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discuss issues that the President had already decided. According to current historians (e.g., Princeton's Fred Greenstein), Eisenhower's record should be judged in terms of what he *prevented* rather than what he achieved. His era saw "no roll-back of New Deal legislation, no further advance of the welfare state, and most of all, no intervention in another war."

With this new estimation of the 34th U.S. President, Joes suggests, the "professoriate" is falling into step with the electorate. "'Activist' presidents—those with glamorous agendas for social renewal—have long been the darlings of journalists." But today, after the turmoil induced by the Great Society, the Vietnam War, and the Watergate scandal, Eisenhower's low-key emphasis on "seeking consensus behind limited aims" seems more attractive to both scholars and the general public.

Democrats Divided

"The New Class in Massachusetts: Politics in a Technocratic Society" by Philip Davies and John Kenneth White, in *Journal of American Studies* (Aug. 1985), Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

America's Democratic Party is a house divided. Ironically, the causes and consequences of that division are nowhere more evident than in Massachusetts, a state with unusually strong Democratic traditions.

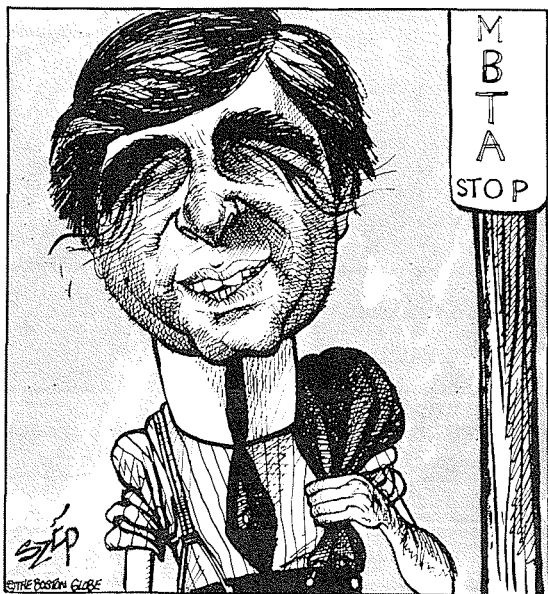
Davies and White, historian and political scientist, respectively, at the University of Manchester (England) and the State University of New York, note that Massachusetts Democrats now enjoy a 3-to-1 advantage over Republicans in voter registration. They also control more than three-quarters of the seats in the state legislature.

During the last decade, however, a series of hotly contested Democratic gubernatorial primaries has highlighted the factionalism within what was once known as the "Everyone Party." In 1978, Edward J. King, a conservative Democrat, unseated incumbent Michael Dukakis by challenging his liberal stance on social issues, such as abortion rights and the death penalty. Four years later, Dukakis regained the governorship, after beating King in the Democratic primary by a margin of 54 to 46 percent.

Such voting shifts among the Massachusetts Democrats, argue Davies and White, point to a struggle "between an Old Class, the less educated, trapped in declining industries and potentially facing a future of long-term unemployment, and a burgeoning educated New Class working in highly profitable, expanding industries."

Social conservatives, the "Old Class" Democrats (mainly 45- to 65-year-old children of European immigrants) once toiled in the state's many textile, footwear, and jewelry plants. Today, most of those firms have either migrated south or gone out of business. (Between 1962 and 1973, some 130 Massachusetts shoe and textile manufacturers closed their doors.) Meanwhile, the state's computer and electronics industries—led by hi-tech firms such as Wang Laboratories, Raytheon, and TRW—have lured thousands of well-educated white-collar workers into the state. Joined by the roughly one-half million students (and their teachers) in Massachusetts's 118 col-

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During the 1978 Massachusetts gubernatorial election, many "New Class" Democrats were so disenchanted with their party's unabashedly conservative candidate, Edward J. King, that they voted Republican. But in 1982, after Michael Dukakis (left) beat King in the primary, these voters swung back into the Democratic camp.

leges and universities, these liberal-minded "New Class" Democrats acquired considerable political weight. Nowadays, say the authors, "the [Massachusetts] electorate could be described as a two-headed beast; on one rests a hard hat, on the other, a mortarboard."

The ideological rift between the two camps (over issues such as abortion and prayer in public schools) will not soon heal, according to the authors. Because it claims to be an "umbrella party open to all," the Massachusetts Democratic Party lacks any "recognizable political coherence." And without that coherence, the Democratic leadership cannot "take the support of either group for granted in the long run."

Separating State From Church

"Religion and Public Schools: Emerging Legal Standards and Unresolved Issues" by Martha M. McCarthy, in *Harvard Educational Review* (Aug. 1985), Longfellow Hall, Harvard Univ., 13 Appian Way, Cambridge, Mass. 02138-3752.

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution stipulates, in part, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Yet recent interpretations of those words by the U.S. Supreme Court have rekindled debates over the meaning of "religious liberty."

McCarthy, an education professor at Indiana University, argues that such