conference in Berlin. Like HandsNet, it provides a diverse array of information, including news, documents, and names of participants, related to this controversial gathering. Another facet of WomenNet is an effort to promote the use of electronic communication to facilitate aggressive feminist activism.

IGC serves as the nucleus of action for liberal interests on the Internet because it provides a forum for communication. More than any other conservative or liberal site on the web, IGC mailing lists. They understand that this is a low-cost, no-cost way of communicating quickly with a large number of people. While many conservatives still rely on doves, early fax alerts (or worse-regular mail), the liberals aggressively market their message through e-mail. Two of the largest and most radical sites are based at Berkeley and the University of Missouri. These two universities operate LEFTNEWS and the Action List, respectively, which serve as forums for radical groups to get their message out.

Although the university centers provide the means for communication, the messages are far from academic. A range of information, from the latest articles in the communist People's Weekly World to the latest Children's Defense Fund action alerts, flows regularly to subscribers. Just a few months ago, a significant portion of the traffic related to the aggressive online campaign to "Free Mumia" (the Philadelphia cop-killer who claims to be a political prisoner) was disseminated to subscribers. The value of this information flow cannot be underestimated. Communication with the grassroots is critical to the success of the Left's agenda.

Universities play a larger role than simply providing a forum for electronic messaging. However, many of the on-campus projects lack the resources of the larger sites. Virtually every campus supplies information about student and/or faculty gay and lesbian societies, while finding, say, a College Republican chapter on the Internet is indeed a challenge.

Moreover, left-wing groups often seem to be irrevocably tied to the university cyberculture. The Democratic Socialists of America, for example, maintain their World Wide Web site on computers provided by the University of Chicago and operate a mailing list out of San Diego State University. While the universities do not deny that the editorial control of the information, there is clearly a strong tradition that the DSA (among others) works to work through the academic community to communicate their message.

The most troubling aspect of the involvement of the university community in the creation and support of cyberculture is that is the cost of cyberhacking for computer users like the Democratic Socialists of America is subsidized. The Left has a habit of funding its radical activities through the use of overseas dollars—union dues, taxpayers' money, student activity fees—that suggests parents may be subsidizing radical causes which their children support.

The Democrats, Social Democrats, Democratic Socialists, and Communists in the United States all maintain active Internet sites. As if by some inanimate laws, as the sites move further to the Left, their quality suffers a noticeable decline. The Democratic National Committee, for instance, maintains a regularly updated site that promotes the DNC's agenda and undercuts the efforts of other groups. The Republicans, particularly House Speaker Newt Gingrich's party, have taken advantage of the interactive nature of the World Wide Web by developing an online game where the user plays a mock Hangman game. It results in the user spelling the word "impeachment" and a stick figure being executed as the Speaker's face is being hanged. This sort of "humor" is accepted by one account of the marketing of the Democratic agenda with special attention to the Republican efforts to reform Medicare.

At the site of the Democratic Socialists of America, one can find a wealth of information about DSA, including summaries of its beliefs, newsletter articles on major recent events, and left-wing resources online. The volume of data available from CSA makes clear their commitment to using information-age resources to deliver their radical message and contribute to potential party activists. The site at the University of the USA, on the other hand, provides only a smattering of resources, including the principles of their party, the radical literature, and a few resources about the American economy, and articles from People's Weekly World.

Unlike activists can turn to LabourNet on IGC as a knock-off of the more prominent featured member is New Vision. According to this site, the National Association of Letter Carriers was "once militant" but now has developed into "an uphill battle" with the General Postal Service. The mission of New Vision is to aggressively fight the NALC leadership and drag it further. The site's content assembled in a single document list of a dozen letter carriers' newsletters. The site's content is similar to the LabourNet calendar of events, where activists can find out where the next picket line will be set up or when the next Washington protest will be held.

Among the left-wing media online, Mother Jones magazine has begun to blaze trails toward how to handle the printed version with the cyber space edition. To increase the value of the
site, the magazine's Web page (called the Media Wire) combines text from the Internet articles as well as other information and discussion forums. In light of the year-old Republican takeover of Capitol Hill, much of the publication's vision (online and off) is directed at Congress.

One feature offered by the Media Wire is the Capitol-Opp Congress, which provides live text from the floor. The campaign financing of members of Congress, Mother Jones has essentially taken over the FEC database of donors and classified donations from political action committees (PACs) based on broad industry categories. The Cel-Op Co, Opp also examines the financing of GOPAC, Speaker Gingrich's old platform for developing grassroots Republican candidates, and the current status of the Cel-Op Co is an examination of stock ownership by members of Congress and the relationship between those holdings and their votes on related issues.

