

IN THIS ISSUE

At a time when the discussions of future Palestine are in process it is appropriate to consider the fundamentals of the demographic situation of that region, more especially in view of the fact that so much of the popular discussion of the issues rests on the need for solutions of tragic problems outside Palestine rather than on the situation in Palestine and the implications of proposed solutions for that country. In an article from Princeton University's Office of Population Research, "Population Problems of Palestine," Drs. Frank W. Notestein and Ernest Jurkat present data on recent trends in growth and density of population; age structure; birth rates, death rates, and natural increase; immigration; and internal migration. The authors suggest that the demographic situation indicates a course of action between those proposed on the one hand by the Zionists and on the other hand by the Arab nations. For the welfare of all concerned, the authors believe it indispensable that Palestine be developed as a joint enterprise by both Jewish and Arab groups.



Large differences in nutrient values for diets of three groups of high school students in New York City are reported in the article entitled "Essential Nutrients in Diets of High School Students According to Sex and Age and for Different Cultural Groups in New York City" by Dorothy G. Wiehl and Katharine Berry. This report continues the series from an investigation on Medical Evaluation of Nutritional Status. Pupils from families of relatively high incomes attending a private school had diets which furnished, on the average, much greater amounts of protein, iron, calcium, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid than the diets of either Jewish or Italian pupils from low-income families. The Jewish diets gave higher values than the Italian diets for protein, iron, calcium, and ascorbic acid but lower values for vitamin A. The higher vitamin A

value for Italian diets was due entirely to a relatively high consumption of fruits and vegetables rich in carotene or provitamin A.



With grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Milbank Memorial Fund has been sponsoring the work of the Committee on the Study of Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility. Two types of field work have been carried out in Indianapolis: (1) a city-wide canvass of white families for the purpose of locating couples eligible for (2) an intensive study of cultural and motivational factors in relation to number and spacing of children. Three reports on this study have been published in previous issues of the *Quarterly*. These related primarily to materials collected in the preliminary household survey. The fourth report appears in this issue and introduces the intensive study. Prepared by P. K. Whelpton and Clyde V. Kiser and entitled "Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility. IV. Developing the Schedules, and Choosing the Type of Couples and Area to be Studied," this article explains the general purpose and scope of the intensive study and describes the development of the research instruments and the interviewing techniques that were used.