

to subsequent papers. Lengthy bibliographies supplement each section and are presented, by topics, in the last 25 pages of the reader. If the bibliographies are not exhaustive they are comprehensive. If there exist better ways of selecting, organizing, and introducing the material, the editors were at least relatively successful. Criticisms of particular papers may be made but such criticisms apply to the articles in question and reflect on the status of theory and research in the field of urban sociology. The editors merely chose from the best they could locate.

Without reservations, *CITIES AND SOCIETY* is a worthwhile acquisition for a sociologist's reference shelf. It is equally recommended as a source of supplementary readings for upper level college students, though a few of the articles may be too abstract and methodologically sophisticated for the average undergraduate.

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POPULATION AND WORLD POLITICS¹

POPULATION AND WORLD POLITICS is a selection of eleven papers presented at an institute of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation in Chicago in November of 1954. The collection was edited by Philip Hauser, who has also written a preface and an introduction. Otis Dudley Duncan substituted for Mr. Hauser in the editorial work while the latter was in the Far East.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I, "World Population and Resources," comprises three articles. The first, by John D. Durand, summarizes data on world population growth. The second, by Frank W. Notestein, makes new regional projections of population growth and discusses some projections made by the same author a decade before. The last article, by W. S. Woytinsky, discusses the interaction between technology, population, and resources.

Part II, "Population, Levels of Living, and Economic Devel-

¹ Hauser, Philip M. (Editor): *POPULATION AND WORLD POLITICS*. Glencoe, Illinois, The Free Press, 1958, 297 pp. \$6.00.

opment," includes four articles, one by Simon Kuznets which deals with regional differences in income, and one by Everett E. Hagen which continues the discussion initiated by Kuznets and takes up economic development behind the Iron Curtain and the problem of comparability of national income statistics. In the third article, Dorothy Swaine Thomas considers the relationship between industrialization and migration in the European culture area, noting in particular that within this area, "the divergent associations between these variables should not be overlooked." The final article, by Joseph J. Spengler, deals with the role of population as a factor in economic development.

Part III, "Population Policy and Politics," is composed of four articles. Kingsley Davis analyzes the manner in which the number and type of population influence the economic and social organization of a nation, which in turn influences its power. Frank Lorimer discusses communist population theory and communist demographic policies. Irene B. Taeuber surveys the underdeveloped countries pointing out the relationship between economic underdevelopment, an unfavorable demographic picture, and political instability. Quincy Wright's essay on "Population and United States Foreign Policy" concludes the book.

A book relating demographic and socio-economic data closely to international politics would indeed be welcome, for the study of population is important to world politics in at least two ways: demographic patterns are a good index of changes in social and economic organization which are crucial to the relative power of nations, and population size, itself, is a major determinant (this reviewer believes the most important) of national power. However, this book, although it contains much material of interest to political scientists and demographers, does not really relate the two fields.

It seems to me that the book is somewhat misnamed. "Population and Economic Development" might have been a more appropriate title. To justify its present title, the stress on power and political phenomena should have been much heavier. The material presented here is pretty much the kind of things demographers often write for one another without any thought of world political problems. The collection is marked by the

fact that only one author out of eleven is a political scientist and that the others, with the exception of Davis and Taeuber, do not direct themselves clearly to political problems. Occasional references to world politics in some of the other articles have an off-the-cuff quality, quite different from the professional care with which the demographic and economic materials are handled.

My second criticism deals with the lateness of publication. These papers were presented in 1954 and not published until four years later, and unfortunately, they have not been brought up to date. Time is a tough taskmaster for demographers, and although most of the material remains true and topical, there are several instances in which the writing is out of date. For example, Lorimer's chapter on communist population policy makes almost no mention of official Russian figures on birth and death rates for 1940 and for 1950 and later, although these figures became available almost two years ago. Nor does it mention Communist China's birth control campaign, which has been under way since 1953 and on which we now have considerable information.² Again, several of the writers deal with India's first five year plan and discuss her chances of success in industrializing without mentioning the recent severe setbacks and revision of targets that the second five year plan has suffered or the frightening political implications of these facts.

