

culties as indicated by nightmares, nail biting, etc., than did the non-separated children. Those children who experienced maternal separation but were at home during the separation did not show these differences from the non-separated group, and this was true also of children from broken homes, who in most instances remained with the mother, or of children of working mothers.

The remaining portions of this report are concerned with topics which are less amenable to adequate summarization, such as the use of community services, working mothers, and toilet training.

This survey had its origins in a study of the use of maternity services and the cost of childbearing, and no longitudinal investigation was contemplated. The committee in charge of the work is to be commended for recognizing and taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the original study to maintain a large group of children under long-term observation with minimum chances for losses from the study population.

RICHARD V. KASIUŠ



POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY OF INDIA'S PROSPECTS¹

THIS is a unique and valuable book. For the first time, competent scholars have made a comprehensive survey of the effects of alternative rates of population growth on the economic development of low-income countries. Densely populated India is intensively studied; then the results are tested for countries not plagued by population density, by applying them to Mexico. The work combines solid empirical research with analytical competence in demography and economics.

Part One is introductory. In Part Two the authors forecast population growth in India during the thirty-year period 1956-1986, on two alternative assumptions concerning the trend in

¹ Ansley J. Coale and Edgar M. Hoover: *POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY OF INDIA'S PROSPECTS*. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1958.

birth rates. They have little doubt concerning the prospective trend in death rates; they will fall significantly. In Part Three they discuss the economic factors which will affect the rate of growth in India's national output, and in Part Four they analyze all of the major interrelations between the rate of growth in population and that in national output. Then they demonstrate that their major conclusions hold in sparsely settled countries as well as in India.

Citation of a few of their facts and findings will indicate the scope of their work. Official Indian estimates of birth and death rates are almost certainly in error. In 1956, the birth rate was about 42.8 and the death rate 25.6. While death rates will drop steadily, in the absence of a massive national campaign, birth rates will not fall during the next thirty years. If not, the population growth rate will exceed two per cent per year by 1961, and will exceed 2.5 per cent in the 1980's, and between 1956 and 1986 the population will more than double—from 384 million in 1956 to 775 million in 1986. If fertility rates fall steadily to half their 1956 rate by 1986, the rise in population will be 53 per cent.

Even if food production is doubled between 1956 and 1981 (by which time the population will have risen by 78 per cent) in the absence of birth control measures, it will not be sufficient to meet the demand for food at even a very gradual rise in per capita income. Before 1981, India will have to export manufactures to pay for food imports. The "capital-output ratio" is not apt to exceed 3:1 in the near future, and is not apt to rise above 3.5:1 later.

The climax of the analysis is the conclusion that not only will per capita income be materially higher in 1981 with the lower rate of population increase than with the higher; total national output will also be higher. For with the higher rate of population increase, a larger share of income must be spent for consumption, a larger share of the reduced flow of investment must be spent for welfare facilities, and workers will be less well trained and fed. Two considerations favorable to the higher rate of population increase are not recognized: with a faster increase in population and the labor force each unit of capital will yield a somewhat higher output because more workers will

be available to work with it, and less mistakes in investment are likely because a larger share of investment will be duplication of the old. But these factors certainly will not weigh heavily, especially since the differences in growth in the labor force will not be great. The differential population increase will be largely in the younger ages. The Hoover-Coale conclusions are not affected by this refinement.

These selected statements do not indicate the scope of the topics covered, which is broad. The style is bland, rather than sparkling. But it is clear. Both persons interested in economic growth and those interested in demography will find the book of value.

E. E. HAGEN

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SIMPLE METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION¹

IN October, 1957, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America brought together in New York some thirty medical investigators and "students of human behavior and values" for a full day's symposium on the results of some current tests of simple contraceptive methods and their implications. The essence of the proceedings has now been published in a small book of attractive format for distribution to groups and individuals whose professional fields are related to the subject matter. The cover letter sent with complimentary copies to doctors calls it "the most comprehensive work available in the field. . ." The table of contents indicates that the symposium certainly covered a lot of ground; the size of the volume indicates that the reader will get but a fleeting view of that ground. What was said at the symposium is compressed into less than fifty uncrowded printed pages.

Part I deals with *The Emerging Variety of Effective Methods*. Three progress reports on clinical tests of simple vaginal

¹ *SIMPLE METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION: AN ASSESSMENT OF THEIR MEDICAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS*, edited by Winfield Best and Frederick S. Jaffe, with a Foreword by R. Gordon Douglas, President of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, New York, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 1958. 64 pp., no price given.