

Supplementary Materials

The New Bookburners:

Evidence-Informed Tales of Academic Tribalism

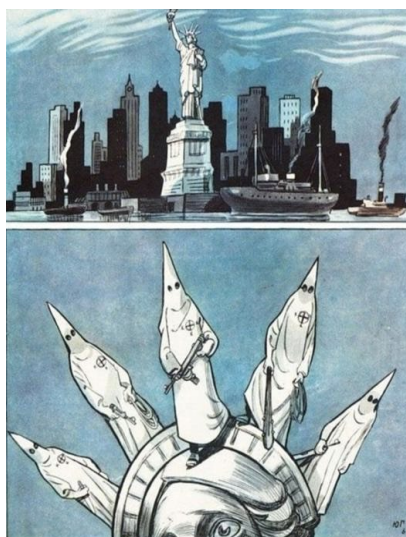
Jussim, L., Honeycutt, N., Careem, A., Bork, N., Finkelstein, D., Yanovsky, S., & Finkelstein, J.

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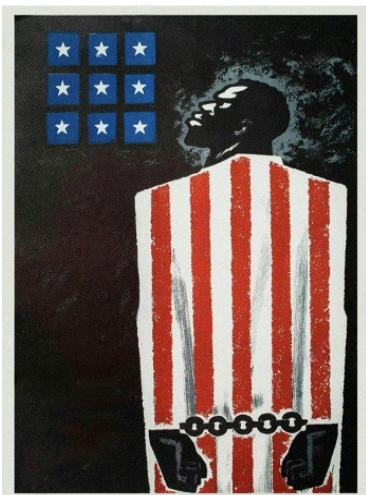
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- I. Images used for the study reported in the chapter that assessed whether leftwing authoritarianism predicted endorsement of Soviet anti-American anti-racist propaganda images versus other generally left images and humanistic anti-racist images.**

Soviet Anti-American Anti-Racist KKK Images



Soviet Anti-American Anti-Racist non-KKK images



Humanistic images



Humanistic Anti-Racist Images



II. Measures from Authoritarian Anti-Racism Study reported in the chapter.

Study pre-registration: https://osf.io/su7kq/?view_only=620e89ac8bf04bdb8d58d09977da3ac9

Image Evaluation

1. How true is the message conveyed by this image?
[Response options: Not at all; Slightly; Somewhat; Mostly; Completely]
2. How accurate is the meaning of this image?
[Response options: Not at all accurate; Slightly accurate; Somewhat accurate; Mostly accurate; Completely accurate]
3. How much does the image capture reality in America?
[Response options: Does not capture reality in America at all; Slightly captures reality in America; Somewhat captures reality in America; Mostly captures reality in America; Completely captures reality in America]

LWA-13 Scale (Costello & Patrick, 2021)

[Response options: Strongly disagree; Disagree; Slightly disagree; Neutral; Slightly agree; Agree; Strongly agree]

1. The rich should be stripped of their belongings and status.
2. America would be much better off if all of the rich people were at the bottom of the social ladder.
3. When the tables are turned on the oppressors at the top of society, I will enjoy watching them suffer the violence that they have inflicted on so many others.
4. We need to replace the established order by any means necessary.
5. Classroom discussions should be safe places that protect students from disturbing ideas.
6. University authorities are right to ban hateful speech from campus.
7. To succeed, a workplace must ensure that its employees feel safe from criticism.
8. I am in favor of allowing the government to shut down right-wing internet sites and blogs that promote nutty, hateful positions.

9. Getting rid of inequality is more important than protecting the so-called "right" to free speech.
10. Anyone who opposes gay marriage must be homophobic.
11. People who are truly worried about terrorism should shift their focus to the nutjobs on the far-right.
12. The 'old-fashioned ways' and 'old-fashioned values' need to be abolished.
13. All political conservatives are fools.

