Library Index and Guide

An index to the tables of contents, issues, and topics in the 15-volume library set.
Preface

The Taking Sides Library is an easy-to-access source of lively and thought-provoking controversial issues from a wide range of disciplines. These controversies can be used as the basis for term papers, brief writing assignments, in-class debates or discussions, speech contests—any situation where a stimulating and critical examination of a topic is required.

The Taking Sides Library is composed of 15 debate-style readers. Each reader is designed to introduce students to a mix of long-standing and contemporary controversies within a field of study. For each issue in the Taking Sides volumes, a question is asked (e.g., Can Privacy Be Protected in the Information Age?), and an affirmative and a negative response are supplied (e.g., YES: Simson Garfinkel, from “Privacy and the New Technology,” The Nation/ NO: Adam L. Penenberg, from “The End of Privacy,” Forbes).

The purpose of the debate format is to stimulate interest in the subject matter and to encourage the application of critical thinking skills. In addition, the Taking Sides format helps students to understand and appreciate the nature and value of evidence in forming opinions. The pro and con selections reflect a variety of ideological viewpoints and have been selected for their liveliness and substance and because of their value in a debate framework. The selections are written by scholars and commentators who are respected and accomplished in their fields.

Each issue in each of the volumes in the Taking Sides Library has an issue introduction, which sets the stage for the debate, provides some background information on each author, and generally puts the issue into context. Each issue concludes with a postscript, which briefly summarizes the debate, gives the reader paths for further investigation, and suggests additional readings that might be helpful. Each volume in the Taking Sides Library concludes with a list of contributors (with a brief biography of each contributor) and an index. (See Explanatory Chart on next page for a sample page from each of these elements.)

How to Use This Library Index and Guide

This Library Index and Guide is designed to be a quick and easy reference to the issues in each of the Taking Sides volumes. It has four sections:

  Reference Key
  Tables of Contents
  Issue List
  Topic Index

The Reference Key provides an explanation for the abbreviations used for the Taking Sides titles. The Tables of Contents sections reproduces the
Can Privacy Be Protected in the Information Age?


NO: Adam L. Penenberg, from “The End of Privacy,” Forbes (November 29, 1999)

ISSUE SUMMARY

YES: Journalist Simon Garfinkel discusses how today’s technology has the potential to destroy our privacy. He makes the case that the government and individuals could take steps to protect themselves against privacy abuse, particularly by returning to the groundwork set by the government in the 1970s and by educating people on how to avoid privacy traps.

NO: Forbes reporter Adam L. Penenberg discusses his own experiences with an Internet detective agency, and he explains how easy it is for companies to get unauthorized access to personal information. He specifically describes how much, and where, personal information is kept and the lack of safeguards in our current system.

Privacy, or the legal right “to be left alone,” is something we often take for granted until we feel that our privacy has been violated. In the following selections, Simon Garfinkel and Adam L. Penenberg discuss the range of privacy issues with which we now are faced, due to the computer’s ability to store and search records for virtually any transaction we make using a computer. Data companies are emerging that have various standards about seeking the permission to store and sell personal information. While Garfinkel discusses how we could protect our privacy by drawing from already existing laws and statutes, Penenberg explains that many companies have avoided any privacy legislation or standards in order to become information brokers.

This issue brings up questions of what privacy is, and what it means to us, but it also reminds us that as we use newer technologies, these are often unavoidable problems caused by and related to their use. The “transparency,” or lack of obvious technological control, is apparent in uses of the Internet.

Without a doubt, different cultures have various attitudes, laws, and values with regard to issues of personal privacy. In the United States, the definition of privacy has been handed down from the Supreme Court. Challenges to privacy often are debated in our highest court, and therefore, are influenced by legal precedent. New technology challenges the court to examine those precedents and see if a balance among the right to know, the right to privacy, and the technological capability to share information can coexist.

In many other countries, however, there are different cultural attitudes and concepts of what is “private” and what is not. Both the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) have considered the right to privacy as a basic human need for all people. It is the role of governments then, to come up with national and regional policies to enforce these various beliefs with regard to their specific cultures. An excellent collection of issues such as these can be found in James R. Michael’s Privacy and Human Rights: An International and Comparative Study: With Special Reference to Development in Information Technology (UNESCO, 1994).

A number of studies further illuminate how broad a concept privacy may be for individuals. Ann Cavanagh’s Who Knows? Safeguarding Your Privacy in a Networked World (McGraw-Hill, 1997) takes a practical approach toward understanding how we can control information about ourselves.
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of contents for the Taking Sides volume in which your issue appears, and read a brief description of the issue. In this way, the Library Index and Guide quickly gives you access to information on a controversial issue and allows you to accurately target the most appropriate volume (or volumes) for your needs.

We hope that you will find this Library Index and Guide to be a valuable reference tool. Please let us know how it can be improved.
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Reference Key

Use the following key to determine the Annual Editions references used in this index:

- **Abp** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in Abnormal Psychology, Fourth Edition
- **Afr** Taking Sides: Clashing Views on African Issues, Second Edition
- **Cr** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in Crime and Criminology, Seventh Edition
- **Edu** Taking Sides: Clashing Views on Educational Issues, Fourteenth Edition
- **Edp** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in Educational Psychology, Fourth Edition
- **Env** Taking Sides: Clashing Views on Environmental Issues, Twelfth Edition
- **Gen** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in Gender
- **Lfd** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in Lifespan Development
- **Mm** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in Mass Media and Society, Ninth Edition
- **Soc** Taking Sides: Clashing Views on Social Issues, Fourteenth Edition
- **Sop** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in Social Psychology, Second Edition
- **Wh1** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in World History, Volume 1, Third Edition
- **Wh2** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in World History, Volume 2, Second Edition
- **Wp** Taking Sides: Clashing Views in World Politics, Twelfth Edition (Expanded)
Abnormal Psychology, Fourth Edition

Issue 1. Should Individuals with Anorexia Nervosa Have the Right to Refuse Life-Sustaining Treatment? 2

YES: Heather Draper, from “Anorexia Nervosa and Respecting a Refusal of Life-Prolonging Therapy: A Limited Justification,” Bioethics (April 1, 2000) 4


Heather Draper argues that clinicians need to accept the fact that individuals with anorexia nervosa may be competent, and may have legitimate reasons for refusing therapy. In such cases, therapists should respect the individual’s wishes and should refrain from administering life-sustaining treatment. James Werth, Jr. and his colleagues contend that, due to the very nature of anorexia nervosa, individuals with anorexia cannot make rational decisions about nutrition and feeding. Because the behaviors of anorexics have such potential for health damage or even death, clinicians have a duty to protect the lives of their patients, even if it calls for compulsory treatment.

Issue 2. Is Psychological Debriefing a Harmful Intervention for Survivors of Trauma? 30

YES: Grant J. Devilly and Peter Cotton, from “Psychological Debriefing and the Workplace: Defining a Concept, Controversies and Guidelines for Intervention,” Australian Psychologist (July 2003) 32


Psychologists Grant J. Devilly and Peter Cotton assert that critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) is poorly defined and has been shown to do more harm than good. They propose alternative approaches for responding to trauma survivors, which they consider more effective. Jeffrey T. Mitchell of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF) argues that Devilly and Cotton have misrepresented important information about psychological debriefing and have confused several aspects of this system of responding to trauma survivors.

Issue 3. Are Blocked and Recovered Memories Valid Phenomena? 56

YES: David H. Gleaves, Steven M. Smith, Lisa D. Butler, and David Spiegel, from “False and Recovered Memories in the Laboratory and Clinic: A Review of Experimental and Clinical Evidence,” Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice (Spring 2004) 58


Psychologist David Gleaves and his colleagues assert that for some people, memories of traumatic events are blocked but may subsequently be recovered. Psychologist John Kihlstrom disputes the validity of blocked and recovered memories. He views the phenomenon of “false memories” as a serious problem in contemporary society.

Issue 4. Is Multiple Personality Disorder a Valid Diagnosis? 100

2 Tables of Contents: Abnormal Psychology, Fourth Edition

NO: Paul R. McHugh, from “Resolved: Multiple Personality Disorder Is an Individually and Socially Created Artifact,” *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* (July 1995) 106

Psychiatrist Frank W. Putnam contends that the diagnosis of multiple personality disorder meets the standards for the three basic forms of validity: content validity, construct validity, and criterion-related validity. Psychiatrist Paul R. McHugh denies the validity of multiple personality disorder, asserting that this condition is a socially created behavioral disorder induced by psychotherapists.

Issue 5. Does Attention Deficit Disorder Exist? 112

YES: Edward M. Hallowell and John J. Ratey, from *Delivered From Distraction: Getting the Most Out of Life with Attention Deficit Disorder* (Ballantine, 2005) 114

NO: Rogers H. Wright, from “Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: What It Is and What It Is Not,” in Rogers H. Wright and Nicholas A. Cummings, eds., *Destructive Trends in Mental Health: The Well-Intentioned Path to Harm* (Routledge, 2005) 126

Psychiatrists Edward M. Hallowell and John J. Ratey assert that attention deficit disorder (ADD) is a valid disorder, and that children and adults with this special kind of mind need the help they deserve. Psychologist Rogers H. Wright argues that attention deficit hyperactivity disorder has vague diagnostic criteria that lead to over-diagnosis and overmedication of an excessive number of people.

Issue 6. Should All Uses of MDMA (Ecstasy) Be Prohibited? 137

YES: Robert Mathias and Patrick Zickler, from “NIDA Conference Highlights Scientific Findings on MDMA/Ecstasy,” *NIDA Notes* (December 2001) 139


Science writers Robert Mathias and Patrick Zickler argue that MDMA has skyrocketed in popularity and that insufficient attention has been paid to the physical and psychological risks associated with its use. June Riedlinger, an assistant professor of clinical pharmacy, and Michael Montagne, a professor of pharmacy, contend that the risks associated with MDMA use have been exaggerated and that there are legitimate therapeutic uses for this substance.

Issue 7. Should Abstinence Be the Goal for Treating People with Alcohol Problems? 156

YES: Patricia Owen, from “Should Abstinence Be the Goal for Alcohol Treatment,” *The American Journal of Addictions* (Fall 2001) 158


Psychologist Patricia Owen asserts that abstinence is the safest and most honest treatment goal for most people who are dependent on alcohol. Health and medical writer Anne Fletcher contends that many people with alcohol problems can be successful in their efforts to control their drinking, particularly if they are given professional guidance and support.

Issue 8. Are Prozac and Similar Antidepressants Safe and Effective? 172


NO: Joseph Glenmullen, from *Prozac Backlash: Overcoming the Dangers of Prozac, Zoloft, Paxil, and Other Antidepressants With Safe, Effective Alternatives* (Simon & Schuster, 2000) 180

Psychiatrist William S. Appleton asserts that Prozac and other drugs in the class of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors can provide effective relief for depression as well as other mental health problems and concerns, with minimal side effects. Psychiatrist
Joseph Glenmullen argues that Prozac and other drugs in the class of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are neither as effective nor as safe as pharmaceutical companies have led people to believe.

**Issue 9. Are Antipsychotic Medications the Treatment of Choice for People with Psychosis?**

**YES:** E. Fuller Torrey, from *Surviving Schizophrenia: A Manual for Families, Consumers, and Providers*, 4th ed. (Quill, 2001)

**NO:** Robert Whitaker, from *Mad in America: Bad Science, Bad Medicine, and the Enduring Mistreatment of the Mentally Ill* (Perseus, 2002)

Psychiatrist E. Fuller Torrey, an outspoken advocate for the needs of the mentally ill and their families, contends that antipsychotic medications play a centrally important role in alleviating psychotic symptoms and reducing the likelihood of rehospitalization. Journalist and social critic Robert Whitaker asserts that antipsychotic medications make people chronically ill, cause serious side effects, and increase the likelihood of rehospitalization; furthermore, reliance on these medical treatments for the mentally ill neglect important questions such as what it means to be human.

**Issue 10. Is Ritalin Overprescribed?**

**YES:** Peter R. Breggin, from *The Ritalin Fact Book: What Your Doctor Won’t Tell You about ADHD and Stimulant Drugs* (Perseus, 2002)

**NO:** Russell A. Barkley, from *Taking Charge of ADHD: The Complete, Authoritative Guide for Parents* (Guilford, 2000)

Physician Peter R. Breggin asserts that Ritalin and similar stimulants are dangerous addictive medications that should not be prescribed to children because they suppress growth and lead to a number of worrisome physical and psychological symptoms. Psychologist and prominent ADHD researcher Russell A. Barkley objects to criticisms of Ritalin and similar stimulants, asserting that these medications serve as important parts of interventions aimed at helping children increase their attention and concentration.

**Issue 11. Should Psychologists Prescribe Medication?**

**YES:** Robert Resnick, from “To Prescribe or Not To Prescribe—Is That the Question?” *The Psychologist* (April 2003)


Psychologist Robert Resnick endorses the recommendation that psychologists be given prescription privileges in order to expand psycho-pharmacological availability to people needing medication. Psychologist William Robiner and his colleagues object to the notion of granting prescriptive privileges to psychologists, and express several concerns pertaining to training and competence.

**Issue 12. Is Electroconvulsive Therapy Ethical?**

**YES:** Max Fink, from *Electroshock: Restoring the Mind* (Oxford University Press, 1999)


Physician Max Fink asserts that electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is an effective intervention whose use has been limited as a result of social stigma and philosophical bias, which have been reinforced by intimidation from the pharmaceutical and managed care industries. Leonard R. Frank, editor and cofounder of the Network Against Psychiatric Assault, criticizes the use of ECT because of its disturbing side effects, some of which he personally has suffered, and asserts that its resurgence in popularity is economically based.
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Issue 13. Is Sexual Orientation Conversion Therapy Ethical? 272
YES: Christopher H. Rosik, from “Motivational, Ethical, and Epistemological Foundations in the Treatment of Unwanted Homoerotic Attraction,” Journal of Marital and Family Therapy (January 2003) 274
NO: Robert-Jay Green, from “When Therapists Do Not Want Their Clients to Be Homosexual: A Response to Rosik’s Article,” Journal of Marital and Family Therapy (January 2003) 291

Psychologist Christopher Rosik asserts that many clients have valid reasons for pursuing sexual orientation conversion therapy, and mental health professionals have a responsibility to work with these clients toward their goals. Psychologist Robert-Jay Green expresses concern over therapy involving sexual reorientation, cautioning that clients must understand their motivations for seeking change. He contends that there is little evidence regarding the effectiveness of such therapy.

YES: Nancy Signorielli, from Violence in the Media: A Reference Handbook (ABC-CLIO, 2005) 308
NO: Jonathan L. Freedman, from Media Violence and Its Effect on Aggression: Assessing the Scientific Evidence (University of Toronto Press, 2002) 319

Professor of communication Nancy Signorielli asserts that research supports the position that media violence affects viewers by fostering aggression, causing desensitization to violence, and promoting fear. Psychologist Jonathan L. Freedman argues that the scientific evidence does not support the notion that exposure to TV and film violence causes aggression, desensitization, or fear.

Issue 15. Is Pornography Harmful? 331
NO: Nadine Strossen, from Defending Pornography: Free Speech, Sex, and the Fight for Women’s Rights (Scribner, 1995) 346

Sociology professor Diana E. H. Russell considers pornography profoundly harmful because it predisposes men to want to rape women and undermines internal and social inhibitions against acting out rape fantasies. Law professor Nadine Strossen contends that there is no credible research to support the claim that sexist, violent imagery leads to harmful behavior against women.

Issue 16. Is Divorce Always Detrimental to Children? 359
YES: Judith Wallerstein, Julia Lewis, and Sandra Blakeslee, from The Unexpected Legacy of Divorce: A Twenty-Five Year Landmark Study (Hyperion, 2000) 361
NO: E. Mavis Hetherington and John Kelly, from For Better or For Worse: Divorce Reconsidered (W. W. Norton, 2002) 372

Psychology professors Judith Wallerstein and Julia Lewis, and Sandra Blakeslee, a science and medicine correspondent for the New York Times, assert that children of divorced parents suffer emotional damage that impedes normal growth and functioning and permanently alters their lives. Professor of psychology E. Mavis Hetherington and writer John Kelly dismiss some of what they view as myths of the divorce culture, stating that divorce is not necessarily detrimental to all children but can, in fact, provide opportunities for growth for the children as well as the parents involved in the divorce.

YES: Randy Thornhill and Craig T. Palmer, from “Why Men Rape,” The Sciences (January/February 2000) 386
NO: Susan Brownmiller, from Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape (Simon & Schuster, 1975) 396
Evolutionary biologist Randy Thornhill and evolutionary anthropologist Craig T. Palmer assert that the reasons why men rape are misunderstood. They contend that, rather than an act of gratuitous violence, rape can be understood as a biologically determined behavior in which socially disenfranchised men resort to this extreme act in order to gain access to women. Journalist Susan Brownmiller argues that rape is an exemplification of the male-female struggle in which men humiliate and degrade women in a blunt and ugly expression of physical power.


YES: Rhea K. Farberman, from “Terminal Illness and Hastened Death Requests: The Important Role of the Mental Health Professional,” *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* (vol. 28, no. 6, 1997) 408


Rhea K. Farberman, director of public communications for the American Psychological Association, makes the case that mental health professionals should be called upon to assess terminally ill people who request hastened death in order to ensure that decision making is rational and free of coercion. Psychiatrists Mark D. Sullivan, Linda Ganzini, and Stuart J. Youngner argue that the reliance on mental health professionals to be suicide gatekeepers involves an inappropriate use of clinical procedures to disguise society’s ambivalence about suicide itself.

African Issues

Issue 1. Are the Experts on Africa Part of the Problem? 2


Gavin Kitching, professor of political science at the University of New South Wales, left the field of African studies because he “found it depressing.” According to Kitching, Africanist scholars have failed to see Africa’s own ruling elites as the principal culprits for the continent’s dire predicament. He suggests that we “have to ask what it is about the history and culture of sub-Saharan Africa that has led to … its disastrous present.”

Mark Epprecht, professor of history at Queens University, is more upbeat, noting a number of African countries that have made great strides. He accepts that African elites are responsible for the welfare of their populations, but also recognizes that they “are enormously, often fatally constrained by pressure from the outside.” He argues that Africanist scholars have an important role to play by holding decision makers in the West accountable for policies that further marginalize Africa.

Issue 2. Did the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Underdevelop Africa? 14


NO: John Thornton, from *Africa and the Africans in the Making of the Atlantic World, 1400-1680* (Cambridge University Press, 1992) 25

Paul Lovejoy, professor of history at York University, argues that the trans-Atlantic slave trade significantly transformed African society. It led to an absolute loss of population on the continent and a large increase in the enslaved population that was retained in Africa. The economic advantages of exporting slaves did not offset the social and political costs of participation, there were disastrous demographic impacts, and Africa’s relative position in world trade declined. Lovejoy, therefore, supports the “transformation thesis,” which holds that the external slave trade dramatically reshaped slavery and society in Africa. John Thornton, professor of history at Boston University, holds a very different view. He notes that slavery was widespread and indigenous in
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African society. Europeans simply worked with this existing market and African merchants, who were not dominated by Europeans, responded by providing more slaves. African leaders who allowed the slave trade to continue were neither forced to do so against their will, nor did they make irrational decisions. As such, the preexisting institution of slavery in Africa is as much responsible as any external force for the development of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Issue 3. Have the Contributions of Africans Been Recognized for Developing New World Agriculture? 36

YES: Duncan Clinch Heyward, from Seed from Madagascar (The University of North Carolina Press, 1937) 38


Duncan Heyward, a former Carolina rice planter writing in the middle of the last century, represents the mainstream view that Europeans were primarily responsible for developing South Carolina’s remarkable rice plantations in the eighteenth century. In his own accounting of the rise of rice cultivation in the Carolinas, Heyward suggests that the techniques and approaches must have been derived from those observed in China. Judith Carney, a professor of geography at UCLA, explains that slaves from rice-producing areas in West Africa have only recently been recognized for their intellectual contributions to the development of rice cultivation in the New World. Carney describes how her work, and that of others, challenged the view that slaves were mere field hands, “showing that they contributed agronomic expertise as well as skilled labor to the emergent plantation economy.”

Issue 4. Did Colonialism Distort Contemporary African Development? 54

YES: Marcus Colchester, from “Slave and Enclave: Towards a Political Ecology of Equatorial Africa,” The Ecologist (September/October 1993) 56


Marcus Colchester, director of the Forest Peoples Programme of the World Rainforest Movement, argues that rural communities in equatorial Africa are today on the point of collapse because they have been weakened by centuries of outside intervention. In Gabon, the Congo, and the Central African Republic, an enduring colonial legacy of the French are lands and forests controlled by state institutions that operate as patron-client networks to enrich indigenous elite and outside commercial interests. Robin M. Grier, assistant professor of economics at the University of Oklahoma, contends that African colonies that were held for longer periods of time tend to have performed better, on average, after independence.

Issue 5. Have Structural Adjustment Policies Worked for Africa? 72


Gerald Scott, an economist at Florida State University, argues that structural adjustment programs are the most promising option for promoting economic growth in Africa. He disputes the evidence used to suggest that these programs have a deleterious effect on economic growth in Africa. Thandika Mkandawire, director of the UN research Institute for Social Development, counters that, while African governments have reshaped domestic policies to make their economies more open, growth has faltered. Mkandawire assesses structural adjustment from a developmental perspective, judging its effects on economic development and the eradication of poverty. He suggests that structural adjustment policies designed to integrate Africa into the global economy have failed because “they have completely sidestepped the developmental needs of the continent and the strategic questions on the form of integration appropriate to addressing these needs.”
Issue 6. Are Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Effective at Facilitating Community Development? 96


Bernard Lecomte, co-founder of Six-S, and Anirudh Krishna, assistant professor of public policy studies and political science at Duke University, describe one of the most acclaimed NGO initiatives in Africa, the Six-S network in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. The network supports village groups’ efforts to combat drought and poverty. The goal of Six-S has been for “village groups to gain expertise and confidence and to establish themselves as viable, independent agencies for local development, with little residual support from Six-S.” Giles Mohan, a lecturer in development studies at the Open University, presents a case study of NGO intervention in northern Ghana. His examination reveals that tensions exist between the northern NGO and its partners, that local NGOs create their own mini-empires of client villages, and that some NGO officers use their organizations for personal promotion.

Issue 7. Should Developed Countries Provide Debt Relief to the Poorest, Indebted African Nations? 120


Dorothy Logie, a general practitioner and active member of Medact, and Michael Rowson, assistant director of Medact, argue that debt is a human-rights issue because debt and related structural adjustment policies reduce the state’s ability to address discrimination, vulnerability, and inequality. Debt relief, if channeled in the right direction, could help reduce poverty and promote health. Robert Snyder, an associate professor of biology at Greenville College, counters that debt cancellation will only work if the factors that created debt in the first place are addressed. He uses a case study of Rwanda to demonstrate why political and social change must occur for debt forgiveness to work.


