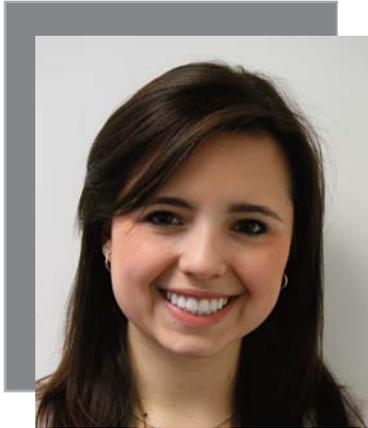


“It is an affront to treat falsehood with complacency.” Thomas Paine

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PRO-LIFE FEMINISM NOT AN OXYMORON

By: Natalia Angulo

The new feminism—pro-life feminism—promotes the good of people; it permits women to set their own priorities and enables the collaboration of male-female relationships

New York—The Susan B. Anthony List held an event on the 90th anniversary of women’s right to vote entitled “A Conversation on Pro-Life Feminism,” which attracted a wide variety of feminism enthusiasts. SBA president Marjorie Dannenfelser opened the academic discussion at the Yale Club of New York by telling guests that incidentally 2010 had been dubbed the “year for pro-life women.”

Dannenfelser gave a quick history of the organization, which calls itself the “voice of pro-life women in politics,” and explained that their aim is to advance, represent, and mobilize pro-life leadership. She then turned the discussion over to the group of panelists.

Acting as the event’s moderator, associate professor of law at George Mason University, Helen M. Alvaré, described the rise in female leaders in the public sector as a “reclaiming of feminism” in the original sense where being pro-family, pro-woman, pro-life underpinned feminism as integral beliefs.

Her answer for propelling this movement forward was a change in the current vocabulary of feminist jargon that would explain the proper role of women as feminine, nurturing, intelligent mothers and workers. “Essentially,” Alvaré said, “there needs to be a legal and cultural shift that supports motherhood, women, pro-life feminism as complementary to contemporary ideals.”

Jennifer J. Popiel, Ph.D. in European History and assistant professor of history at St. Louis University, said that “life is the wealth of society,” to quote Jane Addams. Popiel is a renowned intellectual and cultural women’s historian. She explained that from the outset feminist activism has not been a monolithic movement.



Popiel displayed a series of caricatures from early Ladies’ Home Journals from which a general consensus can be drawn, both of depictions by feminism supporters and op-

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PRO-LIFE FEMINISM NOT AN OXYMORON

Continued from front page

ponents, and that is that “woman’s strength lies in their uniquely nurturing sense.” In a poster for female suffrage it shows an activist woman as an angel in society.

The disconnected feminist movement has dissolved throughout history into various factions that have become today’s fragments—from pro-androgyny to pro-life feminism. A photograph from the 1960s shows a group of women holding posters that read “Put motherhood in a test tube!” Popiel argues that “the denial of maternity is far from true feminism as the original purpose was to uplift women as women.”

Dr. Catherine E. Wilson, assistant professor of the MPA Program at Villanova University, asked “whether a cross-pollination of diverse strains in a Darwinian spirit” (borrowing from NY Times columnist Maureen Dowd’s article “Don’t Bring in the Clones”) could be applied to feminism.

In a sense, yes, feminism as a whole is founded on the principle of individuality, so that no singular vision of the various fragments is irrelevant. Wilson has primarily examined how ethnicity and race have factored into pro-life politics and said that in both Pew and Gallup Polls demographic trends show sympathy for pro-life feminism.

“There might not be one cause, but there is an electric affinity that culminates in all women having a voice in society, and the candidates this year accurately demonstrate this,” said Wilson. She used gubernatorial candidates Susana Martinez (NM) and Nikki Haley (SC) as examples of the diverse strains within the pro-life feminism political scene. Both are of ethnic origin, and both, Wilson said, weave the pro-life, pro-woman message into their expansive platforms.

“Is the pro-life cause a traditionalist preserve?” asked Dr. W. Bradford Wilcox, director of the National Marriage Project at the University of Virginia and associate professor at the university. His answer is partially yes, but polls indicate the trend is down today. He explained that to be pro-life has typically been associated with less-educated, white, homemakers and Christian women, but in a General Social Survey (2000-2008) there are clear signs that society has be-

come more accommodating to the pro-family movement.

Across the charts, based on ethnicity, education, religion, and marital and working status, the expected groups are still more inclined to the pro-life cause. However, the conventional wisdom does not apply because empirical evidence points to a growth in pro-life, pro-family sympathy. He cites a 2000 study conducted by Catherine Hakim of the London School of Economics that shows 30 percent of women prefer a home-centered lifestyle, 20 percent prefer a work-centered lifestyle, and 50 percent prefer an adaptive lifestyle.

