1. Record Nr. UNINA990001682860403321

Autore	Fideghelli, Carlo
Titolo	La moderna potatura / Carlo Fideghelli
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Roma : REDA, 1983
Edizione	[2. ed.]
Descrizione fisica	250 p. ; 25 cm
Disciplina	631.542
Locazione	FAGBC
Collocazione	60 631.542 FIDC 1983
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Autore	Drixler Fabian Franz <1978->
Titolo	Mabiki [[electronic resource]] : infanticide and population growth in eastern Japan, 1660-1950 / / Fabian Drixler
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, Calif., : University of California Press, c2013
ISBN	0-520-95361-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (440 p.)
Collana	Asia: Local Studies/Global Themes ; ; 25
Disciplina	304.6/6809520903
Soggetti	Fertility, human - Japan - History Infanticide - Japan - History Japan Population History Japan Social life and customs 1600-1868
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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- CONTENTS -- ILLUSTRATIONS -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sommario/riassunto

This book tells the story of a society reversing deeply held worldviews and revolutionizing its demography. In parts of eighteenth-century Japan, couples raised only two or three children. As villages shrank and domain headcounts dwindled, posters of child-murdering she-devils began to appear, and governments offered to pay their subjects to have more children. In these pages, the long conflict over the meaning of infanticide comes to life once again. Those who killed babies saw themselves as responsible parents to their chosen children. Those who opposed infanticide redrew the boundaries of humanity so as to encompass newborn infants and exclude those who would not raise them. In Eastern Japan, the focus of this book, population growth resumed in the nineteenth century. According to its village registers, more and more parents reared all their children. Others persisted in the old ways, leaving traces of hundreds of thousands of infanticides in the statistics of the modern Japanese state. Nonetheless, by 1925, total fertility rates approached six children per women in the very lands where raising four had once been considered profligate. This reverse fertility transition suggests that the demographic history of the world is more interesting than paradigms of unidirectional change would have us believe, and that the future of fertility and population growth may yet hold many surprises.