A minor criticism concerns the footnotes which, in accordance with an ever-widening practice, are at the end of the book and not at the bottom of each page where they belong. This makes reference to noted sources both difficult and annoying. Surely production costs (I assume this to be the reason for this manufacturing decision) ought to give way in some small measure to the comfort of the reader. I should point out that were they in their proper place, someone might have noticed that the footnotes for Mr. Wright's article were left out altogether.

In spite of all these criticisms, I believe that the book is a

² *E.g. see* Taeuber, Irene B.: *Population Policies in Communist China. Population Index*, Oct., 1956, p. 261; Ta Chen, *New China's Population Census of 1953 and its Relations to National Reconstruction and Demographic Research*. A paper presented at the 30th Session of the International Statistical Institute, Stockholm, August, 1957; also Organski, Katherine and Davis, Kingsley: *POPULATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS*, (to be published), ch. 6.

work of value. The data presented are challenging, and most of the pieces are well written. Anyone interested in the wider social implications of demographic studies will find it an interesting work.

Among the points that interested me most were two observations of Kuznets': one, that the inequality of wealth between the underdeveloped and the advanced nations is growing greater not less; two, that it is not the *material* misery of the poor but the *political* misery caused when they view the growing gap between their lot and what is possible that is liable to cause trouble.

Hagen's discussion of economic development in communist countries was also highly interesting. However, I shall restrict my comments here to one point alone. In discussing the relative rates of economic growth of India and China, Hagen writes:

If China achieves rapid industrialization and can escape mass starvation . . . she can proclaim her progress as evidence of the superiority of the Communist program for economic growth.³

The statement, of course, is true, but it falls far short of recognizing the political significance of such an event. The power of a nation is determined largely by its population size, its degree of economic development, and the efficiency of its political structure. China is already large and politically efficient. If she industrializes successfully, it will be China, not the United States, that is the most powerful nation in the world.

The Davis and Taeuber chapters are particularly interesting to a political scientist. Davis notes that the communist system and the Western system both represent approaches by industrial European nations to nonindustrial non-European nations. Of the greatest interest is Davis' suggestion (which he has made in other publications as well) that national income is the best single index of national power.

The importance of demographic factors is summed up by Taeuber in the concluding remarks of her paper:

The relations of demographic to other factors are diverse and

³ Pp. 126-127.

complex, but in all the areas we are designating as underdeveloped, population is found as a component in practically all problems.⁴

Works such as this one are valuable because they arouse a wider interest in the demographic factors that lie at the root of so many modern political problems.

A. F. K. ORGANSKI

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POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CEYLON¹

OTHER than of value to persons interested in the area, these two books from Ceylon are of more general significance to persons working with the issues they raise in regard to the problems of economic stagnation in non-industrialized countries. They also indicate that the scholars of Ceylon's own University are beginning to contribute to the literature of social science with analyses of their country's problems.

THE DISINTEGRATING VILLAGE reports on a University project directed and written by an economist, N. K. Sarkar (Ph.D., University of London) and a sociologist, S. J. Tambiah (Ph.D., Cornell University). The plan of the study called for the use of modern research techniques to empirically document one of the country's much discussed problems: land tenure and the village economy. Limited to the central up-country or Kandyan area, nine villages were randomly selected from a Revenue District, from which 20 per cent samples of households were similarly selected, making a total of 525 households that were surveyed with pretested questionnaires.

Beginning with the historical and cultural setting—a juxtaposition of the plantation and village economies—the analysis

⁴ P. 258.

¹ The University of Ceylon: THE DISINTEGRATING VILLAGE. REPORT OF A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (PART I). Colombo, The Ceylon University Press Board, 1957 (paper bound), xvi+83 pp., diagrams, tables, n. p.; and Sarkar, N. K.: THE DEMOGRAPHY OF CEYLON. Colombo, Ceylon Government Press, 1957 (paper bound) 288 pp., diagrams, tables, Rs. 10.45.