

"witches" in the European trials were practitioners of an older religion. T. C. Lethbridge has seen witchcraft as a carry over of pagan ideas (*Witches: Investigating an Ancient Religion*). M. J. Field in *Search for Security* sees a Mediterranean prototype for the Akan *sasabonsam* for which Rattray saw a more prosaic origin.

Studies of Salem witches, on the other hand, e.g., M. Starkey's *The Devil in Massachusetts*, attribute the outbreak to delusions and hysteria. Salem would seem crucial to the Murray thesis.

Perhaps, Dr. Gelfand, who is so versatile in his interests, will pursue this gnarled question in a later work.

Boston University, U.S.A.

DANIEL F. MCCALL

**Myron Weiner** (Ed.), *Modernization: The Dynamics of Growth*. New York: Basic Books, 1966, Pp. XVIII, 355. \$ 6.95.

The twenty-five chapters that comprise this book were originally delivered as lectures for Forum, a radio program sponsored by the Voice of America for a world-wide audience of intelligent non-specialists. The editor, Professor Myron Weiner, has brought together a group of highly capable social scientists of diverse backgrounds and asked them to consider "how modernization occurs and how it can be accelerated." Each contributor has responded in terms of his own special field of inquiry, ranging from urban problems to law and entrepreneurship. The result is an incisive and stimulating overview of the modernization process and the dilemmas of development.

This reviewer read the volume while living in India and will therefore touch upon a few themes that seemed particularly salient in the Indian context. In his chapter on "The Modernization of Man," Alex Inkeles states that, "Despite the idyllic image that many people have of the countryside, the great majority of the world's peasants are in a state of culture shock produced not by modernity but by the hard conditions of rural life." Inkeles is on sound ground when he challenges the romantic depiction of traditional village life, an idealization too often embraced by Indian intellectuals and elites. Yet, notwithstanding the hardship of peasant society in India, one may seriously question Inkeles' assessment that these factors have been more traumatic to the individual than those resulting from migration to the cities. If "culture shock" means profound social-psychological disorientation, then one must search hard even in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to match the shock-effect of the slums of Calcutta, Bombay and other urban centers throughout India. Inkeles is, however, on the mark in maintaining that those rural migrants to the city who do find a job and acquire a modicum of security also acquire a level of self-respect and control over their own lives unknown to them in the village.

Education, even more than the village, has been glorified in India and held up as the key to modernization. In part, this tendency is an outgrowth of national frustration and an inability to find specific and workable answers to hard developmental questions. Consequently, education has become a substitute solution to non-educational problems as well as a panacea for economic backwardness.

In discussing "The Modernization of Education," C. Arnold Anderson introduces a healthy note of realism to the subject by reminding the reader that as late as 1890 less than 5 percent of American youth finished secondary school. "Yet by 1890 the United States was already one of the high-income countries, and it was certainly modernized." Anderson is aware of the non-economic benefits of education but maintains that there are distinct limits to the economic value of educational investments at any given time. Before a society can fully utilize the capabilities of its educated, other structural changes must take place.

In separate chapters, Joseph LaPalombara and Max Millikan consider the conflict between a commitment to equity and social justice on the one hand, and to greater productivity and economic growth on the other. While this conflict is certainly not unique to India, nowhere is it more acute and politically explosive: it is the major theme for much of the scenario of India's domestic politics.

LaPalombara and Millikan view the demands for distributive justice within the developing nations as likely to run counter to the equally important expectations for economic development. They further agree that priority should be given to productivity rather than equity at this time. LaPalombara underscores the potential role of public bureaucracies in achieving economic development, providing they shift from a "law and order" emphasis to an orientation toward "development administration." He wisely recommends that public bureaucracies cease assuming that government policies can be advanced only by public bureaucracies. As in India, many modernizing states have highly developed trade unions, cooperatives, professional association, student organizations and other associational groups whose skills and energies should be enlisted in the cause of development.

University of Michigan, U.S.A.

J. L. FINKLE

**W. F. Stolper**, *Planning without Facts: Lessons in Resource Allocation from Nigeria's Development*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1966, xx, 348, 23 tables, 3 figures. — \$7.95

Wolfgang Stolper draws on his experience as Head of the Economic Planning Unit in Nigeria from 1960 to 1962. The book is written entirely from the viewpoint of the practical planner who must confront real problems and make real choices in a real underdeveloped country. It is a hardheaded pragmatic viewpoint insisting that in a world of primary poverty the paramount economic virtue is to avoid waste. The book, indeed, is an economic sermon on the necessity for underdeveloped economies to practice the old fashioned virtues of fiscal chastity and monetary sobriety. There should be a Stolper in every Ministry of Planning to force his more utopian colleagues to face the facts and constraints of underdevelopment and to phrase their analyses in operational terms:

A development planner . . . is not free to choose *his* starting position. What can be done is limited by the dearth of facts, the time available, the historic situation in which planners (and politicians) must make decisions, and the institutions within which they work (p. 27).

Stolper's priorities are in the right place: the more quantitative data and