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IN SURVEYS of the nutritional health of population groups, diet records and values on blood content of nutrients have been employed extensively as measures of the nutritional status of persons studied. The association between the diet and blood values for individuals has been found to be low and sometimes it is not statistically significant. An analysis of the relationship between reported diet intake of ascorbic acid and plasma ascorbic acid values for several different population groups is presented in the article "The Statistical Association Between the Diet Record of Ascorbic Acid Intake and the Blood Content of the Vitamin in Surveyed Populations" by Persis Putnam, D. F. Milam, R. K. Anderson, W. J. Darby, and P. A. Mead. For the different population groups, wide differences in the correlation between diet intake and plasma content are reported and the average plasma level is not constant for a specific average intake. Of special interest to research workers in this field is the discussion of a method of statistical analysis of association which is applicable to many studies of the relationship between nutrient intake and biochemical levels.



A paper in this issue, "Demographic Characteristics of Women in WHO's WHO," by Clyde V. Kiser and Nathalie L. Schacter, is based upon data afforded in the printed sketches of virtually all women in the 1948-1949 edition of WHO's WHO IN AMERICA. It relates to occupation or field of distinction, place of residence, place of birth, educational attainment, age, marital status, age at marriage, religion, and fertility of these women. The high proportion of WHO's WHO women that are unmarried, the high proportion of the ever-married reporting

no children, and the low proportion reporting more than two children serve to emphasize that in our culture the conflict between, or at least the incompatibility of, career and marriage and children is still strikingly more pronounced among women than among men.