

and should be guided by the pure mathematician's "ideal" rationality. Yet this is just what many admirers of science advocate. Economists, for example, aim at a pure science and try desperately to deny that they endorse any values — which would not fit their view of scientific rationality.

So Professor Feyerabend has a worthy target. The stress on method can only lead to a tyranny of scientific experts. But the author goes further; he believes that the theory of scientific competence must be overthrown, and "our epistemology should become anarchic." Otherwise, we allow the extremely dangerous merger of government and the scientific establishment to annihilate our human creativity.

This book is a fine muckraking adventure. Scientists aren't superhuman, and the belief that there is just one scientific method is highly questionable — perhaps harmful. But the author is too enamored of the mistaken modern view that we cannot know anything unless we reduce all methods of knowledge to one. This is why — to jump to a very large issue — the West finds it so very difficult to defend its values against the Soviets; because its intellectuals have believed these values to be no more than prejudices, biases.

— Tibor Machan

Southern Partisan

(P.O. Box 193, McClellanville, S.C. 29458).

This new quarterly will seek to be a voice "of all that was and is distinctly good about the South." The articles are of social, literary, and historical comment. The contents include articles by M. E. Bradford and Russell Kirk and a page of cultural notes with such news as an increase in the pension paid by the state of South Carolina to the last widow of a Confederate veteran, John Shelton Reed in an interesting article on the quality of life in the South notes that H. L. Mencken once compiled a study of the "level of civilization" in each state, based on quantifiable indicators of health, wealth, governmental performance, and so forth. He was able to announce that all the southern states were lumped together as the worst states. Massachusetts was at the other end of the scale as "the best state." A similar study, published last year, using indicators of economic well-being and governmental services, came to the same conclusion: the southern states all were listed on the bottom of the scale. A different survey, done in 1975, was based on responses of citizens of thirteen states, including five southern states, to the question "Is your state the best state to live in?" This time the southern states came out as the best states and "the worst state"; in the eyes of its own citizens was Massachusetts.

— R. B.

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