NO: Sunday Dare, from “A Continent in Crisis: Africa and Globalization,” Dollars and Sense (July/August 2001) 147

Oliver Maponga, chair of the Institute of Mining Research at the University of Zimbabwe, and Philip Maxwell, professor at the Western Australian School of Mines at Curtin University of Technology, describe a resurgence in the African mining industry in the 1990s after several lackluster decades. They assert that mineral and energy mining can make a positive contribution to economic development in Africa. Sunday Dare, a Nigerian journalist, describes how “much sorrow has flowed” from Africa’s resource blessing. While Dare blames African leaders for corruption and resource mismanagement, he also implicates transnational corporations (TNCs) as key contributors to this problem. He states that TNCs have acted as economic predators that support repressive African leaders in order to garner uninterrupted access to resources. The result, Dare suggests, is that Africa’s “raw materials are still being depleted without general development.”

Issue 9. Will Biotech Solve Africa’s Food Problems? 156

YES: Jesse Machuka, from “Agricultural Biotechnology for Africa. African Scientists and Farmers Must Feed Their Own People,” Plant Physiology (May 2001) 158

Jesse Machuka, a Kenyan scientist in the department of biochemistry and biotechnology at Kenyatta University, argues that agricultural biotechnology will substantially increase food production by rural resource-poor farmers. Machuka suggests that agricultural biotechnology will help address several constraints to crop production, including pests, diseases, weeds, environmental degradation, and soil nutrient depletion. He is particularly concerned that biotechnology research be undertaken by Africans for Africans. In a case study examining attempts to control the parasitic Striga weed, Brian Halweil, a research associate at the Worldwatch Institute, questions whether producing maize that is bio-engineered for herbicide resistance is really the best approach in the African context. He suggests that improved soil fertility management practices and mixed cropping are more appropriate and accessible strategies.

Issue 10. Is Food Production in Africa Capable of Keeping Up With Population Growth? 172


Michael Mortimore, a geographer, and Mary Tiffen, a historian and socioeconomist, both with Drylands Research, investigate population and food production trajectories in Machakos, Kenya. They determine that increasing population density has a positive influence on environmental management and crop production. Furthermore, they found that food production kept up with population growth from 1930 to 1987. John Murton, with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the British government, uses household-level data to show that the changes in Machakos described by Mortimore and Tiffen “have been accompanied by a polarization of land holdings, differential trends in agricultural productivity, and a decline in food self-sufficiency.” As such, he argues that the “Machakos experience” of population growth and positive environmental transformation is neither homogenous nor fully unproblematic.

Issue 11. Are Integrated Conservation and Development Programs a Solution to Conflicts Between Parks and Local People? 196


NO: Roderick P. Neumann, from “Primitive Ideas: Protected Area Buffer Zones and the Politics of Land in Africa,” Development and Change (July 1997) 209

William D. Newmark, research curator at the Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, and John L. Hough, global environment facility coordinator for biodiversity and international waters for the United Nations Development Programme, acknowledge the limited success of integrated conservation and development programs to date in Africa, but see great promise for success in the future. They call for more adaptive management in which activities are monitored, evaluated, and reformulated in an interactive fashion. Roderick P. Neumann, associate professor and director of graduate studies in the department of international relations at Florida International University, argues that protected area buffer zone programs have not lived up to their initial intent of greater participation and benefit sharing. Rather, these programs duplicate more coercive forms of conservation practice associated with parks and facilitate the expansion of state authority into remote rural areas.

Issue 12. Is Sub-Saharan Africa Experiencing a Deforestation Crisis? 218

YES: Kevin M. Cleaver and Götz A. Schreiber, from Reversing the Spiral: The Population, Agriculture, and Environment Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa (The World Bank, 1994) 220

World Bank economists Kevin M. Cleaver and Götz A. Schreiber argue that Africa is engaged in a downward spiral of population growth, poor agricultural performance, and environmental degradation. Academic geographers Thomas J. Bassett and Koli B. Zuéli, counter that it is dominant perceptions of environmental change, rather than concrete evidence, that lie behind the widely held belief that Africa is engaged in an "environmental crisis of staggering proportions."

Issue 13. Should Female Genital Cutting Be Accepted as a Cultural Practice? 240


Fuambai Ahmadu, an anthropologist at the London School of Economics, finds it increasingly challenging to reconcile her own experiences with female initiation and circumcision and prevailing (largely negative) global discourses on these practices. Her main concern with most studies on female initiation is the insistence that the practice is necessarily harmful or that there is an urgent need to stop female genital mutilation in communities where it is done. She suggests that "the aversion of some writers to the practice of female circumcision has more to do with deeply imbedded western cultural assumptions regarding women's bodies and their sexuality than with disputable health effects of genital operations on African women." Liz Creel, senior policy analyst at the Population Reference Bureau, and her colleagues argue that female genital cutting (FGC), while it must be dealt with in a culturally sensitive manner, is a practice that is detrimental to the health of girls and women, as well as a violation of human rights in most instances. Creel et al. recommend that African governments pass anti-FGC laws, and that programs be expanded to educate communities about FGC and human rights.


Richard A. Schroeder, an associate professor of geography at Rutgers University, presents a case study of a group of female gardeners in The Gambia who, because of their growing economic clout, began to challenge male power structures. Women, who were the traditional gardeners in the community studied, came to have greater income earning capacity than men as the urban market for garden produce grew. Furthermore, women could meet their needs and wants without recourse to their husbands because of this newly found economic power. Human Rights Watch, a nonprofit organization, describes how women in Kenya have property rights unequal to those of men, and how even these limited rights are frequently violated. It is further explained how women have little awareness of their rights, that those "who try to fight back are often beaten, raped, or ostracized," and how the Kenyan government has done little to address the situation.

Issue 15. Should International Drug Companies Provide HIV/AIDS Drugs to Africa Free of Charge? 276

YES: Akin Jimoh, from “‘Raise the Alarm Loudly’: Africa Confronts the AIDS Pandemic,” Dollars and Sense (May/June 2001) 276

NO: Siddhartha Mukherjee, from “Take Your Medicine,” The New Republic (July 24, 2000) 282

Akin Jimoh, program director of Development Communications, a non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Lagos, Nigeria, argues that the AIDS epidemic in Africa is linked to a number of factors, including the high cost of drugs. He describes how some of the big drug companies, in the face of international protests, begrudgingly agreed to lower the price of anti-HIV medications in Africa. "The companies, however, remain steadfast about keeping their patent rights, which would leave ultimate control over
prices and availability in their hands.” Siddhartha Mukherjee, a resident in internal medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital and a clinical fellow in medicine at Harvard Medical School, asserts that the availability of cheap anti-HIV drugs in Africa, without adequate health care networks to monitor their distribution and use, is dangerous. If such medications are not taken consistently and over the prescribed length of time, new strains of HIV are likely to develop more quickly that are resistant to these drugs. He states that investment in health care infrastructure must accompany any distribution of cheap anti-HIV medications.


William A. Rushing, late professor of sociology at Vanderbilt University, explains the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Africa in terms of how Africans express and give social meaning to sex. He argues that the confluence of a set of sex-related behavioral patterns and gender stratification explains the HIV/AIDS infection rate. According to Rushing, these behavioral patterns include polygamous marriage practices, weak conjugal bonds, the transactional nature of sexual relations, the centrality of sexual conquest to male identity, and sex-positive cultures. Joseph R. Oppong, associate professor of geography at the University of North Texas, and Ezekiel Kalipeni, associate professor of geography at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, take issue with Rushing’s conclusions. They contend that his analysis is Americentric, suffers from overgeneralizations, and problematically depicts Africans as sex-positive (and by implication, promiscuous and immoral). They assert that Rushing’s cultural stereotypes are far too general to provide any meaningful insight into the AIDS crisis in Africa. An understanding of historical and contemporary migration patterns, as well as associated phenomena, better explain the spread of the virus.


YES: Michael Bratton and Robert Mattes, from “Support for Democracy in Africa: Intrinsic or Instrumental?” British Journal of Political Science (July 2001) 308


Michael Bratton, professor of political science at Michigan State University, and Robert Mattes, associate professor of political studies and director of the Democracy in Africa Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, find as much popular support for democracy in Zambia, South Africa, and Ghana as in other regions of the developing world, despite the fact that the citizens of these countries tend to be less satisfied with the economic performance of their elected governments. Joel D. Barkan, professor of political science at the University of Iowa and senior consultant on governance at the World Bank, takes a less sanguine view of the situation in Africa. He suggests that one can be cautiously optimistic about the situation in roughly one-third of the states on the African continent, nations he classifies as consolidated democracies and as aspiring democracies. He asserts that one must be realistic about the possibilities for the remainder of African nations, countries he classifies into three groups: stalled democracies, those that are not free, and those that are mired in civil war.

Issue 18. Is Foreign Assistance Useful for Fostering Democracy in Africa? 328


Arthur A. Goldsmith, professor of management at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, examines the relationship between the amount of development assistance given to sub-Saharan African countries in the 1990s and the evolution of their political systems. He suggests that there is a positive, but small, correlation between donor assistance and democratization during this period. He views aid as insurance to prevent countries from sliding back into one-party or military rule. Julie Hearn, with the
department of politics and international relations at Lancaster University, investigates democracy assistance in South Africa. She critically examines the role assigned to civil society by donors, questioning the "emancipatory potential" of the kind of democracy being promoted.

**Issue 19. Is Corruption the Result of Poor African Leadership? 348**


**NO:** Arthur A. Goldsmith, from "Risk, Rule, and Reason: Leadership in Africa," *Public Administration and Development* (2001) 359

Robert I. Rotberg, director of the Program on Intrastate Conflict and Conflict Resolution at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, holds African leaders responsible for the plight of their continent. He laments the large number corrupt African leaders, seeing South Africa's Mandela and Botswana's Khama as notable exceptions. According to Rotberg, the problem is that "African leaders and their followers largely believe that the people are there to serve their rulers, rather than the other way around." Arthur A. Goldsmith, professor of management at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, suggests that African leaders are not innately corrupt but are responding rationally to incentives created by their environment. He argues that high levels of risk encourage leaders to pursue short-term, economically destructive policies. In countries where leaders face less risk, there is less perceived political corruption.

**Issue 20. Are International Peacekeeping Missions Critical to Resolving Ethnic Conflicts in African Countries? 368**

**YES:** Tim Docking, from *Peacekeeping in Africa* (United States Institute of Peace, 2001) 370

**NO:** William Reno, from "The Failure of Peacekeeping in Sierra Leone," *Current History* (May 2001) 378

Tim Docking, African Affairs Specialist at the United States Institute of Peace, presents the reactions of policymakers and academics to a report on UN peace operations. The group argues that the lack of political will by Western powers is the key impediment to successful UN peacekeeping. Furthermore, given the situation in Africa, the group implores the United States to re-engage with the United Nations and African affairs. William Reno, associate professor of political science at Northwestern University, contends that no peacekeeping is better than bad peacekeeping. In his discussion of the failed Lomé Peace Accords, a settlement negotiated between warring parties in Sierra Leone, he notes that "many Sierra Leoneans regarded positions taken by the UN and foreign diplomats who stressed reconciliation as offensive." As opposed to the more bureaucratic peacekeeping approaches taken by the United States and the UN, he lauds the hands-on tactics of the British.

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**Crime and Criminology, Seventh Edition**

**Issue 1. Is Crime Always Functional? 2**

**YES:** Emile Durkheim, from *The Rules of Sociological Method* (Free Press, 1938) 4

**NO:** Daniel Patrick Moynihan, from "Defining Deviancy Down," *The American Scholar* (Winter 1993) 9

Classic sociologist Emile Durkheim (1858–1917) theorizes that crime exists in all societies because it reaffirms moral boundaries and at times assists needed social changes. Former U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) argues that modern crime has gone way beyond the point of being functional.
Issue 2. Is Criminal Behavior Biologically Determined? 17
Professor Adrian Raine argues that one of the reasons why we have been so unsuccessful in preventing adult crime is because crime-control policies have systematically ignored the biological side of human behavior. In a now-classic article, the late eminent sociologist Robert K. Merton asserts that social conditions produce deviations from accepted norms of human conduct.

Issue 3. Does IQ Significantly Contribute to Crime? 41
YES: Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray, from The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life (Free Press, 1994) 43
NO: Francis T. Cullen, Paul Gendreau, G. Roger Jarjoura, and John Paul Wright, from "Crime and the Bell Curve: Lessons from Intelligent Criminology," Crime and Delinquency (October 1997) 52
The late psychologist and criminologist Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray, a fellow of the American Enterprise Institute, argue that a significant cause of crime is low IQ. Criminologists Francis T. Cullen et al. assert that Herrnstein and Murray ignore the many significant environmental factors related to both crime and intelligence.

Professor of management and public policy James Q. Wilson and the late psychologist Richard J. Herrnstein argue that crime studies should focus on street criminals. Philosophy professor Jeffrey Reiman contends that pollution, medical malpractice, and dangerous working conditions that go uncorrected are for more serious than street crime.

Janell D. Schmidt, supervisor of the Milwaukee County Child Protective Services, and criminology professor Lawrence W. Sherman argue that arresting batterers in many cases does more harm than good. Associate professor of public administration and social work Evan Stark contends that arresting batterers is a vital step for female empowerment and for women achieving full citizenship status.

YES: Jared Taylor and Glayde Whitney, from "Racial Profiling: Is There an Empirical Basis?" Mankind Quarterly (Spring 2002) 116
Jared Taylor, president of the New Century Foundation, and the late psychology and neuroscience professor Glayde Whitney argue that the disparity in crimes committed by members of different races justifies racial profiling by the police. Professor Michael J. Lynch, however, argues that a proper analysis of the crime data does not support Taylor and Whitney’s conclusions. He finds racial profiling to be objectionable from a legal and moral perspective as well.

**Issue 7. Should Serious Sex Offenders Be Castrated? 141**

**YES:** Lawrence Wright, from “The Case for Castration,” Texas Monthly (May 1992) 143

**NO:** Kari A. Vanderzyl, from “Castration as an Alternative to Incarceration: An Impotent Approach to the Punishment of Sex Offenders,” The Northern Illinois University Law Review (Fall 1994) 150

Attorney Lawrence Wright argues that while castration may not be an ideal solution, if we treat it as therapy rather than punishment, as help instead of revenge, and if we view offenders as troubled victims, not monsters, then perhaps castration will become an accepted and humane option for sex offender treatment. Attorney Kari A. Vanderzyl asserts that castration should be rejected as an unacceptable, ineffective, and unconstitutional alternative to imprisonment for sex offenders.

**Issue 8. Should Juvenile Courts Be Abolished? 159**

**YES:** Barry C. Feld, from Bad Kids: Race and the Transformation of the Juvenile Court (Oxford University Press, 1999) 161

**NO:** Vincent Schiraldi and Jason Ziedenberg, from The Florida Experiment: An Analysis of the Impact of Granting Prosecutors Discretion to Try Juveniles As Adults (July 1999) 172

Law professor Barry C. Feld contends that creating a separate juvenile court system has resulted in unanticipated negative consequences for America’s children and for justice. Vincent Schiraldi, director of the Justice Policy Institute, and researcher Jason Ziedenberg maintain that moving thousands of kids into adult courts is unnecessary, harmful, and racist.

**Issue 9. Are the Dangers of Internet Child Pornography Exaggerated? 183**

**YES:** Julia Wilkins, from “Protecting Our Children from Internet Smut: Moral Duty or Moral Panic?” The Humanist (September/October 1997) 185

**NO:** Bob Trebilcock, from “Child Molesters on the Internet: Are They in Your Home?” Redbook (April 1997) 192

Writer Julia Wilkins argues that claims of Internet dangers are simply an example of “moral panic” causing otherwise sensible people to overreact. Magazine writer Bob Trebilcock contends that the Internet is a real danger to children because it provides easy access to pornography and encourages the creation and dissemination of child pornography.

**Issue 10. Is the Segregation of HIV-Positive Inmates Ethical? 202**

**YES:** Penny A. Robinette, from “Is the Segregation of HIV-Positive Inmates Ethical? Yes,” The Prison Journal (March 1999) 204

**NO:** Billy Long, from “Is the Segregation of HIV-Positive Inmates Ethical? No,” The Prison Journal (March 1999) 211

Penny A. Robinette, an administrator at Presbyterian Child Welfare Services in Richmond, Kentucky, contends that mandatory testing and segregation of HIV-positive inmates is justified. Assistant professor of criminal justice Billy Long argues that mandatory testing and segregation of inmates will have more negative than positive consequences.


Assistant professor of criminal justice Jill Gordon identifies and defends several humanitarian and practical reasons for allowing family visitations in adult prisons. Associate professor of criminal justice Elizabeth H. McConnell maintains that there is little empirical support that conjugal visits are useful for either inmates or their families.


YES: Frank M. Ochberg, from “Quarantine Them Beyond Their Jail Terms,” The Washington Post (December 5, 1999) 234

NO: Howard Zonana, from “We’re Doctors—Not Judges, Juries or Jailers,” The Washington Post (December 5, 1999) 238

Professor of psychiatry Frank M. Ochberg argues that some violent offenders are incurable and should be confined for life to mental hospitals. Professor of psychiatry and law Howard Zonana contends that doctors have no business becoming jailers for those who are perceived as dangerous by legal authorities.

Issue 13. Is Capital Punishment Bad Public Policy? 244


David Von Drehle, a writer and the arts editor for The Washington Post, examines specific capital punishment cases and data and concludes that capital punishment is a bad social policy. Ernest van den Haag, a professor of jurisprudence and public policy (now retired), maintains that the death penalty is just retribution for heinous crime.


John R. Lott, Jr., the John M. Olin Visiting Law and Economics Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School, contends that rather than increasing crime, gun ownership actually reduces it for several reasons. Franklin E. Zimring and Gordon Hawkins, director and senior fellow, respectively, of the Earl Warren Legal Institute, assert that possession and use of handguns causes the vastly disproportionate number of homicides in the United States.


George L. Kelling, a professor in the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, and William J. Bratton, former New York City Police Department commissioner, strongly defend Kelling’s formulation of zero tolerance/broken windows theory and Bratton’s implementation of Kelling’s ideas. Judith A. Greene, senior fellow of the
Institute on Criminal Justice of the University of Minnesota Law School, compares New York’s policing style with San Diego’s community policing model and argues that the latter is as effective and less costly.


YES: Ethan A. Nadelmann, from “An End to Marijuana Prohibition—The Drive to Legalize Picks Up,” National Review (July 12, 2004) 326

NO: John P. Walters, from “No Surrender,” National Review (September 27, 2004) 333

Ethan A. Nadelmann, the founder and director of the Drug Policy Alliance, contends that contemporary marijuana laws are unique among American criminal laws because no other law is both enforced so widely and yet deemed unnecessary by such a substantial portion of the public. Enforcing marijuana laws also wastes tens of billions of taxpayer dollars annually. John P. Walters, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, argues that marijuana does the most social harm of any illegal drug. Moreover, Walters asserts that the ultimate goal of those who advocate marijuana legalization is tolerated addiction.


Eugene H. Methvin, senior editor for Reader’s Digest, contends that a very small number of juveniles and adults commit the majority of serious crimes. The main solution to the crime problem, then, is to identify them as early as possible and increase the punishments each time they offend, eventually incarcerating the repeat offenders. Professor of criminal justice David Shichor argues that “three strikes” laws are costly, inefficient, unfair, and do little to reduce crime.

Issue 18. Should Juries Be Able to Disregard the Law and Free “Guilty” Persons in Racially Charged Cases? 361


NO: Randall Kennedy, from “After the Cheers,” The New Republic (October 23, 1995) 368

Paul Butler, an associate professor at the George Washington University Law School, argues that black jurors should acquit black defendants of certain crimes to make up for inequities in the criminal justice system. Randall Kennedy, a professor at the Harvard Law School, finds it tragic that black jurors would pronounce a murderer “not guilty” just to send a message to white people.

Issue 19. Should Behavior Modification Techniques Be Used to Brainwash Criminals? 373


The late University of Michigan psychologist James V. McConnell argues that society has the technology to brainwash criminals and turn them into productive citizens. Celebrated author the late Jessica Mitford contends, however, that sensory deprivation and other forms of behavior modification are immoral and constitute the legally sanctioned use of torture.
Educational Issues, 
Fourteenth Edition

Issue 1. Should Schooling Be Based on Social Experiences?  
YES: John Dewey, from *Experience and Education* (Macmillan, 1938)  
NO: Robert M. Hutchins, from *The Conflict in Education in a Democratic Society* (Harper & Row, 1953)  
Philosopher John Dewey suggests a reconsideration of traditional approaches to schooling, giving fuller attention to the social development of the learner and the quality of his or her total experience. Robert M. Hutchins, noted educator and one-time chancellor of the University of Chicago, argues for a liberal arts education geared to the development of intellectual powers.

Issue 2. Should the Curriculum Be Standardized for All?  
NO: John Holt, from *Escape From Childhood* (E. P. Dutton, 1974)  
Philosopher Mortimer J. Adler contends that democracy is best served by a public school system that establishes uniform curricular objectives for all students. Educator John Holt argues that an imposed curriculum damages the individual and usurps a basic human right to select one’s own path of development.

Issue 3. Should Behaviorism Shape Educational Practices?  
NO: Carl R. Rogers, from *Freedom to Learn for the Eighties* (Merrill, 1983)  
B. F. Skinner, an influential proponent of behaviorism and professor of psychology, critiques the concept of “inner freedom” and links learning and motivation to the influence of external forces. Professor of psychology and psychiatry Carl R. Rogers offers the “humanistic” alternative to behaviorism, insisting on the reality of subjective forces in human motivation.

Issue 4. Is Constructivism the Best Philosophy of Education?  
YES: David Elkind, from “The Problem with Constructivism,” *The Educational Forum* (Summer 2004)  
NO: Jamin Carson, from “Objectivism and Education: A Response to David Elkind’s ‘The Problem with Constructivism,’” *The Educational Forum* (Spring 2005)  
Child development professor David Elkind contends that the philosophical positions found in constructivism, though often difficult to apply, are necessary elements in a meaningful reform of educational practices. Jamin Carson, an assistant professor of education and former high school teacher, offers a close critique of constructivism and argues that the philosophy of objectivism is a more realistic and usable basis for the process of education.

Issue 5. Can the Public Schools Produce Good Citizens?  
NO: Chester E. Finn, Jr., from “Faulty Engineering,” *Education Next* (Spring 2004)  
Princeton politics professor Stephen Macedo expresses confidence in the public schools’ ability to teach students to become active participants in our democracy, suggesting that naysayers may wish to undermine all public institutions. Thomas B. Fordham Foundation president Chester E. Finn, Jr., contends that the diversity of the American
population makes the public schools ill-equipped to produce the engaged citizens our democracy requires.

