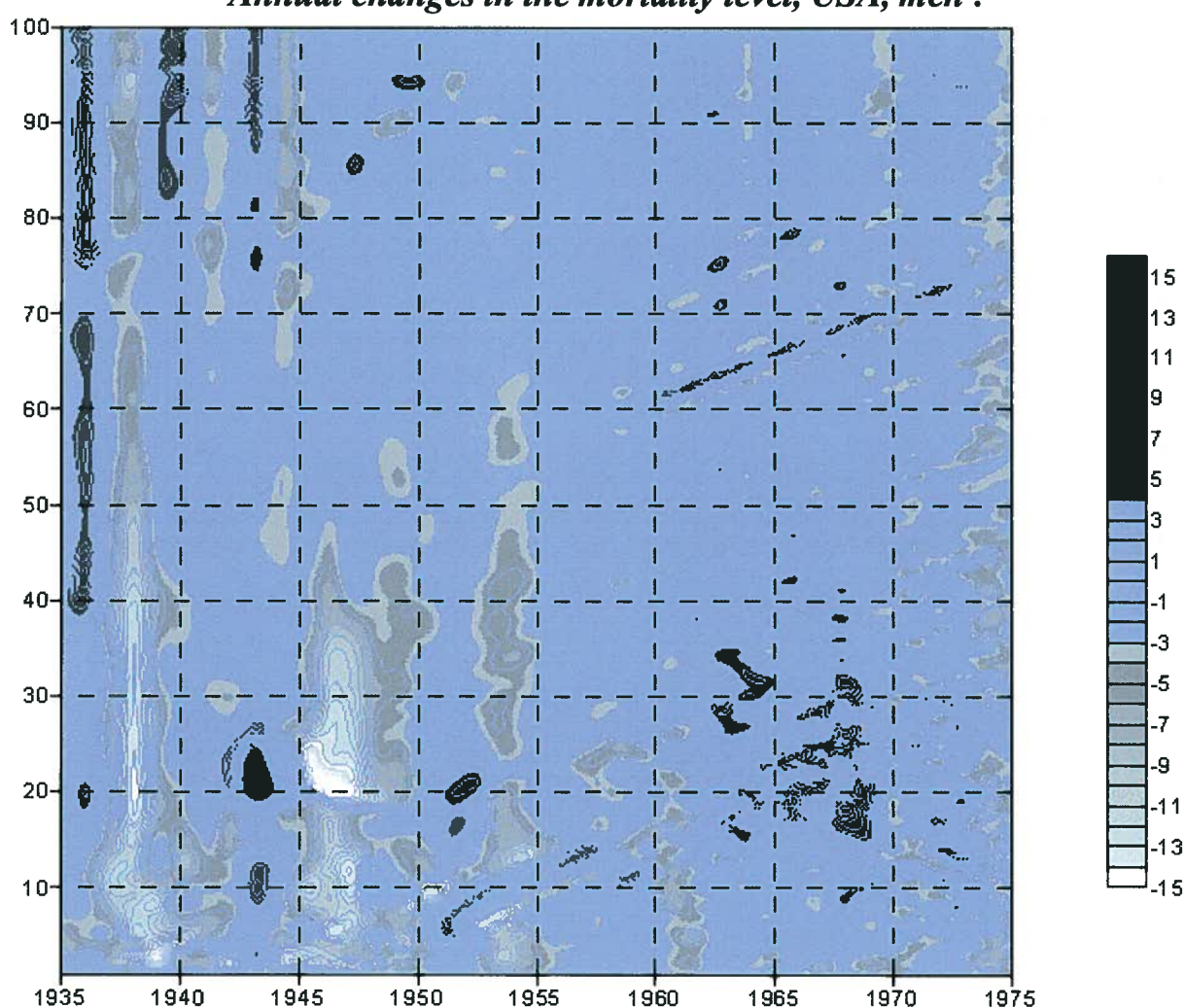


## DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY.

### Second Part. History of Foreign countries.

Purpose of this work is not so much as to excite the interest of the readers to any historic events, but to demonstrate the possibilities of the developed method of visualization of demographic processes in respect to the time line. In fact the proposed method of skimming dynamics of the mortality ratio, allows to evaluate the level of influence of various socio-economic events on the changes in the demographic characteristics of the population of any country of the world.