Wilcox’s point is that, “the pro-life cause is most likely to make headway with this adaptive group if they embrace policies and candidates that enable women to combine their authentically, with dual interests as mothers and in public life.”

To close the conversation, Dr. Laura L. Garcia, member of the philosophy department of Boston College, challenged audience members by saying that “the new feminism” is an inclusive view, which celebrates women’s distinct gifts. It embraces fertility, children, and morality as the means by which society will flourish.

The new feminism—pro-life feminism—promotes the good of people; it permits women to set their own priorities and enables the collaboration of male-female relationships. Garcia sees it as a reaction against the feminism that “steers women into a single careerist mentality where they are competing with men to prove themselves as women.”

But women cannot compete in this way if they are to remain truly women, since promoting the pro-life feminism movement is crucial during the coming election cycle: to reclaim feminism and strengthen the nation’s family-centered founding.

Natalia Angulo, a graduate of the American Journalism Center, a training program run by Accuracy in Media and Accuracy in Academia, is currently pursuing a Master’s in Journalism at NYU.

FOUNDING FATHERS COME ALIVE

By Maloccolm A. Kline



conclusions beside theirs.

It is a particular pitfall for academics, especially when they add their own interpretations alongside those of the luminaries. Richard H. Immerman of Temple University is the latest brave soul to make such an effort in *Empire For Liberty: A History of American Imperialism From Benjamin Franklin to Paul Wolfowitz*.

“Franklin identified six ‘Things’ in particular to ‘diminish a Nation’: ‘being conquered,’ ‘Loss of Territory,’ ‘Loss of Trade,’ ‘Loss of Food,’ ‘Bad Government and insecure Property,’ and the ‘Introduction of Slaves,’” Immerman records. Yet and still, when Franklin went to London, he brought his own slaves along, Immerman claims, although he called them servants.

Still and all, even given Franklin’s cosmopolitan nature, Immerman takes the liberty of bracketing in definitions which might be a bit of a stretch. Immerman notes that Franklin asserted the need to allow America’s “diverse, geographically immense political community [i. e., empire] [to] be held together without creating a sovereign power that would threaten the liberties and rights the Revolutionary War had been fought to preserve.”

To his credit, though, Immerman shares quotes that might undercut his thesis from not only Franklin but also George Washington: “Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances.” Also, his second subject, a direct heir to one of the founders, John Quincy Adams “harbored little ambition to move American territorial claims beyond the North American continent.”

The funny thing about books that cover the Founding Fathers is that they generally only come alive when the authors quote their subjects. This is perhaps inevitable given that any writer will be at a disadvantage laying his own prose and

“Whenever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions and her prayers be,” Adams said on July 4, 1821. “But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy.”

“She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all.”

Immerman goes on to accuse Adams of racial biases on somewhat dubious grounds in correspondence with Spanish minister Juan de Onis on July 23, 1818 when JQA was U. S. Secretary of State. “Adams reminded Onis that Americans living on the ‘frontier’ of Georgia and Alabama ‘had been exposed to the depredations, murders, and massacres of a tribe of savages, a small part of which lived within the limits of the United States, far the greater number of them dwelling within the borders of Florida.’”



The racism onus is notable given Immerman’s quotes of U. S. Representative John Quincy Adams’ criticism of President Andrew Jackson’s “extermination of the Indians whom we have been driving like swine into a pen west of the Mississippi.” Offhand, it looks like what Adams was opposed to was killing.

Nonetheless, in the first century of the republic, Immerman averred at the Cato Institute on September 1, 2010, “expansion was benevolent, never hegemonic” and “through the civil war, empire was a benign term.” Immerman makes a harder case of the dark side of imperialism when he comes to the present age, particularly when he looks at Paul Wolfowitz who he insists he tries to cover sympathetically.

One warning sign that something was amiss with the last Bush Administration’s national security advisor was his tutelage at the University of Chicago under Leo Strauss.

“Strauss is best known for arguing that responsibility for the horrors of the twentieth century can be traced to modernity’s rejection of classical values,” Immerman states. “This argument led him to endow the

FOUNDING FATHERS COME ALIVE

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United States, because of the premium its political culture and ideology places on natural rights, with the potential to instruct the remainder of the world's nations about how to 'escape from history' and proffer the 'chance for modernity to be something more than merely modern.'"

"Strauss also stressed 'the importance of a leader who was especially strong in his actions, firm in his beliefs, and willing to go against the grain to combat 'tyranny.'" That's not all Strauss stressed. He was big on "meaningful silences" and "reading between the lines." (I've met a few Straussians who attempt the latter function without reading the actual lines first.)

