

IN THIS ISSUE

TODAY is the day of the expert and specialist. Since the scope of modern government is so vast, we must work the expert into our political system, but only as he is permitted to remain aloof from the embarrassments of "practical politics," will public administration be able to provide an inviting career to competent persons and become in truth a profession of experts in administration, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University says in the first article, "The Role of the Expert in Government: His Use and Abuse" in this issue of the *Quarterly*. Dr. Dodds was the guest speaker at the Fund's twenty-second annual dinner meeting.



At the Fund's Twenty-Second Annual Conference, the Round Table on Population Problems had for its general topic Demographic Studies of Selected Areas of Rapid Growth. Four of the seven papers presented at that Round Table appear in this issue. The remaining three will be published in the October *Quarterly*, and reprints of the total series will eventually be bound together. All four of the population papers in this issue were prepared under the auspices of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University.

The initial paper of the series, "The Dynamics of Population in Japan," is co-authored by Dr. Irene B. Taeuber and Mr. Edwin G. Beal of the Office of Population Research and the Library of Congress, respectively. This paper discusses the trends of urbanization, mortality, and fertility in Japan, and considers the general problem of future population growth in relation to industrialization. The basic data for this analysis were obtained in large part from original Japanese sources.

Dealing with a country farther to the west, but still within the Asiatic sphere, the second paper is "Demographic Fact and Policy in India" by

Dr. Kingsley Davis. Although the data for India are less extensive than those for Japan, they are unusually good for such an economically retarded country, and give an insight into the demographic problems of the heavily peopled agricultural countries of the Orient. Dr. Davis discusses the density and growth of the Indian population, the trend in births and deaths, and the social factors affecting population change. He advances the hypothesis that the differential diffusion of western culture to India, with the continuance there of a semi-colonial economy, has tended to aggravate the population problem, and believes that population policy with reference to India should take this circumstance into account.

A new index of overpopulation relative to levels of living is presented by Dr. Wilbert E. Moore in the third paper, "Agricultural Population and Rural Economy in Eastern and Southern Europe." The author discusses the growth of rural population in the peasant economies, and notes the chief characteristics of the property systems and the levels of technological and economic organization. For the relief of agricultural poverty and overpopulation, the author doubts the effectiveness of either institutional or technological changes in agriculture alone. He suggests rather that a solution may be found in industrialization.

The fourth paper in the series is "Prospects for Population Growth in the Near East" by Dr. Ernest Jurkat. The area under consideration includes Turkey, Palestine, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Trans-Jordan, and Arabia. With the exception of Palestine, these countries provide little or no official data on birth and death rates. The preparation of this paper was preceded by long and tedious work on estimating vital rates and other determinants of population growth. These estimates, made in many instances by regression techniques, do not purport to be more than approximations. Nevertheless, the final results present a reasonable pattern and they suggest a heavy growth potential in this region. The region has oil and mineral wealth, but the development of these resources sufficient to accommodate the prospective growth of population will depend largely on the adaptability of the social organization to the new requirements.