harvesting the peat, and go to something quite different. One possibility being considered would be to excavate the peat with a dragline, shake and screen out the woody material, then slurry it for transport by pipeline to the generating plant where it would have to be dewatered with a mechanical press before combustion.

The other question is whether First Colony can keep the U.S. Air Force from proceeding with its plans to acquire by condemnation a 45,000-acre bombing range which it now operates under a lease from the farm which expires in 1979. Rich says that about 144 million tons, or 31 percent, of the First Colony peat reserves are within or near the bombing range and could never be harvested so long as the range remains in operation.

Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., of North Carolina and Senator Jesse Helms (D-N.C.) are asking the Air Force to try to arrive at some accommodation with First Colony, at least to the extent of allowing the farm more time to test the feasibility of its plans for peat development. But up to this point the Air Force has been unyielding, apparently in the belief that to find a satisfactory alternate site along the East Coast for a bombing range might be impossible.

Notwithstanding these problems and uncertainties, the First Colony peat development project represents to date the biggest effort actually to demonstrate, in the field, methods for mining and using U.S. peat deposits as an energy resource. In the Midwest, work on peat development has taken a different course, for the principal effort there has been the one mounted by the Minnesota Gas Company (Minnegasco) to determine whether peat from the big bogs in northern Minnesota lends itself to gasification.

In 1976, Minnegasco, with financial help from the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, had the Institute of Gas Technology (IGT) in Chicago begin a 2-year gasification experiment carried out at laboratory and process-development scale. Highly encouraged by the results, IGT is now proposing that its existing "Hygas" pilot plant for the gasification of coal be used for a pilot-scale experiment with peat. This would be a preliminary step toward a demonstration in the mid-1980's of a commercial plant producing daily 80 million cubic feet of gas of pipeline quality.

At the same time these developments are going on in North Carolina and the Midwest with respect to the mining and use of peat as a fuel, some important reassessments of the size of U.S. peat resources are being made. In the past, the domestic peat resource, excluding the peat in Alaska, has been estimated at about 14 billion tons, with about half of it in Minnesota. But R. S. Farnham of the University of Minnesota has come up with an estimate of 58.6 billion tons for the "lower 48" states and another 61.7 billion tons for Alaska, equivalent to 240 billion barrels of oil altogether.

Farnham is quick to add that, given various economic and environmental constraints, only a fraction of the total resource—and perhaps a modest fraction—would be recoverable. Nevertheless, his estimates, derived from a U.S. Soil Conservation Service inventory in 1967, suggest that whereas peat heretofore has been considered no more than a locally or regionally significant energy resource, it may now deserve to be regarded as a resource of considerable significance nationally.

—LUTHER J. CARTER

# Radicals and the Universities: "Critical Mass" at U. Mass.

American radicals have never really found a niche in the universities. By the test of tenure, colleges and universities have been reluctant to give full faculty status to those who espouse basic changes in the political and economic system. This exclusion has applied not only to Marxists but to radicals in the homegrown populist tradition. In recent years, however, a small but significant number of academic radicals have gained tenure, even in economics and other social science departments which, historically, have been farthest off limits to scholars holding heterodox views.

The current distribution pattern is a scattered one with radicals found one or two to a department and a few to a university, at least in the tenured ranks. A notable exception is the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, where the arrival of a cluster of radical economists 4 years ago led to creation of a "critical mass" of radicals.

Today, the economics department has ten faculty members who, although their views are by no means uniform, would call themselves Marxists. They do not constitute a majority in the 25-member department, but do form the largest and most visible group of radicals currently in academe. Events over the past few years at U. Mass. have demonstrated the difficulties of implanting a radical group in a conventional economics department, but have also witnessed radicals taking hold in a situation which almost certainly would have been untenable for them a decade ago.

This colonization at U. Mass. was made possible by the coincidence of a tenure fight at Harvard and a time of troubles for the University of Massachusetts' economics department. The pivotal figure among the radicals was Samuel Bowles, who was junior member of the Harvard economics department between 1966 and 1973. Bowles is the son of Chester Bowles, an ambassador to India in the 1960's. Sam Bowles in the early 1970's had solid credentials as a mathematical economist and a reputation as a radical. The Harvard economics department had a record of never granting tenure to a radical, which, incidentally, still holds.

In the 1972–73 academic year, with the up-or-out decision on tenure approaching, Bowles had taken a year off from Harvard and was in Amherst, at the Labor Center at the university. While there he came to the attention of the U. Mass. administration as a prospect for hiring.