#### *Annual changes in the mortality level, USA, men<sup>1</sup>.*



We partially demonstrated these possibilities of our method, when, in the first part of this work, we considered the influence of the transition into the new socio-economic quality of Russia (1991-98) and participation in world wars, onto the demographic processes in France and UK.

<sup>1</sup> Source: [www.mortality.org](http://www.mortality.org)

But our method is not limited to these possibilities.

We will demonstrate this by the example of the solution of one of the problems, which long interested historians. It involves participation of USA (from the late 1941 to 1945) in the Second World War and the amount of losses related thereto.

We will remind.

According to American sources, losses of this of this country in the Second World War amounted to around 407,3 thousand people.<sup>2</sup>

***Sex-age distribution of US citizens - calculated for 1945<sup>3</sup> (dotted line) and actual 1950 (bold line<sup>4</sup>).***

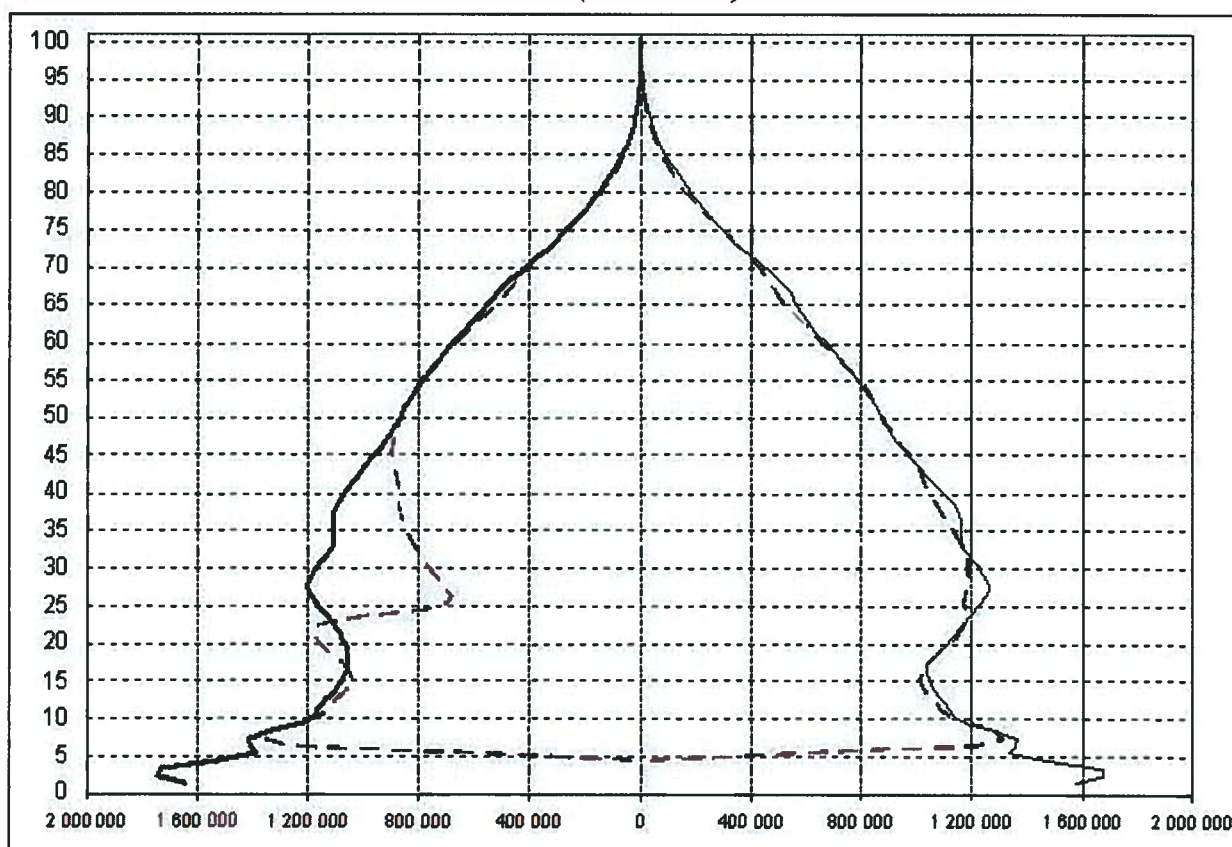


Figure 2

But there are other opinions.

