Book Reviews

Economic Development. Theory, History, Policy. Gerald M. Meier and Robert E. Baldwin. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London. 1957. xix + 588 pp.

This volume is one of many evidences of the resurgence of interest among economists in economic development. Since Adam Smith set forth the philosophy of *laissez faire* as a framework for a growing wealth of nations, few economists have addressed themselves directly to the subject. Smith contributed an economic philosophy that blended well, in its time, with emerging technology, a growing spirit of scientific inquiry, the rise of democratic institutions and individual liberty, and an emerging confidence in economic progress. The result was an unexampled economic advance in Western countries. This notable achievement, one might expect, would be a subject of intense scientific inquiry. Instead, economists have taken it largely for granted and have barely nibbled at the edges of the most dramatic historical event of their times.

In consequence, a world-wide interest in economic development, after 1945, found itself largely without an understanding of the process by which economic advances are achieved. It was equally without criteria for judging action and policy proposals for economic improvement. Into this void have flowed, in recent years, countless special studies and a few comprehensive reviews of economic development today.

Of these latter studies, the most notable are *Approaches to Economic Development* by Norman S. Buchanan and Howard S. Ellis (Twentieth Century Fund, 1955), *The Theory of Economic Growth* by W. Arthur Lewis (Irwin, 1955), *The Economics of Under-Developed Countries* by P. T. Bauer and B. S. Yamey (Nisbet, 1957), and the volume here under review.

As an introduction to economic thinking about the problems of economic development, the present volume is the most comprehensive yet to appear. It is not so much a study of the subject as a review of the literature on the subject. It begins with the *laissez faire* philosophy of Adam Smith, reviews the ideas of classical economists, of Marx, of neoclassical analysis, and of the more modern concepts of Schumpeter, Keynes, and post-Keynesian economists. There follows a very sketchy outline of economic development in the last 200 years, mainly as seen by economic historians. Next, the problems of economic development in poor countries are considered, with special attention to the obstacles to development, the requirements for development, and the policy issues that underlie these efforts. Finally, consideration is given to the further development of rich countries. Here the objectives, trends, requirements, and prospects are considered.

Throughout the volume the authors rely heavily on the views presented in other studies. To acknowledge this fact is not to deprecate the achievements of Meier and Baldwin. They have made a monumental attempt to bring together the pertinent contributions in order to show the essential logic of economic development and to present a framework in which to consider problems of economic growth. The study is essentially a textbook in concept and approach. It is a good introduction for instructional use and will doubtless be widely used.

Those engaged in the labor of economic development will find the volume less satisfactory. For them the book inadequately portrays the economists' current understanding of the process of economic development. It largely ignores noneconomic influences. It offers little toward the establishment of priorities and criteria for the choice of policies. In brief, the volume escorts the reader through the library, but it does not lead him, with a sure hand, through the maze of confusion in the outside world of economic affairs.

ROBERT D. CALKINS
Brookings Institution

Experimental Designs. William G. Cochran and Gertrude M. Cox. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London, ed. 2, 1957. xiv + 616 pp. $10.25.

The second edition of *Experimental Designs*, by William G. Cochran and Gertrude M. Cox, consists of 611 numbered pages and five unnumbered pages of tables, compared with 454 pages in the first edition. This increase of approximately 36 percent has not allowed the authors enough space to list all designs that are now known and commonly used but has enabled them to present, in part at least, the important developments in experimental design that have appeared since the first edition was published (1950).

Since the first edition was so well received, the general framework has been retained. Chapters 1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, and 15 have been carried over to the second edition without major change in content or numbering. The remaining eight chapters of the first edition appear with additions, replacements, or omissions. Thus, in chapter 2, section 2.21a (not 2.22a, as stated in the preface to the second edition) has been added, and a section 2.23a, "Sequential experimentation," replaces section 2.23, "The case where additional assurance is desired." The lowercase *a* attached to the section numbers is used throughout to indicate new sections.

In the first edition, fractional replication of factorial experiments was discussed briefly in section 6.25 of chapter 6. The authors have omitted this section in the new edition and have added chapter 6A in order to give a complete account of fractional replication—a procedure which has proved to be very useful in exploratory research. Another development in the field of factorial experiments developed especially for inductional research and development is presented in chapter 8A.

The addition of tables of t and F seems worth while, but one wonders why they were omitted in the first edition and why a table of χ^2 was not included in the second edition.

One does not have to be a seer to predict that the second edition of *Experimental Designs* will be well received.

A. E. BRANDT
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, New York

Russian-English Atomic Dictionary. Eugene A. Carpovich. Technical Dictionaries, Box 144, New York 31. 317 pp. $12.

This dictionary, intended for English-speaking users, contains more than 23,000 Russian entries covering nuclear science and technology and related areas of other sciences. Also included are selected general technical terms, proper names, and abbreviations. All entries are arranged in a single alphabet, and the typography permits easy scanning. Coverage in general seems good, but there is some evidence of padding (for example, more than 50 entries for nouns modified by the adjective *radioactive*). Definitions and equivalents are usually precise and terse, but occasional lists of English syno-