

These data are of value mainly for the information they provide on the location of North Dakota-born people at the time of the census. The data do **not** indicate **total** amount of population movement. Some natives who left North Dakota have returned, some have died since their departure, and others have resided in a number of different states since leaving North Dakota. Such information cannot be determined from these particular data. The data do indicate, however, the net result of migration during the widely differing periods of the lives of the persons enumerated in the 1950 census.

It is assumed that the migration pattern has changed little since 1950. North Dakota continued to produce a surplus of population (about 60,000 more births than deaths from July, 1950, through December, 1955). Although North Dakota's estimated 1955 population of 642,000 represented a 22,000 gain since 1950, it still fell approximately 38,000 short of balancing the net loss due to migration. It is believed that, again, most of the out-migrants went to states in the North Central and Pacific regions, while most of the in-migrants came from the North Central states.

One new incoming stream from states like Texas and Oklahoma was related to the development of the oil first found in the state in 1951, but not until the 1960 census will it be known how many people born in the older oil states have made North Dakota their permanent home.

NORTH DAKOTA—A HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

The North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies at the North Dakota Agricultural College in Fargo has announced the publication of a new book, "North Dakota—A Human and Economic Geography." The author is Dr. Melvin E. Kazeck, assistant professor of geography, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Through this book North Dakotans have a wonderful opportunity to really know their state. It is valuable reference material for anyone interested in the geography of the great plains region of the United States.

The book discusses the stages in the state's human ecology, the general farming area, the wheat region, the cattle-wheat region, industries, transportation and principal cities, soil and water development and the state's future. It is well illustrated with photographs, tables and maps.

It is written in a lively and interesting style and also interprets North Dakota's geography in its relation to resources, to economic potentialities, to climate and soil, crops and minerals. It shows the state's geography in its association with the people who are closely connected with it—who live, work and hope on this land.

In the introduction, Dr. H. L. Walster, former dean of the school of agriculture and director of the experiment station at the North Dakota Agricultural College says,

"'North Dakota—A Human and Economic Geography' presents the reader with a picture of the impact of environment upon that which North Dakotans have done, are doing, and are likely to do with their resources in this Northern Plains state. There is an old Russian saying that the landscape makes the people. By landscape is meant the land plus all the forces which act upon it. Here in North Dakota, these forces have subjected the land and the people to wide variations in stress and strain. Only as the people deal wisely with their principal resource—the land—through scientific planning and action individually and collectively, can they hope to establish a stable agricultural economy."

The book may be purchased from the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies at the North Dakota Agricultural College in Fargo.