While the next Population Association meeting is almost seven months away, Concerned Demographers has already begun the necessary task of preparing for convention programs and activities. The most immediate task is organizing for two regular program sessions which will heavily involve the membership of Concerned Demographers. One panel session will feature a discussion of the relationship between foundations, the government and the demographic researcher. The other session will consist of papers evaluating current trends in demography.

Concerned Demographers will also prepare a constitutional amendment which would permit equal voting rights for both regular and student members. Current voting rights for students are based on the ability of the student to afford the $20 regular membership, which permits voting, as opposed to the $6 student membership which forbids voting.

Concerned Demographers also hopes to print one or two more newsletters before the convention. These would hopefully deal in detail with various issues in the profession of demography.

Establishment of the two regular program sessions was achieved after negotiation with Daniel Price, PAA

In a nutshell, Concerned Demographers has been formed to raise issues about the relationship of the profession of demography to the outside world. It sees the demographer as both a scholar and a responsible citizen of the world.

Concern with social issues is not new to demography. In comparison with many disciplines, demography has shown a clear scholarly interest in such commonly identified social issues (continued page 3)

CALL FOR MONEY

Concerned Demographers has a small operating budget. But unfortunately, its sources of income are even smaller. Currently, the organization is supported financially by a few demography students at Wisconsin. Individuals and organizations interested in perpetuating Concerned Demographers are urged to make donations of $2 to Concerned Demographers, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison. A contribution will entitle you to copies of future newsletters and other literature.
BEGINNINGS OF CONCERNED DEMOGRAPHERS

How was Concerned Demographers founded? In essence, students from the University of Wisconsin came to the 1969 Population Association meeting with some critical ideas about the profession. They found in several discussions that other demographers shared their concern. And the result was a tentative agreement to organize an informal group within the PAA to stimulate discussion on issues of mutual concern.

The critical ideas evolving at Wisconsin have developed as the population studies center has grown in students, faculty and research. Students through mutual interchange with faculty have hammered out positions on demographic training, the role of the demographer as a responsible researcher and needed areas of research in population.

The events at Wisconsin represent a microcosm of what is or should be happening at the rapidly growing population centers across the country.

While not all have agreed, most Wisconsin students have supported increased involvement of students in the administration and organization of the center. Their arguments have been based on the premise such as faculty hiring, library book ordering and recruitment of students have a direct and integral relationship with their lives. Thus, these areas would benefit from the advice of the persons most concerned with them.

The students have always made clear their strong determination to refrain from interference in areas of traditional scholarly freedom. These areas include the independent pursuit of research and determination of course grades.

Some of the other concerns at Wisconsin are outlined in the lead article in this newsletter.

The main impetus for the national organization, Concerned Demographers came at an informal discussion the first night, Thursday, of the 1969 PAA meeting. For at least two hours, several demographers — of all viewpoints — traded ideas on the current state of population studies. As one participant noted, "This was a real session I've ever attended at the PAA."

Most of the criticism of the PAA were met with varied replies. O. D. Duncan, PAA president, said that the dissidents could always get out if they did not like the organization. However, some other members felt that the critics should be heard since they generally represented the future generation of professionals.

Another defender of current trends in the population profession felt that the critics were spoiled because they generally had not suffered the hardships of the Great Depression. "We had to live out of the garbage can," the demographer pointed out.

Others attacked the criticisms and added links between U.S. family planning and military programs abroad, but this was denied by other demographers, who wanted to know evidence of the links.

Other critics were concerned about the lack of research on the relationships between social structure and population. A defender of current trends rebutted this argument by exclaiming that the speaker was "a jerk."

Other criticisms were made of the PAA program sessions, on the

(continued page 6)

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The use of demographers as unformed professionals may have dire consequences. If birth control programs are not effective by themselves in reducing birth rates, public confidence may be shaken in the scholarly competence of demographic research. Furthermore, the heavy reliance on birth control programs could distract attention from social and economic reforms which may be necessary before economic development and fertility declines will occur.

(2) Many demographers are concerned because their research results and debates are rarely understood or presented in the public. For instance, a few noteworthy criticisms of the success of family planning programs have been written, but the educated public has almost no knowledge of the main points of these articles. As another example, while some research suggests that our central cities are not really deserted by the middle class, many of the current urban social policy considerations are based on opposite premises. The problem stems from the fact that debates and results are presented only selectively by the communications media, generally to support their positions. Selective presentation is most true of some governmental publications, particularly those of the Agency for International Development. Obviously, the answer to the problem of selective presentation is not simple, but the demographic profession does not even discuss the problem. As one simple example, demographers in the Agency for International Development could make sure that their publications discuss fairly both sides of population issues.

(3) Many demographers are concerned because little information is available on procedures for determining national research priorities. And the little current information suggests that priorities are often determined by a limited number of persons. This issue will become increasingly important with the growth in the amount of governmental and foundation money for population research.

Will the direction of population research be determined almost completely by a small number of officials in the Population Council, the National Academy and the new U.S. Government Population Research Center? Or will clients and subjects of the research be consulted about their needs and wants? For instance, why have U.S. black organizations rarely been consulted on their needs for knowledge? How many family planning programs have involved the active participation of the clients in setting up the program administration and goals?

(4) Many demographers are concerned because the profession of demography has made little effort to evaluate and improve its education. While formal committees exist on demographic education, their activities are either non-existent or not publicized. This issue will become increasingly important as demography expands, encompassing more students and training centers.

The lack of concern with demographic education extends to basic definitions of the field. Since the Hauser and Duncan volume The Study of Population appeared in the late 1950's, little effort has been made to define demography, population studies or the relationship among the two.

In evaluating and administering demography programs, almost no effort has been made to consult demography graduate students on the strengths and goals of their programs. Almost no literature is widely available on the organization and philosophy of demographic training programs around the country.

(5) Many demographers are concerned because the profession (continued page 6)
WHY ... continued from p. 1

as the high population growth rate, race relations, the food crisis, urbanization, and educational and occupational mobility. As citizens, demographers have been on the forefront of movements for social justice. For instance, some demographers successfully worked for the inclusion of questions on education and income in the 1940 census. The result was a mass of data documenting the inequalities of the U.S. social system.

The current concern stems from a feeling that several issues have been ignored or superficially analyzed by the field of demography. While many individuals are concerned about current trends in demography, they have lacked an organized vehicle. Concerned Demographers will provide a forum for the discussion of some of the issues that have been expressed only individually.

Some may think that Concerned Demographers is simply another radical organization. This is hard to deny in the sense that the members act ethically as citizens in support of radical values which cannot be researched to prove their correctness -- mass democracy, civil liberties and rights, equal opportunity. The claim will be wrong in the sense that the members see the role of the demographer as that of a scholar with social responsibilities, not that of a social activist who perverts his scholarly results to fit his own ideology.