Political Identity

1. Using the following scale, how would you describe your political beliefs overall?
[Response options:
Far Left;
Liberal;
Slightly liberal;
Middle-of-the-road;
Slightly conservative;
Conservative;
Far Right;
Haven't thought much about this;
Not listed above (user can type open-ended response)]

III. Hitler's rhetoric used in the Bernstein & Bleske-Rechek (2023) study

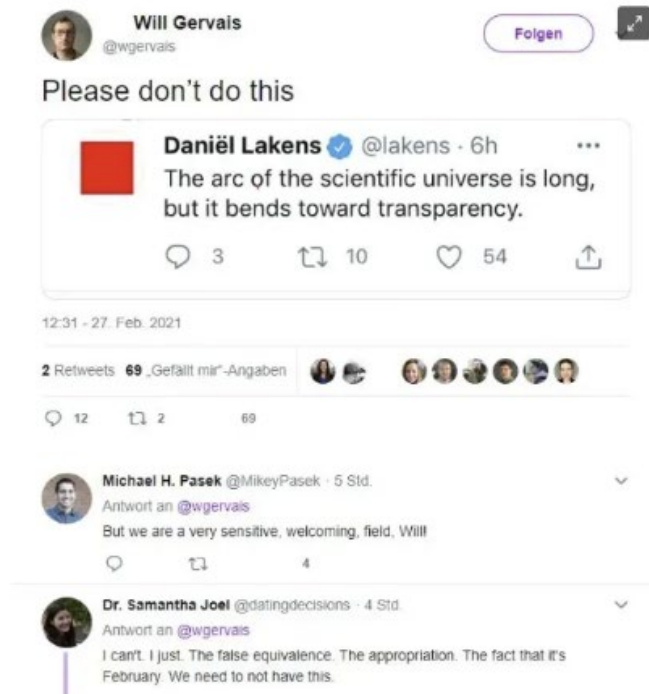
- *For reasons which will immediately be apparent, White people have never possessed a culture of their own and the basis for their knowledge has always been furnished by the civilizations of others.*
- *...the language of White people who speak to conceal, or at least veil, their thoughts. Their real purpose is often not in the writing itself, but sleeping snugly between the lines.*
- *To achieve their goal, Whites proceed as follows: they creep up on the workers in order to win their confidence, pretending to have compassion.*

IV. The Tale of the Rope and the Snake applied to perceptions of racism.

In The Tale of the Rope and the Snake, we make this claim: "Thus, equalitarians likely interpret a great deal of ambiguous evidence as racism – and, in the real world, many things are sufficiently ambiguous to be capable of being interpreted as racism." Here are some examples.

Denounced for paraphrasing Martin Luther King as a form of cultural appropriation. Gervais, Pasek, and Joel are extensively published professors, i.e., psychological scientists.

Paraphrasing and repurposing a Martin Luther King quote is immoral “appropriation” as per a whole slew of psychology professors:



The Lakens tweet near the top is a paraphrase of a Martin Luther King quote, repurposed to apply to the reform of scientific practices.

A physics professor denounces objectivity as white supremacy:



Go here: <https://unsafescience.substack.com/p/is-everything-problematic> for many more examples including (but not restricted to) a Chicago Tribune article asking “Is Math Racist?,” and calls to rename

the Masters Golf Tournament and remove Gandhi's statue from Leicester, UK, because of supposed racism.

- V. **Tale of the Racist Mule.** Here we evaluate some of the arguments seen on social media attempting to justify effectively retracting the commentaries that Fiedler had accepted.

Although much outrage was expressed on social media, there were some common, but unjustified or bizarre, arguments for why Fiedler did something wrong by accepting the commentaries:

1. He accepted them without peer review. The statement is true but unjustified because journals with a target article and commentary format often do not send out the commentaries for peer review (see later in this supplement for examples). Furthermore, until someone produces evidence that a policy was in place prior to Fiedler's ouster from PoPS requiring commentaries to be peer reviewed, there is no reason to believe such a policy ever existed. If it never existed, he could not have violated it.
2. Fiedler only accepted commentaries critical of Roberts et al. (2020); also true and although this might be a basis for inviting supportive commentaries it is entirely unjustified as a basis for retracting the accepted ones; and
3. The commentaries were all by White men. To which we respond: Throughout the chapter, we have documented disturbing echoes of Nazi rhetoric among modern social justice advocates. The idea that Fiedler should have been ousted because he solicited commentaries from three White men is not identical to, yet echoes, the Nazi rejection of "Jewish science" (Abbott et al., in press). Regardless of what one thinks about the merits of these or any other arguments, or of the five denounced papers, the call to bookburn them all by almost 1,400 academics is a testament to the power of academic equalitarian tribalism.