Professor Gelmut Arnts, author of the book «Human losses in the Second World War, «Results of the Second World War», M., 1957.» wrote: «Armed forces of the United States of America lost around 229 thousand people KIA, of which 174 thousand were killed at the European and North African regions and 55 thousand at the East-Asian theaters of military actions»<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> *The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1997* \\ Mahwah (NJ): World Almanac Books, 1996, p. 184.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated structure is defined on the basis of the assumption, that in all age-sex groups number of citizens, accounted for by the USA statistics in 1945, decreased due to natural causes in accordance with the recorded level of mortality rates.

<sup>4</sup> Source: [www.mortality.org](http://www.mortality.org)

<sup>5</sup> See. <http://militera.lib.ru/h/ergos/27.html>.

In addition, there are other calculations: 418 thousand people<sup>6</sup>, 250.839 people<sup>7</sup>, etc.

Calculation results to define the amount of abnormal (above the 1940 level) mortality performed by us (see Figure 1 ) for the period 1941-45, allow to evaluate the losses of USA in the Second World War in around 10 thousand people.

*Age-sex distribution of the US citizens - calculated 1940<sup>8</sup> (dotted line) and 1950 (bold line)<sup>9</sup>.*

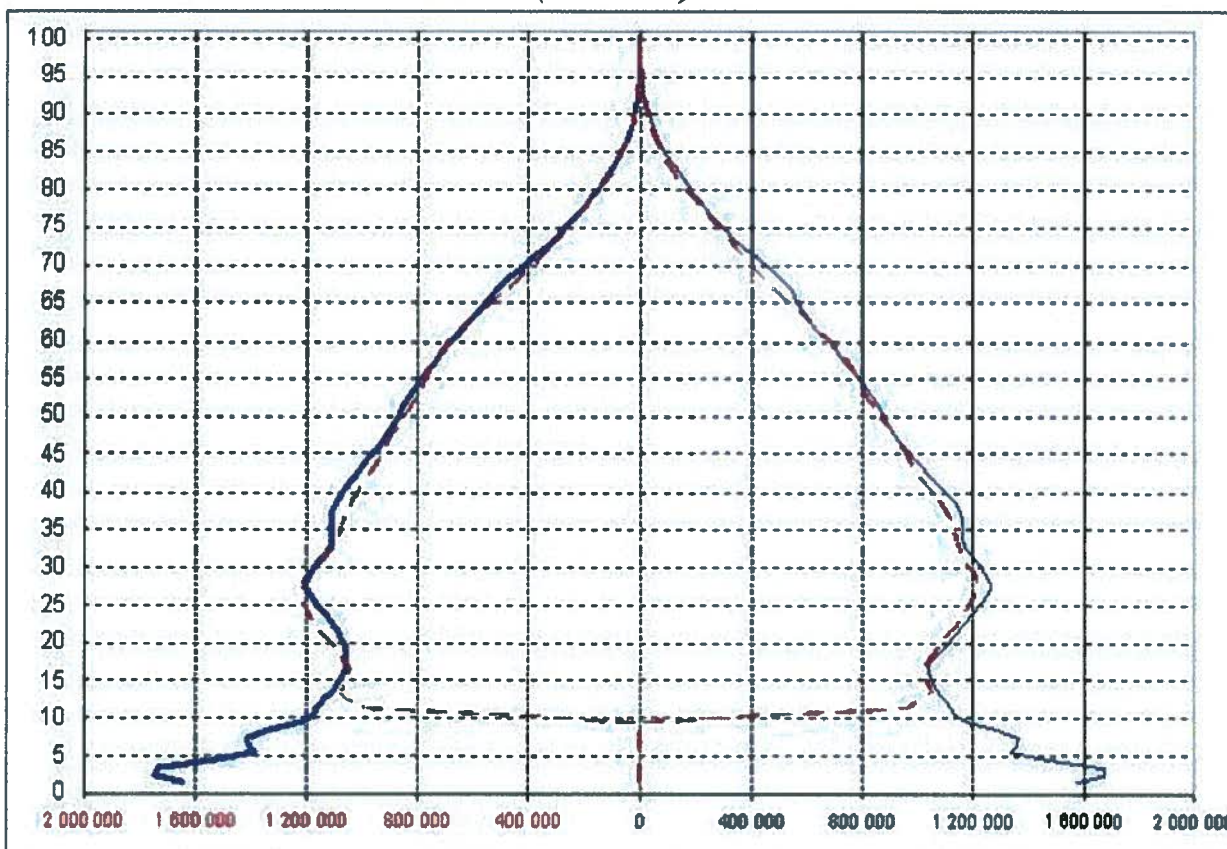


Figure 3.