PAPERS NEEDED

Concerned Demographers desperately needs papers for the session at the next Population Association meeting entitled "Evaluations of Current Trends in Demography." These papers should be essays evaluating the current state of population studies in various areas. This session is described in more detail in the article in the Newsletter on future plans of Concerned Demographers. Ideas for papers should be sent by Nov. 1 to Earl Tauber, RAND Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406.

More specifically, what are some of the concerns among individual demographers?

(1) Many demographers are concerned about the role of the demographic scholar, both in accepting money and in carrying out his research. For instance, some Concerned Demographers have been bothered by the wholesale espousal of governmental family planning programs by demographers without much empirical basis for their opinions. Another important question revolves around how priorities will be established for demographic research supported by the increasingly large amounts of foundation and governmental funds.

Guest needs the names of potential panel members who would represent a variety of viewpoints. He also needs suggested topics for discussion.

The session on evaluation of current trends in demography will be chaired by Earl E. Tauber, The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California. Tauber shares the interest of Concerned Demographers in relating demography to the larger world. However, his position as chairman in no way indicates his agreement with the various positions of Concerned Demographers.

For this session Concerned Demographers hopes to obtain essays on demographic knowledge in various areas. These papers would be critical of current research trends and hopefully suggest new directions for research activity. The papers would not have to be based on specific empirical research of the author.

Papers have already been suggested on such subjects as The Demography of Elites, The Relationship of Marital Thought to Human Ecology, Needed Demographic Studies of the Black Population.

Papers are desperately needed on the current state of family planning programs, particularly in regard to the question of their effectiveness in reducing birth rates. Another paper is sought on the philosophical premises underlying government stratification research, particularly as expounded in the recent Blau and Duncan book, The American Occupational Structure. Persons who wish to communicate their ideas for papers, however tentative, should contact Guest or Tauber in the very near future.

In regards to student voting rights, Concerned Demographers has committed itself to a constitutional amendment which would permit student members to have equal voting rights with regular members. The names of at least five regular members must be obtained so that this amendment may be submitted to the regular membership.

The reduced student membership fee was instituted to permit some student participation in the Population Association, including receipt of the various publications. This was a praiseworthy effort to recognize that demography students are less able to afford the regular membership than paid employees in the area of population.

The constitution, as it now stands, does not forbid student voting as long as $20 is paid for a regular membership. Of course, most graduate students cannot easily afford this $20, even though they have a strong commitment to the profession of demography.

Whether does the present constitution intend for voting to be on the basis of amount of professional training. Any person in the area of population regardless of his educational background, is entitled to a regular vote if he pays the $20 membership fee and indicates a continuing interest in population.

In essence, the constitutional provisions on voting cannot be interpreted as discrimination of the basis of professional
BEGINNINGS...from p. 2

grounds that they were narrow-ranged in topics and often represented only one viewpoint. Duncan urged the critics to make formal suggestions for change.

The following day, Friday, another session was held to establish a more formal organization. Representatives of Wisconsin, Pittsburgh, Massachusetts, Brown, Cornell, Michigan and Temple expressed interest in the organization. The session unanimously agreed that the students from Wisconsin would collectively serve as chairman school for the first year.

The Wisconsin students attempted to send notice to prepare a constitutional amendment which would abolish special voting rights for regular members as opposed to student members. Unfortunately, a misunderstanding on the constitutional procedure and a lack of time necessitated postponement of action. Beyond the immediate goal of forming an organization, the Concerned Demographers activity at the PAA meeting has two immediately positive benefits: (1) It served as a means of communication for the numerous young demographers. Previously, the large number of students at the convention had little basis with which to meet each other and discuss interests and activities. (2) The activity also indicated to the more established PAA members that a large proportion of the membership was dissatisfied with the current convention program. Undoubtedly, the program will be livened up in future years.

WHY...continued from p. 4

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Furthermore, the recruitment of more minority group members will be a small but significant contribution in the development of the social system of equal opportunity in the United States.

WHITHER...cont. from p. 5

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since students now comprise at least two-third of the PAA membership, decisions of the organization are made without any consultation with a very large proportion of the membership. The granting of membership rights to students should insure a more representative organization and involved membership.

Future issues of the publication Concerned Demography will hopefully deal with several important issues in the demographic profession. Tentatively, for the next issue the newsletter staff plans a series of articles evaluating demographic training at various population centers. Students or faculty interested in writing these articles should contact Charles Hirschman, editor, Concerned Demography, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

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Population—The Second Front

President Nixon's July special message on population is important for two reasons. First, it represents the new official interpretation of the prime cause of poverty—overpopulation or too many children. Second, it calls on the demographer-scholar to serve as an agent for legislating this view and spreading the ideology of family planning.

The 3,500 word message was presented in a press conference to a yawning Congress and American people. A prime architect of the message was Daniel Patrick Moynihan, liberal academia's representative in the White House. He has increasingly come to see population as the root of all evil.

While the message desperately needs discussion in the profession, demographers will probably devote almost all their energies instead to formulating research proposals for the money made available as part of the message. To date, they have not thought much about the implications of the message for the types of research they will be permitted to undertake. Nor have they thought much about how scholarship is being used to further the national interest as formulated by Nixon.

The message's interpretation of poverty works at two levels, explaining the differences in poverty between nations and within nations. Both explanations are not new but represent the first concise, relatively coherent statements by an American president.

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The Nixon interpretation of poverty within nations directs most of its attention to the United States. A large proportion of the poor fell into that state, the argument runs, because they have too many children. Supposedly, several million families could be removed from poverty if they only reduced their libidinal drives or at least capped them with intra-uterine devices. With a smaller number of children, the argument continues, families would have more money to spend per capita.

This argument is essentially old wine in new bottles. It implies that the problem of the poor is due to their moral laxity and ignorance of means of preventing births. Sections of the American middle class have argued this for decades.

The message's solution to the problem, family planning, is very similar to the proposals of the eugenicist movement. Now, instead of sterilizing the poor or the less able, the poor will be provided with contraceptives so they can reduce their numbers and not be a burden on the income earned by the sweat of all the hard working, decent Americans.

In essence, Nixon's message on population contains his most explicit positive program to date in the area of race relations—an I.O.D. for every black American. Somehow if the blacks go away, the problems of civil rights...
BEGINNINGS...from p. 2

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WHITHER...cont. from p. 5

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CONCERNED DEMOGRAPHY

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In essence, Nixon's message on population contains his most explicit positive program to date in the area of race relations--an I.O.D. for every black American. Somehow if the blacks go away, the problems of civil rights
racial equality also ought to disappear.

Many poverty families could undoubtedly benefit from the services of family planners. We know, for instance, that black women have more children than they desire. But for most of the poor, the allegedly larger family size is a symptom of familial chaos and lack of planning which result from poverty, not cause it. Furthermore, it is somewhat doubtful that the fertility of the poor is very excessive, once rural background is considered. The excessive fertility of the poor may be seen as a consequence of the social norms and organization of rural life.

