

PRICE, DON K. *Government and Science: Their Dynamic Relation in American Democracy*. Pp. x, 203. New York: New York University Press, 1954. \$3.75.

Since the end of World War II the U. S. Government has come into the position of assuming the responsibility, in large measure, for the support of nonmilitary science as well as military science. The justification for such a position is based, of course, upon the fact that in the world struggle for survival, we must see to it that we remain at all times as strong as possible in all departments, civilian science being near the top of the list. On this argument the government has taken over much of the responsibility for all science and has poured billions into it. There is no question but that, in terms of quantity at least, scientific output has greatly expanded under the forced-draft treatment. But as inevitably happens when any phase of human activity gets drawn into the orbit of big government, the benefits are accompanied by the loss of certain freedoms that have long been held to be essential to a healthy science.

Mr. Price addresses himself, in the broad sense, to the problem of arranging our affairs so that we can enjoy the benefits of governmental support in science and still not suffer too many attendant evils. In at least two ways, however, his book contains much more than a search for a solution to the immediate problem. First, because of his extensive personal experience in government-science administration, Mr. Price is able to throw a great deal of light upon the chain of events, the false starts and the pulling and hauling that have resulted, over the past decade or more, in the presently existing policies. Second, Mr. Price takes a novel approach in building up the background material in that he is as much interested in the effect of science upon government as in the reverse process. His point of view is that the near-infinite complexity of government has, to a large extent, been forced into being by the discoveries of science. There was a time when the services rendered by government were simple and largely nontechnical. The inspection of lighthouses, supervision of weights and measures, and other technical

services formed but a short list. In recent decades, scientific developments have forced the government to establish huge organizations to give the required service and supervision in such areas as aeronautics, atomic energy, agriculture, highways, and power. Every new scientific advance forces further responsibilities upon the government and makes it grow bigger. The analysis of the interplay between science and government, equally in both directions, seemed, to the reviewer, to be one of the unique and interesting features of the book. As a source of much inside information and as a stimulating presentation, but with, understandably, no solution, the book is highly recommended.

Mr. Price, while with the Federal Bureau of the Budget, worked on the legislative plans for the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation; he served as Deputy Chairman of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense; he was with the Public Administration Clearing House, and is now Associate Director of the Ford Foundation.

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MILLETT, JOHN D. *Management in the Public Service*. Pp. xi, 417. New York: McGraw-Hill Company, 1954. \$5.50.

The well-known and versatile author of this first of a two-volume work on the managerial and the political problems of public administration makes no apology for his concern with the mechanics of getting work done as contrasted with the substantive aspects of government policy and program. He regards the elected chief executive in our governmental system as much more than a chief administrator sharing, as he does, with the legislature and the judiciary the supervision and oversight of administrative agencies. Thus he chooses to deal with the problems of public management primarily at the department head or operating level.

In an introductory chapter, management is defined as "the process of directing and facilitating the work of people organized in formal groups to achieve a desired goal." Again, management is conceived as