While the Left aggressively promotes its agenda in cyberspace, conservatives are left largely on the sidelines. The Right has no driving financial force, no major organizer, and no serious fund-raising support anywhere. Despite the public attention to the World Wide Web and Newsweek's magazine and the relationship of conservative issues to those holdings and their votes on related issues.

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### Wiring the World of Media Studies

**By Laurence Jarvis**

Late last year, I attended an international conference to chart the future of media in the age of the Internet and the World Wide Web. The site of the event, MIT, was not inappropriate. Originally founded as a land-grant college in the aftermath of the Civil War and later a close collaborator of Harvard, MIT is one of the institutions in constructing media technology, including Norbert Wiener's concept of "cybernetics," MIT became the center of what was called, in the 1960s, "the military-industrial complex."

Today, however, MIT is best known among many academics for being home to the ultra-left Nash Cowley, editor of a variety of post-structuralist works through MIT Press, including the crypto-communist journal *October*. The university is also celebrated as the location of the Tech Radio Lab, founded by Nicholas Negroponte. Although it was largely funded by defense department and corporate grants, the Tech Radio Lab is now making the case that the real name of the Department of Defense's Radio Lab, "Electronic Links," is a book written about the Media Lab. In 1991, the lab was the first to release Virtual Reality to America, in short order.

Indeed, the online cybernetic universe of Virtual Reality has become a reality for those willing to invest in the world's most advanced computer technology. Many of the same people who were involved in the development of Virtual Reality are now involved in the creation of the Internet, making it one of the most important and controversial technologies of our time. The creation of the Internet is a major event in the history of media and communications.

The most recent example of this is the creation of the "World Wide Web" or "Internet." The Web is a network of computers that allow users to access information on any computer connected to the Internet. The Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991 and is now used by millions of people around the world.

The Web is a powerful tool for communication and education, but it also poses serious challenges to traditional forms of media and journalism. The Internet has the potential to change the way we think about news and information, and it is likely to have a significant impact on the future of media studies.

The conference at MIT was a good place to start thinking about these issues, but there is much more work to be done. The future of media studies is one of the most exciting and challenging topics in the field today, and it is important that we continue to explore and debate these issues.
Robert Sklar followed Brumley with an explanation of the launch of Michel Foucault to the field of mass media and the importance of his method to the police and the notion of "discourse." Using Foucault's terminology for the description of power relations in the field, Sklar referred to the Semiotics as a theory of media.

On the second day of the conference, Robert Stinns, another professor from NYU, called the themes of the conference together by making the case for the incorporation of the art into media studies. He described the conference as an avant-garde site for the "multicultural project." Paraphrasing Italian Commodities, he said he had "possessed a piece of the hardware, optimism of the software." Presently, the academic world of film studies was "Eurocentric" and "Hollywood-centric." The development of the Internet would provide an opportunity for "de-hetero-optimization" of film studies and allow scholars to establish the "nonconservative" by showing the "multiculturalism in Shakespeare.

With the help of technological developments, teachers of media studies can "fill the continuums between the mainstream and oppositional." In addition, media teachers become activist producers who "use media as tools to turn the dominant media against themselves." With the "consumers' style" replace the "camera-syle" as a form of revolution, Stinns recommended that this be used to "deconsolidate" the discipline of film studies developed informally as "part of the 60s counter-culture." Among other highlights of his paper, Sklar pointed out that the film studies developed informally as "part of the 60s" counter-culture," attracting interest in "anthropology, politics, and emotional" antagonism to New Critics and "Liberal" positivism. According to Sklar, film studies were part of an anti-establishment posture which included radical involvement in Viet Nam, putting comic books into traditional source curricula, and promoting other "cutting edge" academic pursuits.

The academic world of film studies as an academic discipline in the 1970s, Sklar argued, was due to "counterforms supported by the National Film Board of Canada," which gave an important "insight into what was not yet a discipline." Sklar took part in the 1972 conference "Film in the University: The Challenge of Mass Media." The conferences improved university administrators' awareness of the serious nature of the film studies movement and the many programs found today's programs which grew out of the "Society of Cinematographers" and "new" media in the contemporary situation.

Sklar's claim that popular culture was a form of resistance to dominant ideological hegemony. Therefore, studying popular culture was a form of resistance, and because of the rise of film studies, a form of resistance, and because of the rise of film studies, a form of resistance, and because of the rise of film studies, a form of resistance. This explains the current emphasis on "gay, lesbian, feminist, or multicultural" in film studies.