On the other hand, comparing age-sex structure of the US population in 1950 with the structure of 1945, corrected, taking into account mortality for five years, we find that: there is a deficit of the number of American men in 1945 in the amount of more than FIVE million people (see Figure 2). In 1950 (see Figure 3) this deficit is no longer present in the official statistics, and the number of male population is reinstated in natural amounts.

Both results – losses: 10 thousand people and loss of five million people - obtained by different methods, are obviously wrong. But the source of Data – institute of Mac Plank – a very respected organization and certainly there cannot be any mistake in the data. So, there is a secret then?

<sup>6</sup>See <http://www.aif.ru/society/article/17865>

<sup>7</sup> See <http://www.tsiganok.ru/vpa/nonwar/doc/58/>

<sup>8</sup> Similarly: See reference 3.

<sup>9</sup> Source: [www.mortality.org](http://www.mortality.org)

It is very hard to open the box, but it is also very interesting.

We assume, that the fact of the matter is that during the Second World War soldiers of the US army, that thought outside the borders of this country were not accounted by the American statistics in terms of being its residents. The soldiers return from war filled up, the formed by this fact, by quite an offbeat line statistical method, vacuum (around 5 million people) formed by the exclusion of the Americans sent to fight from the national statistical account.

Nature of this particular feature of the American demographic statistics of the military period should be found in politics.

During early 40ies of the last century, in the USA establishment, there was a very strong flow, that objected the engagement of this country in war with Germany. It should also be reminded, that after the Pearl-Harbor tragedy (7 December 1941), USA declared war only to Japan. USA declared war on 11 December to Germany and Italy, related to Japan through ally duties<sup>10</sup>. In the USA of that time there was a quite strong movement of «noninterventionists» - direct opposition to the participation of this country in war.

Military losses – a very sad topic in the public life of the United States. And the statistics, we shall assume, was constructed for the solution of a specific political problem: how to conduct war without registered losses.

Use of the method, which we described before<sup>11</sup>, allows to calculate the amount of irrecoverable losses of Americans in the Second World War (See Figure 3).

Data presented in Figure 3 restores historical justice. Returning to the 1950, US army soldiers filled the void formed by statistics.

It turns out that the male population of 1950 in the age range 20 - 27 years, calculated on the structure of the population of those living in the USA in 1940, taking into account the actual rate of mortality is higher than actually living in this country by men in 1950, by approximately 400 thousand people.

It is this value that should be considered the lower limit of US casualties in the Second World War. We deemed this value as the lowest only because it does not take into account the migration of men aged 15-27 years during the period from 1940 to 1950. Net migration (in the case of the USA - is always a positive value) of men and women are sufficiently close by their values. Therefore, it is very likely to assume that male migration (similar to female) in the considered age range (15-27 years) during those years (1940-1950) was and had a positive sign. Its value (again, by analogy with the migration of women) accounted for over these 10 years, approximately 300 - 400 thousand people. Therefore, the most probable value of all losses (including military, losses from extreme mortality, the loss of civilian populations, etc.) accounted for no less than 500 thousand people.

Similar calculations on the informational mass of the period of the Korean war show, that policy in the field of statistics even in those years (1951-1954) was preserved as before – soldiers, sent to war, were deleted from statistical

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<sup>10</sup>See <http://historic.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000025/st032.shtml>

<sup>11</sup> See S.Timofeev. D. Pomazkin. Demographic models.

notifications and were entered once again upon their return home. During the Vietnam War the actions of this relatively strange statistical method in USA were observed.

