

likewise found in the virtually all-black societies of Africa and the Caribbean.

Racial differences in psychopathic behavior persist even when IQ is held constant, and the same racial differences are found in essentially every kind of measurable behavior that reflects psychopathic personality. The most plau-

sible explanation for these differences is that just as there are racial differences in average IQ, there are racial differences in what could be called "average personality," with blacks showing greater psychopathic tendencies. The argument that white "racism" is respon-

sible for black social pathology is increasingly unconvincing. **Q**

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## Science in the Service of Ideology

### Stephen Jay Gould was admired by journalists but not by scientists.

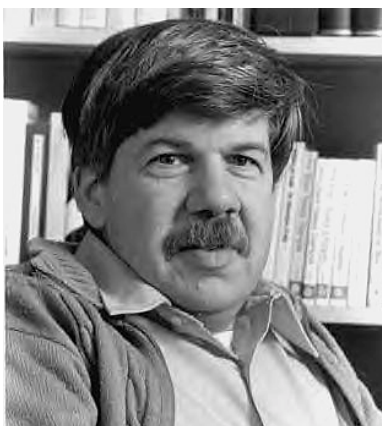
by Richard Lynn

With the death of Stephen Jay Gould on May 20, 2002, the world has lost one of its most determined—and mendacious—advocates of the view there is no relationship between race, intelligence and brain size. Not surprisingly, he has been widely acclaimed in obituaries for his contributions to evolutionary biology and for his critiques of the concept of intelligence, its heritability, and race differences. The *New York Times* called him "one of the most influential evolutionary biologists of the twentieth century;" the *Washington Post* said he was "a brilliant scientist;" the *Los Angeles Times* pronounced him "a latter-day Darwin," and the *London Times* called him "one of the most gifted evolutionary scientists of his generation."

All this, however, is in striking contrast to the evaluation of his work by fellow-scientists, most of whom regarded him as a lightweight and even a charlatan. Professor Maynard Smith, a leading evolutionary biologist, has written that others in the field "tend to see him as a man whose ideas are so confused as hardly to be worth bothering with." Speaking for psychologists, Chris Brand has written that Gould's *Mismeasure of Man* is "a masterpiece of deception;" and Professor Philippe Rushton has written of Gould's "career of relentless special pleading." Even anthropologists Milford Wolpoff and Rachel Caspari, who uncritically accept many of Gould's distortions, have written that his writings "invariably have a not-so-hidden political agenda." Professor Steve Jones, an evolutionary biolo-

gist who largely agrees with Gould on intelligence and race, has said that "scientifically, he was a failure."

Gould posed as a scientist concerned only with truth. He even wrote, "May I end up next to Judas Iscariot, Brutus and Cassius in the devil's mouth at the center of hell if I ever fail to present my most honest assessment and best judgment of evidence for empirical truth."



Stephen Jay Gould.

Even to make such a claim suggests he had something to hide. His work was strongly politically motivated, and it is difficult not to conclude that he advanced his political views at the expense of scientific integrity.

And what were his views? "He learned Marxism on his father's knee," according to a sympathetic article in the magazine *Skeptic*, which he helped found. "Gould's politics were solidly left of center" wrote Joel Achenbach in his obituary in the *Los Angeles Times*. It would be more correct to say that he was on the extreme left, and his writing consistently supported his politics.

In his work in evolutionary biology, Gould's strategy was to latch onto an idea, give it a clever-sounding name, and promote it through his popular writings in magazines and books as an important

new concept. His principal theory was what he called "punctuated equilibrium." He asserted that evolutionary biologists from Darwin onwards supposed that evolution took place gradually and steadily. He announced this was all wrong, and that evolution takes place in fits and starts. For a long period, there are no changes, and then in a short space of time species evolve rapidly.

In so far as this occurs, it had been recognized long before Gould promoted it. Typically species evolve slowly over many millions of years but during some periods they evolve more rapidly. For example, the brain size of mammals has increased gradually and steadily over the last 60 million years or so, during which time it roughly doubled, but during the last 5 million years the brain size of the hominids, the evolutionary line from apes to humans, evolved much more rapidly and approximately tripled in size.

Still, Gould succeeded in convincing journalists he had had a brilliant new insight. For *The New York Times* it was "a revolutionary suggestion." Among biologists it was generally understood that all Gould had done was to dress up with a fancy name something that had long been known. As the *New York Times* obituary discreetly put it, "Outside of academia, Gould was almost universally adored." Implied but not stated was that inside academia, he was not held in much regard.

### Gould on Intelligence

Gould's reputation was even lower among psychologists than biologists. His writings on intelligence, particularly his *The Mismeasure of Man*, appeared systematically to misrepresent the truth. Gould frequently wrote that psychologists "reify" intelligence, and regard it as a "thing." In fact, psychologists re-

gard intelligence as a construct—something like gravity—a concept that explains a number of observable phenomena. This is an example of Gould's strategy of setting up straw men and demolishing them.