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HETERODYNE

Last in Space, constraining page 1

Frontiers of space to enrich knowledge and benefit humanity, NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory is striving to achieve that goal. “We pursue our visions and carry out our mission with a commitment to excellence in both what we do and how we do it.”

Not content to rest on its considerable laurels, the Jet Propulsion Lab is planning a tough parachute in the Sun Trek mission statement—"We are committed to excellence in science, technology, and engineering on achieving that which no one has done before." One of those projects is a mission to Pluto, the outermost reaches of our solar system, which the lab is currently exploring to map the area and detect any potential moons or other beings. The Pluto Express Project, which will surely involve the most exciting science in the history of human thought, will also “inspire the public to think about the future of space exploration.”

To that end, JPL has been devoting more emphasis to educational projects that promote both the excitement of space probe and space science in general. Given these exciting themes, it would seem that JPL would be immune to the culture wars which weigh the non-scientific-part of America. Yet, in a bizarre development, the educational outreach section of the Pluto Project has initiated an educational outreach section, including one who calls Newton’s Principles of Mathematics a “trap manual,” andMarvel “socialist feminism” who espouses violent revolution in space. This has led to accusations of racism and anti-christian bias on the part of some. But perhaps the worst has been the lack of adequate funding. Unions have been outspoken in their concerns, but JPL has steadfastly refused to listen. The Delta Force must take a hard look at the future of space exploration.

In fact, besides bringing anti-science feminism into the Pluto Project, JPL has also offered a new graph of political correctness equal to anything on the most radical campus, doing its best to make sure that “new era of science” is not going to be a quota and preference fest. How this happened to an institution such as this one is part of the larger story, the assault on standards now challenging our intellectual life as a nation.

The JPL has its origins in the late 1960s when a professor Theodore V. Cusman and some of his white-bird students from the California Institute of Technology began experiments in rocket propulsion in the arroyo north of Pasadena. The JPL later joined the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in 1958, and shortly after Congress created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, JPL dropped from under the military’s wing to NASA’s well-feathered nest. JPL became a magnet for the nation’s brightest and best at the U.S. schools to be trained for the Sharpey and Voyager missions to the moon and virtually every space project.

Still a part of Caltech, JPL now employs 7,000 people with an annual budget of $3 billion to pursue its mandate of solar system exploration, earth sciences, and cosmic exploration. Strictly speaking, the American people do not receive much practical payoff from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. To be sure, some advanced materials and circuitry from the space program find some consumer and industrial applications, but the pickings are thin when it comes to personal benefit. The section of the NASA press kit dealing with “technological benefits derived from Caltech” is a single page filled with some 18 entries, and even the most resistant components, NASA’s vacuumed space probe has already consumed $1 billion in the design stage, and has been denounced as a fiscal black hole by the new administration. The multi-billion, over-budget Hubble Space Telescope, which required additional repairs in space, profoundly defines the term boogeyman. Skidmore flapjacks are now so common that the space program has even lost much of its power as a propaganda tool to convince the public that the government possesses superior wisdom.

But the news isn’t all bad: NASA faces a mandate to reduce costs and increase efficiency, and efforts are being made to make the space station economy friendly. The space station is already being designed to be a multi-use facility, with private industries and universities sharing the costs and benefits. The space station is expected to be operational by 2024, and it will serve as a proving ground for new space technologies and as a hub for scientific research.

A new 25-year career in the space division, Dr. Goldin became the ninth administrator of NASA in 1992. His official bio notes that Goldin “identified the environmental monitoring to be done through NASA’s Mission to Planet Earth, as one of the agency’s most important programs.” This has been a favorite theme of Al Gore, an environmental fundamentalist who wants to convert the nation’s sputnik into environmental monitors.

The new director of the Mission to Planet Earth is Dr. Goldin, who has been given expanded opportunities on Poor and disadvantaged businesses, a euphemism for the race-and-ethnic minorities and women who have been left behind. Under his quota system, “disadvantaged”—that is, minority status—has become a positive advantage at NASA.

Goldin’s career has been marked by his work at NASA’s Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, which gives him a strong background in space science, and by his work at the House who has pushed for minority scholarships at the CIA and NASA and chaired the VA/NO appropriation subcommittee that includes NASA. A congressional aide who asked not to be identified says of Sikes, in return for supporting the big-ticket space station, insisted that Goldin seek out minority set-asides and racial preferences in the space program. NASA administrators told this staffer that Goldin had demanded that they increase set-aside programs because they were vital to innovation.

