

There were few other significant differences, but much general information is presented on dental services, as on medical services.

Regarding preventive services, there were some implications that HIP enrollees were receiving more health care and guidance than their counterparts in the general population, but the differences brought out in this survey were not great. The report acknowledges the difficulty of determining data on personal preventive services.

In conclusion, this fascinating and provocative report will provide factual data for discussion and questions for deeper investigation for a long time to come.

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POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH¹

WHEN a prominent economist with a special interest in economic development and an equally well-known sociologist with a special interest in migration team up to direct a study of the *interrelations* of population redistribution and economic growth, the results are rather bound to be good. This is particularly true when the principals in the case are Simon Kuznets and Dorothy S. Thomas and when they have the help of able young assistants.

The results of this project are being published in two volumes, under the general title POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, UNITED STATES, 1870-1950. The first volume appeared in 1957 and bears the subtitle METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REFERENCE TABLES. It contains an Introduction by Kuznets and Thomas, and four sections prepared by the contributing authors.

¹ POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, UNITED STATES, 1870-1950. Vol. 1. METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REFERENCE TABLES, by Everett S. Lee, Ann Ratner Miller and Carol P. Brainerd, and Richard A. Easterlin. Prepared under the direction of Simon Kuznets and Dorothy Swaine Thomas. Philadelphia, The American Philosophical Society, 1957, xviii + 760 pp., \$5.00.

In their introduction, Kuznets and Thomas define population redistribution as "changes in the proportional share of a country's population in fixed area limits." They define economic growth as "long-term sustained increase in the total population and total per capita economic product, in constant prices." Using these definitions they describe the scope of the study as being concerned with the interrelation of four types of trends in the United States since 1870. These are population redistribution, redistribution of the labor force, redistribution of manufacturing activity, and redistribution of income. These represent the sections prepared by contributing authors as follows: "Migration Estimates," by Everett S. Lee; "Labor Force Estimates," by Ann Ratner Miller and Carol P. Brainerd and "Estimates of Manufacturing Activity" and "State Income Estimates" by Richard A. Easterlin.

Lee's series of data on migration (pp. 9-362) includes net migration by state, color, sex, and age. State of birth materials are also used to indicate origins and destinations. An urban-rural series is also given.

The labor-force estimates (pp. 363-634) by Miller and Brainerd consist of three basic series: "the number of persons in the labor force, or gainful workers, by sex, for selected age groups . . . ; the distribution of these persons between agricultural and nonagricultural pursuits, again by sex . . . ; and their distribution among a number of major industrial categories" (p. 363).

Regarding the estimates of manufacturing (pp. 635-702) Easterlin states that the data "relate to that part of manufacturing activity (aside from certain borderline activities) which is carried on in profit-seeking establishments operating under the 'factory system,' the latter defined as production for the general market." However, certain adjustments were necessitated by census changes of concepts and, as in other series, numerous decisions had to be made regarding the matters of classification.

Easterlin's state income estimates (pp. 703-757) are broken down by source into the categories "service income," "property income," and "other." The "service income is subdivided into 'agricultural' and 'nonagricultural.'"

Since the offset process was used in publishing this book and since the book includes many long tables it seems appropriate to mention that well deserved thanks were given to "Audrey N. Barclay for planning and preparing the final typescript and drafting the charts."

The first volume should be of much use to specialists who will find the data of value in their own research. There doubtless are many others who will look forward to the analyses promised in Volume II which is expected some time in 1958. The whole project will easily be the most thorough study of the subject since Goodrich's *MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY*, published in 1936 and prompted largely by depression conditions but concerned also with historical trends.

Clyde V. Kiser



SOUTHERN RACE PROGRESS¹

THIS book is concerned with the life of Thomas Jackson Woofter during a period of fifty years when he was engaged in observing the movements and issues in race relations and actively at work in a number of movements which had as their purpose the improvement of human relations in the South. By his own admission *SOUTHERN RACE PROGRESS* represents his effort to "balance the total liabilities and assets of race relations rather than becoming obsessed with one aspect to the neglect of others." This objective gives the book a peculiar relevance, since it appears at a time when integration, school desegregation, and civil rights are subjects of controversy in large areas of the nation. It is also the story of what moderate men of good will north and south achieved in their efforts to find a solution to many of the problems which have perplexed the South. It is an eloquent expression of faith in the efficacy of voluntary cooperation, and a plea for the continuation of

¹ Woofter, Thomas J.: *SOUTHERN RACE PROGRESS: THE WAVERING COLOR LINE*. Washington, D. C., Public Affairs Press, 1957, 180 pp., \$3.50.