The explanation of poverty between nations represents the fruition of only partial success by U.S. academics and public servants in explaining why Walt Whitman Rostow's model of economic development has not been working. The so-called underdeveloped countries have not been charging into the industrial and post-industrial age under the guidance of the Agency for International Development and the protective might of the U.S. military. For a short time, policy makers flirted with the idea that the backward countries lacked the achievement motivation that had allegedly been so key in our own triumphant rise to success. But more recently, the real villain has been identified—overpopulation. The argument is simple: High growth rates force high expenditures on feeding, clothing and schooling non-employed hordes of young people. Potential development capital is the lost.

It would be silly to deny that world population growth rates are not potentially disastrous. If population does actually double as predicted in the next 30 years, resources and environment as we know them may be severely strained. The quality and styles of life around the world may have to change. Certainly, the current high growth rates may also have a deleterious effect on economic growth, although the evidence is a lot less conclusive than Nixon would suggest.

Being a good politician, Nixon has blended a mix of truths, half-truths, philosophies and pseudo-scientific theories about these problems into an explanation of why the world does not consist of happy, well-fed faces. The argument appeals to humanitarians, who are undoubtedly impressed with Nixon's concern for poverty and hunger around the world. It appeals to Catholics because no mention is made of abortion, which has been the most effective means of reducing birth rates in some socialist countries. It appeals to the military and the elites of underdeveloped countries because no changes are suggested in the current social structures. And it has appeal for the U.S. Congress because the solutions will cost almost nothing.

Nixon's only serious suggestion for the underdeveloped countries is family planning, but this time on a national basis instead of just for the uninsured as in the United States. Supposedly, family planning programs in the population journals that promote contraceptive devices which women are eagerly awaiting so they can prevent unwanted births. Thus, family planning becomes the means of reducing population growth which in turn will lead to economic development.

The only problem with family planning on a world-wide basis is that it does not always work. Regardless of which explanation for its failure is accepted, family planning has not clearly reduced the rate of population growth of any underdeveloped country. Possible exceptions might be Romania and South Korea, but massive social and economic changes have also been occurring in these countries. Most of these changes such as urbanization and economic development have been associated with the fertility decline in the West, regardless of family planning. Most of the arguments for the failure of family planning have revolved around two issues: (1) Numerous institutions in traditional society support high fertility, and (2) National growth rates would still be far above zero even if women had the number of children they desired.

The perversion of family planning into an instrument of national policy is disturbing to those who see its positive aspects. No doubt many women throughout the world could use its services to space children and prevent unwanted births. In individual cases, it may be helpful in eliminating family poverty.

President Nixon's call to demographers to join him in the war on population consisted of a proposal for a national study commission and increased research funds. This call represents a further threat to the scholarly integrity of the population profession. Already, demographers are being used as administrative and public relations men for governmental family planning programs around the world. The pages of Demographic Journal and other population journals have been filled with glowing reports of family planning. To the layman, these reports have the ring of scholarly objectivity and truth. To many professionals, they have become the ultimate in simplistic methodology, half-baked interpretations and outright lies.

Now, more demographers will undoubtedly be hired as propagandists for family planning, although they may be called researchers. When the educated public finally catches on to the chicanery, the integrity of the profession of demography will fall to a new low.

Several good analyses of family planning have appeared, but unfortunately these are lost in the numerous slick reports of foundations and government bureaucracies such as AID, which are mobilized to push a viewpoint, that family planning is the solution to man's ills. Some respected demographers feel that sound studies of family planning will soon appear. But pessimism is still strong in many population centers to read the criticism of family planning, for fear that government and foundation research contracts will be jeopardized in other areas of population research.

The establishment of a national study commission on future population trends is encouraging in the sense that very little is known about the relationship between population and society. But it is discouraging in that it represents another attempt to grapple with a problem by studying it to death. We have already seen study commissions on civil disorders and violence. How many policy changes have resulted from their deliberations?

How much more study do we need to verify the hypothesis that fertility invariably falls when mortality drops and urbanization and industrialization increase? What is preventing the Nixon Administration from urging large doses of economic and technical aid to encourage industrialization and economic development around the world? One answer is simple: Industrialization is not to our economic benefit. While little is known about the symbiotic relationships among nations, it is clear that much of the dynamism of American industry is supported by the exploitation of the resources of underdeveloped countries. In other words, resources are extracted cheaply from these underdeveloped countries to feed our furnaces and faces. Economic development would provide more challengers for world resources and eliminate sources of cheap industrial inputs.

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To the outside world, the "political stability" the international equivalent of domestic concern for "law and order." The "political stability" is indicated by the fact that only three articles were found which dealt directly with the topic of demographic theory. While other articles directed themselves to topics which might loosely be called "demographic theory," the total output could only be termed horrendous. We have advanced only a few steps beyond Lotka.

Only one article has appeared on demographic training and recruitment, during a period of rapid expansion of training programs and doctorates awarded in demographic areas. Perhaps a purely scholarly journal should not be concerned with this topic. But then, where else is there a place for discussion of the topic? Certainly one head of demographic should know what the other head or the foot is doing. What about the future? No doubt, the Don Bogue style of demographic will live on since his editorial decisions have shaped the style of ongoing research projects. In other words, why undertake research unless you have a chance for publication? The increased governmental concern with family planning as the solution for world poverty will undoubtedly lead to a further flood of shoddy articles by half-trained government bureaucrats. The new editor will probably have a hard time resisting these pressures. But the Demography of the future will probably reflect a more balanced viewpoint on the goals and areas of population research.

Concerned Demography is an occasional publication of Concerned Demographers, Center for Demography and Ecology, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706. Concerned Demographers is a national organization of scholars interested in relating demographic research and training to the larger society. It has no official ties with the Center for Demography and Ecology of the University of Wisconsin. Subscriptions are available at $2 per year. Editor-in-Chief is Paul Schollaert. Executive Editor is Ezekiel Cuming.
The policy of the journal, Demography, regarding the anonymity of authors merely needs review. Unlike many scholarly journals, Demography keeps the names and positions of authors on their articles when they are sent to referees. This is primarily so, we have been told, because "the referees know whom they can trust." In other words, the referees will not have to waste time reviewing or correcting sections of articles written by authors they respect.

This rationale for the policy is the main reason it should be changed. Since at least parts and often whole articles are apparently evaluated on the basis of the authorship, the "stars" of the profession are bound to have almost all articles published. This would not be a bad policy if the "stars" produced consistently high quality work. Unfortunately, this is not the case, either in demography or other scholarly disciplines. Since the "stars" are apparently also guaranteed a place in the pages of Demography, less space is available for the work of younger and less known scholars.