At conferences around the country, NASA has distributed thousands of copies of a poster titled NASA Supplement to Science. Though NASA claims to be a champion of diversity, every person in the poster is white, including the teacher and students pictured below the poster. The proportion of minority scientists and engineers depicted boast impressive credentials. Every student would do well to emulate James King, a grad student at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is in charge of 4,000 scientists, engineers, and technicians at JPL, or astrophysicist George Carlin who holds a Ph.D. in astrophysical and astronomical engineering. But the poster also includes Lonnie Reid, a mechanical engineer, physician Ireen Long, and even a psychologist, Patricia Cowings. Though they may be competent professionals, it is something of a stretch to call these latter three choices “supremacists of science.”

Ed Stone, now director of JPL, was project scientist for Voyager and other missions. But by new NASA standards, in which there are already too many white males. Stone leads the eth- nic standards for scientist representation. The brilliant theorist, John Albrecht, a scientist selected in 1984, also fails to make the grade. The same was true for Caltech’s Olga Tansky-Todd, a world-renown expert in the field of quantum number and matrix theory, who was the first to point out the connection between abstract algebra and topology. Though a walking refutation of the notion that “algebra is hard,” too scared to qualify as a superracer.

The recent Supreme Court decision, interpreted the legal qualifications of太空race and ethnicity preferences, not merely the mechanics that government uses to implement them. But NASA tendered its own minority dissent. “The purpose of the law is not to help a small number of people, but to help individuals,” NASA administrator Charles Bolden said, “and minorities are not sufficiently encouraged to enter the science. There is still a tremendous resistance to welcoming women into science and engineering.”

“Disadvantaged,” according to the curriculum guide, means those who have “traditional

JPL’s educational outreach coordinator for the Pluto Express Project, for instance, is Jackie A. Glucksam, currently a Ph.D. candidate in environmental studies. Glucksam’s colleagues in curriculum development is Richard Shope III, billed as a specialist in "gifted education using kinesic instructional strategies." This means, as the official description says, that by "incorporating education and public education conceptions into the planning and says" we must "show diversity in people, plans and ideas." The director, a Republican, on "incorporating education and public education conceptions into the planning and says" and "we must show diversity in people, plans and ideas." The director, a Republican, on "incorporating education and public education conceptions into the planning and says" and "we must show diversity in people, plans and ideas." The director, a Republican, on "incorporating education and public education conceptions into the planning and says" and "we must show diversity in people, plans and ideas."
assumed that the factors affecting the educational strategies of the past thirty years. Limited or no access to information, indirect exclusion due to cultural biases or stereotyping, the use of language, or the extent of techniques responsive only to the needs of the "dominant culture" [i.e., white male]." It is necessary, therefore, to "develop curricula support materials that encourage an experience that is lived in the body as well as the mind." In explaining this statement, especially peculiar in the brainy context of the JPL, Giuliano cites Richard S. Heyliger to the effect that "true learning, receiving the transmission of experience, happens at a level much deeper than cognition. It is in the experience of the lived body that we have the opportunity to contact and learn from the process of being alive.

Thirteen key references on gender and science include Ruth Bliven, author of Feminist Approaches to Science (a book favorably cited by Hunter Havelin Adams in the Portland Baseline Essays, a broadly used Afrocentric curriculum). Also there are Mary Field Belasky, Blilith McVicker Clarke, Nancy Rhyne Goldberg, and Jill BatorTate, authors of Women's Ways of Knowing. Sandra Harding, famous for her theory that getting right answers in math is less important than the mapping in which one goes about problem solving, gets three entries for The Science Question in Feminism, Whose Sciences, Whose Knowledge and, with Joan F. O'Brien, Sex and Scientific Inquiry. Nancy Tuma's book Feminism and Science is praised as is Sue Rosser's Female Fractions. Also cited are Alice M. Jagger and Susan Bordo, Gender/Body/Knowledge: Feminist Reconstructions of Body and Knowledge. Eileen JPL has reached the outer limits. Jagger's idea is that the family structure is a cornerstone of women's oppression; it endorses women's dependence on men, it reinforces heterosexuality and opposes a loveless unequal masculine and feminine character structure on the new generations, and worst of all, it is a bulkaw of the capitalist system. Further, in a more scientific vein: "The sexual division of labor must be eliminated in every area of life... Men must participate fully in childrearing and, so for as possible, in childbearing... This transformation might even include the capacities for the liberation, for education and for gestation so that, for instance, one woman could inseminate another; so that more competent reproductive women could lactate and so that sterilized ovaries could be transplanted into women's or even men's bodies and vice versa.