**Issue 6. Has Resegregation Diminished the Impact of Brown?**  
**NO:** Juan Williams, from “The Ruling That Changed America,” *American School Board Journal* (April 2004)

Harvard professor Gary Orfield and his research associates present evidence that school resegregation has been increasing almost everywhere in recent years, placing a cloud over the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Brown decision. Journalist and commentator Juan Williams, while recognizing the slow pace and backward steps involved in school desegregation, argues that the social and cultural changes inaugurated by Brown mark it as a monumental ruling.

**Issue 7. Have Public Schools Adequately Accommodated Religion?**

**YES:** Edd Doerr, from “Religion and Public Education,” *Phi Delta Kappan* (November 1998)  
**NO:** Warren A. Nord, from “The Relevance of Religion to the Curriculum,” *The School Administrator* (January 1999)  

Edd Doerr, executive director of Americans for Religious Liberty, asserts that a fair balance between free exercise rights and the obligation of neutrality has been achieved in the public schools. Warren A. Nord, a professor of the philosophy of religion, contends that the schools are still too secular and that a place in the curriculum must be found for religion.

**Issue 8. Can Federal Initiatives Rescue Failing Schools?**

**YES:** Andrew Rotherham, from “A New Partnership,” *Education Next* (Spring 2002)  
**NO:** Peter Schrag, from “Bush’s Education Fraud,” *The American Prospect* (February 2004)

Education policy expert Andrew Rotherham argues that new federally imposed accountability standards will enhance opportunity and overhaul failing schools. Education writer-editor Peter Schrag finds the Bush administration’s No Child Left Behind Act to be confusing, underfunded, and ultimately self-defeating.

**Issue 9. Do High-Stakes Assessments Improve Learning?**

**NO:** Ken Jones, from “A Balanced School Accountability Model: An Alternative to High-Stakes Testing,” *Phi Delta Kappan* (April 2004)  

High school teacher Nina Hurwitz and education consultant Sol Hurwitz assemble evidence from states that are leading the movement to set high standards of educational performance and cautiously conclude that it could stimulate long-overdue renewal. Teacher education director Ken Jones believes that much more than test scores must be used to develop an approach to school accountability that effectively blends federal, state, and local agencies and powers.

**Issue 10. Should “Public Schooling” Be Redefined?**

**YES:** Frederick M. Hess, from “What Is a ‘Public School?’ Principles for A New Century,” *Phi Delta Kappan* (February 2004)  
**NO:** Linda Nathan et al., from “A Response to Frederick Hess,” *Phi Delta Kappan* (February 2004)

Frederick M. Hess, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, advocates a broadening of the definition of “public schooling” in light of recent developments such as
Issue 11. Has the Supreme Court Reconfigured American Education?  


NO: Paul E. Peterson, from “Victory for Vouchers?” *Commentary* (September 2002)  

Professor of education Charles L. Glenn argues that the Supreme Court’s decision in *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris* is an immediate antidote to the public school’s secularist philosophy. Professor of government Paul E. Peterson, while welcoming the decision, contends that the barricades against widespread use of vouchers in religious schools will postpone any lasting effects.

Issue 12. Can Charter Schools Revitalize Public Education?  

YES: Chester E. Finn, Jr., Bruno V. Manno, and Gregg Vanourek, from “The Radicalization of School Reform,” *Society* (May/June 2001)  


Former assistant secretaries of education Chester E. Finn, Jr., and Bruno V. Manno, along with Gregg Vanourek, vice president of the Charter School Division of the K12 education program, provide an update on the charter school movement, which, they contend, is reinventing public education. School superintendent Marc F. Bernstein sees increasing racial and social class segregation, church-state issues, and financial harm as outgrowths of the charter school movement.

Issue 13. Is Home Schooling a Danger to American Society?  


Education professor Michael W. Apple examines the larger context of the “conservative restoration” in which much of the home schooling movement is lodged and sounds a number of socio-cultural warnings. Brian D. Ray, president of the National Home Education Research Institute, feels that in the historical struggle over the control of influences on the younger generation, home schooling has strengthened the side of freedom and democracy.

Issue 14. Is Full Inclusion of Disabled Students Desirable?  


Education consultant Richard A. Villa and education professor Jacqueline S. Thousand review the implementation of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and suggest strategies for fulfilling its intentions. Education professor Karen Agne argues that legislation to include students with all sorts of disabilities has had mostly negative effects and contributes to the exodus from public schools.

Issue 15. Is Size Crucial to School Improvement?  


NO: Kirk A. Johnson, from “The Downside to Small Class Policies,” *Educational Leadership* (February 2002)
Education dean Patricia A. Wasley contends that schools and classrooms must be small if they are to be places where students' personal and learning needs are met. Policy analyst Kirk A. Johnson, of the Heritage Foundation, argues that while small scale is a popular concept when it comes to class size, the cost is not justified by research findings.

**Issue 16. Should Bilingual Education Programs Be Abandoned?** 281

**YES:** Rosalie Pedalino Porter, from “The Politics of Bilingual Education,” *Society* (September/October 1997) 283

**NO:** Richard Rothstein, from “Bilingual Education: The Controversy,” *Phi Delta Kappan* (May 1998) 293

Rosalie Pedalino Porter, director of the Research in English Acquisition and Development Institute, offers a close examination of the major research studies and concludes that there is no consistent support for transitional bilingual education programs. Richard Rothstein, a research associate of the Economic Policy Institute, reviews the history of bilingual education and argues that, although many problems currently exist, there is no compelling reason to abandon these programs.

**Issue 17. Does School Violence Warrant a Zero-Tolerance Policy?** 306

**YES:** Albert Shanker, from “Restoring the Connection Between Behavior and Consequences,” *Vital Speeches of the Day* (May 15, 1995) 308

**NO:** Alfie Kohn, from “Safety From the Inside Out: Rethinking Traditional Approaches,” *Educational Horizons* (Fall 2004) 318

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), advocates a “get tough” policy for dealing with violent and disruptive students in order to send a clear message that all students are responsible for their own behavior. Alfie Kohn, author of numerous books on education, contends that heavy-handed disciplinary procedures fail to get at the causes of aggression and are detrimental to the building of a school culture of safety and caring.

**Issue 18. Should Homework Be Abolished?** 327

**YES:** Etta Kralovec and John Buell, from “End Homework Now,” *Educational Leadership* (April 2001) 329

**NO:** David Skinner, from “The Homework Wars,” *The Public Interest* (Winter 2004) 334

Learning specialist Etta Kralovec and journalist John Buell attack the assignment of homework as a pedagogical practice, claiming that it disrupts family life and punishes the poor. Editor David Skinner negatively reacts to Kralovec and Buell’s book, *The End of Homework*, citing research to undermine their position.

**Issue 19. Do Computer Negatively Affect Student Growth?** 343

**YES:** Lowell Monke, from “The Human Touch,” *Education Next* (Fall 2004) 345

**NO:** Frederick M. Hess, from “Technical Difficulties,” *Education Next* (Fall 2004) 352

Lowell Monke, as assistant professor of education, expresses deep concerns that the uncritical faith in computer technology in schools has led to sacrifices in intellectual growth and creativity. Frederick M. Hess, while sharing some of Monke’s observations, believes that the tools of technology, used appropriately, can support innovation and reinvention in education.

**Issue 20. Can Merit Pay Accelerate School Improvement?** 360

**YES:** Steven Malanga, from “Why Merit Pay Will Improve Teaching,” *City Journal* (Summer 2001) 362

**NO:** Al Ramirez, from “How Merit Pay Undermines Education,” *Educational Leadership* (February 2001) 368
Issue 21. Should Alternative Teacher Training Be Encouraged? 375


Public policy researcher Robert Holland argues that current certification programs are inadequate, especially given the growing shortage of teachers. Educational professor Linda Darling-Hammond offers evidence of failure among alternative programs and responds to criticism of standard professional preparation.

Educational Psychology, Fourth Edition

Issue 1. Are Single-Gender Classes the Only Way to Ensure Equal Educational Opportunities for Boys and Girls? 2

YES: Janice Streitmatter, from “An Exploratory Study of Risk-Taking and Attitudes in a Girls-Only Middle School Math Class,” The Elementary School Journal (September 1997) 4

NO: Jo Sanders and Sarah Cotton Nelson, from Closing Gender Gaps in Science, Educational Leadership (November 2004) 15

Janice Streitmatter, a professor of educational psychology, found that the behavior and attitudes of girls in gender-segregated classes are dramatically different from, and more success-oriented than, those of girls in coeducational classes. She argues that the culture and practices of the coeducational classroom limit educational opportunities for girls in a way that can now be overcome most easily (or perhaps only) through gender segregation. Jo Sanders and Sarah Cotton Nelson argue that gender differences in achievement in physics, chemistry, and computer sciences are caused by inequities in classroom practices that deny young girls full participation in the activities required for success in these academic domains. They also describe a program initiated in the Dallas school system in which the classroom behavior of teachers and students in coeducational classrooms is targeted for change so as to provide more gender-equitable pedagogical experiences.

Issue 2. Should Ability-Level Tracking Be Abandoned? 21

YES: Jeannie Oakes and Amy Stuart Wells, from “Detracking for High Student Achievement,” Educational Leadership (March 1998) 23

NO: Sally M. Reis et al, from “Equal Does Not Mean Identical,” Educational Leadership (November 1998) 28

Jeannie Oakes and Amy Stuart Wells, both professors in the Graduate School of Education and Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, argue that tracking ensures that low-achieving students will be exposed to a watered-down curriculum, have access to fewer educational resources, and experience a less-than-stimulating school environment, all of which will prevent them from ever escaping their low-achieving track. They argue that all students should be expected to master the same curriculum. Professor of educational psychology Sally M. Reis and her colleagues argue that detracking leads teachers to adopt a middle-of-the-road curriculum that fails to challenge the best and brightest students in the class. They argue that teachers do not know how to meet the needs of gifted children within the context of a heterogeneous classroom; thus, tracking is critical for the success of the best and brightest students.
Issue 3. Should English Immersion Replace Bilingual Education? 35


Educational consultant Keith Baker argues that empirical evidence indicates that Structured English Immersion, which provides academic instruction in English, leads to larger gains in academic achievement and English mastery than bilingual education, which provides academic instruction in the students' native language. Josephine Arce, assistant professor of elementary education, College of Education, at San Francisco State University, argues that the anti-bilingual-education movement sweeping the country has resulted from a conservative political agenda designed to oppress racial and ethnic minorities. She asserts that the empirical evidence supports the superiority of bilingual education over Structured English Immersion.

Issue 4. Is Full Inclusion Always the Best Option for Children With Disabilities? 59

YES: Mara Sapon-Shevin, from “Full Inclusion as Disclosing Tablet: Revealing the Flaws in Our Present System,” Theory Into Practice (Winter 1996) 61

NO: Naomi Zigmond and Janice M. Baker, from “Full Inclusion for Students With Learning Disabilities: Too Much of a Good Thing?” Theory Into Practice (Winter 1996) 71

Mara Sapon-Shevin, a professor of education at Syracuse University, argues that all students, whatever the nature of their disability, are best served within the “regular” classroom alongside their typically developing peers. Naomi Zigmond, chair of the department of instruction and learning at the University of Pittsburgh, and Janice M. Baker, assistant professor of special education and clinical services at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, argue that the accommodations that teachers make are seldom tailored to the needs of the particular students with disabilities enrolled in their classes. They maintain that meaningful remediation requires some form of “pull out” from the regular classroom.

Issue 5. Can Schools Close the Achievement Gap Between Students from Different Ethnic and Racial Backgrounds? 85

YES: Carol Corbett Burris and Kevin G. Welner, from “Closing the Achievement Gap by Detracking,” Phi Delta Kappan (April 2005) 87


Carol Corbett Burris and Kevin G. Welner argue that the achievement gap between white students and African-American and Hispanic students is a consequence of the over-representation of students from ethnic and racial minorities in low ability-track classes. They argue that the watered-down curriculum and low expectations associated with low ability-track classes prevent ethnic and racial minority students from achieving the same levels of academic success as white students. William J. Mathis argues that the achievement gap between white and African-American and Hispanic students has been created by discriminatory social and political pressures that pervade all facets of life. He argues that it is, therefore, unreasonable to expect to eliminate the gap through curricular or other innovations in the schools. Mathis cites school vouchers as an example of a failed attempt to use schooling as a means of undoing the achievement gap.

Issue 6. Should Schools Try to Increase Students’ Self-Esteem? 100


NO: Carol S. Dweck, from “Caution—Praise Can Be Dangerous,” American Educator (Spring 1999) 107

Robert Sylwester, an emeritus professor of education at the University of Oregon, argues that self-esteem is rooted in brain biology and that low self-esteem can result in impulsive and violent actions. He sees schools as a particularly important mechanism
for delivering the positive feedback and successes that are required for the development of high self-esteem. Carol S. Dweck, a professor in the department of psychology at Columbia University, argues that programs to boost self-esteem have not had the hoped-for positive effects on student achievement. She argues that the indiscriminate use of praise makes students passive and fearful of losing the favorable opinion of others.

Issue 7. Should Moral Education Be Part of the School Curriculum? 118

YES: Thomas Lickona, from "Character Education: Seven Crucial Issues," Action in Teacher Education (Winter 1998) 120

NO: Alfie Kohn, from "How Not to Teach Values: A Critical Look at Character Education," Phi Delta Kappan (February 1997) 128

Thomas Lickona, a professor of education at the State University of New York College at Cortland, argues that U.S. schools must return to the teaching of character, or morality. He also proposes a set of core values that should be the basis of such teaching and outlines a plan for implementation. Alfie Kohn is a professional writer and lecturer who frequently addresses psychological and educational issues and controversies. Kohn questions whether current programs of moral education can have a lasting impact and, if they do, whether they have the outcome that is best for a democratic society.

Issue 8. Should Schools Adopt a Constructivist Approach to Education? 148

YES: Mark Windschitl, from “The Challenges of Sustaining a Constructivist Classroom Culture,” Phi Delta Kappan (June 1999) 150

NO: E. D. Hirsch, Jr., from “Reality's Revenge: Research and Ideology,” American Educator (Fall 1996) 159

Mark Windschitl, an assistant professor in the department of curriculum and instruction at the University of Washington, argues in favor of constructivism, a child-centered approach to education that is defined by student participation in hands-on activities and extended projects that are allowed to “evolve” in accordance with the students' interests and initial beliefs. E.D.Hirsch, Jr., a professor in the School of Education at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, argues that child-centered approaches have failed and points to research demonstrating the superiority of fact-based, teacher-centered approaches.

Issue 9. Does Reinforcement Facilitate Learning? 180

YES: Tashawna K. Duncan, Kristen M. Kemple, and Tina M. Smith, from “Reinforcement in Developmentally Appropriate Early Childhood Classrooms,” Childhood Education (Summer 2000) 182

NO: Charles H. Wolfgang, from “Another View on ‘Reinforcement in Developmentally Appropriate Early Childhood Classrooms’,” Childhood Education (Winter 2000/2001) 195

Tashawna K. Duncan, Kristen M. Kemple, and Tina M. Smith from the School of Teaching and Learning at the University of Florida, argue that reinforcement has a long history of successful application in the classroom. They dismiss concerns that it lowers intrinsic motivation or that it is ethically equivalent to paying children to learn. They do acknowledge, however, that reinforcement must be integrated with a consideration of the developmental and unique needs of each child. Charles H. Wolfgang, a professor of early childhood education, admits that reinforcement and other techniques derived from behaviorist theory do control children’s behavior in the short term. He asserts, however, that such techniques do little to encourage internalization of the types of standards that will ultimately lead children to behave effectively and appropriately in a range of situations in the future.

Issue 10. Can Howard Gardner’s Theory of Multiple Intelligences Transform Educational Practice? 203


Howard Gardner, a professor in the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, discusses what he considers to be seven misunderstandings, or myths, that have surrounded his theory of multiple intelligences. He also discusses the implications of the theory for educational practice. Perry D. Klein, a member of the Faculty of Education at the University of Western Ontario, argues that although a number of diverse pedagogical practices have been inspired by Gardner’s theory, the theory is really too broad to be particularly informative about education.


YES: Lauren B. Resnick, from “From Aptitude to Effort: A New Foundation for Our Schools,” American Educator (Spring 1999) 233

NO: Kennon M. Sheldon and Bruce J. Biddle, from “Standards, Accountability, and School Reform: Perils and Pitfalls,” Teachers College Record (Fall 1998) 239

Lauren B. Resnick, a professor of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, argues that setting clear achievement standards for all students, not just those who are assumed to have the highest academic aptitude, will motivate students to work harder and, thus, increase achievement by all students. Kennon M. Sheldon and Bruce J. Biddle, both members of the faculty of the department of psychology at the University of Missouri, argue that an emphasis on standards is inconsistent with the mission of schooling because it rewards (and punishes) students and teachers for achieving a narrowly defined set of outcomes.

Issue 12. Do Recent Discoveries About the Brain and Its Development Have Implications for Classroom Practice? 251

YES: Mariale M. Hardiman, from “Connecting Brain Research With Dimensions of Learning,” Educational Leadership (November 2001) 253


Mariale M. Hardiman, principal of a combined elementary and middle school in Baltimore, Maryland, argues that the pedagogical techniques that are employed in her school are successful because they fit with what is known about how the human brain works. John T. Bruer, president of the James S. McDonnell Foundation, an organization that provides financial support to researchers investigating basic and applied problems in the behavioral and biomedical sciences, argues that although scientists have recently learned many interesting things about the developing human brain, this research currently has little direct application to education.

Issue 13. Is the Whole Language Approach to Reading Effective? 270

YES: Steve Zemelman, Harvey Daniels, and Marilyn Bizar, from “Sixty Years of Reading Research—But Who’s Listening?” Phi Delta Kappan (March 1999) 272

NO: G. Reid Lyon, from “Why Reading Is Not a Natural Process,” Educational Leadership (March 1998) 281

Steve Zemelman, Harvey Daniels, and Marilyn Bizar, faculty in the Center for City Schools at National-Louis University, argue that there is substantial empirical evidence supporting the effectiveness of a whole language approach to teaching reading. G. Reid Lyon, chief of the Child Development and Behavior Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), argues that becoming a skilled reader requires explicit, systematic, and direct instruction and practice.


YES: Laura Van Zandt Allen and Eleanor T. Migliore, from “Supporting Students and Parents Through a School-University Partnership,” Middle School Journal (January 2005) 292
24 Tables of Contents: Educational Psychology, Fourth Edition


Laura Van Zandt Allen and Eleanor T. Migliore point to evidence that parental involvement in children’s schooling is associated with improvements in children’s academic performance and social-emotional development. Van Zandt Allen and Migliore also describe a program to help teachers solicit and use parental input, something the authors argue few teachers are normally prepared to do. Although Rodney T. Ogawa acknowledges that there is evidence that parental involvement has a positive impact on student outcomes, he questions the assumption that if some parental involvement is good, more must be even better. Ogawa argues, instead, that schools must build “buffers” as well as bridges between themselves and parents.


YES: Marcia C. Linn and James D. Slotta, from “WISE Science,” Educational Leadership (October 2000) 310


Marcia C. Linn, a professor of cognition and development, and James D. Slotta, director of the Web-based Integrated Science Environment (WISE) project library at the University of California, Berkeley, present an overview of the WISE project, which is designed to teach science and technological literacy through Web-based activities. They contend that this project will make teachers more effective and increase their flexibility in the classroom. R. W. Burniske, of the Computer Writing and Research Lab at the University of Texas, Austin, argues that schools have been too uncritical in their acceptance of technology and that computer-based education, in many instances, may actually contribute to the very problems it is intended to correct.


YES: D. Monty Neill, from “Transforming Student Assessment,” Phi Delta Kappan (September 1997) 326


D. Monty Neill, executive director of the National Center for Fair and Open Testing, argues that performance assessment is consistent with the emphasis on standards and accountability of the high-stakes testing reform movement but avoids many of the pitfalls of traditional approaches to testing. Edward H. Haertel, a professor in the School of Education at Stanford University, argues against the philosophy of “high-stakes testing and accountability” and contends that performance assessment does not make this philosophy any more palatable or successful than does the use of traditional standardized tests.

Issue 17. Can a Zero-Tolerance Policy Lead to Safe Schools? 351


NO: Russ Skiba and Reece Peterson, from “The Dark Side of Zero Tolerance: Can Punishment Lead to Safe Schools?” Phi Delta Kappan (January 1999) 363

The late Albert Shanker, long-time president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), advocates a policy of zero tolerance for violence and other disruptive behavior in school. He argues that such a policy is necessary because disruptive and violent behavior denies equal access to educational opportunities for the nonoffending students in a class or school. Russ Skiba, director of the Institute for Child Study at Indiana University, and Reece Peterson, a member of the faculty in the Department of Special Education at the University of Nebraska, argue that despite several recent, highly publicized incidents of violence, there are no data to support the contention that there has been an increase in school-based violence, nor are there data demonstrating the effectiveness of zero-tolerance policies in deterring violence and crime.
Issue 18. Should U.S. Schools Be Evaluated Against Schools in Other Countries? 376

YES: Richard M. Haynes and Donald M. Chalker, from “World-Class Schools,” The American School Board Journal (May 1997) 378


Richard M. Haynes and Donald M. Chalker, professors of administration, curriculum, and instruction, summarize the results of their analysis of the educational systems in 10 countries, including the United States and several countries considered by many to have successful, or “world-class,” schools. They identify eight dimensions of difference between U.S. and world-class educational systems—dimensions that they feel explain the relative lack of success of U.S. schooling. Ernest G. Noack, a professor in education, argues that comparisons between the U.S. educational system and the educational systems of other countries are not useful because schooling serves a role in the United States that is different from that in other countries.

Environmental Issues, Twelfth Edition

Issue 1. Is the Precautionary Principle a Sound Basis for International Policy? 2

YES: Nancy Myers, from “The Rise of the Precautionary Principle; A Social Movement Gathers Strength,” Multinational Monitor (September 2004) 4


Nancy Myers, communications director for the Science and Environmental Health Network, argues that because the precautionary principle “makes sense of uncertainty,” it has gained broad international recognition as being crucial to environmental policy. John D. Graham, dean of the Frederick S. Pardee RAND Graduate School, argues that the precautionary principle is so subjective that it permits “precaution without principle” and threatens innovation and public and environmental health. It must therefore be used cautiously.

Issue 2. Is Sustainable Development Compatible With Human Welfare? 20


NO: Ronald Bailey, from “Wilting Greens,” Reason (December 2002) 29

Jeremy Rifkin, president of the Foundation on Economic Trends, argues that Europeans pride themselves on their quality of life, and their emphasis on sustainable development promises to maintain that quality of life into the future. Environmental journalist Ronald Bailey states that sustainable development results in economic stagnation and threatens both the environment and the world’s poor.

Issue 3. Should a Price Be Put on the Goods and Services Provided by the World’s Ecosystems? 34


Jim Morrison argues that ecosystem services such as cleaning water, controlling floods, and pollinating crops have sufficient economic value to make it profitable to spend millions of dollars to protect natural systems. Professors of applied ecology Marino Gatto and Giulio A. De Leo contend that the pricing approach to valuing nature's services is misleading because it falsely implies that only economic values matter.