We have also been told that removing the names of authors would have little effect anyway since most authors tend to have their subjects and style of work, which are readily identifiable. This rationale may have had some validity during the formative years of the profession when most demographers were located at three or four universities and in Washington. But the size and scope of the profession no longer makes this argument highly plausible, although undoubtedly identification is possible in many cases.

The only ill effect of a policy of anonymity is the extra effort required by the referees to review work of the "stars." This might be beneficial to both the "stars" and the referees, if some articles in the first years of Demography are any indication.

The Demography editors assure us that no name will be kept on an article if the author indicates his desire. If Demography refuses to change its policy, we suggest all scholars ask for anonymity when they submit their work.

"WHOM CAN YOU TRUST?" (Continued from Page 3)

What would be the response of the demographic profession to President Nixon's message? One response would be two resolutions passed by the next meeting of the Professional Association of Demographers. The first resolution would commend Nixon's concern with population as a serious world problem. But it would condemn Nixon's emphasis on population as the sole or most important cause of poverty within and between nations. A second resolution would condemn the increased interest in population research but would also make clear the determination of the demographic profession to undertake and evaluate research in an atmosphere of academic freedom. The resolution would further state that the FHA has no position on the value of family planning at least until further research is available.

What is the solution to high population growth rates? History teaches that the traditional solutions have been war, disease, and famine—all leading to death. In the past two centuries, only technological improvements in agriculture have thwarted even higher rates of death. The world is dominated today by a nation which is dedicated to the preservation of the status quo, through military and economic power. Unless agricultural technology responds to the challenge, there is little reason to believe that future solutions to overpopulation will be different than the past.
BOOK REVIEWS

Editor's Note—In some issues Concerned Demography will present reviews of current books in the area of population. This issue, two of the leading introductory textbooks are reviewed:


BEFORE DEAD THAN RED

Careful reading of William Peterson's revised edition of the undergraduate textbook, POPULATION, may reveal more about "the politics of population" than did an earlier work of that title by the same author. It is a fitting demographic contribution to the "sociology of the modern society" typified by writers such as A.M. Poston, Daniel Bell or Richard Hofstadter. The book reaffirms the American experience as one of concensus and integration, while blasting our cosmic enemies in superlative cold war rhetoric. Unfortunately, as an important undergraduate textbook, it may serve as the major statement on population processes, problems and policies for a large number of students.

The volume is quite lacking in its discussion of population theories. A very complete statement of Malthusian principles is presented early in the book, along with some modifications and clarifications since added to this scheme. But the major theoretical critique of Malthus, Karl Marx, is treated in a most unexhilarating fashion. Marxian population principles are relegated to a minor position in the chapter on "The Population of Totalitarian Societies." Where the discussion is distorted by peppered with it quotes appropriate to nineteenth century scholarship styles. In one passage, the current conventional wisdom on the population problem. In any case, Bogue's obsession with holding back the fertility ridge has apparently not left much time to think about writing. Chapters read like a stream of consciousness reports, one idea reminding Bogue of another. Whole sections of other books are quoted word for word. Tables with no significance run on for pages. Whole topics such as "marital status" are repeated in two different chapters. One table becomes the subject for pages of interpretation. Most of the significant articles and books in the past 10 years are not considered at all, although often listed in the extensive bibliographies.

The book might have some redeeming value if a few conceptual ideas linked the chapters. But topics appear or do not appear as if by chance. Apparently, Bogue does not like the Duncan occupational prestige scores, so he flips in his own hideous effort to do Duncan one better. To soften the blow of his new discovery on Duncan, Bogue says that Duncan would probably agree with him but wouldn't want to adopt it. Where did Peter Blau come from? Oh, he happens to be a colleague of Bogue's at Chicago who wrote a book with Duncan which used the prestige scores. Bogue presents a very extensive discussion of U.S. regionalism, at least as he saw it 10 years ago, but he has not kept up much since then. He assures us that he planned to write a chapter on Population and Economic Development, but alas, he never had time to write it.

Where were we? Oh yes, back to fertility control. Everywhere fertility rates are heading for a balance with death rates, Bogue assures us. This is happening in the United States too, Bogue announces, although (continued)
he does not bother to discuss the rich data to the contrary. Why are birth rates relatively low in the United States? The answer is simple, Bogue says: people use contraceptives. Thus, contraceptives will cause the decline in birth rates around the world. Bogue does not completely scorn a concern with social structure. For instance, on page 166, he talks about "affluent" and "irritable" nations and the resulting sex compositions. You may be surprised to know that no differences exist between the two types of social structures in their sex composition.

Finally, Bogue does restrain himself on one issue. He admits that his mind is not made up on the value of eugenics. More research must be done, he tells the reader.

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One of the sickest ideas of our age may be the so-called "environmental, urban and population crises." Within a short period of less than a year, almost every public official from President Nixon to our local city council candidate has embraced with open arms the ideology of the three crises-in-one. And huffing and puffing close behind, many academicians have rushed to jump on the bandwagon. Newspapers and magazines are filled with the academicians' "objective" solutions to the crises.

The sickness of the situation arises not from the falseness of the basic issue, the quality of the environment, but its use to divert attention from other issues such as the nature of American foreign policy and social inequality at home. During the 1960's, American military foreign policy, particularly as enunciated through the Vietnam war, became exposed as a force for the repression of nationalism and economic development in underdeveloped countries around the world. It has become increasingly clear that the United States is dedicated to maintaining unrepresentative elites in power wherever possible. At home, a welfare program developed during the 60's which emphasized self-help and education as the panacea to poverty problems. But the failure of this approach has indicated to many that causes of poverty may actually lie in the society's willingness to redistribute its income.

Further public attention on these issues would probably have led to a crisis in power and industrial circles. Large segments of the population were coming to feel that other significant changes in society could lead to the end of American poverty and imperialism abroad. Unless public attention could be shifted to other issues, the position of ruling businessmen and military groups within the society would have been severely threatened. The environmental crisis
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Further public attention on these issues would probably have led to a crisis in government and industrial circles. Large segments of the population, including those who might lead the charge of American poverty and imperialism abroad. Unless public attention could be shifted to other issues, the position of ruling business and military groups within the society would have been severely challenged. The environmental crisis...
is a particularly welcome relief since the solutions of its concerned citizens call for no real changes in the organization of society. The two major political parties have been especially eager to jump on the environmental crisis bandwagon. Since traditional "free enterprise" approaches have failed to solve domestic problems, the two parties were unable to propose any new program. The environmental crisis provides a huge opportunity for Democrats and Republicans with issues to justify their existence.