*The Mismeasure of Man* was published in 1981, and a slightly revised second edition was republished in 1996. It is instructive to compare them. In the first edition Gould dismissed the idea that intelligence is positively related to brain size, although this had been estab-



Bills itself as "The definitive refutation of the argument of *The Bell Curve*."

lished by the consistent results of some fifteen studies. The first to make this claim was Samuel Morton (1799 – 1851), who filled skulls with small seeds to compare their volume. Gould claimed to have remeasured Morton's skulls, and found that Morton had doctored the results to prove whites have larger skulls than blacks. This is how Gould patronizingly describes Morton's work:

"Morton, measuring by seed, picks up a threateningly large black skull, fills it lightly and gives it a few desultory shakes. Next, he takes a distressingly small Caucasian skull, shakes hard, and pushes mightily at the foramen magnum with his thumb. It is easily done, without conscious motivation; expectation is a powerful guide to action" (p.97).

Astonishingly, when Gould remeasured Morton's skulls he confirmed that Morton was right! Gould's "corrected" measures were brain sizes of 87 cubic inches for whites and 83 cubic inches for blacks. From this he concluded that "my correction of Morton's conventional ranking reveals no significant dif-

ferences among the races"—an incredible conclusion for a larger white brain size of approximately five percent.

During the 15 years between the first and second editions, there was a considerable amount of published work on the relationship between brain size and intelligence. In 1984 Professor Kenneth Beals reported world data for approximately 20,000 crania, and found white-black differences similar to those found by Morton. Professor Philippe Rushton has reported several data sets that confirm these results, and has recorded that he sent his papers describing these results to Gould. Gould did not reply, but must have concluded that the evidence was so strong he could no longer dispute it. Instead of writing a correction, he simply removed all references to brain size from the second edition.

Another issue on which Gould misrepresented the facts was the purported role of intelligence tests in excluding Jewish refugees from Germany in the 1930s. He asserted that IQ-tester and eugenicist Henry Goddard had identified immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe as having low average intelligence, and had claimed four-fifths of Jewish immigrants were feeble minded. Gould asserted further that this influenced the passage of the 1924 Immigration Act, which limited the numbers of immigrants admitted from Eastern and Southern Europe, with the result that many Jews could not come and perished in the Holocaust. By this chain of reasoning he was able to blame the Holocaust on the false conclusions of intelligence testers.

The first two steps in this chain of reasoning are certainly wrong. Goddard never claimed four-fifths of Jews were feeble minded. Moreover, there is no evidence Congress was influenced by his or anyone else's work on intelligence in passing the 1924 Immigration Act. Immigration had been running at around one million a year, and Congress was worried about integrating so many foreigners. Finally, even if these assertions were correct, there were other countries to which Jews could have gone to escape persecution in Nazi Germany.


Carl Degler in his 1991 book *In Search of Human Nature* corrected a number of Gould's mistakes about Goddard, but true to form, Gould repeated the same mistakes in the second edition of *The Mismeasure of Man*. According to Rita Colwell, director of the

National Science Foundation, Gould "didn't tolerate shoddy science." In fact, when it suited him, he practiced it.

Professor John Carroll, an expert on the statistical method of factor analysis, is a leading psychologist critical of Gould. In a 1995 article in the journal *Intelligence*, Prof. Carroll begins by noting that *The Mismeasure of Man* has been "much discussed among intellectual dilettantes," but is full of errors. He writes that Gould's "account of the history of mental testing may be regarded as badly biased and crafted in such a way as to prejudice the general public and even some scientists against almost any research concentrating on human abilities." He also writes of Gould's "gross misrepresentation of Thurstone's views and methods of thinking" on factor analysis and the nature of intelligence, and of his "many errors in interpreting factor analysis."

Hans Eysenck (1916 – 1997), a psychologist who worked in London and wrote more than 70 books, summarized Gould's work on intelligence in his posthumously published 1998 book, *Intelligence—A New Look*:

"S. J. Gould's *Mismeasure of Man* is a paleontologist's distorted view of what psychologists think, untutored in even the most elementary facts of the science. Gould is one of a number of politically motivated scientists who have consistently misled the public about what psychologists are doing in the field of intelligence, what they have discovered and what conclusions they have come to. Gould simply refuses to mention unquestionable facts that do not fit into his politically correct version; he shamelessly attacks the reputations of eminent scientists of whom he disapproves, on completely nonfactual grounds, and he misrepresents the views of scientists."

It is not difficult to understand why journalists writing for *The New York Times* and *The New York Review of Books* were so effusive about Gould, while scientists were so critical. Journalists have the same liberal-left beliefs as Gould. When they read him, they read what they wanted to hear, and they did not have the knowledge or integrity to question what he wrote. As for Gould himself, he must have known he was deliberately misrepresenting the evidence to suit his political agenda—and it was he who said scientists who do this deserve to spend the afterlife in the bottom circle of the Inferno. 

