

ditional patterns did mortality and that have been the main tion growth. Library (SPR).

K. Mold poisoning and France, 1750-1850. *Journal of Population History*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Sep 1983. In Eng. "The steady rate of population growth to 1850 may have been due to dietary changes and mold poisoning and reduced mortality. The use of more wheat or less wheat without increasing their nutrient balance improved." The situation in England was also used to explain differences in mortality, fertility and conceptions. Library (SH).

The impact of social change in England, 1750-1850. *Journal of Population History*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Sep 1983. Cambridge, Mass.

Characterization of the relationship between a population and marriages for 1750-1850. The data were derived from parish records. "The positive check mortality responded to scarcity and plenty. But the negative check, as methods of population control, there is little sign of the long run, since the population consistently to secular the preventive check the responsiveness to scarcity and plenty, in England, was a dominant English demographic characteristic." Library (SPR).

Soviet historical demography (some results and trends). *Demografiya na 1982. Itogi nauki i tehnicheskogo progressa*, Ser. 1, No. 1, Jan-Aug 1982. 87-100 pp. Moscow, USSR. Library (FST).

Library (SPR).

Soviet historical demography (some results and trends). *Demografiya na 1982. Itogi nauki i tehnicheskogo progressa*, Ser. 1, No. 1, Jan-Aug 1982. 87-100 pp. Moscow, USSR. Library (FST).

Library (FST).

50:40577 Temkin-Greener, Helena; Swedlund, Alan C. *A test of the child replacement hypothesis: nineteenth century Massachusetts.* *Social Biology*, Vol. 30, No. 2, Summer 1983. 218-27 pp. Madison, Wis. In Eng.

"Child mortality experience may affect subsequent fertility of couples by exerting the so-called 'physiological' and/or 'replacement' responses. The influence of either effect should become apparent upon an examination of individual reproductive histories. The impact of infant and early childhood mortality on subsequent reproductive behavior of couples is analyzed for the presence and intensity of these effects. Historical data are derived from 1,261 families in two communities in western Massachusetts."

The "relationships of intervals between successive confinements, and parity progression ratios, according to the fate of previous births, are examined. While forms of family limitation have been employed by the study population, indicating that the capacity for replacement existed, the data do not reveal any significant attempt at child replacement."

Location: Katharine Dexter McCormick Library, New York, N.Y.

50:40578 Watkins, Susan C.; van de Walle, Etienne. *Nutrition, mortality, and population size: Malthus' court of last resort.* *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, Vol. 14, No. 2, Autumn 1983. 205-26 pp. Cambridge, Mass. In Eng.

The Malthusian concept of an equilibrium between population and resources is explored, with emphasis on three refinements that need to be considered: first, very few people actually consume at the average level; second, it is difficult to determine a recognizable minimum of subsistence; and third, there is a need to distinguish between endogenous and exogenous mortality. The respective roles of fertility, mortality through starvation, and mortality through malnutrition in achieving a balance in various historical populations are considered. The ability of most populations to achieve an equilibrium most of the time without resorting to famine and malnutrition is noted.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

50:40579 Watts, Sylvia. *Demographic facts as experienced by a group of families in eighteenth-century Shifnal, Shropshire.* *Local Population Studies*, No. 32, Spring 1984. 34-43 pp. Matlock, England. In Eng.

A demographic analysis of data from the parish registers of Shifnal, England, for the eighteenth century is presented. Differences among occupational groups are examined. Factors considered include baptisms, marriage patterns, age at first marriage, interval to first birth, family size, marriage duration, and mortality.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

[See also titles: 50:40006, 50:40009, 50:40011, 50:40012, 50:40020, 50:40025, 50:40028, 50:40041, 50:40057, 50:40064, 50:40065, 50:40066, 50:40067, 50:40110, 50:40155, 50:40165, 50:40258, 50:40260, 50:40284,

50:40297, 50:40320, 50:40324, 50:40341, 50:40355, 50:40425, 50:40473, 50:40475, 50:40494, 50:40525, 50:40612, 50:40645, 50:40646, 50:40692, 50:40822, 50:40823]

I.2. Methods of Historical Demography

Applications of demographic methodology to the records of the past in order to obtain further demographic information. Relevant items are coded here and cross-referenced to *N. Methods of Research and Analysis Including Models* if of more general interest than to historical demography alone.