While digesting the idea of lactating men, readers of JPL literature can also contemplate the ideas of Sandra Harding, known for her attention to the way men are able to use their brains and that of its offering. However, it has been noted that the idea of substituting the male for the female in the role of a woman's body has been highly problematic. Giuliano believes that the feminists are simply saying our way of science needs reexamination. "Feminist thinking has resulted in a way of seeing that is very different," Giuliano says, adding that "the literature of feminism in science is young, exciting work."

And if anyone in NASA or at JPL disagrees with all the scientific and political heresies that have been told so far, the books on the Pluto project were presented at NASA in the highest level—and not just the titles. Giuliano brought the actual books "to the people, to the scientists, to the public in order to make them more innovative. They thought we were right on the money and doing a wonderful job. We made things more active and dynamic."

Like Jagger and Harding, Giuliano talks giddily about qualifying the science that has taught the Galileo probe into deep space. But as some feminist scholars point out, under such redefined science, the probe might not arrive at all, or even get off the ground.

Norets Koertge teaches history and philosophy of science at Indiana University and is co-author with Debra Paton of Professional Feminism: Cautionary Tales from the Strange World of Women's Studies. Koertge has learned by firsthand experience how strong the anti-science element in feminism has become and is alarmed that women are being taught that logic is a tool of male domination. As an illustration of this delusion, she tells of encountering a woman who wanted to discontinuance a study of the planet decided not to because she was put off by what she felt was the sexual innuendo of the term "big bang.

In an article entitled "How Feminism is Now Alienate Women From Science," Koertge notes that instead of teaching about the struggles and triumphs of great women scientists such as Marie and Irene Curie, "feminists account of the history of science now emphasize the contributions of middle-aged white men, and the allegedly forgotten healing arts of herbalists and witches.

The notion of Anne Jaggar and Sandra Harding being saddled by JPL to broaden the definition of science causes Koertge to laugh. "It's a little too much and for people who think that decided not to because she was put off by what she felt was the sexual innuendo of the term "big bang.

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God knows I'm the last person to run away from a good look at perversion, depravity, or the occasional guilty pleasure. Especially if I can maintain a safe distance. Perhaps it is no more than the wayer in me—we all have a serious side, I believe—that time I saw a car take a corner too fast and then use the guard rail as a ramp for a mid-air flip. It was awesome. And convenient—happened right next to my front yard. Oh, sure, the car was smashed up pretty good, but the guy walked away from it. I wish I could say the same thing happens to those Jaws of Life. And that part was pretty cool, too.

I think what's most fun, though, is watching what people do when they are completely anonymous or utterly alone. When moral accountability takes a powder (and this speaks volumes on why Hayek could have been a psycopath if he had wanted), inhibitions fly away. If this were not so, SpeedVision would have gone out of business years back. And that you even knew what SpectraVision is just proves my point.

(How long does that free preview of *Sazzle Babies in Hot Part III* last before the film appears on hotel TVs?)

So the latest entry in this “chat room” in online computer services like America Online, CompuServe, and several other outfits with randomly capitalized letters skipping through their names. Here’s the deal. You dial in, sign on, and log down a list of topics for discussion. Then you join one and add your own typed comments to the rolling transcription conversation. Here’s a sample:

**Online Host:** You are in GOP Budget Issues.

**Karen H:** RR 371 is bound to fall.

**Fred S:** Easily.

**Bill F:** But don’t you think welfare should be gradually cut off?

**Karen H:** Not.

**Fred S:** No way.

**Jim A:** A gradual decrease in funding leaves a government intact. We wait out the boot. Return it to the public way, vicariously.

And so on. Now I personally do get a bit lashered up about reading House resolutions, but I gotta tell you that the example I’ve given you is not especially shocking. It is more the kind of thing that might happen in any chat room. Fact: I just made it up. I’ve never seen an online conversation even close to that most needle level of discourse.

Computers collectives such as bulletin boards and the Internet started out as convenient places for geographically distant professionals to exchange information. Now though, with spice and fringe and lingo can talk about any topic they like. And it turns out that model—milers of reading Human Resources or getting ready as attractive gay topic space as they once seemed, especially when attacked against such heavy hitters as psychologists as yammering on about sex in total anonymity.

One idea is that pretty much of a soap with a diving board. It is chat room after chat room of every perversion on the perversion map. You can stroll upon an AI and talk all day long on the Internet and yet get all worked about what The Children might see on the information superhighway, but if we were to worry about cyber— anything, it would be these sweet little girls with their interactive sex chat in search of an all-day sucker. If the highway analogy is indeed accurate, the real

action remains in the last stops.

