Price would count him among the "eminent" men of science—will no longer be the man who actually does science. If this is the case then indeed Big Science does differ in an essential way from Little Science. But it is the words "big" and "little" and not the term "science" which accounts for the difference. Unfortunately, headcounting of the sort that Price provides can shed little light on the reasons for the difference.

STANLEY GOLDBERG
Harvard University

India in the 1960's

Quiet Crisis in India. Economic development and American policy. John P. Lewis. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1962. xiv + 350 pp. $5.75.

"Nothing could so utterly demolish the effectiveness of United States economic policy toward India as would its commitment to an extreme laissez-faire position." One would wish that this sentence and much more in Lewis's thoughtful, perceptive, and lucid book could be read and taken to heart by all leaders of American opinion. The Clay Committee in its recent recommendations on foreign aid took a stand against assistance to government projects that compete with private enterprise; the chairman in subsequent testimony applied this doctrine to the projected Bokaro steel mill in India. As a result, the image of an America interested less in development than in imposing its own economic dogmas on other countries was again projected to a world only susceptible to Communist charges of American economic and ideological "imperialism."

In this book Lewis first examines the basic strategy of India's development plans and then the issues and techniques of American aid. His analysis is technically competent and illuminating, in language that need not repel a noneconomist. He is particularly successful in highlighting and clarifying such key issues as the pivotal foreign exchange scarcity, the need to mobilize idle manpower and put it to use, the division of investment between public and private sectors and the outlook for domestic and foreign private enterprise, the export problem and its implications for American commercial policy, and the crucial problem of rural development. For professionals in the development field, his most important contribution is chapter 7, "The role of the town in industrial location," in which he notes the grave disadvantages of overgrown metropolitan centers, finds the counter policy of "village-centered" industrial orientation futile, and thoughtfully develops an impressive argument for "town-centered" industrial development.

India launched the first of a series of 5-year development plans in 1951, a few years after independence. The current plan is the third, and 1963 is its middle year. "By all odds the most distinctive feature of the Indian effort," according to Lewis, is "its deep commitment to an orderly, peaceful procedure under which personal rights are respected. . . ." India is attempting an economic revolution, a rise from deepest poverty, within a framework of constitutional, representative government.

Will this effort succeed? The 1960's are the critical years. India must use its own resources to the maximum, and it must also import heavily from abroad during this decade in order to build up the investment in productive power and acquire the momentum that will—hopefully by 1975—enable it to continue progressing, but on a self-supporting basis.

At the same time, India's democratic system faces critical political tests: a successor to an "indispensable" prime minister; the problem of an aging majority party; divisiveness along regional, communal, and factional lines; and on top of everything else the Chinese aggression. Lewis justifiably doubts that, for underdeveloped countries in general, economic progress can assure orderly democratic evolution. But, rightly in my view, he argues that India is a special case. "She already has such a political evolution well established," and the thing she most needs in order to confirm and sustain her commitment to constitutional democracy through the severe trials ahead is "a sustained, clearly perceptible, widely shared surge of material advance." Along with dedicated Indian effort, this will require considerable outside help. America and other countries interested in the fate of freedom in this shrinking world should see that this help is forthcoming. Lewis speaks of "the unique importance" of the Indian experiment in a constitutional mode of economic development. Its fate will strongly influence the course of other Asian and African countries and "should be a primary concern of American foreign policy in the years just ahead."

"The test that India of the nineteen-sixties poses for Americans is whether they have the good judgment to recognize a monumental crisis while it still remains quiet. . . . It will be kept that way only through extraordinary effort, including American effort."

EUGENE STALEY
Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California

Lippincott Geography Series

Geography in World Society. A conceptual approach. Alfred H. Meyer and John H. Strietelmeier. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa., 1963. xviii + 846 pp. Illus. $8.75.

This is a big book, and one may well question whether 846 pages, 600,000 words, and 4¼ pounds are not too much for an introductory text. Furthermore, it attempts a philosophic analysis of so much of geography, from astronautical man to urban planning, that there is little common focus. The basic organization is an areal interpretation and evaluation of earth realities, largely in regional terms.

"To facilitate the conceptual approach to the consideration of problems . . . all material in this book . . . has been organized on what might be called the 'self-tutorial plan.' The text is constructed, then, to be teachable as well as readable." Hundreds of quotations enrich the text. Each chapter ends with a set of problems entitled "Application of geographic understanding"; the following are illustrative of these problems: "Would it have been possible for the Mississippi River to have carved a valley like the Grand Canyon"; "Why do we produce so little rice in our country?"

The authors begin with two basic questions: "What is man in terms of *ecesis* (earth-habitat relationship)? What is his *ethos* (earth-steward responsibility)?"

The volume has six parts. The first deals with how scholars have developed the "geographic facts of life." The second reviews the basic classification of natural earth phenomena, and the third analyzes the processes by which man appropriates areal resources. Part