**Issue 4. Is Biodiversity Overprotected?** 54

**YES:** David N. Laband, from "Regulating Biodiversity: Tragedy in the Political Commons," *Ideas on Liberty* (September 2001) 56

**NO:** Howard Youth, from "Silenced Springs: Disappearing Birds," *Futurist* (July/August 2003) 60

Professor of economics David N. Laband argues that the public demands excessive amounts of biodiversity largely because decision makers and voters do not have to bear the costs of producing it. Wildlife conservation researcher and writer Howard Youth argues that the actions needed to protect biodiversity not only have economic benefits, but also are the same actions needed to ensure a sustainable future for humanity.

**Issue 5. Should Environmental Policy Attempt to Cure Environmental Racism?** 70

**YES:** Julian Agyeman, from “Where Justice and Sustainability Meet,” *Environment* (July/August 2005) 72

**NO:** David Friedman, from “The ‘Environmental Racism’ Hoax,” *The American Enterprise* (November/December 1998) 85

Professor Julian Agyeman argues that although there is much debate over whether sustainable development means addressing environmental issues or environmental justice, equity, human rights, and poverty reduction, the two can and must be integrated. Writer and social analyst David Friedman denies the existence of environmental racism. He argues that the environmental justice movement is a government-sanctioned political ploy that will hurt urban minorities by driving away industrial jobs.

**Issue 6. Can Pollution Rights Trading Effectively Control Environmental Problems?** 92

**YES:** Charles W. Schmidt, from “The Market for Pollution,” *Environmental Health Perspectives* (August 2001) 94

**NO:** Brian Tokar, from “Trading Away the Earth: Pollution Credits and the Perils of ‘Free Market Environmentalism,’” *Dollars & Sense* (March/April 1996) 100

Freelance science writer Charles W. Schmidt argues that economic incentives such as emissions rights trading offer the most useful approaches to reducing pollution. Author, college teacher, and environmental activist Brian Tokar maintains that pollution credits and other market-oriented environmental protection policies do nothing to reduce pollution while transferring the power to protect the environment from the public to large corporate polluters.

**Issue 7. Should the Military Be Exempt from Environmental Regulations?** 108

**YES:** Benedict S. Cohen, from “Impact of Military Training on the Environment,” Testimony before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (April 2, 2003) 110

**NO:** Jamie Clark, from “Impact of Military Training on the Environment,” Testimony before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (April 2, 2003) 121

Benedict S. Cohen argues that environmental regulations interfere with military training and other “readiness” activities, and that though the U.S. Department of Defense will continue "to provide exemplary stewardship of the lands and natural resources in our trust," those regulations must be revised to permit the military to do its job without
interference. Jamie Clark argues that reducing the Department of Defense’s environmental obligations is dangerous because both people and wildlife would be threatened with serious, irreversible, and unnecessary harm.

Issue 8. Should the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Be Opened to Oil Drilling? 134

YES: Dwight R. Lee, from “To Drill or Not to Drill: Let the Environmentalists Decide,” The Independent Review (Fall 2001) 136

NO: Jeff Bingaman, et al. from “Dissenting Views on ANWR Drilling,” Senate Energy Committee (October 24, 2005) 145

Professor of economics Dwight R. Lee argues that the economic and other benefits of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) oil are so great that even environmentalists should agree to permit drilling—and they probably would if they stood to benefit directly. The Minority Members of the Senate Energy Committee objected when the Committee approved a bill that would authorize oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. They argued that though the bill contained serious legal and environmental flaws, the greatest flaw lay in its choice of priorities: Wilderness is to be preserved, not exploited.


NO: Bush Administration, from “Executive Summary: Global Climate Change Policy Book” (February 2002) 160

Jerald L. Schnoor, co-director of the Center for Global and Regional Environmental Research at the University of Iowa, argues that global warming is real, human activities are to blame, and stabilizing atmospheric carbon dioxide levels within the next century will require drastic action. The Bush administration’s plan for dealing with global warming insists that short-term economic health must come before reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. It is more useful to reduce “greenhouse gas intensity” or emissions per dollar of economic activity than to reduce total emissions.


David L. Bodde argues that there is no question whether hydrogen can satisfy the nation’s energy needs. The real issue is how to handle the transition from the current energy system to the hydrogen system. Michael Behar argues that the public has been misled about the prospects of the “hydrogen economy.” We must overcome major technological, financial, and political obstacles before hydrogen can be a viable alternative to fossil fuels.

Issue 11. Is Additional Federal Oversight Needed for the Construction of LNG Import Facilities? 190


NO: Donald F. Santa, Jr., from “LNG Import Terminal and Deepwater Port Siting: Federal and State Roles,” Testimony before House Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs (June 22, 2004) 200
Edward J. Markey argues that the risks—including those associated with terrorist attack—associated with LNG (liquefied natural gas) tankers and terminals are so great that additional federal regulation is essential in order to protect the public. Donald F. Santa, Jr., argues that meeting demand for energy requires public policies that “do not unreasonably limit resource and infrastructure development.” The permitting process for LNG import facilities should be governed by existing Federal Regulatory Commission procedures without additional regulatory impediments.

Issue 12. Is It Time to Revive Nuclear Power? 208


NO: Editors of Public Citizen, from “The Big Blackout and Amnesia in Congress: Lawmakers Turn a Blind Eye to the Danger of Nuclear Power and the Failure of Electricity Deregulation,” Public Citizen (September 8, 2003) 218

Michael J. Wallace argues that because the benefits of nuclear power include energy supply and price stability, air pollution control, and greenhouse gas reduction, new nuclear power plant construction—with federal support—is essential. Public Citizen argues that nuclear power is too unreliable and risky to count on. We must “embrace safe, clean, sustainable energy sources.”

Issue 13. Do Falling Birth Rates Pose a Threat to Human Welfare? 234

YES: Michael Meyer, from “Birth Dearth,” Newsweek (September 27, 2004) 236


Michael Meyer argues that when world population begins to decline after about 2050, economies will no longer continue to grow, government benefits will decline, young people will have to support ever more elders, and despite some environmental benefits, quality of life will suffer. David Nicholson-Lord argues that the economic problems of population decline all have straightforward solutions. A less crowded world will not suffer from the environmental ills attendant on overcrowding and will, overall, be a roomier, gentler, less materialistic place to live, with cleaner air and water.


YES: Gerald D. Coleman, from “Is Genetic Engineering the Answer to Hunger?” America (February 21, 2005) 250

NO: Sean McDonagh, from “Genetic Engineering Is Not the Answer,” America (May 2, 2005) 254

Gerald D. Coleman argues that genetically engineered crops are useful, healthful, and nonharmful, and although caution may be justified, such crops can help satisfy the moral obligation to feed the hungry. Sean McDonagh argues that those who wish to feed the hungry would do better to address land reform, social inequality, lack of credit, and other social issues.

Issue 15. Are Marine Reserves Needed to Protect Global Fisheries? 260


NO: Michel J. Kaiser, from “Are Marine Protected Areas a Red Herring or Fisheries Panacea?” Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences (May 2005) 267

Professor of marine ecology Robert R. Warner argues that marine reserves, areas of the ocean completely protected from all extractive activities such as fishing, can be a useful tool for preserving ecosystems and restoring productive fisheries. Professor Michel J. Kaiser argues that although the use of marine protected areas can be beneficial, limiting fishing effort is a more effective way of achieving sustainable fisheries.

YES: Anne Platt McGinn, from “Malaria, Mosquitoes, and DDT,” World Watch (May/June 2002) 282

NO: Donald R. Roberts, from Statement before the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment & Public Works, Hearing on the Role of Science in Environmental Policy-Making (September 28, 2005) 290

Anne Platt McGinn, a senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute, argues that although DDT is still used to fight malaria, there are other, more effective and less environmentally harmful methods. She maintains that DDT should be banned or reserved for emergency use. Donald R. Roberts argues that the scientific evidence regarding the environmental hazards of DDT has been seriously misrepresented by anti-pesticide activists. The hazards of malaria are much greater and, properly used, DDT can prevent them and save lives.

Issue 17. Do Environmental Hormone Mimics Pose a Potentially Serious Health Threat? 302

YES: Michele L. Trankina, from “The Hazards of Environmental Estrogens,” The World & I (October 2001) 304

NO: Michael Gough, from “Endocrine Disrupters, Politics, Pesticides, the Cost of Food and Health,” Cato Institute (December 15, 1997) 310

Professor of biological sciences Michele L. Trankina argues that a great many synthetic chemicals behave like estrogen, alter the reproductive functioning of wildlife, and may have serious health effects—including cancer—on humans. Michael Gough, a biologist and expert on risk assessment and environmental policy, argues that only “junk science” supports the hazards of environmental estrogens.


YES: Robert H. Harris, Jay Vandeven, and Mike Tilchin, from “Superfund Matures Gracefully,” Issues in Science & Technology (Summer 2003) 321

NO: Margot Roosevelt, from “The Tragedy of Tar Creek,” Time (April 26, 2004) 325

Environmental consultants Robert H. Harris, Jay Vandeven, and Mike Tilchin argue that though the Superfund program still has room for improvement, it has made great progress in risk assessment and treatment technologies. Journalist Margot Roosevelt argues that because one-quarter of Americans live near Superfund sites, and sites such as Tar Creek, Oklahoma, remain hazardous, Superfund’s work is clearly not getting done.


YES: Phillip J. Finck, from Statement Before the House Committee on Science, Energy Subcommittee, Hearing on Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing (June 16, 2005) 333


Phillip J. Finck argues that by reprocessing spent nuclear fuel, the United States can enable nuclear power to expand its contribution to the nation’s energy needs while reducing carbon emissions, nuclear waste, and the need for waste repositories such as Yucca Mountain. Matthew Bunn argues that there is no near-term need to embrace nuclear spent fuel reprocessing, costs are highly uncertain, and there is a worrisome risk that the increased availability of bomb-grade nuclear materials will increase the risk of nuclear war and terrorism.
30  Tables of Contents: Gender

Gender

Issue 1.  Is Anatomy Destiny?  2

YES:  Anne Campbell, from “X and Y: It’s a Jungle Out There,” Psychology, Evolution, and Gender (August 2001)  4

NO:  Richard Wilson, from “Puncturing the Genome Myth: Why the Genetic Code Fails to Explain Gendered Behaviour,” Psychology, Evolution, and Gender (December 2001)  9

Psychologist Anne Campbell argues that gene-level discoveries about the X and Y chromosomes give insight into differences between females and males. Richard Wilson suggests that environmental and social factors explain gendered behavior better than the genetic code.

Issue 2.  Is Gender Identity Innate?  14

YES:  David B. Cohen, from Stranger in the Nest: Do Parents Really Shape Their Child’s Personality, Intelligence, or Character? (Wiley & Sons, 1999)  16


Clinical psychologist David B. Cohen examines the relatively more important role of genetic and other biological factors over parental influences on gender identity and discusses the John/Joan case as an example. Associate professor of English Bernice L. Hausman examines the narratives or stories told about the John/Joan case to reveal biases and oversights about nonbiological contributions to John/Joan’s experiences.

Issue 3.  Is the Motive to Rape Biological?  33

YES:  Randy Thornhill and Craig T. Palmer, from A Natural History of Rape: Biological Bases of Sexual Coercion (MIT Press, 2000)  35

NO:  Mary P. Koss, from “Evolutionary Models of Why Men Rape: Acknowledging the Complexities,” Trauma, Violence, and Abuse (April 2000)  42

Randy Thornhill and Craig T. Palmer use evolutionary biology to explain the biological causes of rape. Clinical psychologist Mary P. Koss highlights the complexity of any causal analysis of rape and concludes that no theory emphasizing a single cause is adequate.

Issue 4.  Do Women and Men Communicate Differently?  56

YES:  Julia T. Wood, from Gendered Lives: Communication, Gender, and Culture (Wadsworth, 2001)  58

NO:  Laura L. Winn and Donald L. Rubin, from “Enacting Gender Identity in Written Discourse: Responding to Gender Role Bidding in Personal Ads,” Journal of Language and Social Psychology (December 2001)  67

Julia T. Wood examines how gender images of masculinity and femininity result in different communication styles in women and men. Laura L. Winn and Donald L. Rubin report on a study that demonstrated that contextual factors were more important than biological sex in stylistic features of writing.

Issue 5.  Do Women and Men Respond Differently to Stress?  75


Social psychologist Shelley E. Taylor and her colleagues, in a review of the literature, conclude that there is an evolutionarily based biobehavioral mechanism that underlies women’s tend-and-befriend response to stress. Social psychologist John T. Cacioppo and his colleagues argue for the value of examining the influence of social influences on biological processes rather than vice versa. In numerous examples they document the effects of the context on fundamental biological processes.

**Issue 6. Are Differences in Aggressive Behavior Between Women and Men Due to Gender-related Factors?**


**NO:** Richard B. Felson, from Violence and Gender Reexamined (American Psychological Association, 2002) 105

Social psychologist Jacquelyn W. White and her colleagues conclude, based on a review of the literature, that girls and women are highly likely to be the targets of male aggression and are less likely to use physical aggression than men due to different developmental experiences. Social psychologist Richard B. Felson argues that aggression is related to physical strength and a general tendency toward violence, not male domination, and that there is not an epidemic of violence against women.

**Issue 7. Is Fetal Sex Selection Harmful to Society?**

**YES:** Dena S. Davis, from Genetic Dilemmas: Reproductive Technology, Parental Choices, and Children’s Futures (Routledge, 2001) 118


Dena S. Davis argues that fetal sex selection is an ethical issue because it is really about gender selection that promotes traditional stereotypes and can interfere with a child’s right to an open future. Rosamond Rhodes describes the acceptable scope of fetal sex selection, as well as professional responsibilities of practitioners of reproductive medicine.

**Issue 8. Are Fathers Essential for Children’s Well-Being?**


**NO:** Louise B. Silverstein and Carl F. Auerbach, from “Deconstructing the Essential Father,” American Psychologist (June 1999) 141

Sarah S. McLanahan and Marcia J. Carlson examine the negative effects of father-absence in children’s lives and offer suggestions for how to increase father involvement. Louise B. Silverstein and Carl F. Auerbach are the founders and co-directors of the Yeshiva Fatherhood Project. They conclude that neither mothers nor fathers are essential to children’s well-being; rather, children can thrive in a number of different family structures.

**Issue 9. Should Same-Sex Couples Be Able to Marry?**

**YES:** Lawrence A. Kurdek, from “Are Gay and Lesbian Cohabiting Couples Really Different from Heterosexual Married Couples?” Journal of Marriage and Family (November 2004) 152

**NO:** Peter Sprigg, from “Questions and Answers: What’s Wrong with Letting Same-Sex Couples ‘Marry?’” Family Research Council (2004) 158

Psychologist Lawrence A. Kurdek reports on a longitudinal study comparing gay and lesbian partners with partners from heterosexual married couples with children. For half of the comparisons there were no differences and for 78% of the comparisons for which differences were found, gay or lesbian partners functioned better than heterosexual partners. Peter Sprigg, director of the Center for Marriage and Family Studies at the Family Research Council, outlines why non-heterosexual relationships do not carry with them the same validity as heterosexual relationships, and therefore should not be allowed to
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marry legally. He states that the rights same-sex couples maintain that they would get by being able to marry are rights that are already available to them.


The American Psychological Associations Council of Representatives adopted this resolution that was drafted by a task force of expert psychologists. The resolution, based on a thorough review of the literature, opposes any discrimination based on sexual orientation and concludes that children reared by same-sex parents benefit from legal ties to each parent. Timothy J. Dailey, senior research fellow at the Center for Marriage and Family Studies, provides an overview of state laws pertaining to adoption by lesbian and gay parents. He points to studies showing that children do much better in family settings that include both a mother and a father, and that the sexual behaviors same-sex parents engage in make them, by definition, inappropriate role models for children.

Issue 11. Do Sex Differences in Careers in Mathematics and Sciences Have a Biological Basis? 182

YES: Steven Pinker, from “The Science of Gender and Science: Pinker vs. Spelke, a Debate,” from Edge: The Third Culture (May 2005) 184

NO: Elizabeth Spelke, from “The Science of Gender and Science: Pinker vs. Spelke, a Debate,” from Edge: The Third Culture (May 2005) 194

Steven Pinker reviews arguments supporting the claim that there is a biological basis for gender differences in math and science. Elizabeth Spelke argues that the underrepresentation of women in the sciences is due to environmental factors.

Issue 12. Is the Gender Wage Gap Justified? 206


June O’Neill suggests that the gender gap is largely due to nondiscriminatory factors, most notable those associated with women’s choices due to the division of labor in the home. Hilary M. Lips documents the continuing gender gap in wages and argues that a continuing undervaluing of women’s work due to stereotypes and prejudice maintains the wage gap.

Issue 13. Are Gender Inequalities Primarily Responsible for the Increased Number of Low-Wage Single-Mother Families? 222

YES: Sarah Drescher, from “Why Welfare Fails: Addressing the Pre-Existing Gender Inequalities Contributing to the Feminization of Poverty,” The Oregon Advocate (Summer 2000) 224


Author Sarah Drescher contends that welfare reforms have inadequately addressed gender inequalities and have reinforced sex-segregated work and family roles, thereby worsening the “feminization of poverty.” Hilda Kahne makes the argument that incomplete education and few training programs makes it more difficult for low-wage single mothers to raise their earnings.
Issue 14. Is Female Circumcision Universally Wrong? 242

YES: Gerald Mackie, from “Female Genital Cutting: A Harmless Practice?” *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* (2003) 244


Gerald Mackie takes a scientific approach to challenge the argument that female genital cutting is not always harmful, citing multiple examples of physical and psychological harm. Carla M. Obermeyer argues that a lack of research precludes us from fully understanding female circumcision and claiming that it is responsible for a variety of harmful health outcomes. She includes examples of no harm.

Issue 15. Should “Abstinence-Until-Marriage” Be the Only Message for Teens? 264


Bridget E. Maher argues that far too much funding has gone into programs that teach young people about sexuality and contraception—programs that she concludes are ineffective. Debra Hauser, in an evaluation of numerous abstinence-only-until-marriage programs that received funding under the Title V Social Security Act, concludes that they show few short-term benefits and no lasting, positive effects; rather such programs may actually worsen sexual health outcomes.

Issue 16. Can Women’s Sexuality Be Free From Traditional Gender Constraints? 282

YES: Elizabeth Sheff, from “Polyamorous Women, Sexual Subjectivity and Power,” *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography* (June 2005) 284


Elizabeth Sheff conducted an ethnographic study that suggests that engaging in nontraditional relationships can help women reject sexual objectification and enlarge their sexual subjectivity. Cheryl B. Travis and her colleagues argue that society’s social construction of beauty has so deeply affected the socialization of girls that it plays a key role in controlling women’s sexuality. Their analysis of the impact of the beauty myth calls into question whether any woman can truly have a sexual self that has not been shaped by societal ideals.

Issue 17. Are Adult-Child Sexual Relations Always Harmful? 302


NO: Bruce Rind, from “An Empirical Examination of Sexual Relations Between Adolescents and Adults,” *Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality* (2004) 313

Sonja Grover argues that any sexual contact with a minor by an adult under any circumstances violates the human rights of a child. Bruce Rind suggests that it is important to distinguish adult-child from adult-adolescent sexual relationships, suggesting that the latter may not be harmful because adolescents are likely to interpret the relationship differently than children.

Issue 18. Is Premenstrual Syndrome a Hormonally Based Disorder? 322

YES: Torbjörn Bäckström et al., from “The Role of Hormones and Hormonal Treatments in Premenstrual Syndrome,” *CNS Drugs* (2003) 324
34 Tables of Contents: Latin American Issues


Torbjörn Bäckström describe the relationship between hormones and premenstrual syndrome, also discussing the effects on the brain and various treatment options. Joan C. Chrisler argues that PMS is a culturally constructed disorder whose symptoms are tied to cultural meanings and social norms. PMS, as understood in U.S. women, does not manifest itself the same in all cultures.


Robert L. Spitzer reports on a study that identified a subgroup of gay men and lesbians who reported at least some minimal change in some aspect of their sexual orientation. Helena M. Carlson and Lisa M. Diamond, in separate critiques, note numerous flaws in Spitzer’s methods and conceptualization of sexual desire. Both conclude that his conclusions are flawed.

Issue 20. Is Transgenderism a Psychological Disorder? 359


The DSM-IV, the official manual of the American Psychiatric Association, presents the diagnostic criteria that must be met in order for a person to be diagnosed with a gender identity disorder. Carla Golden argues that the diagnosis of gender identity disorder is problematic. It is the socially constructed nature of sex and gender that has problematized some forms of gender expression while privileging others.

Latin American Issues

Issue 1. Is Latin America Making Progress Toward Integration? 2


NO: Carlos Malamud, from “The Obstacles to Regional Integration in Latin America,” http://www.realinstitutodelcano.org/analisis/852.asp (January 12, 2005) 8

In an interview with Bernie Dwyer, Noam Chomsky, political activist and professor emeritus of linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contends that for the first time since the Conquest of the Americas, Latin America is becoming more integrated economically, socially, and politically. Carlos Malamud, senior analyst on Latin America at the Elcano Royal Institute and professor of Latin American history, maintains that efforts toward Latin American integration are doomed to failure and that they have not yet produced any tangible results.
Issue 2. Is Democracy Threatened by Popular Social Unrest and the Rise of Latin America’s Left? 15

YES: Carlos Alberto Montaner, from “Latin America: Fragmentation and Forecasts,” The Heritage Foundation (June 2, 2005) 17

NO: Benjamin Dangl, from “Latin America’s Leftist Shift: Hopes and Challenges,” Presentation to The Winds of Change in the Americas Conference (March 5, 2006) 23

Carlos Alberto Montaner, author, political analyst, and university professor, maintains that social unrest and the rise of Latin America’s left with such figures as Hugo Chávez and Tabaré Vázquez are a threat to democracy. Montaner argues that a process of “uncivilization” in the region accompanies these developments. Benjamin Dangl, political analyst and editor of Upside Down World, argues that the region’s shift to the left offers hope for democracy and that it represents an opening up of economic policy and new focus on the needs of the people in Latin America.

Issue 3. Is Latin America Starting to Embrace Cuba’s Humanitarian Aid? 29

YES: Luis Suárez Salazar, from “Cuba’s Foreign Policy and the Promise of ALBA,” NACLA Report on the Americas (January/February 2006) 31


Luis Suárez Salazar, professor of history at the University of Havana, believes that Cuban diplomacy and new partnerships have helped create solid relations with its Latin American neighbors. Daniel Erikson, director of Caribbean programs in Washington, D.C., attests that although Cuba is attempting to employ a “good neighbor policy” with many Latin American countries, the majority of these countries are skeptical of Fidel Castro’s actions and will continue to ally with the United States.