The U. Mass. economics department was in turmoil at the time. Massachusetts, like other Northeastern states, had moved late to expand public higher education, and the Amherst campus in the 1960's went through a major cycle of growth. The economics department was recognized as a glaringly weak spot, and in the later 1960's the administration set out to remake it. The initial effort resulted in the hiring of a phalanx of mathematical economists. This triggered protests that the department lacked other specialties needed for a balanced program. By 1972 the department was so deeply divided that the university provost appointed the dean of social and behavioral sciences, Dean Alfange, as act-


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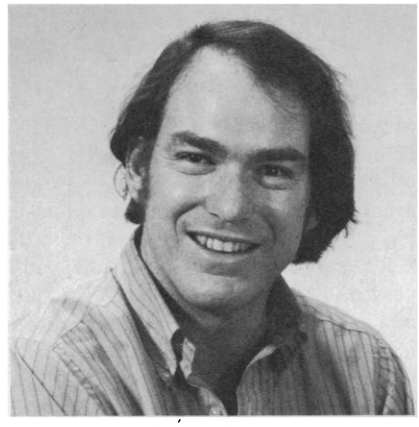
ing head of the department. With a major reconstruction job pending, the department remained in stasis and the faculty could not even agree on a personnel committee; Alfange undertook the recruiting task without the usual faculty machinery in operation.

Bowles says that he talked to Alfange and found that he was interested in developing "a diverse department." The possibility of Bowles coming to Amherst was discussed so that prior to the showdown on tenure at Harvard, says Bowles, "things were well under way here."

At Harvard, Bowles had the backing of such Harvard luminaries as Wassily Leontieff and Kenneth Arrow, both Nobel Prize winners, and John Kenneth Galbraith, but Bowles was rejected in a departmental debate which attracted considerable public attention. Bowles then picked up the negotiations with U. Mass. He made it clear he didn't want to be isolated again in the economics department and a package deal was concluded by which five radicals were to join the department. Of these five, two were from Yale and three from Harvard. Herbert Gintis, who was offered a nontenured associate professorship at Harvard at the time of the Bowles tenure battle, turned it down to go to U. Mass.

Integration of the radicals did not go smoothly. Bowles says that problems of adjustment "were inevitable since the administration played so large a role in bringing [the radicals] here." Several of the mathematical economists departed and, predictably, friction was generated by hiring decisions. In 1975, the dispute surfaced publicly when the *New York Times* published a letter from a member of the department who was not a member of the radical group. The letter charged that two conventional economists were being blocked from receiving tenure by radicals who "occupied a commanding position in the department." The letter also accused the radicals of seeking to create vacancies in order to fill them with economists of "their own ilk." Later, the department chairman at the time, Norman D. Aitken, a nonradical, wrote a letter of rebuttal to the *Times* noting that the two conventional economists in question had, in fact, won tenure. He went on to note that "The recruitment efforts of our department this year have been directed toward the goal of hiring conventional economists in the fields of microeconomic theory and mathematical economics. The radical members of the department have supported this goal and made every effort to recruit economists for the vacant positions."



*Samuel Bowles*

The writer of the original letter was Vaclav Holesovsky, a Czech-born Marxist scholar interested in comparative economic systems, but who outside observers say has views which are at odds with those of the radical economists who were later arrivals in the department.

Persisting strife in the department caused the administration to push the radicals and nonradicals to find a modus vivendi. With balance-of-power politics governing the negotiations, a formal agreement was reached about 2 years ago. The agreement specified by name the people who were to hold positions of responsibility in the department—as for instance on the personnel committee. The agreement also included a general plan for hiring, identifying the specialties of the new department members to be recruited, and setting a ratio of radicals to nonradicals to be hired—a ratio of roughly 3 to 7.

Part of the settlement was the naming of a new chairman, Donald Katzner, a neoclassical mathematical economist and a nonradical. Katzner, who had been hired to teach microeconomic theory, arrived at U. Mass. after the advent of the radicals and was not involved in the early infighting. Of the conflict between the two main groups in the department Katzner says it was a "long and complicated affair. A lot of animosity was generated. That made it impossible for some people to accept change." Some of the mathematical economists "don't think the radicals address economic issues," says Katzner.