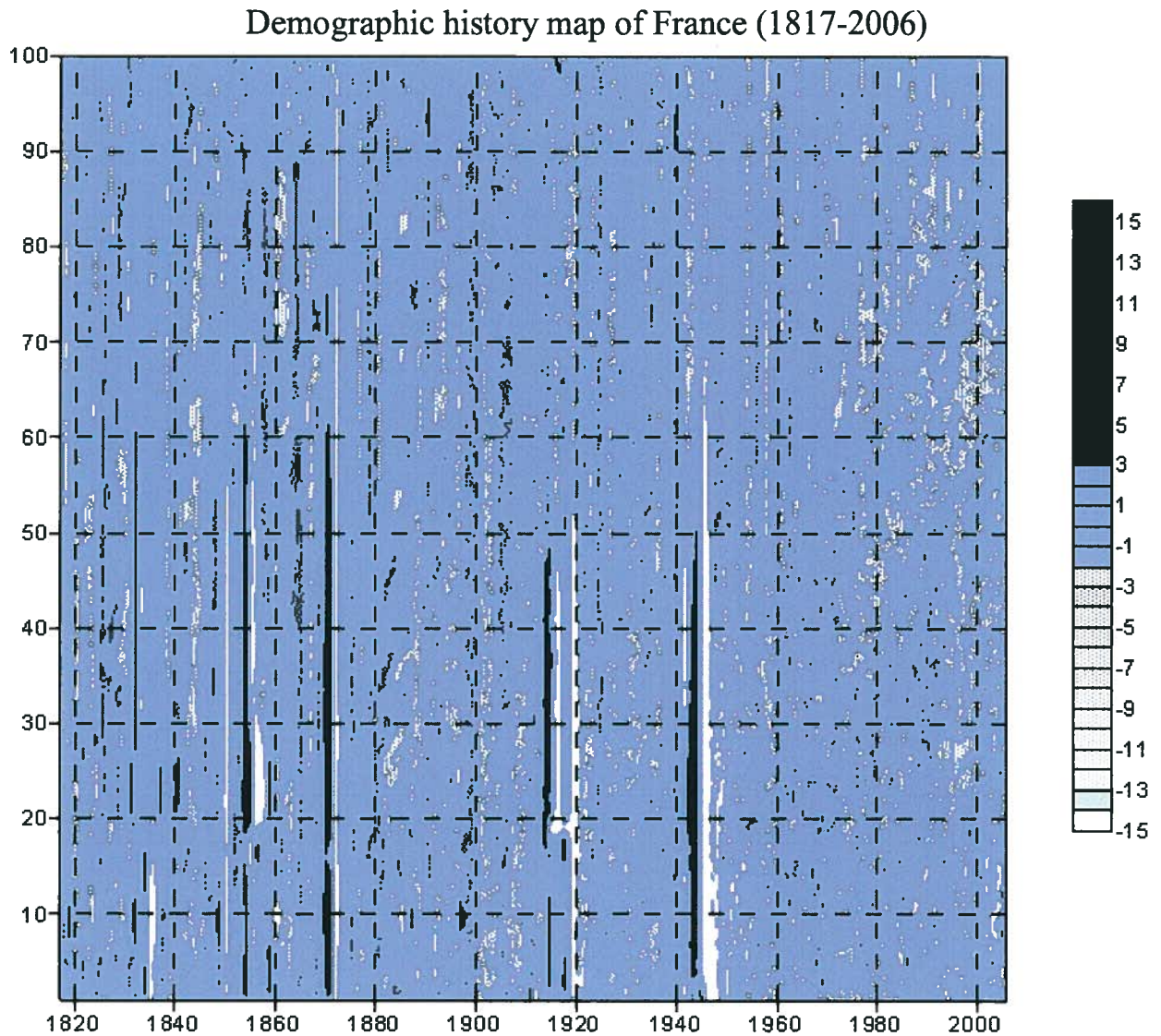


Figure 4

There is a certain interest in the maps of demographic history, which are formed by the method of skimming dynamics of the mortality ratio. Figure 4 presents a demographic map of the history of France from 1817 to 2006.

Such maps are of interest mainly because they allow to completely objectively evaluate the level of influence of certain events in the history of the country onto the changes in its demographic potential.

Dark lines mean growth of the mortality indicator in the range of 3-15% of the level of the previous year. White lines indicate decrease of mortality.