Issue 4. Is Plan Colombia Effectively Combating the Drug Industry in Colombia? 51

YES: Robert B. Charles, from “U.S. Policy and Colombia,” Testimony Before Chairman Tom Davis and the House Committee on Government Reform (June 17, 2004) 53


Robert B. Charles, Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs for the U.S. Department of State, argues that Plan Colombia is succeeding through limiting the flow of drugs to America, defeating terrorists, and protecting democratic rule throughout the Andean regions of Latin America. Linda Panetta, a photojournalist whose work focuses on cultural, environmental and human rights by focusing on conflict zones around the world—including Latin America, asserts that Plan Colombia has made little progress in the “War on Drugs” and creates more harm than good for both Colombia and the United States.

Issue 5. Is “Enhanced Commonwealth” the Solution to Puerto Rico’s Colonial Status? 72


NO: Pedro Roselló, from “Self-Determination, Civil Rights and the Future of Puerto Rico,” Remarks to the Open Forum (October 23, 2001) 82

In his address, previous Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, Aníbal Acevedo Vilá, explains how “enhanced” commonwealth would change the compact established in 1950 between the United States and Puerto Rico and create expanded sovereignty for Puerto Rico, and thereby “eliminate all vestiges of colonialism from the current US–Puerto Rico relation.” Dr. Pedro Roselló, former governor of Puerto Rico, points out the contradictions and ambiguities the status of Puerto Rico has led to in its relationship with the United States and that the only way to resolve this quandary is by rejecting the status quo (commonwealth), and validating “the option under the U.S. sovereignty, namely statehood.”
Issue 6. Has Mexican Governmental Involvement Helped Stop the Killings in Ciudad Juárez? 96


Mexicos Secretary of External Affairs claims that due to recent state and federal governmental intervention, significant gains have been made in the fight against the crimes surrounding Ciudad Júarez and the deaths and disappearances of hundreds of women. Kent Paterson, a freelance photojournalist and author who frequently writes for the International Relations Center, a policy studies institute that promotes grassroots dialogue and civic action, writes that the Mexican government is not doing enough to stop the “femicide” surrounding Ciudad Juárez and may be part of the problem.


Greg Campbell, an award-winning investigating journalist and current editor of Fort Collins Weekly, asserts that granting sanctuary to reformed, yet illegal, Latino gang members who assist law enforcement officials by testifying against gangs is the proper course of action, rather than deporting them back to their dangerous old neighborhoods. Heather Mac Donald, a lawyer and contributing editor to City Journal, claims that sanctuary policies inhibit members of law enforcement from reporting immigration violations to federal authorities, therefore, allowing dangerous illegal aliens to remain at-large and free to commit serious crimes with impunity.


YES: Alejandro Bermúdez, from “Will Colombia Become the First Country in South America to Legalize Abortion?” Catholic World News (October 10, 2001) 138

NO: Roxana Vásquez Sotelo, from “Notes on the Situation of Abortion in the Region,” Latin-American Center on Sexuality and Human Rights, the State University of Rio de Janeiro’s Institute of Social Medicine (May 2005) 145

Venezuelan journalist Alejandro Bermúdez discusses the issue of abortion in Colombia and interviews Monsignor Jaime Restrepo, who explains how pro-abortion groups have helped in changing the laws to permit abortions. Peruvian attorney Roxana Vásquez Sotelo argues that Latin American women do not have the freedom or autonomy to terminate unwanted pregnancies, resulting in many illegal abortions. Vásquez Sotelo also indicates that foreign interference helps maintain laws that restrict women’s rights.


NO: Marisol de la Cadena, from “Reconstructing Race: Racism, Culture and Mestizaje in Latin America,” NACLA Report on the Americas (May/June 2001) 166

Political science professor Mala Htun says that Brazil, which for years upheld itself as an example of a “racial democracy,” has come to a realization that racism has and does exist. To counter this finding, affirmative action programs have been created, though not fully implemented. Peruvian anthropology professor, Marisol de la Cadena, provides an overview of culturalist definitions of race as expressed by Latin American scholars and politicians. de la Cadena explains that common notions of race are challenged by this culturalist definition because race, accordingly, is not defined by phenotype, and instead people are identified in terms of class, decency, morality and education.
Issue 10. Do Volunteer Border Patrol Groups Represent a Reasonable and Just Way to Address Immigration Across the Mexican-U.S. Border? 179


Congressman Charlie Norwood argues that the presence of the Minutemen has reduced the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States. Congressman Raúl M. Grijalva contends that volunteer patrol groups on the Mexico-U.S. border are anti-immigrant, racist vigilantes. Instead of further militarizing the border, Grijalva advocates that more attention be paid to the economics, history, culture, and migration patterns of the border region.

Issue 11. Is Latin America Becoming Protestant? 194


Marcela A. Chaván de Matviuk from the Center for Latin American and Latino Leadership in the School of Leadership Studies at Regent University argues that the “relational character” of Latin American culture is a perfect fit for Pentecostal worship and that it directly contributes to the rise in Protestantism in the region. Edward L. Cleary, of the Dominican order, professor of political science and director of the Latin American studies program at Providence College, contends that the growth of protestantism is not as profound as it might appear and that statistics on religion need to also consider the retention and dropout rates of Pentecostals.

Issue 12. Should DDT Be Given Another Chance? 218

YES: Paul Driessen, from *Eco-Imperialism: Green Power, Black Death* (Merril Press, 2003) 220

NO: Michelle Allsopp and Bea Erry, from “POPs in Latin America: A Review of Persistent Organic Pollutant Levels in Latin America,” *Greenpeace Research Laboratories* (October 2000) 229

Mr. Driessen, senior fellow with the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow, believes that the ban prohibiting the usage of the pesticide DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) has created more problems than solutions since a greater number people have died related to the spread of malaria than would have died from exposure to DDT. Greenpeace researchers Michelle Allsopp and Bea Erry contend that the group of chemicals known as POPs (persistent organic pollutants), which include the pesticide DDT, represent a significant global contamination problem because they are resistant to natural breakdown processes and are highly toxic. They maintain that DDT and other POPs should be phased out of use in Latin American countries.


NO: Jerry Mueller, from “Nicaragua’s Proposed Dry Canal,” *Nicaragua Network* (2001) 249

CINN (Canal Interoceánico de Nicaragua), a multinational corporation that is the leading candidate to construct a canal across Nicaragua, argues that the construction of a canal through Nicaragua will provide major long-term economic benefits to Nicaragua by distinguishing it as the nexus of global commerce. Nicaragua Networkís Environmental Committee, who seek to strengthen environmental protection in...
Nicaragua by working with Nicaraguan non-governmental organizations and attracting international support, believe that the construction of a canal through Nicaragua will only benefit a few elites and cause major environmental destruction.

**Issue 14. Is Plant Biotechnology the Solution to Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean?** 259

**YES:** Juan Izquierdo and Gustavo A. de la Riva, from “Plant Biotechnology and Food Security in Latin America and the Caribbean,” *Electronic Journal of Biotechnology* (April 15, 2000) 261

**NO:** Silvia Ribeiro, from “The Day the Sun Dies: Contamination and Resistance in Mexico,” *Seedling* (July 2004) 269

Juan Izquierdo, from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and Gustavo A. de la Riva, from the Centre of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Havana, Cuba, maintain that plant biotechnology, if properly implemented, offers a responsible means to increase agricultural productivity and the possibility to feed future generations in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Silvia Ribeiro, a researcher with the Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration, argues that genetically modified maize has contaminated native crops and is a potential threat to agrobiodiversity, small-scale farming, and cultural identity.

**Issue 15. Is Expropriating Land and Giving It to the Poor a Good Economic and Cultural Policy?** 278

**YES:** James Petras and Henry Veltmeyer, from “Dynamics of Peasant Organizing in Latin America,” *Social Policy* (Summer 2003) 280


Professors Petras and Veltmeyer maintain that peasant-based social movements are dynamic agents for social change in Latin America. The LulaWatch group points out that although land reform is not new to Brazil, it has always been an economic and social failure. LulaWatch believes that the Brazilian government should halt its “draconian” land reform program.

**Issue 16. Do the Social and Economic Costs of Privatization Outweigh Its Benefits?** 300

**YES:** Raúl Zibechi, from “Privatizations: The End of a Cycle of Plundering,” *Americas Program, Interhemispheric Resource Center* (November 1, 2004) 302

**NO:** Naomi Adelson, from “Water Woes: Private Investment Plugs Leaks in Water Sector,” *Business Mexico* (March 2000) 311

Raúl Zibechi, professor, journalist, and contributor to the *International Research Centers Americas Program*, details the history behind neoliberal economic policy in Latin America and contends that one of its cornerstones, the privatization of state-owned enterprises, imposes financial and human hardship in the region and is a new form of plundering and conquest. Naomi Adelson, a Mexico City-based freelance reporter, explains that the Mexican government is financially unable to manage its colossal water-related concerns including sanitation, variable population distribution, and high levels of leakage. Privatization ventures, she contends, offer efficiency and the financial resources necessary to improve water services and infrastructure.

**Issue 17. Is the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) Good for Latin America?** 320


**NO:** Oxfam Canada, from “Let’s Harness Trade for Development: Why Oxfam Opposes the FTAA,” http://www.oxfam.ca/news/Peoples_Summit/Opposes_FTAA.htm (February 24, 2005) 332

The tables of contents list topics related to Latin American issues, including the canal plan in Nicaragua, plant biotechnology, land expropriation, economic policies, and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Each issue is accompanied by references to articles and reports that discuss the pros and cons of these topics, highlighting the complexities and debates surrounding them in Latin America.
Tehsin Faruk and his colleagues at the University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth attest that the FTAA will break down existing trade barriers and promote free trade to the benefit of the 34 participating countries in the Western hemisphere. Oxfam Canada, a non-profit international development organization that supports community programs in food security, health, nutrition, and democratic development, argues that the FTAA is driven by the narrow commercial self-interest of business elites.


YES: Adolfo A. Franco, from “Poor Governance a Threat to Democracy in Latin America, U.S. Says,” Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, United States Agency for International Development (May 25, 2005) 346


Adolfo A. Franco, assistant administrator of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean under the auspices of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), testifies before the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere that international aid in Latin America is helping to foment democracy and support development. J. Michael Waller, Annenberg Professor of International Communication at the Institute of World Politics, argues before the same committee that international aid to Latin America has not been beneficial due to corruption, inabilities in effectively managing development efforts, and lack of law enforcement, among other issues.

Lifespan Development

Issue 1. Does Culture and Environment Influence Human Development More Than Our Genes? 2


Stanford University professors of biology Paul Ehrlich and Marcus Feldman argue that human behavior exhibits such complexity that genetic programs simply can’t explain the way people develop. Psychologist and researcher Gary Marcus asserts that research clearly demonstrates how a relatively small number of genes influence our environmental learning by “cascading” to determine the paths of our behavioral development.


Developmental psychology writer Judith Rich Harris presents a strong and provocative argument suggesting that parents do not influence child development to any significant degree, while peers and social groups have a primary influence. Harvard psychologist Howard Gardener reviews Harris’ work and suggests her argument is overstated and misleading—parents do matter.
Issue 3. Do Significant Innate Differences Influence the Success of Males and Females? 49


NO: Cynthia Russett, from “All About Eve: What Men Have Thought About Women Thinking,” The American Scholar (vol. 74, 2005) 56

Cognitive psychologist and author Steven Pinker considers the loud response to the suggestion of Harvard president Lawrence Summers that differences between the numbers of men and women in science might be partly related to innate abilities. Pinker asserts that this possibility is well grounded in research, but provokes reactions based on flawed assumptions of gender equality. Cynthia Russett, a professor at Yale, argues that harmful assumptions of innate deficiencies in women have a long, and significantly flawed, historical precedent without basis in fact.

Issue 4. Does Prenatal Exposure to Drugs Such as Cocaine Create “Crack Babies” With Special Developmental Concerns? 68


NO: Mariah Blake, from “The Damage Done: Crack Babies Talk Back,” Columbia Journalism Review (September/October 2004) 80

Sherri McCarthy and Thomas F. Waters, educational psychology and criminal justice professors at Northern Arizona University, review the research on “crack babies” suggesting a link between pre-natal cocaine exposure and serious physical, socioemotional, and cognitive effects requiring special care and attention. Journalist and editor Mariah Blake contends that the idea of “crack babies” with special needs is more a media creation than a medical fact; her investigation does not support the popular idea that prenatal exposure to cocaine determines permanent negative developmental effects.

Issue 5. Is a Natural Childbirth, Without Pain Medication, Best for Development? 86

YES: Lennart Righard, from “Making Childbirth a Normal Process,” Birth (March 2001) 88

NO: Gilbert J. Grant, from Enjoy Your Labor: A New Approach to Pain Relief for Childbirth (Russell Hasting Press, 2005) 93

Pediatrician and professor Lennart Righard draws from research and from his experience attending to natural childbirth in Sweden to assert that natural childbirth is vastly preferable to the artificial interventions of medical technology. Obstetric anesthesiologist Dr. Gilbert Grant asserts that social pressure toward natural childbirth and misplaced anxiety about risks to the baby lead many pregnant women to unnecessarily suffer through the birthing experience.

Issue 6. Is There a “Myth of the First Three Years”? 102

YES: Gwen J. Broude, from “Scatterbrained Child Rearing,” Reason Magazine (December, 2000) 104


Gwen J. Broude, who teaches developmental psychology and cognitive science at Vassar College, reviews, supports, and augments John Bruer’s idea that a “myth of the first three years” has falsely used neuroscience to claim that infancy is the only critical developmental period. Zero to Three, a national organization devoted to promoting healthy infant development, contradicts Bruer’s idea by asserting that a great deal of diverse research supports the idea that the first three years are critical to development and success in adulthood.
Tables of Contents: Lifespan Development  41


YES: Elizabeth S. Spelke, from “Core Knowledge,” American Psychologist (November 2000)  117

NO: Bruce Hood, from “When Do Infants Know About Objects?” Perception (vol. 30, 2001)  125

Harvard professor Elizabeth Spelke draws on a large quantity of infant research to suggest infants have an innate understanding of the properties of objects, which is part of what she considers core knowledge systems that are the foundation of thought. Developmental psychologist Bruce Hood points out that the type of research Spelke relies upon is controversial—learning what infants are thinking requires potentially unfair assumptions.

Issue 8. Does Exposure to Music, including Mozart, During Early Childhood Have a Special Capacity to Enhance Development?  134


Neuroscientist Gordon L. Shaw acknowledges that the effect of Mozart on infants is not yet known but argues that the generally positive effect of music on spatial-temporal reasoning supports efforts to endorse music for children. Michael Linton, professor of music at Middle Tennessee State University, asserts that the idea of music having special brain-enhancing powers has been recycled historically and consistently proven an inaccurate myth.


The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which is responsible for Head Start—a preschool program for at-risk children—argues that preschool programs can most help young children by emphasizing academic and cognitive skills. Professors C. Cybele Raver and Edward F. Zigler (a founder of Head Start in the 1960s) respond by arguing that overemphasizing academic and cognitive skills at the expense of social, emotional, and physical well-being is a mistake dependent on misguided efforts to make the entire educational system focused on concrete assessment.

Issue 10. Has Promoting Self-Esteem Failed to Improve the Education of School-Age Children?  178


Social psychologist Roy F. Baumeister and his colleagues engaged in an extensive review of research on the popular idea that self-esteem produces academic achievement and conclude that it does nothing of the sort. Educational psychologist Neil Humphrey asserts that reviews concluding self-esteem does not contribute to achievement are not definitive because they ignore the contextual nature of self-esteem and its importance in creating a generally healthy learning environment.
42 Tables of Contents: Lifespan Development

Issue 11. Is Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD/ADHD) a Legitimate Medical Condition That Affects Childhood Behavior? 205

YES: Michael Fumento, from “Trick Question,” The New Republic (February 3, 2003) 207

NO: Jonathan Leo, from “Attention Deficit Disorder: Good Science or Good Marketing?” Skeptic (vol. 8, no. 1, 2000) 214

Science journalist and writer Michael Fumento suggests that despite the extensive political controversy, it is clear that ADHD is a legitimate medical condition disrupting childhood. Professor of medicine Jonathan Leo suggests that there is no good science to support ADHD; rather, pharmaceutical advertising has taken advantage of the often extreme behavior of school-aged children.

Issue 12. Are Boys More At-Risk Than Girls as They Develop Through Adolescence? 230


NO: Michael Kimmel, from “A War Against Boys?” Tikkun (November/December 2000) 241

Author and philosopher Christina Hoff Sommers asserts that feminist concern for girls has had the ironic effect of leaving boys behind. She notes that in most high schools it is boys, rather than girls, most at risk. Professor of sociology Michael Kimmel responds to Sommers’ argument by noting that her statistics are spun so as to make a particular case, and ignore the real disadvantages faced by girls in contemporary society.


YES: Dave Grossman, from “Teaching Kids to Kill,” National Forum (vol. 80, 2000) 251

NO: Jonathan L. Freedman, from Media Violence and Its Effect on Aggression: Assessing the Scientific Evidence (University of Toronto Press, 2002) 257

Researcher, author, and former military officer Dave Grossman argues that the contemporary media teaches youth to kill in much the same way that the military prepares soldiers for war. From his perspective both use psychological foundations to develop an appetite for aggression. Professor of psychology Jonathan L. Freedman argues that, despite many research efforts to demonstrate a link between media violence and teen aggression, the data does not support that case.

Issue 14. Should We Use Medication to Deal With the Angst of College and Young Adulthood? 268


NO: Joli Jensen, from “Let’s Not Medicate Away Student Angst,” The Chronicle of Higher Education (June 13, 2003) 281

Psychiatrist Harold S. Koplewicz asserts that antidepressants have a major role to play in reducing genuine distress in college students and young adults. Communications professor Joli Jensen argues that medicating young adults when they are facing the inevitable challenges of young adulthood primarily serves to diminish valuable developmental experiences.

Issue 15. Are College Graduates Unprepared for Adulthood and the World of Work? 286

YES: Mel Levine, from “College Graduates Aren’t Ready for the Real World,” The Chronicle of Higher Education (February 18, 2005) 288

NO: Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr. et al., from “Growing Up Is Harder to Do,” Contexts (Summer 2004) 293
Professor of pediatrics, author, and child-rearing expert Mel Levine argues that contemporary colleges are producing a generation of young adults who are psychologically “unready” for entering adulthood and the world of work. Distinguished sociologist Frank Furstenberg and his research colleagues assert that major social changes have extended the transition to adulthood, and college graduates are the group most apt to cope with these social changes.

Issue 16. Are Contemporary Adults Overlooking the Importance of Marriage as Part of Successful Development? 304


NO: Dorian Solot and Marshall Miller, from “Unmarried Bliss: Living Happily Ever After Doesn’t Necessarily Require a Marriage License,” Providence Phoenix (January 7–14, 1999) 313

Sociologist Linda J. Waite presents extensive data to suggest that marriage provides innumerable benefits to adults that believe its declining popularity. Dorian Solot and Marshall Miller, directors of the Alternatives to Marriage Project, assert that the push to promote marriage does not make sense when adults find satisfaction in having the choice to pursue alternative lifestyles.

Issue 17. Is One General Intelligence Factor Responsible for Career Success? 321

YES: Linda S. Gottfredson, from “Where and Why g Matters: Not a Mystery,” Human Performance (vol. 15, 2002) 323

NO: Robert J. Sternberg and Jennifer Hedlund, from “Practical Intelligence, g, and Work Psychology,” Human Performance (vol. 15, 2002) 333

Psychologist Linda S. Gottfredson asserts that one core intelligence factor akin to IQ—called g—is primarily responsible for being successful in the world of work. Professors of psychology and criminal justice Robert J. Sternberg and Jennifer Hedlund argue that efforts to establish one general intelligence factor as the cause of success are misguided because many different types of practical intelligence determine how well one does at work.

Issue 18. Is Religion a Pure Good in Facilitating Well-Being During Adulthood? 344


Psychologist and author David G. Myers asserts that religion is an anecdote to the discontent many adults feel despite incredible relative material wealth. Professor of psychology Julia Juola Exline asserts that research suggesting religion to be a pure good for adult development neglects to account for the fact that it can also be a source of significant sadness, stress, and confusion.

Issue 19. Can We Universally Define “Successful Aging”? 372

YES: John W. Rowe and Robert L. Kahn, from “Successful Aging,” The Gerontologist (vol. 37, 1997) 374

NO: Martha B. Holstein and Meredith Minkler, from “Self, Society, and the ‘New Gerontology,’” The Gerontologist (vol. 43, 2003) 383

With a drastically increasing population of the elderly, professors of medicine John W. Rowe and Robert L. Kahn suggest that a unified model of healthy aging is necessary to guide work with the elderly. Martha B. Holstein and Meredith Minkler, professors of religion and public health, respectively, counter that a unified model of successful aging is based on particular values and assumptions that may not be fair to marginalized populations.
Issue 20. Is Anti-Aging Technology a Cause for Societal Concern? 394


Chris Hackler, professor of medical humanities, argues that advances in medical technology raise as many dilemmas as they solve. If we were able to extend the life span for many years, both society and individuals would face dramatic new challenges. Ronald Klatz, a medical doctor promoting anti-aging technology, asserts that any technology to extend the life span will be both welcome and safe.

Mass Media and Society, Ninth Edition

Issue 1. Are American Values Shaped by the Mass Media? 2

YES: Herbert I. Schiller, from “The Mind Managers” (Beacon Press, 1973) 4

NO: Horace Newcomb and Paul M. Hirsch, from “Television as a Cultural Forum: Implications for Research,” Quarterly Review of Film Studies (Summer 1983) 12

Critical scholar of modern mass media Professor Schiller argues that mass media institutions are key elements of the modern capitalistic world order. Media, he argues, produce economic profits and the ideology necessary to sustain a world system of exploitative divisions of social and financial resources. It is the job of the citizenry to understand the myths that act to sustain this existing state of power relationships. Professors of communication Horace Newcomb and Paul M. Hirsch in their classic article counter that television serves as a site of negotiation for cultural issues, images, and ideas. Viewer selections from among institutional choices is a negotiation process as viewers select from a wide set of approaches to issues and ideas.

Issue 2. Is Television Harmful for Children? 25

YES: W. James Potter, from On Media Violence (Sage Publications, 1999) 27

NO: Jib Fowles, from The Case for Television Violence (Sage Publications, 1999) 39

W. James Potter, a professor of communication, examines existing research in the area of children and television violence. Such research is extensive and covers a variety of theoretical and methodological areas. He examines the nature of the impact of television on children and concludes that strong evidence exists for harmful effects. Jib Fowles, a professor of communication, finds the research on children and television violence less convincing. Despite the number of studies, he believes that the overall conclusions are unwarranted. Fowles finds that the influence is small, lab results are artificial, and fieldwork is inconclusive. In short, he finds television violence research flawed and unable to prove a linkage between violent images and harm to children.