VI. **Text of correspondence inviting commentary without peer review**

Our chapter reviewed some of the substantive reasons provided via social media that Fiedler was removed. One was that Fiedler accepted the commentaries denounced on social media without peer review. The statement is true but unjustified because journals with a target article and commentary format often do not send out the commentaries for peer review. Furthermore, until someone produces evidence that a policy was in place prior to Fiedler's ouster from PoPS requiring commentaries to be peer reviewed, there is no reason to believe such a policy ever existed. If it never existed, he could not have violated it."

Here we present evidence for our claim that journals with a target article and commentary format often do not send out the commentaries for peer review.

Email received January 25, 2023.

Dear Dr. Jussim,

Because of your expertise in the field, I am inviting you to comment on a target article that has been submitted to the Journal Psychology Learning and Teaching (<https://journals.sagepub.com/home/plj>). The target article "Indoctrination in Introduction to Psychology" by Dr. Jared Bartels raises the issue of a potential liberal bias in how research is presented in psychology textbooks and beyond. In my role as Editor-in-Chief, I am inviting you to write a comment that will be published together with the target article in one of the upcoming issues of PLAT.

Comments should contain between 1,000 and 3,000 words. Although the usual peer review will not be applied to comments, there will be a quality check by the editorial team. We would need your submission by March, 15th.

If you are willing to provide a comment - which I hope - please let me know by February, 6th.

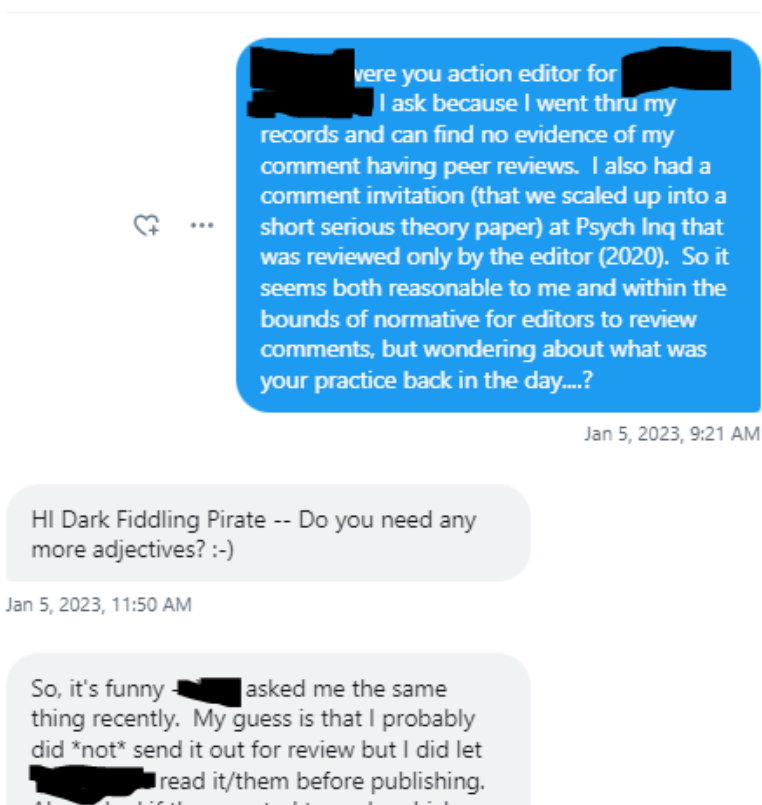
Sincerely,

Birgit Spinath

--

Zoe Sander, M. Sc. Psychology
 PLAT journal managing editor
 Institute of Psychology
 Heidelberg University
 Hauptstr. 47-51
 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

Shown next is a Twitter conversation involving a former editor of a very prestigious psychology journal. It presents evidence of no peer review at two journals that have the target article, plus commentary format. Jussim's comments appear in blue, the former editor's in grey. Names have been blacked out to protect those involved from the reputational risks and punishment they would risk at the hands of academic outrage mobs.



VII. Roberts (2022) as an academic deepfake

Wæver, O., & Buzan, B. (2020). Racism and responsibility—The critical limits of deepfake methodology in security studies: A reply to Howell and Richter-Montpetit. *Security Dialogue*, 51(4), 386-394.

Jussim, L. (2022c). Diversity is diverse: Social justice reparations and science. Manuscript status unknown (accepted by Fiedler, who was ousted).

