Mismeasure of man pdf

1981 book by Stephen Jay Gould The Mismeasure of Man Cover of the first editionAuthorStephen Jay GouldCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishSubjectsAbility testing, Craniometry, Intelligence Tests, Personality Tests, Racism, Social SciencesEditorW. W. Norton & CompanyPublication date1981, 1996Mitjans typePrint (Hardcover and paperback)Pages352ISBN0-393-01489-4OCLC7574615Precite for the panda's thumb followed by Teeth deHen and The Mismeasure of Man is a 1981 book by paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould. [1] The book is both a history and a critique of the statistical methods and cultural motivations underlying biological determinism, the belief that social and economic differences between human groups –mainly races, classes and sexes- arise from inherited and born distinctions and that society, in this sense, is an accurate reflection of biology. [2] Gould argues that the main assumption underlying biological determinism is that, the value can be assigned to individuals and groups by measuring intelligence as a single amount. Biological determinism is analyzed in craniometry discussions and psychological tests, the two main methods used to measure intelligence as a single quantity. According to Gould, these methods possess two deep fallacies. The first fallacy is reification, which is our tendency to turn abstract concepts into entities. [3] Examples of reification include the intelligence quotient (COE) and the general intelligence factor (g factor), which have been the pillars of much research on human intelligence. The second

fallacy is that of the ranking, which is the propensity to order complex variation as a gradual upward scale. [3] The book received much positive reviews in the literary and popular press, including many written by scientists, but criticism in scientific journals was, for the most part, highly critical. [4] Literary criticism praised the book for opposing racism, the concept of general intelligence and biological determinism. [4] Criticism in scientific journals accused Gould of historical inaccuracy, unclear reasoning and political bias. [4] The Mismeasure of Man won the National Book Critics Circle Award. [4] Gould's findings on how 19th-century researcher Samuel George Morton measured skull volumes came under criticism, and even Gould's defenders found reason to criticize his work on this issue. In 1996, a second edition was published. It included two additional chapters criticizing Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray's book The Bell Curve (1994). The main author of the article: Stephen Jay Gould Stephen Jay Gould (/1941 – 2002) was one of the most influential and widely read authors of popular science of his generation. [5] be known to the general public primarily for his 300 popular essays in the journal Natural History,[6] as in El Mismeasure de de Gould criticized the biological theories of human behavior in Against Sociobiology (1975)[7] and The Spandrels of San Marco and the Panglossian Paradigm (1979). [8] Craniometry summary The species of man: a black head . . . a Caucasian skull . . . A Mongolian chief, by S. G. Morton (1839) The Mismeasure of Man is a critical analysis of the early work of scientific racism that promoted the theory of unitary, innate, linearly classifiable intelligence, such as craniometry, measuring the volume of the skull and its relationship with intellectual faculties. Gould alleged that much of the research was largely based on racial and social prejudice from researchers rather than their scientific objectivity; sometimes, researchers such as Samuel George Morton (1799-1851), Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), and Paul Broca (1824-1880), committed the methodological fallacy of allowing their personal expectations a prior to influence their conclusions and analytical reasoning. Gould noted that when Morton went from using bird seeds, which was less reliable, to driving to obtain endocranial volume data, the average volumes of the skull changed, but these changes were not uniform through Morton's racial groupings. For Gould, it seemed that unconscious bias influenced Morton's initial results. [9] Gould speculated, plausible scenarios are easy to construct. Morton, measuring by seed, picks up a menacingly large black skull, fills it slightly and gives it a few desulatory smoothies. He then takes a distressingly small Caucasian skull, shakes hard, and pushes powerfully into the magnum hole with his thumb. It is easily done, without conscious motivation; Expectation is a powerful guide to action. [10] In 1977 Gould conducted his own analysis of some of Morton's endocranial volume data, and alleged that the original results were based on a priori convictions and selective data use. He argued that when biases are counted, the original hypothesis – an