IN THIS ISSUE

THE article "Change With Age in Susceptibility to Minor Respiratory Illness" by Jean Downes describes change in susceptibility at specific ages in a population which was observed for three successive years.

It was concluded from this study that stability of resistance or change in susceptibility to respiratory illness is different for young children compared with adults. During the early school ages, resistance to respiratory disease is being established. When adult life is reached there is a tendency for persons who suffer frequent attacks of respiratory illness to remain over a period of time in that class.

Although the use of antibiotics in the treatment of pneumonia has caused a remarkable decrease in mortality from that disease, there is no evidence that the incidence of pneumonia has decreased. Data on pneumonia obtained in a study in Pleasantwille and Mt. Kisco, New York, are presented in a paper entitled "Incidence of Pneumonia in Two Communities in New York State" by Doris Tucher.

The paper places an especial emphasis upon a description of the households in which pneumonia occurred during the three years of the study. Attention was paid to (1) the position of the case in the household; (2) the tendency for households to be repeaters; (3) the occurrence of multiple cases in the household; and (4) the illness record of the pneumonia household and of the persons who suffered an attack of the disease.

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One of the hypotheses included for testing in the Indianapolis Study was: "The stronger the feeling of personal inadequacy, the higher the proportion of couples practicing contraception effectively and the smaller the planned families." The analysis of the data on this hypothesis is presented in an article "The Interrelation of Fertility, Fertility Planning, and Feeling of Personal Inadequacy," by Charles F. Westoff and Clyde V. Kiser. This is the seventeenth of a series of reports appearing under the general title "Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility."