

the economic system to more innovation and in finding new sources for capital. Within a national context, many of these interests would cancel out, but not at the state level. Within an international context, this ferment could pose short-term losses, even while offering long-term gains through the renewal of American productivity and comparative advantage.

### Regional Conflict

The shift in occupational and demographic patterns was paralleled by regional or spatial changes. Traditionally, the rural and agricultural south had lost population to the growing manufacturing centres in the northeast and west of the U.S. After 1960, this trend slowed and then reversed itself as economic activity began to increase in the south. Table I-2 illustrates the changes since 1960:

Table I-2. Regional Population Data 1960-1978  
(Millions)

Census Region	1960	1970	1978	change 1960-78
New England	10.5	11.8	12.3	1.8
Mid-Atlantic	34.2	37.2	36.8	2.6
East North Central	36.2	40.3	41.2	5.0
West North Central	15.4	16.3	17.0	1.6
South Atlantic	26.0	30.7	34.6	8.6
East South Central	12.1	12.8	14.0	1.9
West South Central	17.0	19.3	22.0	5.0
Mountain	6.9	8.3	10.3	3.4
Pacific	21.2	26.5	29.8	8.6
Total	179.3	203.3	218.1	38.8

Source: Gregory Jackson et. al., Regional Diversity: Growth in the United States, 1960-1990 (Boston: Auburn House Publ., 1981), Appendix A,