Issue 3. Do African American Stereotypes Still Dominate Entertainment Television? 48

YES: Donald Bogle, from Primetime Blues: African Americans on Network Television (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2001) 50

NO: John McWhorter, from “Gimme a Break!” The New Republic (March 5, 2001) 58

Professor and author Donald Bogle offers a comprehensive analysis of African Americans on network series. He traces their role on prime time from the negative stereotypes of the 1950s to the current more subtle stereotypes of the 1990s. Bogle tackles the shows of the 1990s, particularly the popular and controversial Martin.
Professor and author John McWhorter counters that stereotypes are diminishing in America. In his review of Bogle’s book, McWhorter asserts that Bogle has donned an ideological straitjacket, which blinds him to the strides that African Americans have made in prime time. He concludes that the continued search for stereotypes prevents us from seeing the very real changes that have taken place in the media.

Issue 4. Do Video Games Encourage Violent Behavior? 72

YES: Dr. Craig A. Anderson, from Prepared Statement to the Hearing Before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the United States Senate (March 21, 2000) 74

NO: The Economist Staff Writer, from “Chasing the Dream,” The Economist (August 6, 2005) 81

While the two selections in this issue both agree that as yet, there is little long-term evidence to conclusively prove that video games either do or do not encourage violent behavior, each cites different literature to make their claims about the short-term impact of violent video games. Professor Anderson, an expert in child behavior, addresses the literature that does indicate that any violent images in media can indeed have long-term effects; while the Special Report in The Economist focuses on literature that the differential age groups who play video games get different gratification from them. This, of course, assumes that games are age-appropriate, but also points out that video games are increasingly becoming a staple in American entertainment.

Issue 5. Does Alcohol Advertising Target Young People? 89

YES: Nina Riccio, from “How Alcohol Ads Target Teens,” Current Health (September 2002) 91


Nina Riccio is a nutritionist and health care counselor who works with young people. In this selection she examines the impact of alcohol advertising that is geared toward younger audiences. She doesn’t focus on the issue of alcoholism, as many researchers do, but she cites the problems with an advertising industry that obfuscates important information and tells only partial truths to a consumer public, and cites persuasive evidence that underage drinking can result in several harmful, or even deadly behaviors. Joseph C. Fisher examines the research that has been conducted on the prevalence of alcohol and tobacco advertising, and concludes that the type of content analyses that are usually conducted to examine the frequency of ads in the media cannot be used to explain causality and alcohol abuse. In particular, his focus on teens and young adults shows that while there may be a predilection of those who recall ads to intend to become drinkers in the future, the efficacy of advertising is unproven. He also examines the effect of counteradvertising.

Issue 6. Is Advertising Ethical? 105


NO: Russ Baker, from “The Squeeze,” Columbia Journalism Review (September/October 1997) 117

John E. Calfee, a former U.S. Trade Commission economist, takes the position that advertising is very useful to people and that the information that advertising imparts helps consumers make better decisions. He maintains that the benefits of advertising far outweigh the negative criticisms. Author Russ Baker focuses on the way in which advertisers seek to control magazine content and, thus, go beyond persuasion and information into the realm of influencing the content of other media.

Issue 7. Should the White House Control the Press? 132


NO: Lori Robertson, from “In Control,” American Journalism Review (February/March 2005) 144
Ken Auletta shadowed the White House Press Secretary and other senior staff to examine White House press relations. He examines factors that shape Bush’s opinion of the press, the attitude of senior staff, and the efforts of the White House to control the news agenda, which the White House is seen to accomplish with great skill and discipline. Lori Robertson discusses the tight control of information by the White House from the perspective of veteran reporters and editors. Recent administrations have become more adept at tight news management with no leaks, no dissent, and “on-message” stories. Such a tight clamp down on access seems to have no downside for the White House, but the media are concerned that keeping the public informed is suffering.

Issue 8. Is Negative Campaigning Bad for the American Political Process? 156

YES: Bruce E. Pinkleton, Nam-Hyun Um, and Erica Weintraub Austin, from “An Exploration of the Effects of Negative Political Advertising on Political Decision Making,” *Journal of Advertising* (Spring 2002) 158

NO: Ruth Ann Weaver Lariscy and Spencer F. Tinkham, from “Accentuating the Negative,” *USA Today Magazine* (May 2004) 173

Mass communication scholars examine the truth behind the assumption that negative campaigning has a negative impact on voters. Their experimental research study found that participants deemed negative ads fairly worthless and that such ads increased negativity about campaigns. Other potential consequences such as cynicism, efficacy, and apathy were not found. Political advertising scholars report on the lessons of their studies of negative campaign advertising. Negative ads, they argue, are more memorable. They help voters make distinctions between candidates; they influence voters. But not all negative ads are useful, and the authors help us make the distinction. Despite the revulsion that pervades public opinion toward negative ads, these authors argue that they are helpful to voters.

Issue 9. Should Images of War Be Censored? 178

YES: David D. Perlmutter and Lesa Hatley Major, from “Images of Horror From Fallujah,” *Nieman Reports* (Summer 2004) 180


One of the most controversial topics in journalism is whether pictures really do “speak louder than words.” When pictures convey images that are extremely difficult to see because they reflect death, destruction, mutilation, or pain, the power of the message sometimes becomes overwhelming. Perlmutter and Major discuss the power of the image—particularly with regard to atrocities in Fallujah, and decisions made by editors and the responses of audiences who felt the pictures were too extreme. Jensen, an antiwar activist and journalism professor, discusses the difficulty of covering the Iraq war when the Military has controlled the availability of images and has controlled access to information through embedded journalists. This type of information control, as well as the accompanying images, results in the public receiving a skewed idea of what is really happening in the war.

Issue 10. Is Blogging Journalism? 192

YES: James Wolcott, from “The Laptop Brigade,” *Vanity Fair* (March 2004) 194

NO: Matt Welch, from “Blogworld and Its Gravity,” *Columbia Journalism Review* (September/October 2003) 201

In “The Laptop Brigade,” James Wolcott compares blogs to the rise of the political pamphlet. Comparing these to 18th-century papers like *The Tatler* and *The Spectator* and pamphlets such as Paine’s *Common Sense*, Wolcott sees blogs as a breakthrough in popular conversation, encouraging debate about the important issues of our time, and breaking through the distance many feel from traditional journalism. In “Blogworld and Its Gravity,” Matt Welch, blogger and journalist, argues that the amateur journalists of the blogsworld bring eyewitness accounts, personality, editorial filtering, and uncoun ted gigabytes of new knowledge to journalism. These bloggers are the true inheritors of the alternative press, and represent the corrective voice of conversation to the authoritarian message of the mainstream press.
Issue 11. Should We Still Believe in the First Amendment? 214


In an address to the National Conference on Media Reform, Bill Moyers supports the need for media reform, and couches his analysis in the need to protect the First Amendment right of freedom of the press. He offers a passionate history of the courage of the press, particularly when he notes, “government is tempted to hit the bottle of censorship again during national emergencies.” In contrast, the State of the First Amendment: 2004 report reveals lackluster support for the First Amendment in general and its application to controversial cases in particular. Few know the freedoms guaranteed or care passionately about them—almost one-third feel the freedom granted under the First Amendment “goes too far.” Moreover, Americans seem less supportive of freedom of the press than of any other freedoms guaranteed in our Bill of Rights.


NO: Edison and Jacobs Media Research, from “Indecency Survey,” www.edisonresearch.com (March 2004) 251

Law Professor Eugene Volokh examines several situations in which absolute freedom of speech would very likely conflict with the precedents that have been set in the realm of creating “hostile environment law.” For example, if any offensive speech or images were transmitted in a public arena, the law would side with the more conservative approach toward restricting speech or images that would offend certain people, or that would create an uncomfortable atmosphere. Two media consulting firms collaborated on a survey of rock radio listeners to discover what might be offensive to them. The results, taken from the perspective of the audience who listens to rock, create an argument for restricting government involvement in censoring content, and a clear preference for allowing individuals to choose what they hear, or requiring parental involvement in the cases of radio content and audiences of children.

Issue 13. Has Industry Regulation Controlled Indecent Media Content? 260

YES: Rhoda Rabkin, from “Children, Entertainment, and Marketing,” Consumer’s Research (June 2002) 262

NO: James Poniewozik, from “The Decency Police,” Time (March 28, 2005) 270

Author Rhoda Rabkin strongly defends the industry system of self-censorship, and feels that any government intervention toward monitoring media content is doomed to failure. She examines a number of media forms and claims that any time there has been a question about content, the industry generally re-packages the products for different audiences and age groups. She advocates for voluntary codes of conduct over federal censorship of entertainment. James Poniewozik profiles the Parents Television Council’s Entertainment Tracking System and discusses parents’ complaints about contemporary television content. He discusses the FCC’s present position, and some of the steps the television industry has taken to encourage parents to exercise more control over what their children watch (like the V-chip), but finds that the issues of morality and indecency have been addressed inconsistently, resulting in a wider array of viewpoints concerning indecent material.


NO: Marc Fisher, from “Essential Again,” American Journalism Review (October/November 2005) 290

In this selection, Streisand and Newman look at how traditional media systems have diversified to distribute content to an increasingly fragmented audience. While they think that eventually, all of the new services and content that are distributed worldwide
may come to resemble legacy systems, the immediate situation is one of a rapidly
shifting landscape. For now though, the legacy media are losing their audiences and
having to find new ways of capturing advertising dollars. Fisher focuses specifically on
Hurricane Katrina and the way the traditional press, including print and radio journalists,
used their skills to mobilize as information sources for the victims of the hurricane.
Citing the departure of the “big three” anchors of network news, and the rise of Internet
journalism, Fisher discusses the range of responses during a crisis, and argues that the
news produced during and after the hurricane proved that traditional journalists knew
what they were doing when the situation became untenable.

Issue 15. Will the Rise of Christian Media Significantly Change Media
Content? 297

YES: Mariah Blake, from “Stations of the Cross,” Columbia Journalism Review (May/
June 2005) 299

NO: Hanna Rosin, from “Can Jesus Save Hollywood?” The Atlantic Monthly
(December 2005) 308

Though the National Religious Broadcasters (NRB) group was formed in 1944, its
membership has grown dramatically in recent years. Mariah Blake chronicles the
growth of Christian television and radio, and discusses how religion has become
entwined with politics, entertainment, and social values through the rise of Christian
broadcasting. She cites broadcasters who feel that their viewers need a “family-friendly”
alternative to regular news. Hanna Rosin describes the motivation behind the
individuals of Act One, a Hollywood organization that cultivates Christian film and
television writers to develop media content specifically for the Christian audience. She
claims that even though many of these professionals have developed products with
Christian themes, most of them also write for on-going programs and films that are
currently on-air or in the marketplace.


YES: Ted Turner, from “My Beef with Big Media: How Government Protects Big
Media—and Shuts Out Upstarts Like Me,” Washington Post (July/August 2004) 316

NO: Michael K. Powell, from “Yes, The FCC Should Relax Its Ownership Rules,”
Congressional Digest (October 2003) 325

Ted Turner, founder of CNN, argues that government protects big media, and shuts out
upstarts like him. Throughout his career he has seen regulations emerge that transfer
power to larger corporations, making it impossible to survive as an independent.
Important people, ideas, and innovations are lost with this model. Federal
Communications Commission (FCC) ex-Chairman Michael Powell, in testimony before
the Senate Committee on Commercial, Science and Transportation, outlined the FCC
proposal to relax ownership rules. He cites changes in the marketplace and argues that
these changes will benefit the public interest through protecting viewpoint diversity,
enhancing competition, and fostering localism.

Issue 17. Can Privacy Be Protected in the Information Age? 334

YES: Simson Garfinkel, from “Privacy and the New Technology,” The Nation
(February 28, 2000) 336

NO: Adam L. Penenberg, from “The End of Privacy,” Forbes (November 29,
1999) 344

Journalist Simson Garfinkel discusses how today’s technology has the potential to
destroy our privacy. He makes the case that the government and individuals could take
steps to protect themselves against privacy abuse, particularly by returning to the
groundwork set by the government in the 1970s and by educating people on how to
avoid privacy traps. Forbes reporter Adam L. Penenberg discusses his own
experiences with an Internet detective agency, and he explains how easy it is for
companies to get unauthorized access to personal information. He specifically
describes how much, and where, personal information is kept and the lack of
safeguards in our current system.

YES: Wade Roush, from “The Internet Reborn,” Technology Review (October 2003) 353

NO: Matthew Robinson, from “Party On, Dudes!” The American Spectator (March/April 2002) 360

Technology Review senior editor Wade Roush reflects on the way we currently use the architecture of the web. She outlines the likely scenario for the future of the Internet, with global networks connected to “smart nodes” which will be able to store all of our files, and allow us to access them from remote sites with only small, handheld devices. The improvements in technology will then lead to a more dynamic use of the web, and will make the Internet more user-friendly, as well as more secure. Author Matthew Robinson warns that no matter what technologies we have available, human beings seem interested in fewer subjects and know even less about politics and current events. He warns that even though we may call it an “information” society, there is evidence to suggest that we actually know less than in earlier years. His examples are humorous as well as sobering.

Social Issues,
Fourteenth Edition

Issue 1. Is America in Moral Decline? 2


NO: Kay S. Hymowitz, from “Our Changing Culture: Abandoning the Sixties,” Current (June 2004) 11

Robert H. Bork, famous for being nominated for the Supreme Court but not confirmed by the Senate, argues that modern liberalism is responsible for the decline in morals. Journalist Kay S. Hymowitz argues that the permissive culture of the sixties, which led to less respect for authority, crime, sexual promiscuity, and other indicators of moral decline, is waning. The cultural pendulum is swinging back to a more traditional culture of commitment, moderation, and family values.

Issue 2. Does the News Media Have a Liberal Bias? 22


NO: Robert W. McChesney and John Bellamy Foster, from “The ‘Left-Wing’ Media?” Monthly Review (June 2003) 31

Journalist Willam McGowan argues that political correctness pertaining to diversity issues has captured media newsrooms and exerts a constraining pressure on reporters. Robert W. McChesney and John Bellamy Foster argue that news reporting is bent in the direction of the political and commercial requirements of media owners, and heavy reliance on government officials and powerful individuals as primary sources biases news toward the status quo.

Issue 3. Is Third World Immigration a Threat to America’s Way of Life? 42

YES: Patrick Buchanan, from “Shields Up!” The American Enterprise (March 2002) 44

NO: Ben Wattenberg, from “Immigration Is Good,” The American Enterprise (March 2002) 51

Political analyst Patrick Buchanan asserts that the large influx of legal and illegal immigrants, especially from Mexico, threatens to undermine the cultural foundations of American unity. Ben Wattenberg, senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute,
argues that the United States needs a constant flow of immigrants to avoid population decline and also to avoid the diminishment of power and influence.

Issue 4. Is the Decline of the Traditional Family a National Crisis? 62


NO: Frank Furstenberg, from "Can Marriage Be Saved?" Dissent (Summer 2005) 72

Sociologist David Popenoe contends that families play important roles in society but how the traditional family functions in these roles has declined dramatically in the last several decades, with very adverse effects on children. Sociologist Frank Furstenberg argues that diversity of and change in family forms are common throughout history, and the move away from the unusual family form of the 1950s does not indicate a crisis. It does present some problems for children but the worst problem for children is the lack of resources that often results from divorce or single parenting.

Issue 5. Should Mothers Stay Home with Their Children? 80


NO: Susan J. Douglas and Meredith W. Michaels, from The Mommy Myth (Free Press, 2004) 88

Journalist Claudia Wallis reports that more and more mothers are choosing to quit work and stay home to care for the children. The work demands on professional women have increased to the point that very few can do both work and family. Forced to choose, growing numbers choose family. Communication studies professor Susan Douglas and writer Meredith Michaels attack the media for promoting the mommy myth, that "motherhood is eternally fulfilling and rewarding, that it is always the best and most important thing to do, ... and that if you don't love each and every second of it there's something really wrong with you." They object to the subtle moral pressure that the media puts on mothers to stay home with their children.


YES: Human Rights Campaign, from “Answers to Questions about Marriage Equality” (HRC’s FamilyNet Project, 2004) 100

NO: Peter Sprigg, from “Questions and Answers: What’s Wrong with Letting Same-Sex Couples ‘Marry?’” (Family Research Council, 2004) 107

America’s largest lesbian and gay organization, The Human Rights Campaign, presents many arguments for why same-sex couples should be able to marry. The main argument is fairness. Marriage confers many benefits that same-sex couples are deprived of. Researcher Peter Sprigg presents many arguments for why same-sex couples should not be able to marry. The main argument is that the state has the right and duty to specify who a person, whether straight or gay, can marry so no rights are violated.

Issue 7. Is Increasing Economic Inequality a Serious Problem? 118

YES: Christopher Jencks, from “Does Inequality Matter?” Daedalus (Winter 2002) 120

NO: Christopher C. DeMuth, from “The New Wealth of Nations,” Commentary (October 1997) 128

Christopher Jencks, professor of social policy at the Kennedy School at Harvard University, presents data on how large the income inequality is in the United States and describes the consequences of this inequality. Christopher C. DeMuth, president of the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, argues that the recent increase in income inequality . . . is a very small tick in the massive and unprecedented leveling of material circumstances that has been proceeding now for almost three centuries and in this century has accelerated dramatically.
Issue 8. Is the Underclass the Major Threat to American Ideals? 134


NO: Barry Schwartz, from “Capitalism, the Market, the ‘Underclass,’ and the Future,” *Society* (November/December 1999) 142

Author Charles Murray describes destructive behavior among the underclass. Murray asserts that this type of behavior will result in serious trouble for society even though, according to statistics, the number of crimes committed has decreased. Psychology professor Barry Schwartz states that the underclass is not the major threat to American ideals. He counters that “the theory and practice of free-market economics have done more to undermine traditional moral values than any other social force.”


Curtis Crawford, editor of the Web site http://www.DebatingRacialPreferences.org, explores all possible options for bettering the situation of disadvantaged minorities in a truly just manner. He argues that the right of everyone, including white males, to nondiscrimination is clearly superior to the right of minorities to affirmative action. Sociologist Lawrence D. Bobo demonstrates that racial prejudice still exists even though it has become a more subtle type of racism, which he calls laissez-faire racism. Though it is harder to identify, it has significant effects that Bobo illustrates. In fact, it plays a big role in current politics.

Issue 10. Are Boys and Men Disadvantaged Relative to Girls and Women? 174


NO: Joel Wendland, from “Reversing the ‘Gender Gap’,” *Political Affairs* (March 2004) 183

Journalist Michelle Conlin reviews the many disadvantages of boys and men in school from kindergarten to grad school. Since education is the route to success, men will be less able to compete in the marketplace. Joel Wendland acknowledges the edge that females have over males today in education but argues that females are still disadvantaged in the marketplace.

Issue 11. Is Government Dominated by Big Business? 190

YES: Bill Moyers, from “This Is the Fight of Our Lives,” *Timeline* (September/October 2004) 192

NO: Jeffrey M. Berry, from “Citizen Groups and the Changing Nature of Interest Group Politics in America,” *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (July 1993) 198

Television journalist Bill Moyers describes the harmful consequences of the influence and power of businesses and the rich over government. To him, the stories and evidence that he presents are “something to get mad about.” Jeffrey M. Berry, a professor of political science, contends that public interest pressure groups that have entered the political arena since the end of the 1960s have effectively challenged the political power of big business.


NO: John Stossel, from “The Real Cost of Regulation,” *Imprimis* (May 2001) 218
Issue 13. Has Welfare Reform Benefited the Poor? 226


NO: Sharon Hayes, from “Off the Rolls: The Ground-Level Results of Welfare Reform,” Dissent Magazine (Fall 2003) 234

Sociologists Scott Winship and Christopher Jencks show that welfare reform and a good economy reduced welfare rolls by more than half and reduced poverty at the same time. They argue that the critics of welfare reform were wrong. Sharon Hayes, professor of sociology at the University of Virginia, got to know many welfare mothers and learned what happened to them since the welfare reform. Her article points out that while quite a few mothers have left welfare since the reform, many cannot hold on to a job and are now worse off than before.


YES: Clint Bolick, from “The Key to Closing the Minority Schooling Gap: School Choice,” The American Enterprise (April/May 2003) 244

NO: Ron Wolk, from “Think the Unthinkable,” Educational Horizons (Summer 2004) 249

Clint Bolick, vice president of the Institute for Justice, presents the argument for school choice that competition leads to improvements and makes the case that minorities especially need school choice to improve their educational performance. Educator and businessman Ron Wolk argues that school choice and most other educational reforms can only be marginally effective because they do not get at the heart of the educational problem, which is the way students learn. Too much attention is directed to the way teachers teach when the attention should be placed on how to stimulate students to learn more. Wolk advocates giving students more responsibility for their education.

Issue 15. Should Biotechnology Be Used to Alter and Enhance Humans? 260

YES: President’s Council on Bioethics, from Beyond Therapy (Regan Books, 2004) 262


The President’s Council on Bioethics was commissioned by George Bush to report to him their findings about the ethical issues involved in the uses of biotechnology. Included in this selection are the expected positive benefits from the biotechnologies that are on the horizon. Political science professor Michael J. Sandel was on the President’s Council on Bioethics but presents his private view in this selection, which is very cautionary on the use of biotechnology to alter and enhance humans. Many other uses of biotechnology he praises, but he condemns using biotechnology to alter and enhance humans. In these activities, humans play God and attempt in inappropriate remaking of nature.


David A. Anderson estimates the total annual cost of crime including law enforcement and security services. The costs exceed one trillion, with fraud (mostly white collar crime) causing about one-fifth of the total. His calculations of the full costs of the loss of life and injury comes to about half of the total costs. It is right, therefore, to view personal and
violent crime as the big crime problem. Professor of philosophy Jeffrey Reiman argues that the dangers posed by negligent corporations and white-collar criminals are a greater menace to society than are the activities of typical street criminals.

Issue 17. Should Drug Use Be Decriminalized? 304


NO: Eric A. Voth, from “America’s Longest ‘War,’” The World & I (February 2000) 314

Ethan A. Nadelmann, director of the Lindesmith Center, a drug policy research institute, argues that history shows that drug prohibition is costly and futile. Examining the drug policies in other countries, he finds that decriminalization plus sane and humane drug policies and treatment programs can greatly reduce the harms from drugs. Eric A. Voth, chairman of the International Drug Strategy Institute, contends that drugs are very harmful and that our drug policies have succeeded in substantially reducing drug use.

