may make generally available this work, which is of value to any Pennsylvanian interested in the history of his commonwealth.

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Internal Migration in the United States (Study of Population Redistribution, no. 1). By C. WARREN THORNTHWAITE, assistant professor of geography, University of Oklahoma, assisted by HELEN I. SLENTZ, department of social science, Sapulpa Junior College. (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934. 52 p. Maps, graphs.)

Twenty years after the damming back of "the immigrant tide" by the World War and more than ten years after the restriction of immigration by quota legislation, serious attention is being directed toward problems of internal migration in the United States. With colorful maps and careful marshaling of the all too meager store of available statistics, Mr. Thorthwaite and Miss Slentz have traced the flow of population from state to state since 1850 and the net gains and losses of certain counties and cities during the last decade. Their report is part of the study of population redistribution in which the Social Science Research Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the University of Pennsylvania are participating, "a reconnaissance study...in the hope of discovering bases for the determination of public policy." The study is directed by Professor Carter Goodrich of Columbia University.

Except in Oklahoma, where the authors found annual school census data useful, the study is limited to ten-year comparisons based on the federal census data. There is no information on total migration; only the net displacement of persons from their respective states of birth can be determined. From 1900 to 1930 Pennsylvania exhibits a net loss of white persons born in the state in contrast to the net gains shown by New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Ohio. Only part of the loss was offset by a gain of negroes and foreign-born migrants. The losses were heaviest in the rural parts of the state; the counties around Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Erie profited by migration in the decade from 1920 to 1930, as in earlier years. In contrast to net gains, from 1920 to 1930, of 1,200,000 in Los Angeles County, 500,000 in Wayne County (Detroit) and 150,000 in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Allegheny County attracted and retained only 57,000 more migrants than it lost. Beaver County gained 20,000, but Washington County lost 13,000 and Westmoreland County 26,000 persons in the exchange of populations.
These gains and losses are symptoms of great industrial changes; they do not merely represent the flow of surplus population from high-birth-rate rural communities to low-birth-rate cities. The study does not reveal the local circumstances that stimulate movement, the migrant's fortunes and experiences, or the effects on family life and community organization that are part of the picture of internal migration. Hence, the local historian may be disappointed unless his imagination carries him beyond this background study to subsistence homesteads, the resettlement projects, and related evidences of local history now in the making.

University of Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh Memoranda By Haniel Long. (Sante Fe, New Mexico, printed for Writers' Editions by The Rydal Press, 1935. 87 p.)

In this small volume there is mirrored from the mind and heart of a sensitive person—a poet—a broad picture of Pittsburgh, a picture of personalities and incidents in Pittsburgh's history, and a vision of what Pittsburgh may become. It is a strange sort of book, and it is safe to predict that reactions to Pittsburgh Memoranda among Pittsburghers will vary widely—from resentment to exaltation. The varied media, ranging from verse through rhythmic prose to quotations from business reports, remind one of Stephen Vincent Benét's excellent use of verse and prose in John Brown's Body. And beyond any doubt in the reviewer's mind, Mr. Long has made skillful use of his media. The volume represents an artistic work of great beauty. Reality and an almost mystical yearning are combined in fine proportions, and through it all runs a conception of human values and relationships—"our need to come to terms with ourselves, with the others who live life with us, and the life that lives all."

The student of western Pennsylvania's history will find no new history here, but he will find an artist's interpretation of some familiar phases of that history. There is a prologue and an epilogue, and the sketches deal with the Homestead strike; Stephen Foster (by all odds the most moving sketch); John Brashear, and his lenses; the portent of Andrew Carnegie; Mrs. Soffel, the jail warden's wife; George Westinghouse, and how he lost control of his company in the panic of 1907; Henry George, in relation to the graded tax on real estate in Pittsburgh; the World War; the death of Duse in Pittsburgh; and, finally, with a Whitman-inspired account of the prosperous 1920's when "something in us was dying. We were forgetting our fellow man." In a sense, one may