The concept of deepfake originated in the study of disinformation online. It originally referred to manipulating images and videos to communicate things that are manifestly false (such as a video of a public figure seemingly making a statement they never made). Wæver and Buzan (2020, p. 4) described academic deepfake methods thus:

If there is a methodology at play, it is deepfake in the sense that if you break a corpus of text down into small fragments, you can reassemble it to say anything you want. Deepfake as analogy does not imply any claim about intentional falsehood. The analogy is to the technique: making somebody ‘speak’ by using splinters from them reassembled to produce meaning disconnected from the original texts.” They identify the following features of academic deepfake methodology:

1. guilt by association; 2. errors in citation and attribution; 3. false arguments; 4. twisting of concepts to generate racism.

Wæver and Buzan’s (2020) concept of academic deepfake provides a lens for understanding Roberts’ (2022) denunciation. Jussim did use a metaphor involving horses and mules, but its provenance was *Fiddler on the Roof*, not some supposed racist trope. Jussim (2022c) began his commentary with this:

“Of course, there was the time he sold him a horse, and delivered a mule.” (Tradition, from the Broadway production of Fiddler on the Roof).

The Oxford Languages Dictionary provides two definitions of diversity:

1. *The state of being diverse, variety.*
 2. *The practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.*
- Inasmuch as “the state of being diverse” is not very helpful for understanding the meaning of “diversity,” I looked up “variety.” The same dictionary defines “variety” as “the quality or state of being different or diverse; the absence of uniformity, sameness, or monotony.” The first definition is clearly the broader of the two and subsumes the second definition. This risks creating confusion about what is being discussed. If someone promises “diversity” interpreted in the broader sense, but delivers “diversity” in the narrower sense, that person is plausibly interpretable as having, metaphorically, sold a horse but delivered a mule.*

Thus, Roberts quoted Jussim’s mule metaphor out of context and without mentioning its provenance; this is classic deepfake methodology (4. twisting). Second, there is no racist mule trope. Roberts (2022) cited a single source as evidence for the existence of such a trope (Ellenberg, 1998). Ellenberg’s article was a historical review of the role of mules and African Americans in the American South, not some revelation

of racist tropes (2. errors in citation; 3. false arguments). Here are some quotes from Ellenberg (1998) that convey its general themes:

pp 381-2: “Geographic approaches to the South, for example, have statistically examined the close relationships among slavery, cotton, and mules. In short, the number of African Americans and mules employed in the South rose with the spread of cotton. Perhaps the most striking years in this respect are the 1850s, when mule use exploded across the cotton South.”

pp. 382: “Historians, geographers, and economists have addressed mule use from various perspectives and with different conclusions concerning why southerners used mules and the relative efficiency of mules as draft animals in the slave and tenancy contexts. In its simplest form, the debate revolves around the question of why southerners employed mules so widely. Was mule use a cultural phenomenon, a rational economic decision, or a combination of both?”

P. 384:

“All of these studies on southern mule use rise from the observation that southern farmers employed a significant number of mules, often choosing mules over other forms of animal and mechanical power. Regardless of the reasons behind their use, mules came to play an integral part in southern life and culture.”

“Mules represented many things to a broad spectrum of Americans. The mule's rise demonstrated the power of the planter class both before and after the Civil War. Planters, led by mule aficionado and booster George Washington, experimented with mules, strongly advocated their use, employed them in large numbers, and later adapted them readily to the sharecropping system.”

“Slaves who worked in agriculture viewed the mule as an ever-present part of life in bondage, while "forty acres and a mule" represented the hope of Reconstruction.”

p. 384: “To planters, the mule personified the adaptability of the slave regime to elements of progress. Slaves who worked in agriculture viewed the mule as an ever-present part of life in bondage, while "forty acres and a mule" represented the hope of Reconstruction. Postbellum landowners believed mules were the most suitable animal for sharecroppers and often dictated their use for draft power.”

p. 385:

“Mule use cut across race and class lines during most of its years in the South and, while it did not unify southerners, it did provide a touchstone of experience for practically all the region's inhabitants.”

“Mules provided common ground for black and white southerners, especially after the Civil War, although the overlap was tainted with the realities of southern race relations. The mule became a fundamental part of “southernness.”