Issue 18. Does the Threat of Terrorism Warrant Curtailment of Civil Liberties? 320

YES: Robert H. Bork, from “Liberty and Terrorism: Avoiding a Police State,” Current (December 2003) 322

NO: Barbara Dority, from “Your Every Move,” The Humanist (January/February 2004) 329

Robert H. Bork, senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, recognizes that the values of security and civil rights must be balanced while we war against terrorism, but he is concerned that some commentators would hamstring security forces in order to protect nonessential civil rights. For example, to not use ethnic profiling of Muslim or Arab persons would reduce the effectiveness of security forces, while holding suspected terrorists without filing charges or allowing them counsel would increase their effectiveness. Barbara Dority, president of Humanists of Washington, describes some specific provisions of the Patriot Act to show how dangerous they could be to the rights of all dissidents. She argues that provisions of the act could easily be abused.


YES: Lester R. Brown, from “Pushing Beyond the Earth’s Limits,” The Futurist (May/June 2005) 340

NO: Bjorn Lomborg, from “The Truth About the Environment,” The Economist (August 4, 2001) 347

Lester R. Brown, founder of the Worldwatch Institute and now president of the Earth Policy Institute, argues the population growth and economic development are placing increasing harmful demands on the environment for resources and to grow food for improving diets. Bjorn Lomborg, a statistician at the University of Aarhus, Denmark, presents evidence that population growth is slowing down, natural resources are not running out, species are disappearing very slowly, the environment is improving in some ways, and assertions about environmental decline are exaggerated.


YES: Johan Norberg, from “Three Cheers for Global Capitalism,” The American Enterprise (June 2004) 358

NO: Herman E. Daly, from “Globalization and Its Discontents,” Philosophy & Public Policy Quarterly (Spring/Summer 2001) 366

Author Johan Norberg argues that globalization is overwhelmingly good. Consumers throughout the world get better quality goods at lower prices as the competition forces producers to be more creative, efficient, and responsive to consumers’ demands. Even most poor people benefit greatly. Herman E. Daly, professor at the School of Public Affairs at the University of Maryland, does not object to international trade and relations, but he does object to globalization that erases national boundaries and hurts workers and the environment.
Social Psychology, Second Edition

Issue 1. Is Deception of Human Participants Ethical?  2


Social psychologist Alan Elms argues that deception is usually justified when the benefits of research outweigh the ethical costs of the deception. Psychologist Diana Baumrind believes that deception is never ethically acceptable. The costs of deception seem to be greater than most social psychologists believe.


NO: David Kipnis, from “Accounting for the Use of Behavior Technologies in Social Psychology,” *American Psychology* (vol. 49, 1994)  38

Arthur and Elaine Aron believe that social psychologists are passionately devoted to promoting positive social change. David Kipnis argues that social psychological research benefits those with power and serves to perpetuate the status quo.

Issue 3. Are Our Social Perceptions Often Inaccurate?  52


Social psychologists Lee Ross and Richard Nisbett believe that people’s perceptions of others are often inaccurate because of the dispositionalist bias—the tendency for people to mistakenly believe that the behavior of others is due largely to their personality or disposition. David C. Funder, a personality psychologist, believes that the artificial laboratory experiments cited by Ross and Nisbett do not necessarily indicate that people’s perceptions in the real world are often mistaken. In the real world, people’s behavior is often due to their disposition.


Social psychologists Leon Festinger and James M. Carlsmith propose their theory of cognitive dissonance to explain why people’s attitudes may change after they have acted in a way that is inconsistent with their true attitudes. Social psychologist Daryl J. Bem proposes a theory of self-perception, which he believes can explain Festinger and Carlsmith’s results better than cognitive dissonance theory.
Issue 5. Applying Social Psychology: Are Self-Esteem Programs Misguided?


Social psychologist Roy Baumeister and his colleagues argue that self-esteem generally has little or no influence on most important outcomes and that excessively high self-esteem can sometimes have negative consequences. Psychologists David DuBois and Heather Tevendale argue that self-esteem is an important factor in adolescent development. Although some advocates of self-esteem improvement programs have overstated the importance of having a positive self-image, programs designed to raise self-esteem still appear to have beneficial effects.

Issue 6. Do Positive Illusions Lead to Healthy Behavior?


Shelley Taylor and Jonathon Brown argue that people have unrealistically positive views of themselves. These “positive illusions” promote psychological well-being. C. Randall Colvin, Jack Block, and David Funder agree that many people have positive self-views. However, these positive self-views should not necessarily be considered illusory.

Issue 7. Can People Accurately Detect Lies?

YES: James Geary, from “How to Spot a Liar,” *Time Europe* (March 13, 2000) 140

NO: Bella M. DePaulo, from “Spotting Lies: Can Humans Learn to Do Better?” *Current Directions in Psychological Science* (June 1994) 145

Journalist James Geary discusses research that has examined the effectiveness of various lie detection schemes. Although the average person is not very adept at detecting lies, according to the research of psychologist Paul Ekman, people can be trained to detect the cues to deceit and become quite good at detecting lies. Social psychologist Bella M. DePaulo agrees that the average person is not a very reliable lie detector. However, DePaulo believes that improving people’s lie detection skills is not as straightforward as it may seem.

Issue 8. Are Repressed Memories Real?


NO: Elizabeth F. Loftus, from “Creating False Memories,” *Scientific American* (September 1997) 163

Psychiatrist Richard Kluft believes that repressed and recovered memories are real, and often reflect real instances of trauma and abuse. Cognitive psychologist Elizabeth Loftus argues that false memories can be created with surprising ease. As a result, many repressed and recovered memories may not reflect real traumatic or abusive events.

YES: Claudia Wallis et al., from “Why Did They Do It? Are Those Charged With Abuse a Few Bad Apples, or Are They Just Like the Rest of Us?” *Time* (May 17, 2004) 176


Claudia Wallis describes the results of social psychology experiments that suggest that psychologically normal individuals can engage in acts of cruelty when placed in an environment like the Abu Ghraib prison. William Saletan argues that blaming the situation, rather than holding the individuals who committed the abuse accountable, is a ploy used by those who perpetrated the acts to evade responsibility for their actions.

Issue 10. Do Milgram’s Obedience Experiments Help Explain the Nature of the Holocaust? 186


Social psychologists John P. Sabini and Maury Silver believe that the Obedience Experiments captured the most important psychological aspects of the Holocaust, by demonstrating that normal people can be made to harm others with alarming ease. Psychotherapist Florence R. Miale and political scientist Michael Selzer believe that Milgram’s results are not as convincing as is often believed. They contend that the findings of these controversial experiments can be explained by individual differences in participants’ willingness to inflict pain on others.

Issue 11. Does the Stanford Prison Experiment Help Explain the Effects of Imprisonment? 206


NO: David T. Lykken, from “Psychology and the Criminal Justice System: A Reply to Haney and Zimbardo,” *The General Psychologist* (Spring 2000) 222

Social psychologists Craig Haney and Philip Zimbardo believe that the results of the Stanford Prison Experiment should inform U.S. prison policy. Behavioral geneticist David T. Lykken argues that the experiment was not realistic enough to say anything meaningful about real prison life and that personality factors are more important in determining the behavior of prisoners.

Issue 12. Is Subliminal Persuasion a Myth? 230


NO: Nicholas Epley, Kenneth Savitsky, and Robert A. Kachelski, from “What Every Skeptic Should Know About Subliminal Persuasion,” *Skeptical Inquirer* (September/October 1999) 244

Social psychologist Anthony Pratkanis argues that research claiming to demonstrate the efficacy of subliminal persuasion is either fraudulent or flawed. Carefully controlled experiments do not demonstrate that subliminal persuasion can have any effect on behavior. Nicholas Epley, Kenneth Savitsky, and Robert Kachelski agree that much of the research examining subliminal persuasion is flawed. However, more recent research using better methodologies has demonstrated that subliminal stimuli can influence behavior.
Issue 13. Can People Really Be Brainwashed? 256
NO: James T. Richardson, from “A Social Psychological Critique of ‘Brainwashing’ Claims about Recruitment to New Religions,” The Handbook of Cults and Sects in America (JAI Press, 1993) 267
Psychologist Trudy Solomon argues that well-known social psychological principles may explain the process by which brainwashing can occur. Also Solomon argues that some religious movements, generally referred to as cults, use these principles to recruit new members. Sociologist James T. Richardson believes that social psychological principles do not necessarily suggest that brainwashing is commonly used in new religious movements. Instead he believes that these organizations use the same recruitment tactics used by many organizations and therefore cannot be considered “brainwashing.”

Social psychologist Patricia G. Devine argues that some forms of racial stereotyping may be automatic and therefore inevitable. In order to prevent these automatic stereotypes from biasing judgments of others, whites must make a conscious effort to avoid responding in a prejudicial manner. Social psychologists Lorella Lepore and Rupert Brown believe that automatic stereotyping may not be universal among whites. Some whites may be more likely to engage in automatic stereotyping than others, and as a result stereotyping is not necessarily inevitable among all whites.

Issue 15. Does the Implicit Association Test (IAT) Measure Racial Prejudice? 314
YES: Chris Berdik, from “Invisible Bias,” Boston Globe (December 19, 2004) 316
NO: Amy Wax and Philip E. Tetlock, from “We Are All Racists At Heart,” Wall Street Journal (December 1, 2005) 321
The performance of most white Americans on the Implicit Association Test reflects hidden or ‘implicit’ racial prejudice. Since implicit prejudice can result in discriminatory behavior toward African-Americans, it is appropriate to consider scores on the Implicit Association Test to be a form of racial prejudice. Most white Americans are aware of the negative stereotypes of African-Americans that exist in American society, even though they may not believe those stereotypes to be true. So the performance of whites on the Implicit Association Test likely reflects their knowledge of these negative stereotypes, rather than true racial prejudice.

NO: Charles Stangor, from “Content and Application Inaccuracy in Social Stereotyping,” Stereotype Accuracy: Toward Appreciating Group Differences (APA, 1995) 337
Lee Jussim, Clark McCauley, and Yueh-Ting Lee believe that stereotypes have been stereotyped. Stereotypes are not always inaccurate and do not invariably lead to biased judgments of others, as most social psychologists seem to believe. Charles Stangor draws a distinction between the content accuracy and application accuracy in the use of stereotypes. According to Stangor, even if the content of a stereotype is accurate, applying the stereotype to judge an individual within a group is still likely to yield inaccurate perceptions.
Issue 17. Does True Altruism Exist? 348


NO: Robert B. Cialdini, Mark Schaller, Donald Houlihan, Kevin Arps, Jim Fultz, and Arthur L. Beaman, from "Empathy-Based Helping: Is It Selflessly or Selfishly Motivated?" *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* (vol. 52, 1987) 361

Social psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues believe that people sometimes help for purely altruistic reasons. He proposes that empathy is the key factor responsible for altruism and describes the results of an experiment that supports his position. Social psychologist Robert Cialdini and his colleagues are not convinced that empathy alone can motivate helping. Instead, they propose that people often help others in order to make themselves feel better.


NO: Jonathan L. Freedman, from *Media Violence and Aggression* (University of Toronto Press, 2002) 389

Brad Bushman and Craig Anderson contend that an overwhelming amount of research indicates that media violence is a significant cause of violent and aggressive behavior. Despite this overwhelming evidence, media corporations irresponsibly downplay the impact that media violence may have. Jonathan Freedman argues that the evidence linking aggression to media violence is not as strong as it is believed to be. Psychologists who contend that such a link has been proven are misunderstanding or misrepresenting what the data actually indicate.

World History, Volume 1
Third Edition

Issue 1. Did *Homo Sapiens* Originate in Africa? 2

YES: Stephen Oppenheimer, from "The First Exodus," *Geographical* (July 2002) 4

NO: Milford Wolpoff and Rachel Caspari, from *Race and Human Evolution* (Simon & Schuster, 1997) 9

Professor and researcher Stephen Oppenheimer states that genetic, archaeological, and climatic evidence proves that modern humans first developed in Africa and then spread to other parts of the world, referred to as the "out of Africa" theory. Paleoanthropologists Milford Wolpoff and Rachel Caspari claim that scientific evidence proves that humans developed simultaneously in different parts of the world, now called the "multiregional" theory.

Issue 2. Was Sumerian Civilization Exclusively Male Dominated? 18

YES: Chester G. Starr, from *A History of the Ancient World* (Oxford University Press, 1965) 20


Historian Chester G. Starr finds Sumerian society to be male dominated, from the gods to human priests and kings, and he barely acknowledges the status of women in either the heavenly or the earthly realm. Museum curator Samuel Noah Kramer relies on
much of the same data as Starr, but finds powerful goddesses and earthly women to have played prominent roles in both cosmic and everyday Sumerian life.

Issue 3. Was Mesoamerica’s Olmec Civilization Influenced by African Sources? 36


NO: Gabriel Haslip-Viera, Bernard Ortiz de Montellano, and Warren Barbour, from “Robbing Native American Cultures: Van Sertima’s Afrocentricity and the Olmecs,” Current Anthropology (June 1997) 47

History professor Ivan Van Sertima argues that Mesoamerica’s Olmec civilization was influenced by African sources that date back to both ancient and medieval civilization. Scholars Viera, Ortiz de Montellano, and Barbour counter that Mesoamerica’s Olmec civilization developed on its own, with little, if any, influences from African sources.

Issue 4. Does Alexander the Great Deserve His Reputation? 56

YES: N. G. L. Hammond, from The Genius of Alexander the Great (University of North Carolina Press, 1997) 58


Professor emeritus of Greek N. G. L. Hammond states that research has proven that Alexander the Great is deserving of his esteemed historical reputation. Professor Ian Worthington counters that Alexander’s actions were self-serving and eventually weakened his Macedonian homeland; therefore, he does not merit the historical reputation he has been given.

Issue 5. Did Christianity Liberate Women? 74


Professor of New Testament Studies and the History of Ancient Christianity Karen L. King presents evidence from biblical and other recently discovered ancient texts to illuminate women’s active participation in early Christianity—as disciples, apostles, prophets, preachers, and teachers. Art historian Lisa Bellan-Boyer uses mimetic theory to explain why women’s richly diverse roles were severely circumscribed in the name of unity and in order to make the new religion of Christianity acceptable in the Greco-Roman world.

Issue 6. Were Internal Factors Responsible for the Fall of the Roman Empire? 92


NO: Peter Heather, from “The Huns and the End of the Roman Empire in Western Europe,” The English Historical Review (February 1995) 104

History professor Antonio Santosuosso states that the Roman Empire’s inability to cope with demands involving the defense of the empire was responsible for its demise. Professor of history Peter Heather claims that the invasion of the Huns forced other barbarians to use tribal unity as a survival technique and to seek safety within the confines of the Roman Empire, thus permitting the invasion of the Huns to bring about the fall of the Roman Empire.
Issue 7. Did the Byzantine Empire Benefit from the Rule of Justinian and Theodora? 116

YES: Paolo Cesaretti, from Theodora: Empress of Byzantium (The Vendome Press, 2004)  118

NO: Procopius, from Secret History, trans. by Richard Atwater (P. Covici, 1927; Covici Friede, 1927; University of Michigan Press, 1961)  126

Professor of Byzantine studies, Paolo Cesaretti, presents a balanced view of the accomplishments of Justinian and Theodora in the Byzantine Empire of the sixth century. Procopius, a contemporary of the Byzantine rulers, offers a “secret history” of their personal and administrative failings.

Issue 8. Did Environmental Factors Cause the Collapse of Maya Civilization? 136

YES: David Drew, from The Lost Chronicles of the Maya Kings (University of California Press, 1999)  138


Writer and documentary presenter David Drew emphasizes environmental factors and their effects on Maya civilization as primarily responsible for its collapse. Anthropology professor Payson Sheets stresses military expansion as a potential cause of the Maya Collapse.


YES: Arthur Jones, from “Memories of Crusades Live on in Today’s War,” National Catholic Reporter (October 26, 2001)  155

NO: Jonathan Phillips, from “Who Were the First Crusaders?” History Today (March 1997)  163

Editor-at-large Arthur Jones presents a case for calling the Crusades a Christian holy war and finds resonances of that long-ago conflict in today’s Muslim-Christian conflicts. Lecturer in medieval history Jonathan Phillips finds motivations for the Crusades in religious fervor, the desire for wealth, and a family history of pilgrimage, not in holy war.

Issue 10. Does the Modern University Have Its Roots in the Islamic World? 171

YES: Mehdi Nakosteen, from History of Islamic Origins of Western Education: A.D. 800–1350 (University of Colorado Press, 1964)  173


Professor of history and philosophy of education Mehdi Nakosteen traces the roots of the modern university to the golden age of Islamic culture (750–1150 C.E.) He maintains that Muslim scholars assimilated the best of classical scholarship and developed the experimental method and the university system, which they passed on to the West before declining. Emeritus professor of sociology Walter Rüegg calls the university “the European institution par excellence,” citing its origin as a community of teachers and taught, accorded certain rights that included the granting of degrees, and as a creation of medieval Europe—the Europe of papal Christianity.

Issue 11. Did Women Benefit from the Renaissance? 189

YES: Margaret L. King, from Women of the Renaissance (University of Chicago Press, 1991)  191

Historian Margaret L. King surveys Renaissance women in domestic, religious, and learned settings and finds reflected in their lives a new consciousness of themselves as women, as intelligent seekers of a new way of being in the world. Historian Joan Kelly-Gadol discovered in her work as a Renaissance scholar that well-born women seemed to have enjoyed greater advantages during the Middle Ages and experienced a relative loss of position and power during the Renaissance.

Issue 12. Was Zen Buddhism the Primary Shaper of the Samurai Warrior Code? 205

YES: Winston L. King, from *Zen and the Way of the Sword: Arming the Samurai Psyche* (Oxford University Press, 1993) 207

NO: Catharina Blomberg, from *The Heart of the Warrior: Origins and Religious Background of the Samurai System in Feudal Japan* (Japan Library, 1994) 214

Religious scholar Winston L. King credits the monk Eisai with introducing Zen to the Hōjō samurai lords of Japan who recognized its affinity with the warrior’s profession and character. Japanologist Catharina Blomberg emphasizes the diversity of influences on the samurai psyche—Confucianism, Shinto, and Zen—stressing the conflict between a warrior’s duty and Buddhist ethical principles.

Issue 13. Did China’s Worldview Cause the Abrupt End of Its Voyages of Exploration? 224


NO: Bruce Swanson, from *Eighth Voyage of the Dragon: A History of China’s Quest for Seapower* (Naval Institute Press, 1982) 231

Journalist Nicholas D. Kristof states that China’s worldview, shaped by centuries of philosophical and cultural conditioning, was responsible for its decision to cease its maritime ventures during the Ming dynasty. Naval historian Bruce Swanson acknowledges that China’s worldview played a role in its decision to cease its maritime programs, but maintains that there were other, more practical considerations that were responsible for that decision.

Issue 14. Did Christopher Columbus’s Voyages Have a Positive Effect on World History? 242


NO: Gabriel García Márquez, from “For a Country Within Reach of the Children,” *Americas* (November/December 1997) 253

Robert Royal states although there were negatives that emanated from Columbus’s New World discoveries, they continue to “remind us of the glorious and ultimately providential destiny on the ongoing global journey that began in the fifteenth century.” Nobel laureate Gabriel García Márquez argues that Columbus’s voyages had a negative effect on the Americas, much of which is still felt today.

Issue 15. Did Martin Luther’s Reforms Improve the Lives of European Christians? 260

YES: Robert Kolb, from *Martin Luther as Prophet, Teacher, Hero: Images of the Reformer, 1520-1620* (Baker Books, 1999) 262

NO: Hans Küng, from *Great Christian Thinkers*, trans. John Bowden (Continuum, 1996) 269

Religion and history professor Robert Kolb contends that Martin Luther was seen as a prophetic teacher and hero whose life brought hope, divine blessing, and needed correctives to the Christian church. Theologian and professor emeritus of theology Hans Küng views Martin Luther as the inaugurator of a paradigm shift and as the unwitting creator of both bloody religious wars and an unhealthy subservience by ordinary Christians to local rulers in worldly matters.


History professor Anne Llewellyn Barstow claims that the European witch-hunt movement made women its primary victims and was used as an attempt to control their lives and behavior. History professor Robin Briggs states that although women were the witch-hunt’s main victims, gender was not the only determining factor in this sociocultural movement.

Issue 17. Was the Scientific Revolution Revolutionary? 299

YES: Edward Grant, from “When Did Modern Science Begin?” American Scholar (Winter 1997) 301

NO: Steven Shapin, from The Scientific Revolution (University of Chicago Press, 1996) 309

Distinguished professor emeritus of history and philosophy of science Edward Grant argues that there was a revolution in science that took place in the seventeenth century; however, it might have been delayed by centuries if several key developments between 1175 and 1500 had not paved the way for it. Professor of sociology and historian of science Steven Shapin questions the idea of a Scientific Revolution, suggesting greater continuity with the past and rejecting a single time/space event we might call a Scientific Revolution.

Issue 18. Did the West Define the Modern World? 317


NO: Philip D. Curtin, from The World and the West: The European Challenge and the Overseas Response in the Age of Empire (Cambridge University Press, 2000) 328

Professor of history William H. McNeill states that in 1500, Western Europe began to extend influence to other parts of the world, resulting in a revolution in world relationships, in which the West was the principal beneficiary. History professor Philip D. Curtin states that the amount of control the West had over the rest of the world was mitigated by the European colonial process and the reaction it engendered throughout the world.

World History, Volume 2
Second Edition

Issue 1. Did the Industrial Revolution Lead to a Sexual Revolution? 2

YES: Edward Shorter, from “Female Emancipation, Birth Control, and Fertility in European History,” American Historical Review (June, 1973) 4

NO: Louise A. Tilley, Joan W. Scott, and Miriam Cohen, from “Women’s Work and European Fertility Patterns,” Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies (Winter 1976) 11

Historian Edward Shorter argues that employment opportunities outside the home that opened up with industrialization led to a rise in the illegitimacy rate, which he attributes to the sexual emancipation of unmarried, working-class women. Historians Louise A. Tilley, Joan W. Scott, and Miriam Cohen counter that unmarried women worked to meet an economic need, not to gain personal freedom, and they attribute the rise in illegitimacy rates to broken marriage promises and the absence of traditional support from family, community, and the church.
Issue 2. Was the French Revolution Worth Its Human Costs?  


NO: *The Economist* Staff Writer, from “The French Revolution: Bliss Was It In That Dawn?” *The Economist* (December 24, 1988)  

Peter Kropotkin (1842-1921), a Russian prince, revolutionary, and anarchist, argues that the French Revolution eradicated both serfdom and absolutism and paved the way for France’s future democratic growth. An article in *The Economist* argues that the French Revolution “culminated in the guillotine and the substitution of the state for the sovereignty of the nation,” leaving behind negative legacies to the modern world.

Issue 3. Did British Policy Decisions Cause the Mass Emigration and Land Reforms That Followed the Irish Potato Famine?  

YES: Christine Kinealy, from *This Great Calamity: The Irish Famine, 1845–52* (Roberts Rinehart, 1995)  


Christine Kinealy, fellow of the University of Liverpool, argues that the British government’s response to the Irish potato famine was deliberately inadequate. The British government’s “hidden agenda” of long-term economic, social, and agrarian reform was accelerated by the famine, and mass emigration was a consequence of these changes. Historian Hasia R. Diner documents large-scale emigration both before and after the Irish potato famine. Diner credits the Irish people with learning from their famine experiences that the reliance of the poor on the potato and the excessive subdivision of the land within families were no longer in their own best interests.

