Thoughts from an undisciplined mind

BY SEAN KELLY

Have you ever felt disillusioned, frustrated, disgusted, helpless or confused about how university is, compared to what you thought it was supposed to be, or how you think it should be? If so, you are far from alone.

Disciplined Minds by Jeff Schmidt provides an institutional analysis to explain why things are as they are in the education system, what the hidden parts of the university's agenda are, and how this agenda prevents it from being that caring, learning establishment that we read about in the public relations material. The author uses physics as his main example in describing higher education as "an abusive intellectual bootcamp based on conformity." To give you an idea of this book's impact, the

Schmidt, who has a PhD in physics from the University of California, had been

For more information about the book and see disciplinedminds.com.

Sean Kelly: How do you feel about the outreach you have felt from the physics community and the broader community in response to this clearly

Jeff Schmidt:

it implies that the institutions of physics are no less political than institutions in other fields. That implication upsets many physicists, who want to believe that physics is special, that it transcends politics. Those physicists may be naive, but they are not cynical, and so they speak out and make a difference.

SK: In your experience, what fraction of physics professors are aware of the social and political role that they and the institution play?

JS: Professors are hired to produce ideology and people, through research and teaching, respectively. Both activities are social and political, as you say. In research, many professors show "adjustable curiosity" as they conveniently get interested in areas in which the military-industrial-governmental complex makes funding available. Physics professors flock to solid-state physics, for example, even though it isn't inherently more interesting than, say, cosmology.

Teaching is often done in a way that alienates students from the subject they love. Pressure to assimilate large amounts of course material and to get good grades leads students to memorize rather than understand, to accept rather than question, to focus on assigned problems rather than self-assigned problems, to be subordinate rather than activists. This is perfect preparation for employment in hierarchical organizations.

Perhaps the strongest evidence that professors are aware of what they are doing is the fact that so few deviate from the social and political role they were hired to play — and the fact that any deviation is almost never accidental. Professors are like salaried professionals throughout society. The rare exceptions are inspiring — and a threat to the status quo. This school year, when University of Ottawa physics professor Denis Rancourt taught a physics course in a way that encouraged activism, he received enthusiastic student support — and two notices of disciplinary action from the university administration.

SK: Do you see any specific ways in which the media acts in this scheme of ideological discipline? I realize that the media is run by rich and powerful interests, and therefore serve those interests. But I am wondering if you, with your apparently keen eye for these things, have noted ways in which they participate directly in maintaining ideological discipline among professionals and non-professionals?

JS: Publications that salaried professionals read, such as the New York Times, make sure that every potentially disturbing fact is accompanied by an interpretation that takes the heat off of the system and implies that the reader can relax and stick with the assigned ideology rather than engage in independent thinking. Publications read by those who employ professionals, such as the Wall Street Journal, portray a scarier, whatever-you-can-get-away-with world.

SK: What do you think of us publishing this interview in the CUPJ?

JS: It's great that the CUPJ trusts its readers to handle a radical point of view. Not many media do.