Manipulation of the American public will be indicated by Presidential pronouncements on the environmental crises. While President Johnson proclaims his dedication to the "quality of life," he will propose very few concrete programs to support his rhetoric. Few of Nixon's proposals will actually require industrialists and automobile manufacturers to curtail their pollution activities, which cause most of the problem. Most of the anti-pollution efforts are drawn from federal revenues, in other words from the ordinary citizen's pay check. Interestingly, many of the serious Nixon proposals to improve the quality of life involve "research on the environment." This is another effort to study a problem to death, much as periodic commission reports on civil disorders, violence and population. Some of the governmental efforts will be also devoted to using the tax payer's money to find technological devices to control pollution, at no cost to the polluters. Of course, whether these devices will be found is a problematic question. In any case, pollution will continue until technology solves the problem.

And in the meantime, the last vestiges of the major governmental effort against poverty will be wiped out and the military budget will continue to balloon. It is noteworthy that President Johnson also briefly expressed concern over the "quality of life" when he cut back domestic programs in the middle 60's to support increased war spending. However, his concern failed to catch the... of the American public at the time.

The present concern with the environmental, urban, and pollution crises has arisen out of upper middle class America. This can be discerned by looking at the membership lists of any of the involved organizations such as Zero Population Growth, the Population Reference Bureau and the Population Crisis Committee. Big industrialists and military representatives have also been involved, both on the board of directors of the organizations and as principal financial contributors, particularly for large ads in newspapers such as the New York Times. One of the foremost military representatives has been General William Draper (U.S.A.-Ret.), chairman of the Population Crisis Committee. Among the increasingly concerned in the middle class are some quite liberal reformers such as Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin. While these people have previously been sincere in their desire to eliminate poverty and curtail the military, their talents will now be lost in a probably fruitless struggle to improve the situation.

The causes of the concern about the environment among sizable segments of the population are easy to discern. Frequently conservationists and campers, the environmentalists are concerned about the overtaxing of recreational and camping facilities around the country. They are bothered that their cities are not beautiful places to view. They are concerned that movement from one part of the city to another is slow and time consuming. In essence, they are bothered because their incomes do not buy them all the aesthetic joys and pleasures they seek. In any case, they are basically correct: our environment is ugly and overtaxed. One has only to look around in any city or park to realize that the environment could be much improved.

But then the environment has always been bad. In fact, it is in terms of its effect on human health and vitality, the environment has never been better than now. Infant mortality and disease rates less than 60 years ago indicate that very high proportions of the population lived very short lives. On the average, persons only lived two-thirds as long as they do now. In general, the air and water in centers of population concentration must have been rather foul. A look at photographs of immigrants districts 30 years ago will also suggest that today's environment is a paradise by comparison.

2. There are too many people to present the tenets of the crisis ideology and then discuss their validity:

1. The environmental and urban crises arise because too many persons are using the available facilities. If fewer persons used the facilities, there would be more facilities to go around.

2. There are too many people in the United States primarily because the poor have too many children. The crisis people also believe that some middle class families may be having too many children.

3. The solution to the large family size is to limit the use of family planning or birth control. Thus, the government should set up more family planning clinics. An often mentioned subsidiary tenet holds that abortion should be legalized, but this is generally proposed less frequently than family planning.

4. The country would have more wealth to spend on facilities if the population was smaller. Large families have less money per capita than small families. Therefore, nations with high growth rates or large families must be poorer than nations with low growth rates or small families.

5. One solution to the environmental crisis is burying your trash and driving your car less. Other principal solution is petitioning your government. In turn, government should ask businessmen to stop pollution. In general, the appropriate government action is poorly specified.

For most of the concerned Americans, their current ire would not have been encountered 15 or 20 years ago. It is the unparalleled rise in the prosperity of the American middle class since World War II which has permitted individual opportunities to enjoy the environment. The rapid increase in the number of automobiles per family and the number of highways have led eventually to crowded roads, campgrounds and recreational areas. Of course, a general growth in population has been associated with the overtaxing of facilities. While the 10 per cent increase in U.S. population in the past decade has undoubtedly led to greater crowding and congestion, the problem has primarily resulted because our government has not planned for the changes. With more than 80 per cent of the budget tied year by year for the destruction of people, it has been impossible to plan for an anticipated growth in population size. If our government...
really desired to build a suitable environment, it could do so. In any case, even with a rapidly expanding population, it will be several decades before we approach the population density of most European countries.

Even if one argues that the United States has too many people, it is difficult to accept the other tenets of the environmental crisis. While the very poor do have larger families, few persons have bothered to investigate empirically why this is true. Some evidence suggests that their excessive fertility may be attributed frequently to their rural backgrounds. Rural dwellers or rural born persons have traditionally had high fertility which has declined after a generation or so in the city. However, it is clear that some fertility among the poor, particularly Spanish speaking and black, is higher than rural backgrounds would predict. To date, most family planning programs have been only moderately successful with lower socio-economic groups in our society, primarily because most contraceptive devices may preclude planning of fertility than lower socio-economic status women are able to manage. When life is continually chaotic, it is difficult to carefully manage family size through the proper use of contraceptives.

For lower SES women, and in fact, for most women in our society, legalization of abortion may provide a simple means of reducing the national growth rate to zero. Several recent studies, particularly by Westoff and Bumpass, suggest that American women have a great number of unplanned and unwanted births which might be prevented at the last moment by abortion. Certainly abortion has worked in Japan and eastern European countries to reduce national growth rates to zero. Thus, for those who want action on the population front, a simple strategy might be concentrated effort to legalize abortion.

The argument about the ill effects of large families on national growth rates is still a question open for debate. Finally, the emphasis of the environmentalists on individual responsibility to clean up one's own pollution and voluntary clean ups by business is just what U.S. industrial and governmental elites want to hear. In essence, these proposals will really mean nothing. And they will do nothing.

For Americans concerned about really reducing imperialism abroad, inequality at home, and environmental pollution, the early 70's will be a trying period. While President Nixon appealed to the American people to bury their garbage, military spending will undoubtedly sky rocket and the paltry governmental concern with pollution will disappear. Eventually, Americans will begin to discover that governmental concern with the crisis is a fraud, that the quality of the environment can be improved significantly only if major controls are placed on American businesses. Given the makeup of our government, where the industries control the regulatory commissions, this will be an improbable prospect.