"By a Straussian reading of intelligence, U. S. officials imagined an Iraqi nuclear weapons program that in reality hardly existed; they dreamed Iraqi complicity in

9/11 even as they minimized the role of Saudi; they saw a reincarnated Hitler poised to attack and not a toothless tiger kept in check by a decade of isolation; they glimpsed stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons that apparently were so well hidden that even the Iraqis couldn't find them when the globe's lone superpower invaded; and they imagined a country ripe to be a mini-America in the Middle East rather than America's West Bank," Daniel J. Flynn wrote in *Intellectual Morons: How Ideology Makes Smart People Fall For Stupid Ideas*. "We may never know if they gleaned this information from meaningful silences, numerology, or some equally absurd method."

"We know only that they drew conclusions not warranted by the facts." Dan Flynn was my predecessor at Accuracy in Academia.

SQUEAKY CHALK

by Deborah Lambert



HOW TO GRADE FACEBOOK

The concept of multi-tasking, touted by some as proof of genius, may be getting increased scrutiny in years to come, according to the London Daily Mail.

A recent study shows that students who have Facebook going in the background while doing homework risk lowering their grades by up to 20 percent. The study, done by Netherlands psychologist Paul A. Kirschner at the Centre for Learning Sciences and Technologies at the Open University of the Netherlands and Aryn C. Karpinski of Ohio State University will be published in the journal, *Computers in Human Behavior*.

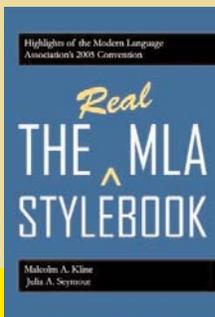
"Kirschner told the London Daily Mail that his team studied 210 U.S. university students between 19

and 54 and found that Facebook users had a typical grade point average of 3.06 while 'non-users' had an average GPA of 3.82."

Many proponents of multi-tasking claim that children must excel in this area in order to cope with the demands of 21st century culture.

Of course the term "multi-tasking" itself is an oxymoron, considering the fact that it is humanly impossible to do two things at once, so the term actually means alternating between one thing and another.

"While people may think constant task-switching allows them to get more done in less time, the reality is that it extends the amount of time needed to carry out tasks and leads to more mistakes," noted Professor Kirschner.



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THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR RECONSIDERED

by Malcolm A. Kline

Although it may be a minority viewpoint among scholars, some intellectuals do not think that talk show host Glenn Beck's criticism of President Woodrow Wilson goes far enough. "There would have been no Wilson if there had been no Lincoln," Professor Marshall DeRosa said at a conference at Catholic University on September 5, 2010. "America has always been imperialist," he alleged.

"McKinley and the Spanish American War referenced back to Lincoln," DeRosa said, and "Lincoln was revived during the New Deal to prop up programs." DeRosa, who teaches at Florida Atlantic University, spoke at a conference staged by the National Humanities Institute, run by Joseph Baldacchino.

"Traditionally, Christianity has emphasized humility, which guided the framers," Baldacchino stated. "Another strain, out of New England, emphasized America as the millennial kingdom."

Although not a New Englander, Lincoln appeared to Baldacchino and some of the panelists to subscribe to this latter school of thought. Lincoln was "the greatest articulator of civil religion," according to Hope College historian Jeffrey Polet.

The old rail splitter, Polet claimed, divided American history into three ages:

- The Founders
- The Fall and
- The Age of [Lincolnian +] Reason.

Of the Founders, Lincoln said, "They shall be read no more forever." Even on the issue that textbooks tell us defined the Civil War, Lincoln could be surprisingly pragmatic.

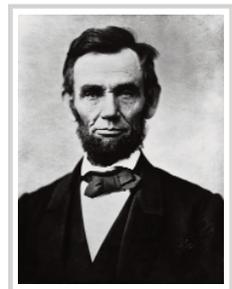
DeRosa asserts that Lincoln was committed to an "indissoluble union" "even if it meant keeping slavery." In *The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made It*, Columbia historian Richard Hofstadter recorded similar pre-war utterances by the Great Emancipator.

Moreover, it should be noted that even Lincoln's admiring biographer Carl Sandburg called the beloved president a "man of steel and velvet." Nevertheless, Wilson makes for a much more solid target for historians doing necessary revisions.

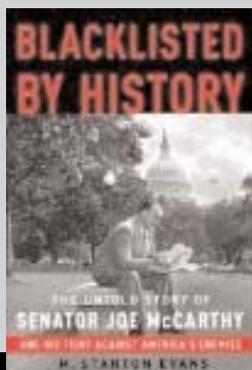
For one thing, Lincoln not only freed the slaves but desegregated the nation's capital and government. Wilson resegregated both, half a century later.

"We must sacrifice all that we are and all that we have to redeem the world and to make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in," Wilson said in a 1918 speech at the Baltimore armory. Apparently, he really wanted black Americans to suck it up.

"Wilson gave the finest sermon for what humans are capable of if they are not human," George Clemenceau, the prime minister of France observed at Versailles. Score one for the French.