# The California Racial Privacy Initiative

## Why whites should oppose a 'color-blind' California.

by Stephen Webster

Six years after he led the successful campaign to pass Proposition 209, the ballot initiative that banned racial preferences in state hiring, contracting, and college admissions, University of California regent Ward Connerly is trying to get something called the Racial Privacy Initiative (RPI) before California voters. The measure would prohibit state and local governments from collecting information on race. People filling out official forms—birth certificates, school enrollment forms, employment and welfare applications—would no longer have to check a box indicating race.

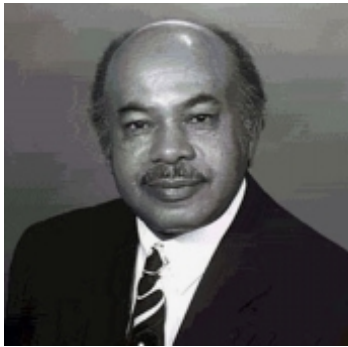
According to Mr. Connerly, who heads a group known as the American Civil Rights Coalition (ACRC): "The goal of the Racial Privacy Initiative is to acknowledge the increasing irrelevance of race classifications, the growing percentage of our population who are 'multiracial' or 'multiethnic,' and the desire for privacy when it comes to the question of 'what is your race?' There is no reason the government should classify its citizens along lines of skin color, ethnic background or where their ancestors came from."

While Mr. Connerly may believe race is an "arbitrary social construct," the initiative recognizes the reality of race in at least three areas: civil-rights law, medical research, and law enforcement. Under Paragraph (e) of the RPI, California's Department of Fair Employment and Housing, which enforces non-discrimination law, is exempt for ten years from the prohibition against gathering race data. Race is apparently a valid idea when it comes to suing people for alleged discrimination—at least for another decade.

Paragraph (f), which says "Otherwise lawful classification of medical research

subjects and patients shall be exempt from this section," implicitly recognizes the biological reality of race. Mr. Connerly's ACRC website ([www.acrc1.org](http://www.acrc1.org)) concedes that certain diseases afflict some "groups" more than others, so it permits this "compelling, commonsensical exemption."

The law enforcement exemption reads as follows: "Nothing in this section shall prevent law enforcement of-



Ward Connerly.

ficers, while carrying out their law enforcement duties, from describing particular persons in otherwise lawful ways. Neither the governor, the legislature nor any statewide agency shall require law enforcement officers to maintain records that track individuals on the basis of said classifications, nor shall

the governor, the legislature or any statewide agency withhold funding to law enforcement agencies on the basis of the failure to maintain such records."

This means that if the RPI passes, police will still be able to describe suspects as black, white, Hispanic or Asian, but there will be no obligation for police departments to keep other records that indicate race. The ACRC says the RPI does not "foreclose the possibility"

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### The initiative also explicitly prohibits "profiling," which the ACRC describes as pernicious and immoral.

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of local agencies doing so, provided they assume all the costs and risks. However, it is not hard to imagine a future court ruling—based on language in the RPI—that prohibits racial record keeping by local departments. The initiative also explicitly prohibits "profiling," which the ACRC describes as pernicious and immoral, but given the high crime rates of blacks and Hispanics, it is every bit as "compelling and commonsensical" in police work as in medical research.

The RPI allows for other kinds of racial data collection, only if the legislature finds that "a compelling state interest" requires classification by race. Each exemption from the RPI would require a two-thirds majority in both houses, and the governor's signature, which means there would be very few.

How do the voters feel about the initiative? A recently conducted Field Poll shows 48 percent in favor of the RPI, with 34 percent opposed. Whites and Hispanics support the measure 50 to 33 percent. Blacks are evenly split, 42 percent in favor and 41 percent opposed. Asians oppose the RPI, 42 percent to 35 percent. However, only one-quarter of Californians polled had even heard of the initiative.

The RPI has a good chance of becoming law, but is unlikely to be on the ballot this fall. On April 19, Mr. Connerly's ACRC submitted 980,000 signatures to the state for verification. Election officials say they may not have enough time to see if 670,000 of them—the number needed to get on the ballot—are valid before June 24, the deadline for the fall election. This means the initiative will most likely go before the voters in March 2004. Mr. Connerly actually prefers the later date; he doesn't want the RPI to become an issue in November's gubernatorial election, probably because the Republicans want to stay away from it during the campaign. Some 61 percent of voters who support GOP gubernatorial candidate Bill Simon say they would vote for the initiative, while 25 percent are opposed.

Mark DiCamillo, a pollster with the Field Institute, says the RPI could "make the candidates a little uncomfortable." "There are reservations from the Republicans that this isn't going to help," he adds. "It could be viewed as a wedge issue." (Republicans always think anything related to race is a "wedge issue.")

Although his organization denies that Republicans have asked for a delay, Mr. Connerly reportedly submitted only enough signatures to trigger a name-by-name count rather than enough to get quick verification. A spokesman says the campaign needs more time to raise funds for advertising, and thinks it would be easier to win approval from