A more likely prospect is that some large segment of the American population will raise some new issue, such as health services. The government will grab the issue, diverting attention from the reasons why we have been unable to conquer the environmental crisis. And then that cycle of issues will be played out. America will be taken on a new joy ride with a new issue. We will be fed high sounding phrases again about our society's commitment to alleviating the problem. But the problem will not be alleviated. The real question before our society is: to the National Science Foundation. After all, study of the people who make decisions in our society is generally a taboo subject for American social science. The NSF would rarely grant the money. For those less daring or foolish, we would suggest a policy of human decency. Study in an honest and competent manner those subjects which are not taboo and which can be empirically researched. What is the real relationship between population growth and income growth? What are the correlates and causes of various income distributions? Why do some cities have more environmental pollution than others? What types of control do social democratic countries such as Norway and Sweden use to hold down their environmental pollution? In any case, let us not become caught up in the governmental put on, continually pulling out of the hat social problems such as environmental pollution to hide failures in solving other social problems. Social scientists and citizens can push for democratic revolution in our form of government. Social scientists as researchers can provide data and understanding of social relationships for the new social order which hopefully will arise. Then, we shall solve the environmental crisis.
make up all current caloric deficits. 6 This would involve using only totally idle land, not land lying fallow in a normal farming cycle. Similarly, in southern Chile, rich valley land which could be used to grow food has been converted by absentee landlords to profitable pine plantations. Nearby poor people, struggling with small grain crops, contend with rapid erosion on steep hillsides. 7

Potentially even more important than better use of land are the new grain breeds adapted to semi-tropical conditions. Use of these new breeds in India has increased wheat production 50% within the last four years. 8 The dramatically higher yields and great responsiveness of these plants to fertilizer have provided effective incentives for change in traditional peasant habits. However, many peasant farmers have not been able to obtain loans to buy the new seeds and fertilizer. Poor farmers and landless laborers have already rioted in places where only the more prosperous farmers have been able to benefit from the new grains.

Neat production could also be substantially increased. For example, if enough veterinarians were available to reduce the very high disease rate in the herds and flocks of economically underdeveloped countries, neat consumption could be increased by 25%. 9

In conclusion, major increases in food supply are possible without the use of exotic technology or major changes in people's dietary habits. If governments paid for all food produced and distributed it to all in need, resources would be available to feed adequately the current population and the projected increases for at least the next twenty years. 10 Prediction beyond that time is virtually impossible, because too much is still unknown, such as new technological developments.

Another major reason for concern about population growth is the fear that the accumulated savings of economically underdeveloped countries will be used merely to accommodate rapidly growing demand for housing, health facilities, schools, etc., and thus funds will not be available for investment in industrialization and economic development. However, people under population pressure appear to produce more because they work harder and are more willing to accept technological innovations. 11 In fact, these two phenomena appear to nearly cancel out: in the last decade economic growth has been faster in countries with rapid population growth, so that per capita income has increased almost as much in non-industrialized countries with rapidly growing populations as for those with slowly growing populations. 12 Why then has economic development of the Third World been so slow? The answer lies at least partly in the fact that industrialization is expensive and the resources available to the economically underdeveloped countries are small. All these countries combined have a gross national product of about $500 billion ($200/person), while the United States has a GNP of $900 billion ($4500/person). 13 In the former case, there is little surplus available for investment. The U.S. government sends $4 billion annually to these countries and receives $1 billion as repayment on previous loans. U.S. private enterprise annually sends less than $2 billion in loans and investment, and receives $4 billion as repayment and profits. 14 Thus the net cost to the U.S. economy of the public and private capital sent annually to the Third World is only $1 billion. If we sent instead the $80 billion worth of goods and services which our annual

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World population will probably double within the next forty years. Widespread famines with accompanying riots and anarchy are predicted by 1975. 1 Increasing pollution of air and water and a greater risk of international conflict may cause widespread deaths. Such high death rates would be one way of reducing population growth. The other way to stop population increases is to reduce birth rates. The number of people increases as long as birth rates exceed death rates.

Professional biologists have proposed that we solve these problems as follows: develop a sterilizing virus, put it in the water, and provide limited supplies of temporary antibiotics through the United Nations; 2 put pressure on India to adopt Dr. S. Chandraesekhar's proposal to sterilize all Indian males with three or more children; 3 and, conserve scarce food resources by cutting off all food aid to "those countries that are too far behind in the population-food game (sic)." 4 These solutions are nearly as drastic as the problems. Action is needed and any action will raise serious human and political problems, but more acceptable solutions can be found. These more acceptable solutions depend on postponing somewhat the date when the supply of resources is exhausted and population growth is thus stopped. With more efficient use of resources, our finite earth will be able to support a somewhat larger, though still definitely finite, population. This will provide additional decades of time which we must use to pursue urgent but more humane method of reducing birth rates to stop population growth.

Is population the problem? The rate of population growth may soon exceed the rate at which food production increases. The consequent decrease in per capita food consumption would then present an extremely serious problem, since about two-thirds of the world's people (mostly children) are undernourished right now. An estimated four million or more 5 people died of starvation this year. Yet at the same time Canada had a "wheat surplus",...because the starving people lacked money to buy wheat. In other words, hunger today is not due simply to limited land, water, and other resources. Food that exists is not given to undernourished people; food that could exist is not grown, because in our economic system food is grown for profit, not for people who need it but have no money to pay for it. The United States, for example, spends billions to keep land idle; this land could supply enough food to...
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military budget could purchase, if the $100 billion in military budgets for the rest of the world were added to this, and if the total were used for developmental purposes by leaders in the Third World, then economic development in those countries would proceed apace. Although such widespread industrialization could present serious potential problems of pollution and exhaustion of raw materials, these problems could be avoided by better salvage of materials, elimination of planned obsolescence, plus more concern for the environment in planning technology. For us in the United States the distress consequent on a failure of economic development in the Third World will not be immediate, but disruptions there may well cut us off from minerals that are needed in modern technology and very expensive or impossible to mine in North America (e.g. tantalum, manganese, and industrial diamonds).

What problems can we expect as population increases in the United States? People feel increasingly overcrowded, and the environment becomes increasively polluted. However, this is not due simply to population increases. Two-thirds of our population is crowded into metropolitan areas, primarily because employment can be found there since these are the most profitable locations for many businesses. We could alleviate this problem by adopting the British and Swedish policy of building entire new cities scattered in rural regions. Furthermore, densely populated cities do not have to be oppressive if adequate housing, schools, jobs, etc. are available. The pollution that plagues Philadelphia and other cities could be much alleviated by proper processing of wastes, enforcement of effective codes against air pollution, and provision of convenient and rapid public transportation which would make the automobile largely obsolete for in-city use. Thus, many immediate improvements are possible with available resources, although an ultimate solution undoubtedly depends on ending population growth.

In conclusion, the most immediate problems attributed to excess population could be solved by a better use of resources - a massive reallocation of resources towards solving problems, rather than for profit-making or military might. Such a reallocation of resources will be very difficult to achieve politically. But without better use of resources, very few of these problems can be solved, even if a halt in population growth does occur. Furthermore, the next section shows that it will be enormously difficult to end population growth in any short time. Of course, in the long run, population growth must be stopped or we will exhaust the supply of space and other resources. Indeed, in order to optimize the possible quality of life for the future, it is wise to stop population growth relatively soon before we reach the absolute limits of the earth’s carrying capacity. Therefore, we should begin to slow population growth now, at the same time that we begin massive efforts to improve conditions for those already living.