The problem now, says Katzner, is to hire nonradicals. Significantly, radicals and nonradicals agree that it is in the best interests of the department to have strong teaching competence in conventional economics. The realities of the job market require that graduates from U. Mass. have a solid grounding in conventional economics, and there seems to be a consensus that nonradicals should teach many of the conventional courses. Thus the case for a nonradical majority built into the peace treaty.

The fact that a group of the best-known radical economists in the country are at Amherst does have important implications for the department—namely that the radical faculty have attracted graduate students who also regard themselves as radicals. U. Mass. graduate students in economics have exceptionally strong credentials—Graduate Record Exam scores and grade point averages. Heavy emphasis has been placed on GRE scores in accepting candidates, despite misgivings among the radicals about an elitist admissions policy. Because of tensions in the department, a more subjective approach could increase controversy. Stress on scores, says Bowles, is the "only method not demonstrably irrational that gets consensus."

Nonradical faculty agree that the students are very bright and articulate, and the university administration is thought to be delighted with the intellectual rating of the grad students. Nonradical students with comparable ability tend not to apply to U. Mass., so there is high concentration of grad students with a radical bent there. Some are more interested in politics than in economics and they come with a wider range of social science and humanities preparation than the usual ec-major undergraduate candidates.

The preponderance of radical grad students affects what classes shall be taught and by whom. The radicals have national reputations and tend to be popular teachers with both graduate students and undergraduates. It is department policy not to deny any faculty member permission to teach a subject in the curriculum. But the "market," that is, student choice, dictates which classes will be filled, and some faculty members not in the radical group feel left out in the cold.

To counter suggestions that the department may lack drawing power for conventional economists, Katzner points out that of the seven persons hired for the department last year, four were nonradical, conventional economists and three of these were young scholars with strong credentials from prestigious departments at Berkeley, Harvard, and Yale.

For their part, U. Mass. radicals are concerned that the department maintain scholarly production and gain professional recognition and are pleased to point out that two of their number were at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton in successive years, Gintis this year and Richard Edwards last year. In

making their scholarly mark, the strength of the radicals seems to be in those sectors of economics stressed by radical economists generally. These are labor economics, economic history, with emphasis on the history of economics, and international economics, concentrating on a critique of modern imperialism.

Outside observers say that the efforts to pull the department together show signs of working. For example, recommendations for hiring by the personnel committee have so far been unanimous. The committee has three radical and two nonradical members, but the word of the department chairman, a nonradical, is intended to balance things out on hiring matters.

Katzner, who notes that he is not necessarily an unbiased observer, says that the U. Mass. economics department "may be the most intellectually open in the country." He thinks "it has an intellectual quality not found anywhere else." Katzner goes on to say that he has "no idea how fragile the agreement is which is holding it all together, but for me it's an incredibly exciting department."

The critical mass of radicals at U. Mass. is not confined to the economics department, but includes a small number of radical faculty, Marxist and non-Marxist, in the political science, philosophy, history, and English departments.

Radicals in academe are widely dispersed. Informal networks of the like-minded have developed, but an increasing number of journals of radical thought serve as the main means of communication among radicals. For radical economists, an important medium is the *Review of Radical Political Economics* published by the Union of Radical Political Economists since the late 1960's.

Bowles, who has been an active URPE member, says that URPE's name is a deliberate play on the rather disused term, political economy. What unites URPE members, says Bowles, is that "We are economists who are political. We accept the necessity of active commitment to rational change." The journal permits "a radical expression of disagreement with what's going on . . . Marxism is the way most of us look at economics."

Bowles says that radicals see "the disintegration of the neoclassical paradigm, an inability to explain new problems, and, for that matter, old problems. It's clear that some alternative is necessary. We're providing an alternative. We don't claim to have the definitive solution. But it's a heady period to be a social scientist and a Marxist."

In their evolution, URPE and the *Review* seem to have mirrored the development of radical economics. URPE was established in the summer of 1968, with radicals from Harvard, Michigan, and Yale most prominent as founders. In its first years, says David Gordon of the New School for Social Research in New York, URPE members concentrated on a critique of mainstream economics. In the early 1970's, when membership was around 1300, those active in URPE decided it was necessary to move from criticism to development of their own theoretical framework. This involved more serious study of Marx and criticism of the Marxist tradition, says Gordon. In

# Briefing

## Kentucky Unhappy with Atom Dump

The state of Kentucky seems to have joined the burgeoning ranks of those who are getting disillusioned with the nuclear age. On 15 December it temporarily, and perhaps permanently, closed the nuclear waste disposal site that has operated at Maxey Flats, near Lexington, since 1963.