No citations in this issue.

J. CHARACTERISTICS

Primarily references to descriptive studies. Official tabular material will be found under *S. Official Statistical Publications*. Items that are primarily analytical, but that also contain information on characteristics, will be found under *K. Demographic and Economic Interrelations and Natural Resources* or *L. Demographic and Non-economic Interrelations*, as appropriate.

J.1. General Demographic Characteristics

Descriptive studies of populations according to various demographic characteristics, including age, sex, residence, and marital status.

50:40580 Blanc, Olivier. *Aging: a demographic fact.* [Le vieillissement: constat démographique]. *Revue Economique et Sociale*, Vol. 41, No. 4, Dec 1983. 175-82 pp. Lausanne, Switzerland. In Fre.

The process of demographic aging is first described in general terms. The author then outlines the main characteristics of the aging of the population of Switzerland from 1980 to 2000. The possibility of developing policies to mitigate the process of demographic aging is considered.

Location: World Bank, Joint Bank-Fund Library, Washington, D.C.

50:40581 Israel. Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem, Israel). *The demographic characteristics of the population in Israel, 1981; 1982.* Central Bureau of Statistics Special Series, No. 743, 1984. xiv, 61 pp. Jerusalem, Israel. In Eng, Heb.

"This publication presents estimates [of] the demographic composition of the population in Israel for 1981 and 1982. The data on the Jewish population are given according to sex, age, marital status, continent and country of birth and period of immigration,

whereas the data on the non-Jewish population are given according to sex, age, marital status and religion." The estimates are based on data from the 1972 census.

For a previous edition concerning 1979 and 1980, published in 1982, see 48:40687.

Location: Princeton University Library (PR).

50:40582 National Council on the Aging (Washington, D.C.). *Aging in North America: projections and policies. The report of the North American Regional Technical Meeting on Aging, June 15-19, 1981.* 1982. 264 pp. Washington, D.C. In Eng.

This is the report of the North American Regional Technical Meeting on Aging, held in June 1981 in Washington, D.C. Profiles of the demographic aspects of aging in the United States and Canada are included.

Location: U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md.

50:40583 Oriol, William E. *Aging in all nations: a special report on the United Nations World Assembly on Aging, including the text of the International Action Program on Aging, Vienna, Austria, July 26-August 6, 1982.* 1982. vii, 191 pp. National Council on the Aging, Washington, D.C. ISBN 0-910883-00-9. LC 84-03256. In Eng.

This is a special report on the World Assembly on Aging, which met in the summer of 1982 in Vienna, Austria. Information is included on the demographic aspects of aging around the world. The text of the International Action Program on Aging is also presented.

Location: U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md.

50:40584 Perez Rojas, Niurka. *The juvenile population of Nicaragua: socio-demographic aspects (1979-1980).* [La poblacion juvenil nicaraguense: aspectos sociodemograficos (1979-1980)]. Publicaciones de CEDEM: Coleccion Investigaciones, No. 60, 1984. 21 pp. Universidad de la Habana, Facultad de Economia, Centro de Estudios Demograficos [CED-EM], Havana, Cuba. In Spa.

The educational and occupational characteristics of the Nicaraguan population under 24 years of age are examined. A brief review of recent demographic trends in Nicaragua is included.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

50:40585 Siegel, Jacob S.; Davidson, Maria. *Demographic and socioeconomic aspects of aging in the U.S. Current Population Reports, Series P-23: Special Studies, No. 138, Aug 1984.* x, 149 pp. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. In Eng.

