

READINGS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

WILLIAM VESTERMAN JOSH OZERSKY

Readings for the 21st Century

Tomorrow's Issues for Today's Students

Fourth Edition

William Vesterman

Rutgers University

Josh Ozersky

Elmira College

Vice President, Humanities: Joseph Opiela Series Editorial Assistant: Mary Beth Varney Executive Marketing Manager: Lisa Kimball Production Editor: Christopher H. Rawlings

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PREFACE

he twenty-first century is upon us and today's students will be facing issues both frightening and fascinating—issues that involve enormous cultural, political, social, and economic changes. This edition, like its predecessors, assumes that learning to deal with these issues begins with learning to read, think, and write critically—and that these skills may best be achieved by engaging students with essays on topics that affect them personally now and will continue to do so. The fourth edition of *Readings for the 21st Century* has been extensively reorganized and revised to build on what our readers have found to be most successful in the third edition. It is also designed to meet users' desires for additional new material that reflects a student's point of view on the future, one that favors the practical over the academic. The revisions include:

- An entirely new chapter on the workplace and careers, including one on the exploitation of interns
- Four new essays in the popular culture chapter, which now leads off the book, including opposing views of Tupac Shakur
- An improved chapter on the Internet and the Information Age with three new essays, including one on e-mail relationships
- A new focus on controversial prescription drugs in the chapter on medicine with three new essays, one by Jack Kevorkian

- Three new essays in the education chapter, including one by Bill Gates on the future of computerized learning
- Four new essays in the final chapter on social issues, including a controversial argument: "The Case for Sex Work"

Like Bill Gates, many of the authors will be names already familiar to instructors and students, names such as Oliver Stone, Frank Zappa, Jack Kevorkian, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Al Gore, Amy Tan, Camille Paglia, and Pete Hamill. The consistently popular Past as Prologue feature begins each chapter with classic essays by authors such as Malcolm X, Tom Wolfe, Frederick Douglass, Rachel Carson, G. K. Chesterton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or Benjamin Franklin. Each piece is introduced by a biographical headnote and each chapter is interrelated with others through the Making Connections feature. All discussion questions are designed to avoid simple yes-or-no answers.

With lively classic and contemporary essays addressing American life in the new century, the book strives to help today's students develop thoughtful, informed, and articulate views on topics that will define their futures.

Acknowledgments

Many people have helped to bring this book to its present form. At Rutgers we thank Kelly Griffin, for research and suggestions. At Allyn and Bacon we thank our editor Joe Opiela and his assistant Mary Varney. For advice in shaping the book we thank teachers at many schools: John Bayer, St. Louis Community College at Meramec; Kathleen Shine Cain, Merrimack College; C. Jeriel Howard, Northeastern Illinois University; William Lutz, Rutgers University-Camden; Jean Reynolds, Polk Community College; Mark Rollins, Ohio State University; Robert Schwegler, University of Rhode Island; and Tom Zaniello, Northern Kentucky University. We gratefully acknowledge the valuable suggestions provided by the book's team of reviewers: Melanie Booth, Heald College; George F. Edmonds, Catonsville Community College; Henry Marchand, Cleveland State University; Digambar Mishra, Miles College; Edwina Pendarvis, Marshall University; and Peter Quigley, Embry-Riddle University. And finally, we thank Fr. Bill Miscamble at Notre Dame, Dan Moran, and, especially, Cynthia R. Ozersky.

> William Vesterman Josh Ozersky

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JIM FREDERICK Internment Camp

More and more often young people are finding themselves working hard for nothing, all so that they can have all-important résumé material. But what does such unpaid servitude do to the labor market? If people want to work for free, what does that mean for the rest of us, who can't afford to? And even if you can work for free, should you have to? Jim Frederick looks at interns as a fact of economic life in the twenty-first century.