Maxey Flats is one of 17 low-level radioactive burial sites in the country. Twelve are owned by the federal government; the rest are state-licensed and commercially run.

Over the past 7 years, there has been continuous uncertainty about whether a long-term hazard was posed by seepage of contaminated water from the site, where the waste is buried in shallow trenches. Last August radioactivity was found in a new, unused trench, providing "unequivocal evidence" of subsurface migration of contaminated water. No immediate public health hazard was ascertained, but since no one could make any long-term assurances, the state and the commercial operator, Nuclear Engineering Company, agreed on a temporary shutdown. For the next 2 years the state will take over maintenance of the dump while further studies are conducted.

The Maxey Flats problem is described in an October report of the state's special advisory committee on nuclear waste disposal, which asserts: "The decision to locate a nuclear burial site at Maxey Flats was a mistake, at least for geological and hydrological reasons." It appears that it was also an economic mistake.

Back in the late 1950's, a nuclear burial site seemed like a great idea—it would attract power plants and "it was thought that nuclear power might do for Kentucky what TVA had done for Tennessee." But as it turned out, virtually all the waste came from outside the state. The neighbors do not like the dump; neither do the environmentalists or the coal people. Kentucky has no nuclear plants and the state is opposing the Marble Hill power plant in neighboring Indiana. In short, as the report says, "All the hopes and aspirations expressed for nuclear industry in the early sixties have come to nothing."

Maxey Flats is now something of an albatross around Kentucky's neck. In 1963 people were only dimly aware of the fact that once you accept nuclear garbage you have to deal with it, for all practical purposes, forever. The costs of "perpetual care and maintenance" are far higher than used to be thought.

Kentucky now seems inclined to get out of the nuclear dump business altogether, but it will not be able to if the site is reopened, because it does not trust the federal government to take over. Barring an abrupt turnaround in public sentiment, the most likely fate for Maxey Flats is that it will be kept closed and foisted on the federal government for perpetual care.

## New Crop of Astronauts

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is soon to announce the results of its most massive astronaut recruitment program. More than a decade after the Russians shot the first woman into space, the final selection of 40 will include members of the fair sex.

The recruitment drive for pilots and workers on the space shuttle lasted over a year and resulted in 8079 applications, 1544 of which were from women. Of these applicants 208 were invited to the Johnson Space Center in Houston for further screening. The finalists included 21 women, 8 blacks, 2 Hispanic people, and 1 Oriental.

NASA, which has borne the brunt of heavy criticism in the past for its failure to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1974, he says "our heads were yanked out of the sand," when radicals were called on by outsiders to explain the new situation precipitated by the energy crisis and ensuing recession. Radicals began to reach a larger audience. URPE has sponsored a new monthly, *Dollars and Sense*, a kind of radical newsmagazine published by a separate nonprofit organization. Subscriptions to the *Review* were made available separately from membership as libraries and nonradicals asked for it. Membership is now about 1700 and mailings go to some 2600.

Ideologically, URPE has avoided defining itself narrowly. Two years ago the *Review* board published a statement of policy that articles should take into account a Marxian framework. There were a number of protests that this was too restrictive and, after a vote by the members at a national conference, the statement was retracted.

Radicals are a far from homogenous lot and it is, therefore difficult to generalize about their views, but interviews for this article did produce several points of agreement. It is clear, for example, that few radicals these days are public apologists for the policies of the Soviet Union. Revelations in the middle 1950's of police-state activities during the Stalin era, Soviet actions in Eastern Europe, the Sino-Soviet split, and the Soviet record on human rights had a profound effect on attitudes of the American Left toward the U.S.S.R. It is true that many radicals prefer to concentrate on a critique of the U.S. system rather than to criticize the Soviet Union or discuss disputes between socialist countries. Radicals, by and large, have been freed of the accusations of following the party line which was so common during the Cold War. One British Marxist calls it the "redemption of socialism by criticism of the Soviet Union."

In much the same way, Marxist scholars in academe today seem less concerned about ideological correctness than were their predecessors in the 1930's and the period immediately after World War II. Most now take a relatively critical approach to the Marxist canon. As a result, Marxist scholarship is perceived as intellectually more vigorous and, consequently, more interesting by non-Marxist students and faculty.

