One of the most consistent issues in politics in the last few decades has been the influence of political correctness. This influence has led to a backlash against actions that are seen as excluding, marginalizing, or offending groups. There have been significant public debates on issues related to political correctness, with some people seeing it as a necessary tool to create a more inclusive society, while others view it as an overreach by a small group of activists.

Higher education, more than any other setting, has been painted as the main generator of political correctness. Yet, academia continues to be one of the last bastions of intellectual freedom and innovation. The nature of its research is such that it requires a willingness to challenge conventional wisdom and to explore new ideas.

When it comes to ethnicity, the statistics are no different. According to the Chronicle of Higher Education, the number of full-time, tenured, minority faculty members is small. In 2013, only 16.8 percent of them were black.

To remedy this situation of inequality, many colleges and universities are implementing policies designed to increase diversity on campus. These policies can get overworked by disproportionate participation in certain courses with the expectation that any bias by white males will be excluded.

Now news media have pointed out showing such efforts can be Counterproductive. In a study published a few weeks ago in the journal "American Economic Review," the authors found that even when some of their conclusions committees do not increase either the quantity or quality of female candidates. Further, the researchers found that female evaluators are not significantly more favorable toward female candidates and that, at the same time, male evaluators become less favorable toward female candidates as a female evaluator joins the committee.

Yet, the methodology behind the research is robust. They analyzed how a larger amount of women in a specific field work on the same project, and that applications were assessed by 8,000 randomly selected evaluators. So, there is no question that they used large enough samples to test their outcome.

But how can we explain our results? For years there has been the belief that once women entered the workforce, they would continue to make their way up the career ladder. This is known as the "pipeline theory." Yet, after analyzing the data, the researchers have pointed out in search and promotion committees, the share of women on the committees is particularly true in disciplines such as physics, biology, and economics.

Another explanation that has been advanced is that due to biological (pregnancy, maternal care) and social constraints (lack of sensible maternity policies), women are less productive in the majority of public policies they write, they mean the most to evaluators. The problem is that of them, there are far more male than female in the public sector. Further, several researches found that women are less likely to be promoted. These results are consistent with the idea that female candidates are not receiving equal consideration in the process of promotion.

On Memorial Day, the Southern Illinois University Dental School in Springfield will have its annual Memorial Day Flag Placement service project.

Eleven patients were screened by registered nurse Lucy Chappee, who works on the L&C Dental Medicine and Lewis and Clark Community College (L&C) team to provide oral health care for underserved patients in Calhoun County. The clinic on campus is an "in-reach" attempt to improve health outcomes. The school's board of trustees approved the program in December 2017.

"Our primary goals are always to positively impact the oral health of the community and provide a beneficial and meaningful learning environment for our students," Kosten said. "Events such as this collabora -tive effort between the School of Dental Medicine and Lewis and Clark allow us to accomplish our goals."

"Our main grant focus is to improve health outcomes. The professional model," Chappee added, "is bringing services to these rural areas, we can pro -vide health services, and more importantly, it gives us the opportunity to make a difference."

"We must work together to achieve our mission. And with consistent funding, we will be able to provide a service to those who have diffi -culty accessing dental care, while making sure we do not carry the burden of the uninsured ourselves."

"Our graduates have demonstrated respect for themselves, their families, their school, and their community."

"Our Class of 2017 has a composite average of 24.9 and 32 percent of them were in the eighth grade in the fall. Many took the highest score on the ACT one or more times. When taking the highest score on the ACT, nearly 230 students have taken the ACT, our Class of 2017 has a composite average of 24.9 and 32 percent of them in the eighth grade in the fall. Many took the highest score on the ACT one or more times. When taking the highest score on the ACT, nearly 230 students have taken the ACT. This is the highest score we have seen in at least five years.

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