Separated at birth?



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FACT-CHECKING THE ELITES



By James F. Davis

Liberals have a lot of misconceptions about why and what conservatives think. For example, last week my wife, Luisa, attended a Tea Party (Freedom Works) conference in Washington, DC. On the last day of the conference, reporters from all the major news outlets were invited to ask participants questions.

Being a Hispanic immigrant, she was asked by a reporter what she thought of the new Arizona immigration law. Luisa said she was in favor of it. Shocked by her answer, the reporter asked in a very hostile tone, how she could be against “her people?” Luisa replied, “These people are criminals, they are not my people. My people are law abiding Americans.”

David Stockman, President Reagan’s first budget director and closet liberal, wrote an op-ed recently saying that reducing taxes, i.e., supply side economics, will not increase revenues and spur the economy. Any knowledgeable person would check to see if Reagan’s tax rate reductions of over 50 percent in the early 1980’s were followed by increased government revenues. They were. Tax revenues almost doubled over the next 10 years along with the creation of over 20 million net new jobs. And he did this despite the Democrats controlling the House of Representatives during his entire 8 years in office and the Senate for 5 of those years.

One of the reasons that liberals have so many misconceptions about conservatives is that their knowledge of history seems to begin when they get up in the morning. Tax rate cuts during the Harding, Coolidge, Kennedy, and Reagan administrations all resulted in increased revenues. Look it up.

Deficits are entirely caused by governments spending more than they bring in. They borrow from

people who could otherwise use the money to expand their businesses and hire more people.

At the end of World War II, Liberal economists were demanding a huge stimulus package to absorb the 45 percent of our civilian labor supply that had been employed by government war spending. Government spending on war contracts went from \$84 billion to \$30 billion from 1945 to 1946 while most economic controls (rationing, price controls, etc) were revoked.

These same liberal economists who forecast 35 percent unemployment if the government did not have a massive government stimulus spending program. Did the sky fall without government stimulus spending? No. Civilian employment grew by over 4 million between 1945 and 1947 as military industries converted back to civilian production with virtually no help from the government. Actually Congress dismantled the majority of the “New Deal.”

If Hoover and FDR’s stimulus spending during the 1930’s and early 1940’s war effort had ended the Great Depression, how come winding it down did not cause another Depression? Liberals misunderstand conservatives because they do not take the time to research to see if their opinions are backed by historical fact.

P.S. When you research with Google, Wikipedia, Snopes, etc. keep in mind these sites are run by leftist ideologues who are short on coherent hard data and facts and long on liberal spin opinions. Check for hard facts at places like www.askheritage.org or <http://www.academia.org>

James F. Davis is the president of Accuracy in Academia.



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DIRECTOR'S CORNER



By Malcolm A. Kline

October, 2010

Dear Reader,

Our founder, Reed Irvine, usually wrote two stories in one in which he would show what you have been told before relaying what was really happening. We try to carry on that tradition, made even more daunting when we cover matters historical in which academics' favorite source is Howard Zinn.

The good news is that the U. S. Constitution has been around a lot longer than A People's History of the United States. The bad news is that the latter is more likely to be assigned in schools from kindergarten through college than the former is.

Just go to USA.gov, type in Zinn's name, and see how many public school websites pop up. Also, look in the summer issue of Campus Progress and see the two-page tribute to the sage of Boston University that features, among other things, an e-mailed tribute from Zinn's buddy at MIT—Noam Chomsky.

My predecessor at Accuracy in Academia, Dan Flynn, labeled this pair and Gore Vidal, "The Three Stooges of Anti-Americanism," and not without reason. Their public statements alone leave it hard to unearth a dictator they didn't like, particularly any tyrant at war with the United States.

Thanks to the FBI, and the efforts of Cliff Kincaid of Accuracy in Media, AIA's big sister group, we now know that Zinn went further than mere advocacy. He was a Communist Party member when communist regimes were committing mass genocide on a historical scale never seen before.

"Zinn is one of a very small group of people that really opened my eyes, woke me up and convinced me that I had to act with all the force I could muster to promote justice, end oppression and violence," Stephen Maher, a graduate student at American University, told Campus Progress. "He remained someone who served as a guide through what are certainly some of the darkest times in U.S. history and showed me that through my role as a scholar, intellectual, and academic, it is possible to make a difference and right wrongs." Or ignore them, as Zinn did with the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Because a new generation of so-called scholars are ready to follow in the "People's Historian's" footsteps, we are ready to follow them, and expose them, for you. Our work would not be possible without you.

All the best,

Mal Kline
Executive Director

Voodoo Anyone?

How to Understand Economics Without Really Trying



by

Christopher T. Warden

Forewords by M. Stanton Evans & Malcolm A. Kline



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