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In this postindustrial cry from the heart, an anonymous Silicon Valley computer designer writes of the evils of exploiting nerds. In a sustained diatribe, "Pop" gives his reason for quitting a job in which every human value has been sacrificed to the bald-faced greed of executives who wouldn't know a computer if it stood up in their soup.

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The First Lady from 1992 to 2000 and a fellow public policy expert put forward a plan to restore American competitiveness. It may not be easy, but it must be done, according to Magaziner and Clinton. Countries such as Germany and Japan, they argue, have jumped ahead of us because of their well-trained (and well-paid) workforce. America could do the same, and the authors explain how in specific detail.

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VIRGINIA POSTREL Fatalist Attraction

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As medical technology extends farther and farther into the oncesacred mysteries of our being, a backlash of controversy surrounds its advances. When a Scottish geneticist cloned a sheep named Dolly in 1996, it was the occasion for soul-searching and breast-beating the world over. But in this essay by Virginia Postrel, the needs of science to improve human life overweigh all mere metaphysics.

PETER JARET Beyond Prozac

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A new "wonder drug" entered the American consciousness during the mid-1990s: Prozac, a mood elevator and antidepressant par excellence, which seemed to carry with it the promise of happiness finally delivered once and for all in a neat blue pill. The science writer Peter Jaret, however, finds these claims somewhat dubious.

GREG BEATO What Are You, on Drugs? The appearance of so-called smart drugs in the 1990s gave dumb people a reason to hope that intelligence might come in a capsule. Humorist and social critic Greg Beato looks at the confidence game he believes these drugs to be, compares them to their patent medicine forebears, and points out some of the ironies involved in the sale of smart drugs on the World Wide Web.	192
JACK KEVORKIAN from Prescription Medicide "Dr. Death," the Michigan pathologist famous for his euthanasia campaign, has often been in the papers defending the right of suffering people to a painless, physician-assisted suicide. The good doctor's case has seldom been more fully stated than in his 1991 book Prescription Medicide, from which this selection is taken. Kevorkian makes his case for boldness and compassion in the face of a hidebound and hypocritical medical establishment.	196
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KATHA POLLITT When Is a Mother Not a Mother? With advances in the science of fertility, surrogate motherhood is becoming more and more available—to those who can afford it. Katha Pollitt looks at some of the issues involved when one woman can use another woman's body to bear a child. Freedom, class, and law all enter a new zone of ethics.	211
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It's a Jungle Out There, So Get Used to It!

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The war between men and women is heating up. One reason, suggests cultural critic Camille Paglia, is the effect of academic feminism on young women. Is sexual behavior really taught to us by society? In this essay, Paglia describes what she sees as a struggle against male nature in which young women have been dangerously handicapped by idealistic philosophies.

SUSAN FALUDI Whose Hype?

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Date rape is a topic very much in the news, with an alleged school of "victimization" receiving much criticism from the (male) press. Feminist Susan Faludi, the author of Backlash, points out some of the fallacies with these "debunkers."

DEBORAH FALLOWS Why Mothers Should Stay Home

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A former full-time college administrator with a Ph.D. in linguistics argues that the choice is not to be either a career woman or a dumb housewife. In proposing a "radical middle" position, she finds that the stereotypes of each extreme do less than justice to the needs of women in contemporary life.

BELL HOOKS Feminism—It's a Black Thang!

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One of America's most celebrated African American social critics takes on a paradox of our times: Why has feminism found so little support among blacks, who know so well what oppression is about? In this essay, taken from Essence magazine, bell hooks gives a call to arms for the feminist cause and makes some unexpected connections.

MADELEINE L'ENGLE Shake the Universe

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The prolific novelist and author of the classic science fiction novel A Wrinkle in Time (1962) discusses the feminine gender in its largest context: that of the world and the universe. World history, the culture of violence, and the intergenerational solidarity of women are but a few of the topics this polymath touches upon.