#### Demographic history map of Italy (1870-2006)

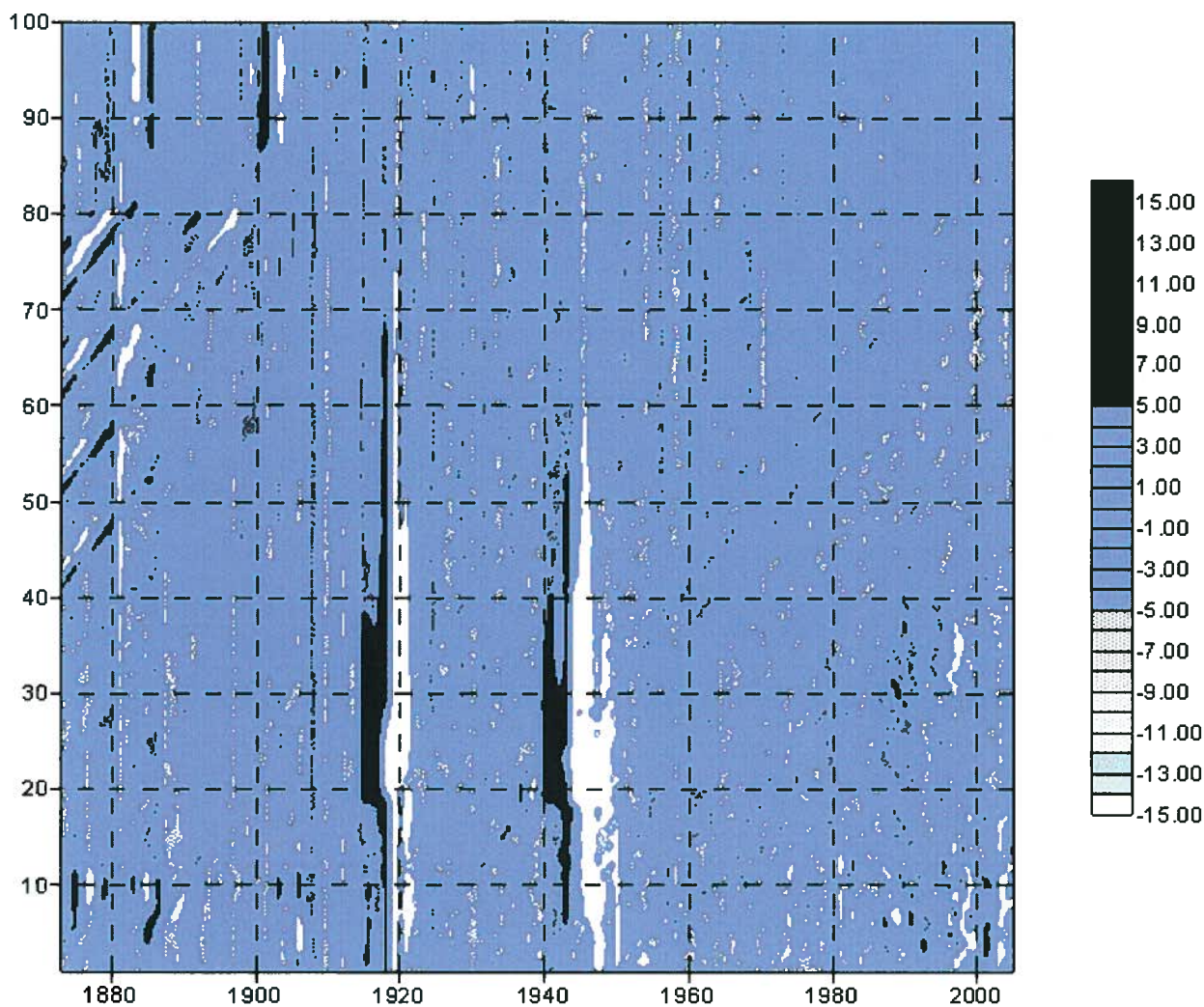


Рис. 5.

In the proposed map reflects the most important events in the history of France during the XIX - XXI centuries. We can see the results of the participation of this country in the Crimean War (1853-1856). Deep wound was inflicted by Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871), with the creation and fall of the Paris Commune.

This map allows one to objectively compare the damage inflicted to the population of France in two World Wars.

It is clear that the events of the end of XIX century were for France the most disastrous during the period in history, as reflected in demographic statistics. At the same time, current methods of loss estimates, related to the pandemic of the flue "Spanish influenza" looks overvalued. In France, for example, the amount of deaths from influenza are estimated at 420 thousand people. Or 1,1% of the population in 1917<sup>12</sup>, and our calculations under the method of skimming dynamics of the mortality ratio provide a number of 165 thousand people.

We can obtain interesting information by analyzing the demographic map of the Italian history (see Figure 5). Losses of this country in two World Wars were much higher, than in France. Also higher was the mortality from the «Spanish

<sup>12</sup> See <http://ru.wikipedia.org/wik>

influenza» - 650 thousand people, or around 1,7%<sup>13</sup> of the population at that time (according to our calculations – no more than 385 thousand people) .

Researches, results of which reflect the maps proposed here, indicate, that history of any country is objectively recorded in the mortality tables of its population.

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<sup>13</sup> See reference 12.