

John D. *The demographic of a peasant system: the* In series: A Florida Atlantic i, 207 pp. University Presses Fla. ISBN 0-8130-0734-8. LC

ned with the demographic t population in Guatemala. substantive parts. The first ology and problems connected ata base. The next part pro- tional population structure 1950 and 1977. In the third used to examine the popula- mographic transition. Final- ral bias in the national cen- as Guatemala is analyzed.

Andrew; Millman, Lor- *portrait of the American* Viking Press, New York, N.Y.; rk, N.Y. ISBN 0-670-73842-5.

as a reference source on U.S. rimary on published statisti- cal sources; however, much of ecomputed and presented in icular emphasis is placed on e U.S. Bureau of the Census. re included on the reasons for d how they play a role in the e population of the United , and health; households and nd divorce; employment and nd expenditures; education;

pter is based on 1980 census ections on population growth, ies, counties, urban and rural acteristics, racial and national ion. The vital statistics chapter births, differential fertility by ontraception, abortion, life nd causes of death.

da, Armindo. *The demography and issues.* DERAP Publica- asjoner, No. 144, Sep 1982. x, 266 Institut, Department of Social ment, Fantoft, Norway. In Eng.

arizes the current demographic resh using data from censuses, s, village studies, and vital regis- arate sections are included on nd distribution, nuptiality, fer- d migration. A chapter is also census, which is used to examine mographic statistics available.

enberg, Mark. *Patterns of al Himalaya.* 1980. vi, 117 pp. ndia. ISBN 0-333-90312-9. LC 81-

This is an analysis of the history of population growth in the hills region of Nepal, the socioeconomic changes that have affected population growth and been stimulated by it, and the impact that population growth has had on the ecology of the region. A chapter on fertility change is included.

49:10029 Shorter, Frederic C.; Macura, Miroslov. *Trends in fertility and mortality in Turkey, 1935-1975.* Committee on Population and Demography Report, No. 8, 1982. xvi, 150 pp. National Research Council, Committee on Population and Demography, Washington, D.C.; National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. ISBN 0-309-03239-3. LC 81-86661. In Eng.

Available data on fertility and mortality trends in Turkey over the period 1935 to 1975 are analyzed. Consideration is also given to regional variations and to the impact of urbanization on spatial distribution.

"During 1970-75, the most recent period for which reliable measures are available, the expectation of life at birth averaged 59 years, the infant mortality rate was approximately 126 deaths per thousand births, the crude birth rate was 34.9 per thousand population, and the total fertility rate was 5.05 children per woman." An extrapolation of the accelerating downward trend suggests a total fertility rate of 4.5 by 1977-1978. Attention is also paid to the quality of the available data and to alternative ways to resolve the problems imposed by inadequate data.

49:10030 Wilkie, James W.; Haber, Stephen. *Statistical abstract of Latin America, Vol. 21, 1981.* 1981. xxx, 671 pp. University of California, Latin American Center Publications, Los Angeles, Calif. ISBN 0-87903-239-1. LC 56-63569. In Eng.

This volume contains a selection of social and economic data for Latin America, including historical time-series data. Sections are included on demography; vital statistics and disease; and health care, welfare, and family planning. The section on demography covers population estimates by country, 1900-1981; population projections; population and density by major civil divisions; population by sex and age group; and urban and rural population.

The section on vital statistics includes data on life expectancy; marriages; divorces; births; deaths; fetal, infant, and maternal mortality; and five major causes of death by sex and country. The section on family planning includes data on acceptors of government family planning services by method, year of acceptance, and age of wife; users of private and public services; total population, women of fertile age, and women in family planning programs; and government positions on family planning and population growth.

Analytical articles are also included, two of which, by Kicza and Wilkie, are cited elsewhere in this issue.

For a previous volume, published in 1980, see 17:2061.

49:10031 Zlotnik, Hania. *Levels and recent trends in fertility and mortality in Colombia.* Committee on Population and Demography Report, No. 12, 1982. xxi, 214 pp. National Research Council, Committee on Population and Demography, Washington, D.C.; National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. In Eng.

"This report evaluates the evidence available for estimating fertility and child and adult mortality in Colombia during the past three decades. Three main demographic indicators are treated separately: child mortality, adult mortality, and fertility."

The report indicates that fairly large declines in both fertility and child mortality can be substantiated but that solid estimates of adult mortality are lacking. The relationship between declines in fertility and the increase in contraceptive practice is analyzed, and the validity of the various sources of demographic data is assessed.

B.2. Regional Demography—Short Studies

Regional studies that are less than 100 pages in length and that center on the structure of population and on the components and rates of growth in the modern period.

49:10032 Benoit, D.; Lacombe, B.; Levi, P.; Livenais, P.; Sodter, F. *Mariatang: a survey using complementary sources in the Dagara region (Upper Volta).* [Mariatang: enquete de sources complementaires en pays Dagara (Haute-Volta)]. ORSTOM-Demographie Document de Travail, No. 16, 1982. 75 pp. Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer [ORSTOM], Paris, France. ISBN 2-7099-0655-4. In Fre.

Results from a 1976 study of demographic trends in the parish of Mariatang, in the Dagara region of Upper Volta, are presented. Data for the study are from two independent sources, parish registers and a retrospective survey. The analysis indicates that infant and child mortality, after declining somewhat, have stabilized, and fertility has remained high. The value of supplementing data from the parish registers with information from an independent source is noted.

49:10033 Boerma, Ties. *The role of modern medicine in the demographic transition in developing countries: a study of Greenland and Mexico. The medical contribution to decreased mortality from tuberculosis and the consequences for population growth.* [De rol van de moderne geneeskunde in de demografische transitie in ontwikkelings-gebieden: een studie van Groenland en Mexico. De medische bijdrage in de tuberculose-sterftedaling en de gevolgen voor de bevolkinggroei]. ISMW Rapport, No. 81-SK-15, 1981. 65 pp. Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Instituut voor Sociaal-Medische Wetenschap, Groningen, Netherlands. In Dut.