I have spent hours cruising the chat rooms. I’ve learned a lot about human nature, a lot about what sort of people engage in various sexual activities, and a lot about what people will pay $2.95 an hour plus $9.95 a month for the privilege of typing. Let me tell you about it.

I think I know this wasn’t Disneyland when Lazur said she liked to drink urines. Not just latent, drink it. This woman wasn’t thinking "wine taste." I still suspect that her last few letters then split it out and clear the palate with a cracker for the next yellow river of chalbis. This woman wanted a big mug of her. Her husband liked it too.

Bina especially as a lesbian. If you want "hot cyber action" fast, you’re gay. Whether these lines are to be found online or to be found in real life, it depends on their roles. Gay men are more likely to be interested in my department, but the editors don’t pay enough to write this stuff for me to mess around in those rooms. If these women could turn their sexual energy toward the adolescent male populations of North America, printed pornography would no longer possess any erotic viability whatsoever.

I can dial in and call myself "Maire" with a brief online profile of "age 24, bi-female" and I will have offers to "go private"—that is, to go to a one-on-one room. Bitter than Dee Martinez leaving the rack at a Stonewall Memorial footnote is. I don’t have even to be in a sex room. I can plunk reliable young Masse down in the "Desert Chat" or "Philippine Politics" or "Let’s Talk About The Koran" and she can have her cyber-parties down around her cyber-ankle before you can say "hygiene.

If you really want to roll around in the nude, visit a "pictures" room. The technology that made us to the moon and land is even more overrated, state-expected vanity car tags: "Yes just wake up." KE CHIO COUPLES LWEDON

**Wotb:** Bcc 38100000

**Hans:** Clady dangerous shaveron

**MURDERERS:** Don’t Sex Rape

**ULK FST:**

up the bolts

This last one shows that we are not dealing here with the most imaginative of people. The same old spirit of mindless, most we’re for looking for simple cyberspace. That’s where I describe how I’m understanding you and how we’re killing each other and touching each other in intimate ways while stopping every so often to ask a question to stoke our imagination. ("What are you wearing?" is probably the most popular inquiry. "Nothing." The most popular response.)

Then the participants describe how they are kicking or fooling or rarding whatever the body part is, and the other person answers with perhaps the thought out and adjective-dripping answers such as "mammanum" or "ohhhhhhhhhhh" or "yesssss." (Repeated conceptions are exceptionally popular.)

This goes on for several minutes while the everlasting excuses fingers from keyboards with over— increased frequency to the, ah, dispatch the heat they have worked up in their body. Gradually, the connection on the other end takes real shape and form. Nobody is ugly, imperfect, fat, or bald—unless, of course, that’s your idea of beauty. If you still really, of course, being myself as a younger man, an older man, a guy in a wheelchair, a straight woman, and a lesb...
Damning PC With Faint Praise

The Twilight of Common Dreams: Why America Is Wrecked by the Culture Wars
by Todd Gitlin, Holt/Metropolitan, 1995, 294 pp., $25.00

The Myth of Political Correctness: The Conservative Attack on Higher Education
by John K. Wilson, Duke University Press, 1995, 210 pp., $44.95

Reviewed by John Ellis

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Readers of Todd Gitlin’s The Twilight of Common Dreams may be reminded of his 1989 book The Sixties, which attempted to shore up the deteriorating reputation of the era in which Gitlin himself had been prominent as president of Students for a Democratic Society. His new book is concerned with repairing a situation in which the Left is losing public support through its complexity in “political correctness”—the well-documented obsession with race and gender perspectives that characterizes the modern college campus, with its intolerance, denigration of objectivity, and denunciation of Western thought and literature as sexist and racist.

But though still annoyingly left-wing, Gitlin does not denigrate the campus Left’s works. He is realistic enough to know that the triumph of identity politics real-

ized by damaged college campuses and that an outright defense is no longer credible. Gitlin writes, in effect, to rescue the Left from itself by bringing it back to the universal human values and focus on commonality that he thinks is its more natural position. Indeed, the obsession with separate identities is what Gitlin views a “tragedy” for the Left and for the country.

Gitlin’s arguments against multiculturalism and its reduction of truth to different perspectives may have been heard before, but his expression here by a promi-

nent and still largely unappreciated statistic figure is aston-

ishing, especially since he can be brutally frank with his col-

leagues. He does not mince his words when discussing dark “racist diatribes” that “progressive” students and faculty commit, which he observes is an attempt of the common enterprise.” He is similarly cutting when he comments on the sham that there is no truth, but only the partisan politics of group difference. He points out, always made their own stories much higher than those of others. And he positively ridicules the shallow and ignorant self-congratulation of the chain to have culturally “problematic” reality and truth “for many difficult reasons, so readily brushed over by the postmodernist ad hominem.”