Issue 4. Did the Meiji Restoration Constitute a Revolution in Nineteenth-Century Japan?  


NO: W.G. Beasley, from *The Meiji Restoration* (Stanford University Press, 1972)  

Historian Andrew Gordon states that the Meiji Restoration created fundamental changes in Japanese society, thus meriting the term “revolution.” Historian W.G. Beasley argues that when compared with other revolutions like the French and Russian, the Meiji Restoration did not constitute a revolution in the classical sense.

Issue 5. Were Economic Factors Primarily Responsible for British Imperialism?  


Lance E. Davis and Robert Huttenback state that, although statistics prove that British imperialism was not a profitable venture, it was supported by an economic elite that was able to promote and derive profits from it. Professor John M. MacKenzie argues that the motivation for British imperialism was multicausal and that most of the causes can be found in the general anxiety crisis permeating British society in the late nineteenth century.

Issue 6. Was China’s Boxer Rebellion Caused by Environmental Factors?  


NO: Henrietta Harrison, from “Justice on Behalf of Heaven,” *History Today* (September 2000)  

Lance E. Davis and Robert Huttenback state that, although statistics prove that British imperialism was not a profitable venture, it was supported by an economic elite that was able to promote and derive profits from it. Professor John M. MacKenzie argues that the motivation for British imperialism was multicausal and that most of the causes can be found in the general anxiety crisis permeating British society in the late nineteenth century.
Professor Paul A. Cohen contends that while anti-foreign and anti-Christian attitudes played a role in the start of the Boxer rebellion, a more immediate cause was a severe drought and its impact on Chinese society. Historian Henrietta Harrison concedes that while the Boxers were motivated by more than one factor, opposition to Christian missionary activity was at the core of their rebellion.

**Issue 7. Were German Militarism and Diplomacy Responsible for World War I? 124**


History professor V.R. Berghahn states that, although all of Europe’s major powers played a part in the onset of World War I, recent evidence still indicates that Germany’s role in the process was the main factor responsible for the conflict. History professor Samuel R. Williamson, Jr., argues that the factors and conditions that led to the First World War were a shared responsibility and that no one nation could be blamed for its genesis.

**Issue 8. Was the Treaty of Versailles Responsible for World War II? 145**


**NO: Mark Mazower**, from “Two Cheers for Versailles,” *History Today* (July 1997) 155

Historian Derek Aldcroft states that a combination of the flaws present in the post-war Versailles Treaty and the resultant actions and inactions of European statesmen created a climate that paved the way for World War II. Historian Mark Mazower finds that while the Treaty of Versailles contained weaknesses, it failed due to the lack of enforcement of its principles by a generation of European leaders.

**Issue 9. Did the Bolshevik Revolution Improve the Lives of Soviet Women? 163**


History professor Richard Stites argues that, in the early years of the Bolshevik Revolution, the Zhenotdel, or Women’s Department, helped many working women take the first steps toward emancipation. Russian scholar Lesley A. Rimmel finds that the Russian Revolution remains unfinished for women, who were mobilized as producers and reproducers for a male political agenda.

**Issue 10. Was German “Eliminationist Antisemitism” Responsible for the Holocaust? 181**


**NO: Christopher R. Browning**, from “Ordinary Germans or Ordinary Men? A Reply to the Critics,” in Michael Berenbaum and Abraham J. Peck, eds., *The Holocaust and History: The Known, the Unknown, the Disputed, and the Reexamined* (Indiana University Press, 1998) 193

Political science professor Daniel J. Goldhagen states that due to the nature of German society in the twentieth century— with its endemic, virulent antisemitism—thousands of ordinary German citizens became willing participants in the implementation of Holocaust horrors. Holocaust historian Christopher R. Browning argues that Goldhagen’s thesis is too simplistic, and that a multicausal approach must be used to determine why ordinary German citizens willingly participated in the Holocaust.
Issue 11. Should Japanese Emperor Hirohito Have Been Held Responsible for Japan’s World War II Actions?  

YES: Herbert Bix, from “Emperor Hirohito’s War,” History Today (December 1999) 204

NO: Stephen S. Large, from Emperor Hirohito and Showa Japan: A Political Biography (Routledge, 1992) 213

Herbert Bix offers proof that Emperor Hirohito should be held responsible for Japan’s World War II actions. Historian Stephen S. Large argues that Emperor Hirohito’s lack of real political power to effect change absolves him from any direct responsibility for World War II.

Issue 12. Was Stalin Responsible for the Cold War?  

YES: John Lewis Gaddis, from We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History (Clarendon Press, 1997) 227


Historian John Lewis Gaddis states that after more than half a century of cold war scholarship, Joseph Stalin still deserves most of the responsibility for the onset of the cold war. Historian Martin J. Sherwin counters that the origins of the cold war can be found in World War II diplomacy involving the use of the atomic bomb, and he places much of the blame for the cold war on the shoulders of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, and Winston Churchill.

Issue 13. Are Chinese Confucianism and Western Capitalism Compatible?  

YES: A.T. Nuyen, from “Chinese Philosophy and Western Capitalism,” Asian Philosophy (March 1999) 250

NO: Jack Scarborough, from “Comparing Chinese and Western Cultural Roots: Why ‘East is East and...’,” Business Horizons (November 1998) 260

Philosophy professor A.T. Nuyen maintains that the basic tenets of classical capitalism are perfectly compatible with the key elements of Chinese philosophy. Management professor Jack Scarborough contrasts the Western heritage of democracy, rationality, and individualism with Confucian values of harmony, filial loyalty, and legalism. Based on his comparison, Scarborough finds that Chinese Confucianism is incompatible with Western capitalism.

Issue 14. Does Islamic Revivalism Challenge a Stable World Order?  

YES: John I. Esposito, from The Islamic Threat: Myth or Reality? 2nd ed. (Oxford University Press, 1995) 273

NO: Sharif Shuja, from “Islam and the West: From Discord to Understanding,” Contemporary Review (May 2001) 280

Professor of Middle Eastern studies John L. Esposito sees the Iranian Revolution against Western-inspired modernization and Egypt’s “holy war” against Israel as examples of the Islamic quest for a more authentic society and culture, which challenges a stable world order. Professor of international relations Sharif Shuja identifies the rise of Islamic movements as resistance to Western domination rather than a threat to the West as such and traces Western fears of a monolithic Islamic entity to the errors of an “Orientalist” mindset.

Issue 15. Was Ethnic Hatred Responsible for the Rwandan Genocide of 1994?  


Alison Des Forges states that ethnic hatred between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda was primarily responsible for the Rwandan Genocide of 1994. René Lemarchand admits that ethnic rivalries played a role in the catastrophe, but the ability of the Hutus to engage in “planned annihilation” free of any local or international restraint was a more important factor.


NO: Steven Majstorovic, from “Ancient Hatreds or Elite Manipulation? Memory and Politics in the Former Yugoslavia,” World Affairs (Spring 1997) 314

Career diplomat Warren Zimmerman, the United States’ last ambassador to Yugoslavia, argues that the republic’s ethnic leaders, especially Slobodan Milosevic, bear primary responsibility for the nation’s demise. Political science professor Steven Majstorovic contends that while manipulation by elite ethnic leaders played a role in the disintegration of Yugoslavia, the fragile ethnic divisions, formed by memory and myth, also played an important role in the country’s demise.

Issue 17. Do the Roots of Modern Terrorism Lie in Political Powerlessness, Economic Hopelessness, and Social Alienation? 324

YES: Anatol Lieven, from “Strategy for Terror,” Prospect (October 2001) 326

NO: Mark Juergensmeyer, from “Terror in the Name of God,” Current History (November 2001) 333

World policy analyst Anatol Lieven states that dated United States cold war policies and despair-inducing political, economic, and social conditions have contributed to the rise of radical Islamists, some of whom were responsible for the September 11, 2001, attacks. International relations specialist Mark Juergensmeyer contends that the roots of the September 11, 2001, attacks lie in the radical views of the terrorists, especially the symbolism of cosmic war and the battle between good and evil.

Issue 18. Have Afghan Women Been Liberated From Oppression? 342


NO: Noy Thrupkaew, from “What Do Afghan Women Want?” The American Prospect (August 26, 2002) 348

International Afghan advocate for refugee women Sima Wali documents the pivotal roles Afghan women have played in rebuilding their communities, praises their courage in denouncing warlords, and calls for their full participation in the newly formed constitutional government. Journalist Noy Thrupkaew argues that dissension among women’s groups in Afghanistan and the high profile of the Western-backed Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA) are hampering progress; a more unified and moderate approach is needed.

World Politics, Twelfth Edition (Expanded)
Issue 2. Does Globalization Threaten Cultural Diversity? 16


Julia Galeota of McLean, Virginia, who was seventeen years old when she wrote her essay that won first place for her age category in the 2004 Humanist Essay Contest for Young Women and Men of North America, contends that many cultures around the world are gradually disappearing due to the overwhelming influence of corporate and cultural America. Philippe Legrain, chief economist of Britain in Europe, an organization supporting the adoption by Great Britain of the euro as its currency, counters that it is a myth that globalization involves the imposition of Americanized uniformity, rather than an explosion of cultural exchange.

Issue 3. Will State Sovereignty Survive Globalism? 31

YES: Stephen D. Krasner, from “Sovereignty,” Foreign Policy (January/February 2001) 33


Professor of international relations Stephen D. Krasner contends that the nation-state has a keen instinct for survival and will adapt to globalization and other challenges to sovereignty. Kimberly Weir, an assistant professor of political science, maintains that the tide of history is running against the sovereign state as a governing principle, which will soon go the way of earlier, now-discarded forms of governance, such as empire.


NO: Niall Ferguson, from “A World Without Power,” Foreign Policy (July/August 2004) 62

Louis Janowski, a former U.S. diplomat with service in Vietnam, France, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, and Kenya, maintains that the view that the 9/11 attacks ushered in a new geo-strategic reality requiring new foreign policy approaches is based on a false and dangerous premise and is leading to an age of American neo-imperialism. Niall Ferguson, Herzog Professor of History at New York University’s Stern School of Business and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, contends that a U.S. retreat from global power would result in an anarchic nightmare of a new Dark Age.

Issue 5. Should the United States Continue to Encourage a United Europe? 70

YES: A. Elizabeth Jones, from Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Europe, Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives (March 13, 2002) 72

NO: John C. Hulsman, from “Laying Down Clear Markers: Protecting American Interests from a Confusing European Constitution,” The Heritage Foundation Backgrounder (December 12, 2003) 78

A. Elizabeth Jones, assistant secretary of state for European and Eurasian affairs, maintains that the United States looks forward to working cooperatively with such
exclusively or mostly European institutions as the European Union, the Organization for
C. Hulsman, a research fellow for European affairs in the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom
Davis Institute for International Studies at the Heritage Foundation, argues that the
United States should support European countries on a selective basis but not be
closely tied to Europe as a whole.

Issue 6. Is Russian Foreign Policy Taking an Unsettling Turn? 84

YES: Ariel Cohen and Yevgeny Volk, from “Recent Changes in Russia and Their
Impact on U.S.-Russian Relations,” The Heritage Foundation Backgrounder (March 9,
2004) 86

NO: Leon Aron, from Testimony During Hearings on “U.S.-Russia Relations in Putin's
Second Term,” Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of
Representatives (March 18, 2004) 94

Ariel Cohen, research fellow in Russian and Eurasian studies in the Kathryn and Shelby
Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies at The Heritage Foundation, and
Yevgeny Volk, The Heritage Foundation’s Moscow office director, write that the revival
of statism and nationalism has seriously diminished Russia’s chances of being
regarded as a close and reliable partner that is clearly committed to democratic values.
Leon Aron, director of Russian studies at the American Enterprise Institute, recognizes
that there are pressures within Russia to try to take a more confrontational stance but
believes that the forces for moderation are stronger.


YES: Michael D. Swaine, from Testimony During Hearings on “The Taiwan Relations
Act: The Next Twenty-Five Years,” Committee on International Relations, U.S.
House of Representatives (April 21, 2004) 102

NO: William Kristol, from Testimony During Hearings on “The Taiwan Relations Act:
The Next Twenty-Five Years,” Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of
Representatives (April 21, 2004) 106

Michael D. Swaine, senior associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
testifies before Congress that for the foreseeable future, any workable U.S.-China
relationship depends on maintaining the long-standing understanding between Beijing
and Washington on the status of Taiwan. William Kristol, editor of The Weekly Standard
magazine, contends that it is time to question whether U.S. interests and those of
Taiwan are served by the long-standing understanding between Beijing and
Washington on the status of Taiwan.

Issue 8. Should North Korea’s Nuclear Arms Program Evoke a Hard-Line
Response? 113

YES: William Norman Grigg, from “Aiding and Abetting the ‘Axis,’” The New
American (February 24, 2003) 115

NO: Robert J. Einhorn, from “The North Korea Nuclear Issue: The Road Ahead,” Policy
Forum Online (September 14, 2004) 120

William Norman Grigg, senior editor of The New American, argues that North Korea is a
dangerous country with an untrustworthy regime and that it is an error for the United
States to react to North Korea’s nuclear arms program and other provocations by
offering it diplomatic and economic incentives to be less confrontational. Robert J.
Einhorn, senior adviser at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and former
assistant secretary of state for nonproliferation, maintains that the idea that Pyongyang
can be squeezed until it capitulates and surrenders its nuclear weapons capabilities or
collapses altogether is wishful thinking.

Issue 9. Would It Be an Error to Establish a Palestinian State? 126

YES: P. J. Berlyn, from “Twelve Bad Arguments for a State of Palestine,” A Time to
Speak, http://www.israel.net/timetospeak/bad.htm (December 2002) 128

P. J. Berlyn, an author of studies on Israel, primarily its ancient history and culture, refutes 12 arguments supporting the creation of an independent state of Palestine, maintaining that such a state would not be wise, just, or desirable. Rosemary E. Shinko, who teaches in the department of political science at the University of Connecticut, contends that a lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians must be founded on a secure and sovereign homeland for both nations.

Issue 10. Was War with Iraq Justified? 137

YES: Richard Cheney, from “Meeting the Challenge of the War on Terrorism,” Address at the Heritage Foundation (October 17, 2003) 139

NO: Robert Byrd, from “Invasion of Iraq,” Remarks in the U.S. Senate, Congressional Record (November 25, 2003) 146

Vice President Richard Cheney argues that Saddam Hussein’s drive to acquire weapons of mass destruction, links with terrorists, and brutal dictatorship warranted U.S. action to topple his regime. West Virginia Senator Robert Byrd criticizes the decision to invade Iraq in the first place as ill-founded and further contends that the consequences have been too costly.

Issue 11. Are Strict Sanctions on Cuba Warranted? 152

YES: Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba, from “Hastening Cuba’s Transition,” Report to the President: 2004 (May 6, 2004) 154


The Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba, which President George W. Bush established on October 10, 2003, and charged with making recommendations about how to hasten a transition to democracy in Cuba, argues in its report to the president that the U.S. government should take stronger measures to undermine the Castro regime and to promote conditions that will help the Cuban people hasten the end of President Fidel Castro’s dictatorial regime. William Ratliff, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, argues that sanctions on Cuba only hurt the Cuban people because nothing the United States is doing today contributes significantly to the achievement of any change in the Castro regime.

Issue 12. Is Capitalism the Best Model for the Global Economy? 172

YES: Johan Norberg, from “Three Cheers for Global Capitalism,” American Enterprise Online (June 2004) 174

NO: Walden Bello, from “Justice, Equity and Peace Are the Thrust of Our Movement,” Acceptance Speech at the Right Livelihood Award Ceremonies (December 8, 2003) 187

Johan Norberg, a fellow at the Swedish think tank Timbro, portrays capitalism as the path to global economic prosperity and argues further that free markets and free trade mean free choices for individuals that transfer power to them at the expense of political institutions. Walden Bello, executive director of Focus on the Global South, the Bangkok, Thailand–based project of Chulalongkorn University’s Social Research Institute, and professor of sociology and public administration at the University of the Philippines, contends that global capitalism is the source of societal and environmental destruction.

Issue 13. Should the Rich Countries Forgive All the Debt Owed by the Poor Countries? 191

YES: Romilly Greenhill, from “The Unbreakable Link—Debt Relief and the Millennium Development Goals,” a Report from Jubilee Research at the New Economics Foundation (February 2002) 193

NO: William Easterly, from “Debt Relief,” Foreign Policy (November/December 2001) 199
Tables of Contents: World Politics, Twelfth Edition (Expanded)

Romilly Greenhill, an economist with Jubilee Research at the New Economics Foundation, contends that if the world community is going to achieve its goal of eliminating world poverty by 2015, as stated in the UN’s Millennium Declaration, then there is an urgent need to forgive the massive debt owed by the heavily indebted poor countries. William Easterly, a senior adviser in the Development Research Group at the World Bank, maintains that while debt relief is a popular cause and seems good at first glance, the reality is that debt relief is a bad deal for the world’s poor.


The High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change, which was appointed by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in response to the global debate on the nature of threats and the use of force to counter them, concludes that in a world full of perceived potential threats, the risk to the global order posed by preemptive war is too great for its legality to be accepted. Colonel Steven L. Kenny argues in a research report he wrote at the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, that substantial support from the acceptability of preemptive war results from such factors as the failure of the UN to enforce its charter, customary international law, and the growing threat of terrorists and weapons of mass destruction.

Issue 15. Is the War on Terrorism Succeeding? 230


NO: John Gershman, from “A Secure America in a Secure World,” Report of the Foreign Policy in Focus Task Force on Terrorism (September 1, 2004) 237

Douglas J. Feith, U.S. undersecretary of defense for policy, tells his audience that in the global war on terrorism, the United States is succeeding in defeating the terrorist threat to the American way of life and argues that the terrorists are on the run, that the world is safer and better for what has been accomplished, and that Americans have much of which to be proud. John Gershman, who is co-director of Foreign Policy in Focus for the Interhemispheric Resource Center and teaches at the Robert F. Wagner School for Public Service at New York University, contends that the "war on terrorism" being waged by the administration of President George W. Bush reflects a major failure of leadership and makes Americans more vulnerable rather than more secure.


YES: Bruce Berkowitz, from “Is Assassination an Option?” Hoover Digest (Winter 2002) 249

NO: Margot Patterson, from “Assassination as a Weapon,” National Catholic Reporter (September 6, 2002) 256

Bruce Berkowitz, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, argues that while government-directed political assassinations are hard to accomplish and are not a reliably effective political tool, there are instances where targeting and killing an individual is both prudent and legitimate. Margot Patterson, a senior writer for National Catholic Reporter, contends that assassinations are morally troubling, often counterproductive, and have a range of other drawbacks.

Issue 17. Is the United Nations Fundamentally Flawed? 266


Brett D. Schaefer, the Jay Kingham Fellow in International Regulatory Affairs in the Center for International Trade and Economics at The Heritage Foundation, contends that the UN is not doing as well as it should in championing the principles set forth in its charter and that, therefore, fundamental UN reform is required. Mary Robinson, the United Nations high commissioner for human rights and a former president of Ireland, argues that despite all the United Nations' shortcomings and criticism, the UN is as relevant now as it was when created.


YES: Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, from Statement Before the Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives (July 25, 2000) 286

NO: John R. Bolton, from Statement Before the Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives (July 25, 2000) 291

The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, in a statement submitted to the U.S. Congress, contends that the International Criminal Court (ICC) is an expression, in institutional form, of a global aspiration for justice. John R. Bolton, senior vice president of the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C., contends that support for an international criminal court is based largely on naive emotion and that adhering to its provisions is not wise.


YES: Harold Hongju Koh, from Statement Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate (June 13, 2002) 302

NO: Christina P. Hoff-Sommers, from Statement Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate (June 13, 2002) 308

Harold Hongju Koh, the Gerard C. and Bernice Latrobe Smith Professor of International Law at Yale University and former assistant secretary of state for human rights and democracy, contends that the United States cannot be a global leader championing progress for women’s human rights around the world unless it is also a party to the global women’s treaty. Christina P. Hoff-Sommers, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C., tells Congress that the United States can and should help women everywhere to achieve the kind of equity American women have. She maintains, however, that ratifying the CEDAW is the wrong way to pursue that goal.

Issue 20. Do Environmentalists Overstate Their Case? 316

YES: Bjørn Lomborg, from “Debating ‘The Skeptical Environmentalist,’” A Debate Held at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (April 9, 2002) 318

NO: Fred Krupp, from “Debating ‘The Skeptical Environmentalist,’” A Debate Held at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (April 9, 2002) 324

Professor of statistics Bjørn Lomborg argues that it is a myth that the world is in deep trouble on a range of environmental issues and that drastic action must be taken immediately to avoid an ecological catastrophe. Fred Krupp, president of Environmental Defense, asserts that although Lomborg’s message is alluring because it says we can relax, the reality is that there are serious problems that, if not addressed, will have a deleterious effect on the global environment.

Issue 21. Are Adequate Preparations Underway for a Possible Avian Influenza Pandemic? 330

YES: Paula J. Dobriansky, from Testimony Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate (November 9, 2005) 332

NO: Laurie Garrett, from Testimony Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate (November 9, 2005) 339
Paula J. Dobriansky, U.S. Undersecretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs, contends that the United States government is taking strong steps to deal with any outbreak of avian influenza among Americans and is also exercising international leadership in preparing the global response to the threat of bird flu. Laurie Garrett, Senior Fellow for Global Health, Council on Foreign Relations, tells Congress that the U.S. and international efforts represent a good start, but no more, and that much more needs to be done to prevent and, if necessary, respond to an avian influenza pandemic.


YES: David Conover, from Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Global Climate Change and Impacts, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, U.S. Senate (July 20, 2005) 354

NO: Wesley B. Renfro, from “Kyoto and Beyond: America Will Gain by Ratifying the Environmental Agreement,” an article especially written for this volume (November 2005) 363

David Conover, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Energy and head of the Office of Policy and International Affairs, maintains that the Bush administration has developed a comprehensive strategy on climate change that is informed, and promotes international collaboration to support the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Wesley Renfro, a doctoral student in the Department of Political Science, University of Connecticut, takes the position that the United States should cooperate with the rest of the world by signing the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emission and abandon its unilateral and inadequate policy on global warming.
ISSUE LIST

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2. Taking Sides volume in which issue appears (abbreviation)
3. Issue number within the Taking Sides volume

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Are Abundant Mineral and Energy Resources a Catalyst for African Development? Afr, Issue 8
Are Adequate Preparations Underway For a Possible Avian Influenza Pandemic? Wp, Issue 21
Are Adult-Child Sexual Relations Always Harmful? Gen, Issue 17
Are American Values Shaped by the Mass Media? Mm, Issue 1
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