Academic radicals divide into two main groups—those in the native radical populist tradition and those more interested in Marx and his interpreters. The first group in very general terms favors the democratization of decision-making and control in government, business, and the community and, historically, asserts a moral claim for redistribution of income. The Marxists share the traditional socialist commitment to public control of the means of production, but the aspect of Marxist thought which seems to be the most important to scholars across the social science disciplines is the class analysis of society.

Among American radicals, there appears to be a strong renewal of interest in Marxian theory, particularly in scholarship in the European Marxist intellectual tradition. This represents a break with the attitudes of the New Left of the 1960's, which is viewed as having been action oriented, pragmatic, and rather mistrustful of theory.

William Connolly, a political scientist

# Briefing

promote women and minorities, bent over backward this time to encourage such people to apply. A major technical obstacle to women has been removed because for the first time not all the astronauts have to be pilots. The new crop will be equally divided between pilot-astronauts and "mission specialists."

The first of six shuttle "developmental flights" is scheduled to blast off in March 1979. The shuttle will then go operational, achieving up to 40 to 50 flights a year by 1985.

NASA's last astronaut recruitment drive was in 1967. Of the 73 men trained as astronauts since 1959, 27 are still available for space flights.

## Assertion of Dolphin Rights Fails in Court

Those who hoped to use a case of dolphin "liberation" as a platform to advance animal rights had their hopes dashed last month when a Hawaiian court found a graduate student guilty of grand theft in the release of two experimental dolphins.

Last May the student, Kenneth Le Vasseur, and his colleague Steve Sipman removed the two marine mammals from the tanks in which they were held at the University of Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, and dumped them in the ocean.

The two young men, who were working for Louis Herman, director of the marine research facility at Kewalo Basin, were reportedly very agitated over the conditions in which the dolphins were held.

Le Vasseur claimed to have observed human-type signs of boredom and stress in the dolphins and believed the animals, which were held in separate tanks, suffered from confinement, lack of socialization, and limited opportunities for play. The larger issue, said the men, revolved around "the moral and philosophical ideas that human beings have no rights to hold intelligent, feeling beings like dolphins in captivity."

During the trial Greenpeace, a Canadian group devoted to saving whales, issued a "declaration of dolphin rights" including the statement that "In the spirit that moved lawmakers to enfranchise first men with property, then men free and white, and finally women, we plead with today's lawmakers to treat generously that intelligence of the sea. . . ."

None of this cut any ice with the jury, whose attitude was partially influenced by reports that the Atlantic bottle-nosed dolphins were probably killed by sharks on being released in foreign waters.

Le Vasseur, who faces a possible 5-year sentence and $5000 fine, plans to appeal the case. Sipman is to come to trial in February.

This, then, did not turn into the "Scopes trial for animal rights" that many animal liberationists would like to see. A more interesting case—one not involving criminal activity—might have been developed early last year over the matter of Koko, a female gorilla. Koko was loaned to a Stanford University graduate student in 1972 by the San Francisco Zoo and was taught to use sign language. When the zoo wanted her back there was a great fuss, and several lawyers claimed that Koko, having developed some human abilities, now had constitutional rights protecting her from incarceration. A confrontation was avoided when the university set up a Gorilla Foundation and bought Koko from the zoo.

Although society does not yet appear to be prepared to extend human rights to animals, the dolphin liberation case feeds into increasing sensitivity about the treatment of animals in captivity. Although the new Animal Welfare Act is promulgating minimum standards for the physical well-being of laboratory animals, little attention is being paid to what one animal rightser calls their "social, emotional, and behavioral" needs.

Constance Holden

and one of the University of Massachusett's dissident intellectuals, expresses a sentiment fairly widely held among academic radicals when he says that in the 1960's he regarded himself as "outside the New Left and critical of it sometimes on grounds that it had powerful insights into society, but that its strategy was counterproductive."

According to Connolly and others, the Left now sees itself as isolated. Political activity on campus is at a low ebb and the Left lacks a political constituency in the country at large. At the same time, radicals insist that disaffection runs deep among workers, minorities, women, and young people. And they argue that there is a loss of confidence by those who make political and economic policy. Some radicals see a danger that these frustrations will generate a "law-and-order" response, and that the current conservative swing in society, noted by the opinion surveys, will lead to right-wing reaction.