So far, so good, but beyond this point there is little progress. Gitlin’s historical and over-

views have made these same arguments for some time, and Gitlin knows it, but he decries conservatives and it pains him to make any connection to them. And so the book degenerates into an attempt to show that the Right is correct about the culture wars for the wrong reasons, and that the Left is wrong for reasons that are at least human. It becomes an exercise in elitist construction.

Gitlin hedges his claims about what he means by cultural conflict. “I use the term ‘political correctness’ to mean, in broad terms, the belief that one is de-

rected against whites only,” or their want that their students to “workshopping in the parochial, not criticals and histor-

ical and intellectual duplication and truth of appropriative. Conservatives only oppose multiculturalism because they don’t care about the rights of minorities; and they are exercised about political correctness because they need to continue to see rhetoric, having lost one end of the cold war.

This pattern of question-asking, of intellectual cruelty, of inability to frame serious questions in a realist-

K

John K. Wilson’s The Myth of Political Correctness: The Conservative Attack on Higher Education reminds me of that hilarious movie Guide for a Married Man in which the experienced philosopher played by Robert Merriweather is coaching his married friend (Walter Matthau) on what to do if you find a woman’s deal, don’t, isn’t there? at a Vignelli in which Pope’s husband builds a model room where he is in bed with a girlfrieng. The woman dials and leaves, and Bishop then turns to his distant wife and says, “What woman?”

A different way, Wilson revisits even such PC abstractions as the Smith College pamphlet on correct speech ("Siskkirk," as called) or the Antichist College’s code (the request for consent must be specific to each act) and says: What political correctness?

Wilson revises a number of PC horror stories with commentaries that can be accurately or misinterpreted, but anyone familiar with the events he depicts easily sees that he always التونت inconvenient foci. One simple example: he focuses on the discovery of "political correctness" and its liberal excesses. The narrative of which conservatives in politics is overblown, but it means that he is about to see that his own sense of the theme is built around a series of deep-and-false stereotypes. Wilson’s book is about the realities of pure racism, these stories are not a "reconciliation," as according to Wilson. Yet in 1989, while 61% of all high school graduates and 67% of high school students by 1984, when the results were published, it constituted only 23.6% of the freshmen admitted to Berkley. Meanwhile, Hispanic admissions were three times their proportion of eligible high school graduates. What Wilson gets is that the excesses of the anonymous conservative should remember that in most cases, complaints about reverse discrimination concern the use of racial quotas to prefer applicants who would have otherwise been denied on the basis of superior test scores in order that minorities can be admitted in numbers corresponding to their demographic percentages. But the figures show that Berkley should have accepted his wife of having been in that school with someone else.

The third utensil Wilson proposes to students—on is that of depth and the other he has the knowledge of the analytical skill to write this book occurred to me rather often, but especially when he has made up his idea that he is supplying one of his evidence after another to make sense of his thesis that PC is a right-wing plot. Page Smith, for example, is one of the right-wing vil-

lains, and another is Kevin Lehmann. This will displease some members who keep his side political and his support of Jesse Jackson for president. Equally amazing is the mention of Morton Keran (the long-time editor of the Sunday Times) and his Right’s apparatus. And now Wilson will have to include among his right-wing conspiracies Todd Gitlin, who will not be amused at all.

It would be desirable to pass over a dis-


terestingly incompetent first book by a young person in silence, but for one important fact, though Gerald Graff and Martin Jay so likely yet by their students who organize was predicted to form the Political Culture (an organization formed to defend PC against its critics). Wilson is now its major spokesman. He edits its newsletter, writes most of the articles that appear in it, and also edited the subvention of the book under the "The Right" newsletter, and thus the IDC itself. The only significant question raised by the appearance of Wilson’s book is what Graff and Martin Jay so likely yet by their students who organize was predicted to form the Political Culture (an organization formed to defend PC against its critics). Wilson is now its major spokesman. He edits its newsletter, writes most of the articles that appear in it, and also edited the subvention of the book under the "The Right" newsletter, and thus the IDC itself. It is of no surprise to Wilson, but great to his students who organize was predicted to form the Political Culture (an organization formed to defend PC against its critics). Wilson is now its major spokesman. He edits its newsletter, writes most of the articles that appear in it, and also edited the subvention of the book under the "The Right" newsletter, and thus the IDC itself. The only significant question raised by the appearance of Wilson’s book is what Graff and Martin Jay so likely yet by their students who organize was predicted to form the Political Culture (an organization formed to defend PC against its critics). Wilson is now its major spokesman. He edits its newsletter, writes most of the articles that appear in it, and also edited the subvention of the book under the "The Right" newsletter, and thus the IDC itself. The only significant question raised by the appearance of Wilson’s book is what Graff and Martin Jay so likely yet by their students who organize was predicted to form the Political Culture (an organization formed to defend PC against its critics). Wilson is now its major spokesman. He edits its newsletter, writes most of the articles that appear in it, and also edited the subvention of the book under the "The Right" newsletter, and thus the IDC itself.
President Honors First Welfare Reform Act College Grad