This report focuses on the size and characteristics of the U.S. population aged 55 and older, as well as the mortality and life expectancy of this group. The data are for selected years from 1900 to 1981, with projections to 2050. Breakdowns by age, sex, race, state, and region are often provided. Tables are included showing population size and projections; sex, race, and ethnic composition; native and foreign-

born population; geographic distribution and migration; mortality; life expectancy in the United States and other countries; health conditions; social and family characteristics; and economic characteristics.

Source: American Statistics Index, Supplement No. 9, 1984.

50:40586 Trebici, Vladimir. *The demographic aging of the Romanian population. Causes and consequences.* Romanian Journal of Gerontology and Geriatrics, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1983. 59-69 pp. Bucharest, Romania. In Eng. with sum. in Fre, Rum.

This is the first part of a two-part article on the causes and consequences of demographic aging in Romania. The author identifies the decline in fertility as a major factor in this trend. Demographic changes since 1900 are analyzed by age, sex, and urban or rural area. Comparisons are made with the situation in other European countries.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

50:40587 Trebici, Vladimir. *The demographic aging of the Romanian population. II. Causes and consequences.* Romanian Journal of Gerontology and Geriatrics, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1984. 65-75 pp. Bucharest, Romania. In Eng. with sum. in Fre, Rum.

This is the second part of a two-part article on the causes and consequences of demographic aging in Romania. The author notes that internal migration has affected the process of aging in both urban and rural areas. Consideration is given to aging in some specific subpopulations. The economic, social, and medical consequences of demographic aging are also discussed. The impact on quality of life of both the low rate of population growth and demographic aging is emphasized.

The first part of this article, published in 1983, is cited elsewhere in this issue.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

50:40588 Yamaguchi, Kiichi; Yamamoto, Michiko. *Changes in the age structure of Japan by prefectures.* Jinko Mondai Kenkyu/Journal of Population Problems, No. 166, Apr 1983. 58-75 pp. Tokyo, Japan. In Jpn.

A general review of prefectural differences in the age structure and distribution of the population of Japan is presented using data from the 1980 population census. Tables of age distribution by prefecture for three age groups are also constructed using data from past population censuses since 1920.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

[See also titles: 50:40026, 50:40027, 50:40096, 50:40434, 50:40523, 50:40539, 50:40564, 50:40595, 50:40605, 50:40624, 50:40630, 50:40672, 50:40677, 50:40678, 50:40691, 50:40737]

J.2. Biological Characteristics

Descriptive studies of menarche and menopause, longevity, and increasing the life span, as well as other biological characteristics such as sex ratios and sex selection. Studies that are

concerned with menarche and menopause are specifically addressed in *F.5. Factors Other than Fertility*.

50:40589 Dann, Michael. *Menarche and menopause: a study of the age at menarche in the University of Cambridge, England.*

Recent trends in menarche and menopause are analyzed using data from the University of Cambridge. The results indicate a decline in the age at menarche over time. Factors considered, including socioeconomic status.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

50:40590 Noor Iqbal; Prasanta K.; Tan, S. S. S. *Menarche and menopause: a study of the age at menarche in the University of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.*

This study tries to determine the age at menarche and menopause in Malaysia using an indirect method. The age at menarche is estimated by city and family survey and contraceptive use. The age at menarche is biologically mature months....The maximum age at menarche is 20 for all ethnic groups. The expected age at menarche is 15.6 years....The age at menarche coincides with biological maturity.

Location: Johns Hopkins University Library (SPR).

50:40591 Piasecki, J. *Menarche and menopause: a study of the age at menarche in Poland.*

Changes in birth weight and menarche are studied using official data for Poland. The age at menarche is approximately 15.6 years. A general decline in the age at menarche is observed in both years, and the average birth weight is higher in the degree of urbanization.

Location: Princeton University Library (SPR).

50:40592 Prakasam, S. S. S. *Menarche and menopause: a study of the age at menarche in the University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.*

The status-quo method is used to estimate the age at menarche in Lankan Tamil girls. The age at menarche is approximately 15.6 years.