P. 386: “Perhaps because mules were so crucial to their livelihood, southern farmers, black and white, reserved a special place in their hearts for mules.”

P. 390: "In an essay, which historian Paul Conkin describes as "one of the greatest literary products of the agrarian impulse," Davidson wrote that rural Georgia "was a well-tilled country, where you were forever seeing the Negro and his mule against the far horizon, or the peach orchards bursting into an intoxicating pink."

P. 391: "Blacks driving mules in a field surrounded by young cotton plants, blacks riding mules, or blacks in mule-drawn wagons became a firmly rooted element of the southern physical and mental landscapes on every social level, and an ingredient that set the region apart from the rest of the nation."

P. 392: "Many African Americans doubtless had a love-hate relationship with their mules. The animal was a close work companion for most blacks engaged in agriculture, and propinquity can breed affection, especially if the mule driver feels as shackled to his station in life as the mule to the plow. But the mule also represented dashed hopes in the aftermath of emancipation and unfulfilled promises of freedmen receiving "forty acres and a mule.""

P. 393: "Herbert Richardson analyzed a century of black work songs which came from a body of folk music "generally acknowledged as a reflection of the American Black experience." Richardson identified six long-term or recurrent themes in black workers' music, one of which was mules."

P. 395:

"Mule ownership was an important aspect of agricultural improvement for blacks, for mule ownership usually elevated a sharecropper to renter status and consequently gave him greater freedom to select crops."

"The mule remained the symbol of poor and downtrodden southerners through much of the twentieth century. So close was the symbolic relationship between African Americans and mules that a pair of mules pulled Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s funeral wagon in 1968. After the service at Ebenezer Baptist Church on Auburn Avenue, King's remains were placed in a sharecropper's cart drawn by two mules..."

P. 398: "But by 1950 one thing was certain, the real and symbolic marriage of mules and African Americans was ending as the mule South bowed to the machine. Blacks and mules in southern fields vanished, and the South changed, and continues to do so."

VIII. On the nonexistence of racist mule tropes


A trope refers to a common or overused theme or idea. Ellenberg (1998) documented that even the association of Black people with mules was done by 1950, thereby rendering even the association (let alone some sort of racist trope) absent for over 70 years. If there was a current bona fide racist mule trope, it should be easy to find online. However, if one performs a Google search for any combination of Blacks/African Americans and mule/mules no racist tropes paralleling Black people with mules appears. Instead, ads for shoes appear, as shown on the next page.

Google "Blacks mules" x | | | |





Showing results for "**Black** mules"
Search instead for "Blacks mules"



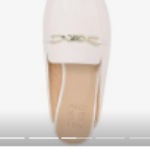
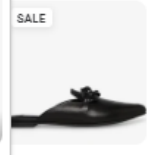
a Amazon.com
<https://www.amazon.com/Womens-Black-Mules>

Women's Black Mules




Amazon.com: Women's Black Mules.
30-day returns

			
Sam Edelman Women's Linnie \$140.00 Sam Edel..., 9+ stores 4.4 ★★★★★ (307)	Steve Madden Women's Cally... \$89.95 Nordstro..., 12+ stores 3.5 ★★★★★ (6)	Cole Haan Women's Piper... \$99.95 Amazon..., 10+ stores Also nearby	Journee Collection Women's Kessie... \$49.99 DSW, 10+ stores 4.5 ★★★★★ (145)

			
Steve Madden Women's Flavor... \$79.00 Amazon.c..., 2+ stores 4.6 ★★★★★ (11)	Franco Sarto Viola 3 Womens Leath... \$59.97 Nordstrom Rack 4.6 ★★★★★ (185)	Naturalizer Women's Kayden-Mule \$51.69 Amazon.com, 13+ stores 4.6 ★★★★★ (179)	Steve Madden Women's Fleur... \$62.30 \$89 Macy's Also nearby 3.8 ★★★★★ (133)

N Nordstrom
<https://www.nordstrom.com/Women/Shoes>

Women's Black Mules & Slides



One might argue that Google rigs its searches to generate income by directing people to commercial outlets. Results from a DuckDuckGo search appear on the next page.

duckduckgo.com/?va=u&t=hj&q="Blacks+mules"&ia=web

Inbox (5) - I... Imported From Fire... sakai.rutgers.edu ... Hillsborough, NJ (0... Rabble Rouser | Psy... Google Calendar Lee Jussim RIAS Google Scholar R

