

BEWARE!! Most colleges and universities are dangerous to your student's welfare and future.

What is the danger you ask? The danger is the indoctrination program that many of the colleges, universities and even some of the high schools are using. It is changing many wonderful rational thinking kids into idealistic who are accepting values and a philosophy that are unrealistic and a real danger to their future. I've worked with public schools, universities and kids from in kindergarten to students at the doctoral level. They no longer teach the students analyze and encourage them to question issues and philosophies. Instead they restrict the thinking or questioning the concepts and ideas they are given. Students' discussion is restricted to methods, concepts approved by the instructors. They are convinced that anyone who doesn't accept it or even questions it is stupid, a white supremacist or racist. Students today are going to a different world in the future for which they are not going to be equipped to cope. They will need the knowledge and skills to understand what is happening and its effects on them, their country, the world and the benefits and dangers of technology.

You say they can't do that. As a clinical psychologist I assure you they can and do. Read the following experiment that was done by professor Stanley Milgram. There have been other experiments similar which had the same results.

"In 1961, Yale University psychology professor Stanley Milgram placed an advertisement in the *New Haven Register*. "We will pay you \$4 for one hour of your time," it read, asking for "500 New Haven men to help us complete a scientific study of memory and learning."

Only part of that was true. Over the next two years, hundreds of people showed up at Milgram's lab for a learning and memory study that quickly turned into something else entirely.

Under the watch of the experimenter, the volunteer—dubbed “the teacher”—would read out strings of words to his partner, “the learner,” who was hooked up to an electric-shock machine in the other room. Each time the learner made a mistake in repeating the words, the teacher was to deliver a shock of increasing intensity, starting at 15 volts (labeled “slight shock” on the machine) and going all the way up to 450 volts (“Danger: severe shock”).

Some people, horrified at what they were being asked to do, stopped the experiment early, defying their supervisor's urging to go on; others continued up to 450 volts, even as the learner pled for mercy, yelled a warning about his heart condition—and then fell alarmingly silent. In the most well-known variation of the experiment, a full 65 percent of people went all the way.

Until they emerged from the lab, the participants didn't know that the shocks weren't real, that the cries of pain were pre-recorded, and that the learner—railroad auditor [Jim McDonough](#)—was in on the whole thing, sitting alive and unharmed in the next room. They were also unaware that they had just been used to prove the claim that would soon make Milgram famous: that ordinary people, under the direction of an authority figure, would obey just about any order they were given, even to torture”.