Population growth occurs when birth rates are higher than death rates. Many fear that population growth will be halted only by increased death rates due to nuclear war or failure to devote enough resources to controlling food growth. Less powerful groups in society fear that birth rates will be lowered by more powerful groups arbitrarily preventing them from having children. Villagers in India, for example, believing a rumor that the visiting sterilization team was going to forcibly sterilize all men with more than two children, attacked the team with hoes and shovels, and had to be put down by the local guard.

Blacks in this country fear that, if there is a sterilizing virus in the water, the antedote will be handed out the same way draft exemptions are. Proposed involuntary reductions in birth rates raise many ethical questions and arouse resistance that is quite justified. So we must turn our attention to voluntary programs for reducing birth rates.

The most widely favored of such programs are family planning programs, which make contraceptives available and encourage people to use them. Such programs have rarely resulted in significant decreases in birth rates. In India and Egypt, high birth rates persist, despite extensive programs involving many clinics. Taiwan is often cited as a success story for such programs, even though the decline in birth rates began twelve years before the family planning program began.

For Taiwan, as for almost all countries where birth rates have fallen significantly, the time of declining birth rates coincides with the period of late industrialization for that country. During late industrialization, the number of children decreases because parents begin to plan family size and begin to use contraception effectively.

This occurs partly because children “cost” more: urbanization limits space and eliminates field work as a use for child labor; increased mechanization of the factory replaces the demand for unskilled child labor with a demand for educated adult labor. Also, as industrialization progresses, attitudes change from fatalism and the sense of being part of nature, to more planning and manipulative attitudes.

How long do such changes take? In Western Europe, where family planning couples had to master the rather difficult method of withdrawal (coitus interruptus), the transition from high to low birth rates took approximately fifty-five years. In Japan the same transition took about thirty years. This was apparently accelerated by the recent availability of abortion and the loop, both of which were small contributions to the skill of the novice family planner. Thus family planning programs could facilitate the transition to low birth rates, particularly if they would support abortion rather than condemn it.

However such programs can help people to have fewer children only if they want fewer children and if they believe in the effectiveness of contraception enough to practice it. Such changes in people’s attitudes have previously occurred with the socioeconomic changes brought about by late industrialization.

We have already argued that economic development could occur if there were a major reallocation of resources for this purpose. Now we argue that such economic development would be the best way of bringing a major reduction in birth rates in the Third World. Making sufficient resources available for economic development would involve considerable cost to those currently in power. In this and many other countries. So this solution to population problems will prove to be both ideal and impractical unless we can bring about a shift of power to new leaders, leaders who would make the necessary large reductions in profits and military spending to free the resources needed for economic development and food production. Such leaders would also support governments in other countries devoted to development rather than upper class interest.
Population Bomb (cont'd)...

One further problem remains: even in most industrialized countries birth rates still exceed death rates, so that populations are expected to double about every ninety years. This growth rate, though relatively slow, represents a potentially significant drain on world resources, since our per capita consumption of materials is so high (four times as much grain, 24 fifteen times as much steel 25 per U.S. resident as for the average resident of an underdeveloped country). For the most part, continued population growth is not due to a failure to practice contraception effectively. Rather, the average American couple wants three children, when an average of only 2.2 children/couple is required for maintaining a stable population. 26 Seventeen percent of the births which are in excess of this required 2.2 children/couple occur in middle class families, only thirty percent in poor families; Catholic families contribute no more than 27 Protestant families on the average. Thus typical couples must somehow be motivated to have children. The most optimistic possibility is to provide opportunities for alternative adult activities that are meaningful and rewarding so that couples will want fewer children to allow more time for these other activities. A beginning of this possibility is seen in the smaller families born by college-educated or employed women.

In conclusion, current population growth presents us with two alternatives. We can be spared by the difficulties to restructure our societies to provide the material needs of all and encourage adult non-procreative creativity, so that quality of life goes up and birth rates come down. Or we can continue our present course to ever-increasing hunger, rebellion, repression and destruction of our earth's resources.

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4. Ibid., p. 160.
16. Povey, G. private communication.
The usual departmental "qualifications" for admission include grade point average in undergraduate education, graduate record examination scores and letters of reference. The Awards and Admissions Committee claimed that they do not consider seriously any other evidence.

When admissions criteria for blacks were specifically discussed, it seemed that the word "qualified" automatically denoted Afro-American students. Admission Committee members primarily argued that (1) grade point averages, even if straight A in quality, could not be considered as valid from primarily Afro-American schools, (2) letters of reference could not be considered valid because Afro-American students would naturally present letters from those who felt favorably toward them, (3) graduate record exam scores would be considered high enough to be competitive with other students applying for admission.

Other arguments used by the admissions committee included: (1) lowering of admission standards for Afro-Americans would really be lowering the quality of graduate education; (2) enough graduate students from good quality schools will already be recruited so special attention to Afro-Americans is not necessary; (3) students should enter graduate school through regular channels; (4) current graduate student recruitment and allocation of graduate awards is probably the best allocation of scarce resources; (5) funds are lacking to provide special help that Afro-Americans students might need; (6) it would be unfair to admit unqualified students who would be demoralized when they eventually failed out of the graduate program.

Interestingly, most of the debate has been carried on in an empirical vacuum. Very little research has been done on the relationship between quality of undergraduate education and success in graduate school. One study in the August, 1968, issue of Science by Alexander Astin showed little relationship between quality of undergraduate school and graduate school success. An analysis by William L. Tatum, Jr., of academic performance of 243 black students at Cornell University, showed that high school grade point average was a very poor indicator of success in college. Currently, research is being conducted in the Wisconsin Department of Sociology on the correlates of graduate school success. A 1966 study in the Wisconsin department by Paul Schollaert showed that dropping out of graduate school was closely related to the type of financial aid received. Students with fellowships, presumably the most qualified award recipients, had higher drop out rates than students in various research training programs. The fellowship winners had very little contact with faculty members, while the holders of awards such as National Institutes of Health traineeships in demography had a great deal of contact.

Since present admission criteria are unreliable, changing the standards for admission will probably lower the quality of the department. Assuming that these students will need "special help" with no empirical evidence whatever is a very poor scientific method.

Most Afro-American students would not think of applying for admission to the Wisconsin graduate school since they know that they have little chance of being accepted. Therefore, at least initially, a special effort must be made to recruit them. Priorities determine how money is spent in educational institutions. Money is available within universities if a decision is made to use it for funding Afro-American students.