"Blacks mules"

All regions Safe search: moderate Any time

zappos.com | Report Ad

SOREL Mules at Zappos - Sale On SOREL Mules Slides

Shop Women's Mules Shoes at Zappos. Huge Selection of New Styles! Huge Selection of New SOREL Styles. Free Returns for 365 Days at Zappos! Quick & Easy Returns - New Arrivals - 24/7 Customer Service


neimanmarcus.com | Report Ad










Luxury Mules - Designer Mules

Shop the Finest Designer Mules at Neiman Marcus! Free Shipping & Free Returns. Explore the Latest Designer Mules at Neiman Marcus! Free Shipping & Free Returns.

https://www.nordstrom.com > browse > women > shoes > mules-slides?filterB...
Women's Black Mules & Slides | Nordstrom
 Free shipping and returns on Women's Black Mules & Slides at Nordstrom.com.

Images for "Blacks mules"



 Cole Haan Women's Piper Leather Mule... \$150.00 \$64.99 Saks Off 5th	 Bandolino Myna Pointed Toe Mule In ... \$39.97 Nordstrom R...	 Cole Haan Women's Piper Mules - Black... \$150.00 \$105.00 Macy's
 Women's The Sarah Mule By Comfortview ... \$69.99 \$34.99 Catherines	 Women's The Ayla Mule By Comfortview... \$89.99 \$44.99 Catherines	 Women's Loretta Mule Flats - A Ne... \$29.99 Target
 Jouree Collection Reeo Mule Wom... \$44.99 DSW	 Worthington Womens Conner Mule... \$60.00 \$17.99 JCPenney	 YASIRUN Womens Mules Black - Blac... \$22.99 Zulily

More Products →

In both cases, the search hits for shoes go on and on and on, without producing anything racist.

IX. Real Jewish conspiracy tropes

Perhaps it is not that there is no racist mule trope. Perhaps instead major search engines avoid racist content. To test this possibility, we conducted a Google search for "Jews Conspiracies." The results appear on the next page.

Google search results for "Jews conspiracies".

About 1,990 results (0.40 seconds)

GovInfo (.gov)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/html>
- ANTI-SEMITISM: A GROWING THREAT TO ALL FAITHS
 ... the anti-Semitism behaviors and ideas promulgated by Islamist movements including all forms of hatred against Jews, conspiracies, and anti-Americanism.

TikTok
<https://www.tiktok.com/discover>
jews conspiracies | TikTok Search
 Open TikTok. **jews conspiracies**. 567.5M views. Discover short videos related to **jews conspiracies** on TikTok. Videos. redpillpl. 31K.

Middle East Media Research Institute
<https://www.memri.org/hamas-mp-marwan-abu-ras-j...>
Hamis MP Marwan Abu Ras: The Jews' Conspiracies and ...
 In a recent speech, Hamas MP Marwan Abu Ras accused the West of providing Israel with weapons in order to atone for the Holocaust. The Jews' "conspiracies ...

Washington Post
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/2018/11/01/>
American Jews always believed the U.S. was exceptional. ...
 Nov 1, 2018 — ... Jews had emigrated to America were targeted in restrictive immigration policies and false theories about Jews' conspiracies for global ...

JSTOR
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/>
Parallels between Nazi and Islamist Anti-Semitism
 by JS Spoerl · 2020 · Cited by 5 — Marwan Abu Ras: The Jews' Conspiracies and Treachery Led to the Holocaust". Middle East Media Research Institute, Clip No. 4769, January 23, 2015...

Twitter
<https://twitter.com/NLC/status/>
conspiracies that continue to this day with a rising tide ...
 The Nazis spread conspiracies that blamed "the Jews" - conspiracies that continue to this day with a rising tide of antisemitism in America.

Islamweb.net
<https://www.islamweb.net/kidsen/subjects/yahood/>
Islamweb - kids corner -Examples of Jews' Conspiracies
 Examples of Jews' Conspiracies. The Jews lived in the Arabian Peninsula before ... Examples of Jews' Conspiracies - The Hodaybiyah Peace Treaty. Prophets.

See results about
 International Jewish conspiracy
 Belief in an international Jewish conspiracy or world Jewish ...