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FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Learning to Read and Write

For Frederick Douglass, born into slavery before the Civil War, learning to read and write was neither a chore nor a child's game. It was a task of deadly importance, carried out in danger and secrecy. It eventually allowed him to forge papers that would help him to escape and become the greatest of all abolitionist writers and orators, but first he had to learn the very basics. This selection is from his famous Autobiography (1845).

BILL GATES Linked Up for Learning

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Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft and the richest man in America, believes for obvious reasons that the Internet will be one of the richest and most transformative resources education has ever seen, changing its very nature and helping students all over the world learn more and communicate better. Unlike Neil Postman, whose essay follows, Gates believes that technology will change students, and he gives some of his reasons in this excerpt from The Road Ahead.

NEIL POSTMAN from The End of Education

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The electronic blessings of the Internet may well have a beneficial effect on education, as some of technology's proponents such as Bill Gates might have it. But Neil Postman, professor of communications at New York University and a noted skeptic on the subject of wired education, thinks otherwise. Who are the students that will use the Internet? And why will they use it as predicted? Postman answers these and other questions in this excerpt from his book The End of Education.

ROBIN MARANTZ HENIG Dumbing Down

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When you went to school, were there separate classes organized on the basis of performance? Traditionally, most American schools had some kind of "college prep" route for the best students, as well as "business," and "vocational" tracks for slower students. Did this system perpetuate social inequalities? Maybe,

says Robin Marantz Henig, but holding the best students ransom to the worst isn't any better an idea.

PATRICIA KEAN Blowing Up the Tracks

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Unlike Robin Marantz Henig, Patricia Kean thinks that "tracking," as she calls it, is a more or less unmitigated social evil. Who decides what track a child is put in? And according to what criteria? Kean writes an attack on the practice of tracking, pointing out the extent to which an entire adult life can be formed by arbitrary bureaucratic decisions.

TERTIUS CHANDLER Education—Less of It!

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Formal education should not be taken for granted as a requirement for meeting the future—especially if today's young people really want to meet the goals higher education is fond of praising. A highly educated man argues against education.

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ALI AHMAD "What Then Is an American?"

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For Ali Ahmad, the son of Pakistani immigrants, the fact of being homosexual is as much a conflict as the more obvious one of being an American. In this essay, Ahmad addresses the old question of what it means to be an American from no less than four different perspectives: Pakistani, gay, American, and student of American identity.

MAYA ANGELOU The Arc of the Moral Universe Is Long, but It Bends toward Justice

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The beating of Rodney King in 1992 started a firestorm of racial reaction. But what will the effect of all the violence and debate be? What are the factors informing the conflict, and why has so little headway been made? In this essay, the celebrated poet Maya Angelou describes the dynamics of racism: how we know, what we know, and what we must do about it.

AMY TAN Mother Tongue

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If America is becoming a truly multicultural society, the concept of a "standard American English" becomes more and more tenuous. And our language may gain as a result. Novelist Amy Tan gives an example from her own experience. Chinese American life, says Tan, revolves in many ways around the hybrid or "broken" English spoken in the home. In "Mother Tongue," Amy Tan explains how her mother's language helped to teach her how to write.

ERNESTO GALARZA Barrio Boy

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Not all Americans have adapted easily. In this memoir of life in the Sacramento (California) barrio, or Mexican ghetto, Ernesto Galarza paints a portrait of strangers in a strange land. Without a knowledge of American language or culture, Galarza and his people were isolated, a pocket of Mexican culture smuggled over the border. The experience of an immigrant child is pointedly rendered in this selection from Galarza's autobiography Barrio Boy.

JENNIFER JUAREZ ROBLES Tribes and Tribulations

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RYZSARD KAPUSCINSKI America as a Collage

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Does Los Angeles—now "America's largest Third World city"—foretell our future social fabric? For example, eighty-one languages, few of them European, are now spoken in the city's elementary school system. What will the city (and the country) come to look like? An international investigative reporter makes his prediction.

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