

to the underpopulated islands in the Pacific, such as Borneo); (4) large-scale and rapid industrialization; and (5) intensive agricultural development. The complexity of each of these plans is discussed at some length in the book and no doubt the author would agree that such a program is anything but simple. Nevertheless, it seems to this reviewer that the author is so imbued with the dire urgency of the situation that he tends to repress considerations of the problems inherent in the implementation of such a program. In brief, it would appear from the point of view of practical politics that the prerequisites for the implementation of the author's objectives place him in the unhappy dilemma of presupposing the very condition he is trying to achieve—world peace. This is not intended to suggest, however, that these very real problems he elucidates can for long be ignored. Sooner or later they will force themselves on the attention of the world and, if the author's diagnosis is correct, the alternative to collective action in at least some approach to a world population policy is indeed "a grim one."

CHARLES F. WESTOFF

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THE POPULATION COUNCIL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

A NEW organization, The Population Council, Inc., has recently been established as a non-profit corporation in order to encourage research and education concerning the relationship of the world's population to its material and cultural resources.

The Council plans to study the problems of the increasing population of the world, to support research, and to make known the results of such research. It will serve as a center for exchange of facts and information on population questions and cooperate with individuals and institutions having similar interests.

The trustees of The Council are Frank G. Boudreau, Detlev W. Bronk, Karl T. Compton, Frank W. Notestein, Frederick Osborn, Thomas Parran, John D. Rockefeller, III, and Lewis L. Strauss.

The Council does not plan to conduct research or educational activities with its own staff. It has already made a small number of research grants to universities and other established organizations, and has established a number of fellowships for the training of students in the field of population.

The purpose of The Council's fellowship program is to assist in the advanced training in the study of population of students in the social and natural sciences at the predoctoral or postdoctoral levels. The Council is planning to grant approximately six fellowships (for study in the United States and elsewhere) during the academic year 1954-1955, to be divided between students from the United States and from other countries. Fellows will normally receive support for full-time work for a period of about one year. The basic stipend at the rate of \$2,500 per year may be supplemented to provide for maintenance of dependents, and especially in the case of foreign students, for travel or exceptional expenses. It may be diminished to take account of lesser needs or partial support from other sources. Somewhat larger stipends may be granted to postdoctoral than to predoctoral fellows. Preference will be given to candidates who are not over forty years of age.

For information or application forms relating to this program, inquiries should be addressed to Mr. Frederick Osborn, Executive Vice-President, The Population Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Applications for fellowships for the academic year 1954-1955 should be received before February 1, 1954.

FREDERICK OSBORN