ascending order of skull volume that ranges from blacks to Mongols to whites – is not supported by data. Bias and counterfeit Gould cited leon Kamin's study that argued that Cyril Burt (above) fabricated data. The Mismeasure of Man presents a historical assessment of the concepts of the intelligence quotient (COE) and the general intelligence factor (factor g), which were and are the intelligence measures used by psychologists. Gould proposed that most psychological studies have been heavily biased, by the belief that the human behavior of a race of people is best explained by genetic heroism. He cites the Burt affair, about the oft-cited twin studies, by Cyril Burt (1883-1971), where Burt claimed that human intelligence is heritable. IQ, g, statistical correlation and heritability As an evolutionary biologist and historian of science, Gould accepted biological variability (the (the transmission of intelligence through genetic heroism), but opposed biological determinism, which proposes that genes determine a definitive and unchanged social destiny for every man and every woman in life and society. The Mismeasure of Man is an analysis of statistical correlation, mathematics applied by psychologists to establish the validity of IQ tests, and the heritability of intelligence. For example, to establish the validity of the proposal that the IQ is supported by a general intelligence factor (factor g), responses to various cognitive ability tests should be positively correlated; Therefore, for factor g to be a herable trait, IQ test scores of close relationship respondents must be correlated more than IQ test scores of far-relationship respondents. However, correlation does not imply causation; For example, Gould said that measures of changes, over time, in my age, the population of Mexico, the price of Swiss cheese, the weight of my domestic turtle, and the average distance between galaxies have a high and positive correlation, but this correlation does not indicate that Gould's age increased because the Mexican population increased. More specifically, a high and positive correlation between the intelligence quotients of a parent and a child can be presumed either as evidence that IQ is genetically inherited, or that IQ is inherited through social and environmental factors. On the other hand, since IQ test data can be applied to argue the logical validity of any of the propositions –genetic inheritance and environmental inheritance-, psychometric data have no inherent value. Gould noted that if the genetic heritability of IQ was demonstrable within a particular racial or ethnic group, it would not explain the causes of IQ differences between people in a group, or whether these IQ differences can be attributed to the environment. For example, a person's height is genetically determined, but there are height differences within a particular social group that can be attributed to environmental factors (e.g. nutrition quality) and genetic inheritance. Evolutionary biologist Richard Lewontin, Gould's colleague, is an advocate of this argument in relation to IQ tests. An example of intellectual confusion about what is and is not, is the statement: If all environments were equal to everyone, heritability would rise to 100 percent because all remaining differences in IQ would be genetics of origin,[11] which Gould said is misleading, at best, and false, at worst. First, it is very difficult to conceive of a world in which every man, woman and child grew up in the same environment, because their space and temporal dispersal over planet Earth makes it impossible. Second, they were people growing up in the same environment, not all differences would be genetically sourced randomness of molecular and genetic development. Therefore, heritability is not a measure of phenotype differences (physiognomy and physics) between racial and ethnic groups, but of differences between genotype and phenotype in a given population. In addition, he rejected the proposal that an IQ score measure a person's overall intelligence (factor g), because cognitive ability tests (IQ tests) present different types of questions, and answers tend to form clusters of intellectual accumulation. That is, different questions, and the answers to them, give different scores – indicating that an IQ test is a combined method of different exams of different things. As such, Gould proposed that IQ test advocates assume the existence of general intelligence as a discrete quality within the human mind, and thus analyze IQ test data to produce an IQ number that establishes the ultimate general intelligence of each man and every woman. Therefore, Gould dismissed the IQ number as a misdeed artifact of statistical mathematics applied to raw IQ test data, especially since psychometric data can be analyzed multiplely to produce multiple IQ scores. Second edition The second