By Judith Schumann Weizner

The first graduate of the Federal Welfare Reform Act Training College received her diploma today in a ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House.

As the Marine Corps band played a melody of inspirational songs, including "Mornin' on Up," President Clinton signed and presented the first diploma, along with a Certificate of Heroic Achievement, to Ms. Louise Gryphiter, a 25-year-old single mother of six, who, tomorrow morning, will begin the job for which the Federal Office of Job Training has prepared her.

After presenting the diploma to Ms. Gryphiter, President Clinton briefly addressed the assembled dignitaries and reporters, reminding them of his pledge to "end welfare as we know it." He went on to heap praise on Ms. Gryphiter, who completed the training program in a mere 17 months instead of the 18 months the program is designed to take.

"Less than two years ago, Louise Gryphiter was living on Welfare with her six children in one room on the West Side of Manhattan, paying for their food with food stamps," said the President. "She had no telephone, no job, no health insurance, and poor self-esteem. As of nine o'clock tomorrow morning, she will become my first Special Advisor on Welfare Reform and the Director of the Office of Welfare Normalization and Universal Security. Thanks to the Omnibus Job Training and Placement Provision of the Welfare Reform Act, which is dear to the heart of both Hillary and myself, Ms. Gryphiter now has a good job that will enable her to earn both her living and her self-respect."

Following the president's remarks, Ms. Gryphiter, demonstrating her newly acquired self-confidence, fielded questions from reporters. She spoke of her early life: "I represent the fourth generation in my family to be on welfare. I had five sisters younger than me, and it was my responsibility to help them with their homework while my mother was researching ways to increase our income. It was hard, because I couldn't read and my sisters used to call me stupid. They made me feel different. When you're different, people discriminate against you, and that doesn't feel good. But I was able to use this experience in a positive way. They give you credit for life experience in this College, and I've had lots of life experience."

As she finished speaking, several members of the audience were seen dabbing their eyes with handkerchiefs.

Until President Clinton signed the actual former employer. Similarly, OWNUS will establish credit backgrounds for welfare recipients, enabling them to get loans, get mortgages, and have credit cards to cover their non-food purchases exactly as the rest of us do. For those who do not wish to purchase their own homes, the government will guarantee ninety-eight percent of their rent. The other two percent must be made up by the tenant, because it is a proven fact that people who make an active investment in their housing take better care of it. Those unable to meet this requirement will have their circumstances reconsidered on a case-by-case basis by the Welfare Rent Enhancement Corporation (WREC).

Under the Higher Education for Children on Welfare (HECOW) provision of the new law, children of welfare recipients will receive full scholarships to the colleges of their choice and, upon graduation, will be guaranteed employment, if they elect not to attend graduate school.

When asked what other reforms were being planned, Ms. Gryphiter explained, "The President feels that the Welfare Reform Act addresses the basics of physical existence pretty adequately, and I agree at this time. But there is much to be done in the spiritual and cultural realms. To address these issues we will create an Office of Cultural Affairs, which I expect will ultimately be raised to cabinet status. When I was growing up, there were some kids who took lessons, and the ones that didn't really felt deprived. The OCA will have the power to require teachers of such activities as music, ice skating, dance, art, and creative writing to devote at least six hours a week to teaching people on welfare."

Ms. Gryphiter said that OWNUS would be doing even more to improve the inner life of the country's 90 million welfare recipients. "Among other things, we'll be looking into the possibility of mandatory summer camps for the kids. I understand that camps are some people's fondest memory, and I'd like to see it extended to everyone."

As he was leaving the podium, President Clinton once more shook hands with Ms. Gryphiter. Then, with the crowd applauding, he embraced her. With his arm around her shoulders, he said, "Ms. Gryphiter—Louise—I just can't tell you how glad I am that I signed that bill. You are the perfect example of what I meant when I said we would end welfare as we know it."