These circumstances seem to have forced radicals back to serious examination of the theoretical basis of their position. Among academic radicals, a fair number of them identified with the New Left in the 1960's but decided that action for its own sake was self-limiting and turned to radical scholarship. Jean Elshtain, a political scientist, who is the only woman and one of two radicals in the 35-member U. Mass. political science department—Connolly is the other—says she came out of the New Left experience. As the 1960's waned, says Elshtain, New Left activists followed three main paths. There was the hippie route out of politics and into experiments with various forms of communal living and self-realization. A small group moved toward violence, notably the Weathermen faction of Students for a Democratic Society. A third group stuck it out in the universities. These joined other radical scholars who see their task now as putting events in theoretical perspective and introducing a new generation of students to alternatives to conventional political and economic views. The journal *Socialist Revolution*, now changing its name to *Socialist Review*, is regarded as something of a sounding board for radical intellectuals with ties to 1960's student activism.

Among radical political scientists, a major result of this return to Marxist roots has been a renewed interest in the theory of the state. The target of analysis has been the pluralist theory of the state which has been dominant in American political science for a generation. The theory, very roughly, is that in Western democratic countries, various groups within the society contend for advantage through the political process while the state, which remains above the battle, regulates, balances, and preserves equilibrium. The Marxist view is that the state is anything but neutral and is, in fact, a participant on the side of the dominant class.

Drawing on European and particularly on British Marxist scholars, radical political scientists here have been modifying Marx. One of the best known here on the subject is a British scholar, Ralph Miliband, a professor of politics at Leeds University who is a visiting professor at Brandeis University this year. Miliband says that a "crude, instrumentalist" Marxist interpretation of the role of the state is not sufficient to explain the actions of Western capitalist states today.

It is necessary to be able to explain why modern governments often follow policies not directly in the interests of the dominant class. For one thing, the "class location" of people who run the state have to be taken into account. Bureaucrats may take actions in their own behalf, and the interests of various components of the state—executive, legislative, regulatory, judicial, military—are not always congruent.

### The New Class

The major point is that the state may create a dominant class; political power may be the source of economic power. The Soviet Union is cited as the extreme example of autonomy of the state.

This new principle of the relative autonomy of the state is becoming the "conventional wisdom on the Left," says Connolly. "Nobody admits holding a crude, instrumentalist view of the state." On this subject, Connolly sees something of a convergence of the insights that the New Left had about the state and the new, more critical analyses being done in and on the Marxist tradition.

Why the apparent acceptance of radicals now? The radicals suggest that in a period of quiescence on campus, university trustees and state legislators are likely to show a greater range of tolerance. Some think that older modes of control over universities will not work after the traumas of the 1960's. Some nonradicals observe that radicals are not so politically aggressive these days and that the polemical content of their scholarly work has diminished, and that these factors dispose their faculty colleagues and university administrators more favorably toward the radicals.

The turnaround on tenure ought not to be exaggerated. The depressed state of the academic job market limits the number of scholars of all orientations getting jobs. Radicals are hardly a homogeneous group and it is difficult, therefore, to make a headcount or to generalize about their views. And the warming trend is by no means universal; many institutions continue to be inhospitable to radicals. But over the past decade, a substantial number of faculty members have gained tenure. And, in addition to the group at U. Mass., there are clusters of radicals with tenure at the New School; American University in Washington, D.C.; and at the University of California, Riverside.

The question of whether radicals these days are any less handicapped in their careers by their views is hard to answer with hard data. American Association of University Professors sources say that the number of complaints of political discrimination hasn't changed much in the past decade. The American Economic Association has been mulling over conducting a survey to determine whether radical economists are suffering discrimination. The AEA's executive committee is expected to decide on the survey at the association's annual meeting.

Within the radical ranks, there seems to be relatively little of the sectarian conflict which wracked the Old Left in the 1930's and in the years immediately after World War II. Some observers ascribe this to the decline of political organization and party discipline, but say that debate over difficult issues such as Middle East policy are causing some revival of acrimony.

So far, the radical critique of the American system has been largely a one-sided conversation. Much of the radical analysis appears in small circulation journals and does not reach a large audience. Nonradical scholars tend to have compartmentalized interests and to be unfamiliar with the Marxist problematics and bibliographies, and they ignore the challenges. The radicals, therefore, have not had their work subjected to analysis by well-informed critics, such as has been the case in Europe (*Science*, 23 December) where Marxist scholars and intellectuals are currently under vigorous counterattack.

It is too early to tell whether the model of U. Mass., with its formula of diversity with a strong strain of radicalism, will become the rule or remain an exception. But the academic radicals do seem to be proving that the liberals who declared the death of ideology—that is, of comprehensive all-purpose, grand designs like that of Marx—were at least premature.—JOHN WALSH