revised and expanded edition (1996) includes two additional chapters, which criticize Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray's book The Bell Curve (1994). Gould maintains that his book contains no new arguments and does not present convincing data; it simply reshapes previous arguments for biological determinism, which Gould defines as abstracting intelligence as a single entity, its location within the brain, its quantification as a number for each individual, and the use of these numbers to classify people into a single value series, invariably to find that oppressed and disadvantaged groups —races , classes or sexes— are innately inferior and deserve their status. [12] Reception Praise Most criticism of The Mismeasure of Man was positive, as Gould points out. [13] Richard Lewontin, a celebrated evolutionary biologist who held positions at both the University of Chicago and Harvard, wrote a glowing review of Gould's book in The New York Review of Books, endorsing most aspects of his account, and suggesting that he may have been even more critical of the racist intentions of the talking scientists , because scientists sometimes tell deliberate lies because they believe that small lies can serve great truths. Gould said the most positive review of the first written by a psychologist was in the British Journal of Mathematical &; Statistical Psychology, which reported that Gould has performed a valuable service in exhibiting the logical basis of one of the most important debates in the social sciences, and this book should be necessary to read for students and professionals alike. [15] In the new Times reporter Christopher Lehmann-Haupt wrote that criticism of factor analysis persuasively demonstrates how factor analysis led to cardinal error in reasoning, of confusing correlation with the cause, or, to put it another way, of attributing false concreteness to summary. [16] The British journal Saturday Review praised the book as a fascinating historical study of scientific racism, and that its arguments illustrate both the logical inconsistencies of theories and the prejudicial, though unin intentional, misuse of data in each case. [17] In the American Monthly Review, Richard York and sociologist Brett Clark praised the thematic concentration of the book, saying that instead of attempting widespread criticism of all scientific efforts aimed at justifying social inequalities, Gould makes a well-reasoned assessment of the errors underlying a specific set of empirical theories and claims. [18] Newsweek gave her a positive review to reveal biased science and its abuse. [4] The Atlantic Monthly and Phi Beta Kappa's The Key Reporter also reviewed the book favorably. [4] Awards The first edition of The Mismeasure of Man won the National Book Critics Circle non-fiction award; the 1983 Outstanding Book Award from the American Educational Research Association; the Italian translation was awarded the Iglesias Prize in 1991; and in 1998, the Modern Library classified it as the 24th best non-fiction book in the English language of the 20th century. [19] In December 2006, Discover magazine ranked The Mismeasure of Man as the 17th largest science book of all time. [20] Reassessing the measurements of Morton's skull In a paper published in 1988, John S. Michael reported that Samuel G. Morton's original 19th-century study was conducted with less bias than Gould had described; that contrary to gould's interpretation ... Morton's investigation was conducted with integrity. However, Michael's analysis suggested that there were discrepancies in Morton's craniometric calculations, that his data tables were scientifically unsymmetrical, and that he cannot be excused for his mistakes, nor his unfair media comparisons. [21] Michael later complained that some authors, including J. Philippe Rushton, selectively cherry-picked facts from his research to support his own claims. He lamented, Some people have turned the Morton-Gould affair into an all-or-nothing debate in which one side is right or the other side is right, and I think it's a mistake. The two men made mistakes and prove a mistake does not prove the other right. [22] In another study, published in 2011, Jason E. Lewis and colleagues re-measured cranial volumes skulls in Morton's collection, and re-examined the respective statistical analyses of Morton and Gould, concluding that, contrary to Gould's analysis, Morton did not falsify craniometric research. craniometric. to support their racial and social prejudices, and that caucasians possessed the largest average cranial volume of the sample. To the extent that Morton's craniometric measurements were wrong, the error was far removed from his personal biases. Ultimately, Lewis and colleagues disagreed with most of Gould's criticism of Morton, finding that Gould's work was poorly supported, and that, in his