

## IN THIS ISSUE

**A**DEQUATE diets and improved nutritional status of industrial workers have been shown to be effective measures for increasing work efficiency and promoting better health. Results of a survey of 610 male industrial workers in New Jersey reported by M. J. Babcock, Helen N. Church, and Lorraine O. Gates in the article entitled "Nutritional Status of Industrial Workers" indicate that 26 per cent of the men gave evidence of suboptimal nutrition in one or more vitamins. Diet histories, blood values, and physical signs were used to evaluate nutritional status. Evidence of a deficiency of calcium, riboflavin, or ascorbic acid was found most frequently. When all the data for each subject was reviewed, half of the men were advised to increase their consumption of fruits and vegetables and dairy products. Obesity also was observed frequently and one-fourth of the men were advised to reduce consumption of sugars and starches.

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The Department of Biostatistics of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University has made a series of censuses of the population in the Eastern Health District of Baltimore, Maryland. A census was made in 1922, 1933, 1936, 1939, and one in 1947. From the information which was obtained concerning persons and their families living in this district has come a valuable collection of research papers under the general heading of "Family Studies In The Eastern Health District."

The paper "Family Structure And Its Changing Pattern" by Dr. Matthew Taback deals with material obtained in the Eastern Health District studies. Identification of families from one census to another offers an excellent opportunity to study

the family's change in structure over a period of years. The type of material which is presented by Dr. Taback is not easily available and is therefore unique.



Now that the original analysis of the Indianapolis Study results is nearing completion, there has been an active interest expressed in unifying the various findings into a single integrated work. In addition, many new statistical techniques have developed since the Study was initiated and an interest in their applicability to the Indianapolis Study data has also increased. The article "The Prediction of Total Fertility" by Edgar F. Borgatta and Charles F. Westoff represents one attempt to integrate the data on fertility planning and total fertility with the use of the comparatively new technique of scale analysis, in conjunction with factor analysis.