A Google search instantly produces nearly all results about Jewish conspiracies. *That*, gentle reader, is evidence for a bigoted trope.

X. What about Mulatto?

Mulatto was a Southern racist term for a person with one White and one Black parent. Superficially, it seems related to mule because of: 1. The first three letters; and 2. a mule is a hybrid, and so use of this term stigmatized not just biracial people but Black people by treating them as a different species. However, the origin of the term is actually not clear, with mule being only one of several possibilities. The origin of the term "mulatto" is unclear, possibly having Arabic, Portuguese, or Spanish origins unrelated to mules. It is also deemed offensive in some cultures but not in others.

Regardless, this term only applied to people commonly now called biracial, and not to Black people generally. Jussim's paper denounced by Roberts did not mention either this term or biracial people.

Whatever the origins of the term, it would require severe intellectual contortions to render it relevant to this controversy.

XI. Text of the open letter with demonization and call for censorship highlighted in bold italics

The text of the open letter denouncing Fiedler and calling for the bookburning (removal) of the entire set of commentaries that Fiedler had accepted can be found here:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1O212esQJDYVuiuvN3OQLg7YOD58PbhlmFjfYV3nREU4/mobilbasic>

It is presented here, with the sections on demonization and bookburning, highlighted by us.

This open letter has been sent to aps@psychologicalscience.org

It was open for signatures from Dec 2, 2022 - Dec 6, 2022

December 2, 2022

Dear APS Leadership:

The racism, general editorial incompetence, and abuse of power enacted against one of our colleagues (detailed here) is atrocious and completely at odds with APS's stated commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion and ostensible commitment to "building an inclusive, connected, and meaningful global science." We demand immediate, meaningful, systemic change from APS leadership that at *minimum* includes:

1. The resignation of the current Editor of Perspectives on Psychological Science.
2. Conduct an audit of Dr. Fiedler's editorial decisions and correspondence (given that other marginalized scholars may have met with similar racism, incompetence, and/or abuse of power at his hands). Make a report of this audit public.
3. Empower and fund your Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee to recommend and enact meaningful policy changes to address racism and intersecting dimensions of exclusion throughout the entire society, including in decisions about future APS journal editors.
4. Draw on the many available recommendations for disrupting racism in publication practices (e.g., [Buchanan et al., 2021](#); considerable work already conducted by task forces at SPSP and APA) to improve representation, create accountability metrics, provide editor and reviewer guidelines to avoid common racist practices, develop feedback systems for when those guidelines fail, and practice and communicate inclusive journal values.
5. Conduct remedial training for all editors on editorial ethics and anti-racism.
6. Give Dr. Roberts the option to have his outstanding and important commentary published in PoPS, ***with the 4 other articles in question available only as supplementary online material for context***, and grant him any additional reparative action he might deem necessary.

We further note that "the 4 other articles in question" refers to a target article that was highly critical of Roberts et al (2020) and three commentaries on that target article, all of which were accepted for publication by Fiedler when he was editor of Perspectives on Psychological Science. The call to unaccept them ("available only as supplementary online material") is a call to censor accepted articles.

XII. Censorship as one of the core components of leftwing authoritarianism.

Costello, T. H., Bowes, S. M., Stevens, S. T., Waldman, I. D., Tasimi, A., & Lilienfeld, S. O. (2022). Clarifying the structure and nature of left-wing authoritarianism. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 122(1), 135.

Some quotes from their findings that may apply to The Tale of the Voracious White Parasite, The Tale of the New McCarthyism, The Tale of Decolonization by Bookburning, The Tale of Inclusive Bookburning, The Tale of Rapid Onset Gender Apoplexia and The Tale of the Racist Mule.

p. 15: "...*Top-down Censorship*, reflects preferences for the use of governmental and institutional authority to quash opposition and bar offensive and intolerant speech."

p. 28:

"Top-down Censorship manifested significant relations with the DOG[matism] Scale, Epistemic Certainty, Confirmatory Thinking, Need for Closure, and low Cognitive Reflectivity."

"Topdown Censorship was also a strong predictor of political behavior/lethal partisanship, manifesting relations with Moral Disengagement, Partisan Violence, Free Speech Suppression, Partisan Schadenfreude, and Social Vigilantism."

"Top-down Censorship was associated with Belief in a Dangerous World and Belief in Conspiracy Theories."