opinion, confirmation of the results of Morton's original work weakens Gould's argument, and others, that biased results are endemic in science. Despite this criticism, the authors acknowledged that they admired Gould's strong opposition to racism. [23] Lewis' study examined 46% of Morton's samples, while Gould's previous study was based solely on a reexamination of Morton's raw data tables. [24] However, Lewis's study was later criticized by several scholars for falsifying Gould's claims,[9] bias,[9][25][26] failed to examine less than half of the skulls in Morton's collection,[9][25] for failing to correct measures by age, genre or stature,[25] and for its claim that any significant conclusions could be drawn from Morton's data. [27] In 2015 this article was reviewed by Michael Weisberg, who reported that most of Gould's arguments against Morton are solid. Although Gould made some mistakes and exaggerated his case in several places, he provided prima facia evidence, still norefuts, that Morton did mismeasure his skulls in ways that conformed to 19th-century racial biases. [27] Biologists and philosophers Jonathan Kaplan, Massimo Pigliucci and Joshua Alexander Banta also published a critique of the group's paper, arguing that many of its claims were misleading and the reassemblings were completely irrelevant to an assessment of Gould's published analysis. They also argue that the methods deployed by Morton and Gould were inadequate and that Gould's statistical analysis of Morton's data is in many ways no better than Morton's own. [9] A 2018 paper argues that Morton's data was impartial, but his interpretation of the results was not; the paper contends that it had similar findings to research conducted by a contemporary craniologist Freidrich Tidemann, who had interpreted the data differently to argue strongly against any conception of a racial hierarchy. [28] Criticism In a review of The Mismeasure of Man, Bernard Davis, professor of microbiology at Harvard Medical School, said Gould erected a straw man argument based on incorrectly defined key terms -specifically reification- that Gould promoted with a highly presented presentation of statistical data, all motivated more by politics than by science. [4] That the review of Philip Morrison's laudatory book on The Mismeasure of Man in the American Scientist was written and published because the journal's editors had long seen the study of genetics of intelligence as a threat to social justice. Davis also criticized the popular press and literary magazine book reviews of The Mismeasure of Man as generally stunts; While most reviews of books from scientific journals were generally critical. However, in 1994, Gould contradicted Davis by arguing that out of twenty-four reviews of academic books written by psychology experts, fourteen approved, three were mixed opinions and seven disapproved of the book. [29] [Failed verification] In addition, Davis accused Gould of misrepresenting a study by Henry H. Goddard (1866-1957) on the intelligence of Jewish, Hungarian, Italian and Russian immigrants in the United States, in which Gould reported that Goddard described these people as weak; While, in the initial sentence of the study, Goddard said the subjects of the study were atypical members of their ethnic groups, who had been selected because of their suspicion of sub-normal intelligence. Against Gould, Davis also explained that Goddard proposed that the low intelligent coefficients of sub-normally intelligent men and women who took the cognitive ability test probably derived from their social environments rather than their respective genetic inheritances, and concluded that we can be sure that their children will be of average intelligence , and, if they are rightly carried, they will be good citizens. [30] In his review, psychologist John B. Carroll said Gould did not understand the nature and purpose of factor analysis. [31] Statistician David J. Bartholomew, of the London School of Economics, said Gould erred in his use of factor analysis, concentrated irrelevantly on the fallacy of reification (abstract as concrete), and ignored the contemporary scientific consensus on the existence of g.[32] Psychometric reviewing the book, Stephen F. Blinkhorn, senior lecturer , wrote that the Mismeasure of Man was a propaganda masterpiece that selectively juxtaposed data to promote a political agenda. [33] Psychologist Lloyd Humphreys, then editor-in-chief of The American Journal of Psychology and Psychological Bulletin, wrote that The Mismeasure of Man was science fiction and political propaganda, and that Gould had misrepresented the views of Alfred Binet, Godfrey Thomson and Lewis Terman. [34] In his review, psychologist Franz Samelson wrote that Gould was wrong to state that psychometric results from intelligence tests administered to recruits of soldiers by the U.S. Army contributed to the 1924 Immigration Restriction Act legislation. [35] In his study of congressional record and committee related to immigration law, Mark Snyderman and Richard J. Herrnstein reported that the [intelligence] testing community generally does not see its results as favoring restrictive immigration policies such as how in the 1924 Act, and Congress took virtually no notice of intelligence tests. [36] Psychologist David P. Barash wrote that Gould unfairly groups sociobiology with racist eugenics and wrong social Darwinism. [37] A 2018 paper argued that gould was incorrect in its assessment of Army Beta and that, by the standards of knowledge, technology and test development of the time, it was adequate and could measure intelligence, possibly even today. [38] Responses to the book's themes In his review of The Mismeasure of Man, Arthur Jensen, an educational psychologist at the University of California, Berkeley, whom Gould criticized heavily in the book, wrote that Gould used straw man arguments to advance his views, misrepresented other scientists, and pushed a political agenda. According to Jensen, the book was a patent example of the bias that political ideology imposes on science — the same one Gould sought to portray in the book. Jensen also criticized Gould for concentrating on long-running arguments (noting that 71% of the book's references preceded 1950), instead addressing anything currently regarded as important by scientists in the relevant fields, suggesting that drawing conclusions from early human intelligence research is like condemning the contemporary auto industry based on the mechanical performance of the Ford Model T.[39] Charles Murray. co-author of The Bell Curve (1994), said that his views on the distribution of human intelligence, Between the races and ethnic groups that make up the U.S. population, they were misrepresented in the Mismeasure of Man.[40] Psychologist Hans Eysenck wrote that Man's Mystism is a book that presents a paleontologist's distorted view of what psychologists think , sensetutorial even in the most elementary facts of science. [41] Responses to the second edition (1996) Arthur Jensen and Bernard Davis argued that if factor g (general intelligence factor) were replaced by a model testing various types of intelligence, it would change the results less than one might expect. Therefore, according to Jensen and Davis, standardized test results of cognitive ability would continue to correlate with the results of other standardized tests, and that the intellectual attainment gap between black and white people would remain. [39] Psychologist J. Philippe Rushton accused Gould of academic embezzlement for falsifying and ignoring contemporary scientific research relevant to the subject of his book, and for attacking dead hypotheses and research methods. Mismeasure of Man failed because he did not mention MRI studies MRI) that showed the existence of statistical correlations between brain size, IQ and g-factor, although Rushton had sent copies of mrI studies to Gould. Rushton criticized further book by the absence of the results of five studies of twins raised apart corroborating the results of Cyril Burt — the contemporary average was 0.75 compared to the average of 0.77 reported by Burt. [42] James R. Flynn, a researcher critical of racial theories of intelligence, repeated Arthur Jensen's arguments about the second edition of The Mismeasure of Man. Flynn wrote that Gould's book evades all of Jensen's best arguments for a genetic component in the white-and-black IQ gap, posing that they depend on the concept of g as a factor Therefore, Gould believes that if he can discredit g it no longer needs to be said. This is manifestly false. Jensen's arguments would bite regardless of whether Blacks suffered from a scoring deficit at one or ten or a hundred factors. [43] Instead of defending Jensen and Rushton, Flynn concluded that the Flynn effect, a nogenetic increase in IQ throughout the 20th century, invalidated his main argument because his methods falsely identified even this change as genetic. [43] According to psychologist Ian Deary, Gould's claim that there is no relationship between brain size and IQ is outdated. In addition, he reported that Gould refused to correct this in new editions of the book, although recently available data was called to his attention by several researchers. [44] See also History of the Race Intelligence Quotient and Intelligence Controversy References of Scientific Racism ^ Gould, S. J. (1981). Man's mysticism. New York: W. W. Norton && Company. ^ Gould, S. J. (1981). The Man's Mismeasure, p. 20; 1996, pp. 1996 ^ a ↑ 1.0 1.1 Gould, S. J. (1981). The Man's Mismeasure, p. 24. 1996, pp. 1996 ^ a ^ a 1.1 Davis, Bernard (1983). ^ Neo-Lisenkoism, IQ and the press. public interest. 74 (2): 41–59. 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