g; Haines, Michildren: historical orking Paper, No. Washington, D.C. In Eng. with sum.

he factors thought hanges in fertility f children. Theory effect on parental children is seen as ng the direction of ations. First, the ide and outside the tion increases the lv."

ing discussion by a from a historical for five presently developing counment of primary 70 or 80 percent, ship between levenrollments and uper that costs and er with] parental on may be imporhistorical relation-Joint Bank-Fund

nce). Prospects of ts of growing popunce on Population, onment and develt Group on Populaand Development, Pub. Order No. No. 90, ST/ESA/ N. Department of cial Affairs, New

ional requirements lored. Educational ped and developing included on enroll-, 1960-1980; projecgroup, 1980-2000; pulation aged 5-14 thts by sex; girls as it eacher requirentrends in female inceton University

51:10103, 51:10237, 1:10268, 51:10297, 1:10456, 51:10473, 1:10568, 51:10587, 1:10671, 51:10679, 1:10685, 51:10686, 53, 51:10825]

L.2. Demographic and Political Factors

Studies on the political aspects of population growth, including the demographic impact of war.

51:10728 Frinking, Gerard. Demographic decline and political power: some reflections on the situation of Catholics in the Netherlands. [Recul demographique et pouvoir politique: quelques reflexions sur la situation des catholiques aux Pays-Bas]. In: Demographie et destin des sous-populations: colloque de Liege (21-23 septembre 1981). Ouvrage Subventionne par le Conseil de la Langue Francaise du Quebec et l'Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques (Paris), No. 1, 1983. 323-31 pp. Association Internationale des Demographes de Langue Francaise [AIDELF], Paris, France. ISBN 2-7332-7004-4. In Fre.

The political and other implications of the changing dynamics of religious groups in the Netherlands are examined. The religious composition of the population is first described, and the factors affecting the dynamics of the religious groups are considered. The main focus is on the political implications of the changes in the relative sizes of the Catholic, Protestant, and nonreligious populations. *Location*: Princeton University Library (SPR).

51:10729 Muhsam, Helmut V. The future of majority-minority relations in Israel. [Avenir des rapports majorite-minorite en Israel]. In: Demographie et destin des sous-populations: colloque de Liege (21-23 septembre 1981). Ouvrage Subventionne par le Conseil de la Langue Francaise du Quebec et l'Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques (Paris), No. 1, 1983. 447-52 pp. Association Internationale des Demographes de Langue Francaise [AIDELF], Paris, France. ISBN 2-7332-7004-4. In Fre.

The author examines the demographic facts in Israel as they affect the various political alternatives that the country faces in the future. Population forecasts of the Jewish and non-Jewish populations indicate that if Israel wishes to remain both democratic and Jewish, it will, in the long term, have to withdraw from the occupied territories; if it decides to remain at its present expanded size, the pressure of numbers implies either a binational state or a Jewish state in which Jews will become a minority. Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

[See also titles: 51:10002, 51:10254, 51:10316, 51:10338, 51:10512, 51:10622, 51:10638, 51:10645, 51:10682]

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L.3. Demographic Factors and Health

Studies on nutrition and maternal and child health, including psychological aspects. Studies that are concerned with the impact of these factors on fertility are coded under F.5. Factors Other Than Contraception Affecting Fertility.

51:10730 Cohen, Joel E. Demography and morbidity: a survey of some interactions. In: Population and biology. Bridge between disciplines. Proceedings of a conference, edited by Nathan Keyfitz. [1984]. 199-221 pp. Ordina Editions, Liege, Belgium; International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP], Liege, Belgium. ISBN 2-87040-031-4. In Eng.

"This paper surveys the interactions between demographic variables and morbidity. Morbidity is defined as non-fatal diseases or the effects of disease prior to death. The paper describes empirical studies of how demographic variables affect morbidity and of how morbidity affects demographic variables. The review aims to be comprehensive in scope but selective in detail. Examples are emphasized rather than grand generalizations because the study of these interactions is largely at an early stage of natural history." The geographic scope is worldwide. Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

51:10731 Ecuador. Ministerio de Salud Publica (Quito, Ecuador); Ecuador. Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nutricionales y Medico Sociales [ININMS] (Quito, Ecuador). National Survey of Maternal-Infant Health and Demographic Variables. Ecuador 1982: final report. [Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil y Variables Demograficas. Ecuador 1982: informe final]. 1984. [17], 174 pp. Quito, Ecuador. In Spa.

These are the results of a 1982 national survey of maternal and infant health in Ecuador. The survey objectives and methodology are first described. The characteristics of the survey population, which consists of women aged 15-49, are then outlined. Chapters are included on reproductive intentions and fertility levels; knowledge and use of contraceptive methods; availability of contraception; and maternal and infant health, including prenatal and postpartum care and breast-feeding patterns. Location: Population Council Library, New York, N.Y.

51:10732 Golini, Antonio; Egidi, Viviana. Effect of morbidity changes on mortality and population size and structure. In: Methodologies for the collection and analysis of mortality data: proceedings of a seminar at Dakar, Senegal, July 7-10, 1981, edited by Jacques Vallin, John H. Pollard, and Larry Heligman. 1984. 405-48 pp. Ordina Editions, Liege, Belgium; International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP], Liege, Belgium. ISBN 2-87040-032-2. In Eng. with sum. in Fre.

"The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the effect of changes in morbidity on the level and structure of mortality on one hand and the growth and composition of population on the other." Previous studies on the relationship between morbidity and mortality are first briefly reviewed. The deterministic models used are then described. "These models consist of generation life tables adapted for following up and observing the mortality and survivorship experience