Several centuries ago, elites ruled by divine right. They were able to exercise their power with little regard for justification of their authority. Since the advent of democratic institutions in many parts of the world, it has been necessary for the rulers to take more cognizance of the ruled. After all, if the people saw that their leaders were not governing in the people's interest, they could vote the leaders out. However, reality is considerably more complicated. Often those in power have a great deal of influence over the information and communication patterns of a society. One favorite method used by those in power has been to raise false issues with the electorate. A false issue is one that has nothing to do with the general welfare of a population, but is raised in order to divert attention from the basic contradiction of elite domination and the basic economic and social interests of the common man. International wars, ethnic and racial prejudice, and appeals to old virtues are typical examples of the false issues raised by those in economic and political power. It is perhaps reflective of the advanced state of the art that it has presently become popular to even use real issues as false issues. Perhaps the most conspicuous example of this pattern has been the cry for "law and order". Certainly the prevalence of crime and the safety of the citizenry is a real issue, but it has been used as a smoke screen tactic in order to confuse the voters rather than focus upon the basic causes of this most serious problem. It is becoming increasingly clear that the issue of birth control or family planning is being transformed from a real issue into another false issue. Almost no responsible social scientist will deny that growth in population size and changes in population distribution and composition pose important problems for society. Few educated persons today would want to deny American or foreign children the right to space or limit births through contraceptive devices. But the present concern for population problems at home and abroad by the U.S. government and foundations is quickly becoming a smoke screen tactic. Population is now being blamed as the sole cause for most of the ills of the world — poverty, low economic growth rates, air and water pollution. Rather than confront the social structural causes of these problems, U.S. elites are increasingly discovering that "population" is a neat escape valve. Family planning programs cost little money, and they call for no change in social structural relationships at home or abroad.

The appearance of a recent book, Family Planning Programs, edited by Bernard Berelson, gives further evidence that the population crisis...
has already become a false issue. The book is a collection of articles on family planning aimed at a general audience, rather than a professional one. The volume originated as a series of talks in the Forum series of the Voice of America. The book consists of 26 articles on a variety of topics, including various national programs in the Third World and the United States, new techniques in the family planning area, and the role of international advisory services in the field. As one has come to expect from academicians indebted to the foundations and U.S. government for their bread and butter, the book presents a cherry picture of the foundation and government family planning programs. Perhaps it is asking too much to expect employers to take a somewhat detached view of the programs of their employees. From various fragmentary and fugitive sources, we know that most of these programs are anything but successful in reducing population growth rates and, as a result, eliminating other societalills.

The book leads off with an article by John D. Rockefeller, III, who has the dual honor of being one of the largest financial supporters of family planning programs abroad and one of the largest foreign investors abroad. As his title, "Toward the Enrichment of Life," implies, Rockefeller believes that population growth inhibits economic development and thus the welfare of mankind. Did the original John D. gain his wealth through the liberal personal use of contraceptives? Rockefeller recalls his assistance in establishing the Population Council in 1952 to solve the pressing population problem and rescue mankind. However, it is interesting to note what Rockefeller leaves unsaid. The Standard Oil Company, which has long association with the Rockefeller family, presently earns 52 per cent of its profits from foreign investment. What proportion of these foreign profits ever return to the native countries, in the form of family planning aid or other assistance?

John D. is concerned about the issue of that other philanthropists are financing family planning abroad. For the U.S. economy as a whole, profits from foreign investments have increased from about 10 percent in 1950 to nearly 22 percent in 1964. Economic growth in the developing countries contributed to this and was a result of economic development. While financial assistance from the relatives of U.S. corporate enterprise should not be rejected out of hand, it is important to look beyond immediate rhetoric to see whose interest is being served.

The article on the United States by Leslie Corsa contains the usual overemphasis on population factors as the source of all mankind’s ills. Dr. Corsa says "More and more Americans are recognizing that population size, distribution and density are critical underlying causes of many present American problems such as air and water pollution, urban decay, and inadequacies of transportation, higher education, health services, and recreation space." He does not point out that these problems, especially population density and distribution, may be functions of the economic and political organization of the country. In another article on the making and marketing of birth-control products, we learn that the contraceptive industry is a very profitable one. In fact, the "potential market of Asia, Africa, the Near, Middle and Far East, and Latin America is waiting to be tapped with these new products." So our altruistic endeavors in fertility control can be rather profitable at the same time... how delightful!

Concerned Demography welcomes manuscripts from all corners of the academic and political spectrum. Footnotes and references are not encouraged because they clutter up the pages.

with a legalization of abortion. It would also have been interesting if articles on China and other countries had been included for comparative purposes if nothing else. The usual estimate of the crude birth rate in China is 34/1,000 which is considerably lower than most other developing nations. North Vietnam has the lowest birth rate in Asia, significantly lower than South Vietnam. Could these low birth rates be attributed to the recent social structural changes in the societies? We will leave this as a future question for research. The article on the United States by Bernard Berelson is so balanced that it appears out of place in the book. He cites evidence both pro and con on the economic and political issues in fertility. Berelson is one of the few active family planners who could be described as both intellectually smart and honest. It is possible that men like Berelson can redirect policy toward a more realistic and rational direction. Or, will he serve as an academic spokesman for the creation of another false issue by the economic and political elite's of the day?
resemblance to the ideas of the early members of the Chicago school. Today's "new" human ecologists on the whole are more concerned with urging us to clean up backyard garbage rather than understanding the collective forces which lead to a "garbage" society. They posit various causes of environmental problems but make little effort to verify their effects. In other words, human ecology today is an index game with social ecology rather than a concerned approach to the study of society.

For those among the dying remnants of the "old" human ecology, a reading of Faris' lively account of the Chicago school in the 1920's and 1930's can only evoke images of a creative sociology and population studies that might-have-been. The Faris book actually covers the entire spectrum of intellectual interests in the department, but a large number of those perspectives were crucially related to human ecological thought. These Chicago human ecologists combined imagination, intellectual brilliance, social concerns and a deep desire to investigate actively the causes of social organization. But their enterprise was clearly doomed from the start. As a means of justifying the existence of our free enterprise society, our institutions of social control, such as universities have relentlessly hammered home the point that all social phenomena can be understood only in individual terms. For instance, we are told repeatedly that slums result from the laziness, poor education and lack of achievement motivation among slum dwellers. Park and Burgess would tell us that slums result from the nature of our free enterprise society. If you want to find out why, try reading the Faris book or Park and Burgess in the original same day. In any case, the mass of the American population ever understood that social problems result from the organization of the social system, our dominant ideology threatened. In truth, a human ecology in the Park and Burgess tradition will never be allowed to grow in presently organized America. But hopefully, there will be a faithful few who will keep alive the threads of their thought in the hope of a better day, and a new society.

The Chicago ecologists were profound optimists on the nature of American society. They saw it as a rather boundless land of opportunity where all segments would eventually be assimilated into one big, happy family. Their optimism was rather incompatible with their basic theoretical formulations. Their image of capitalist society as basically competitive and ruthless could only lead to the intellectually consistent conclusion that those who "had" would continue to have and those who were "out" would continue to be out. The fact that Park and Burgess could justify American society involved the use of "culture" or cooperation as a superstructure over the all-pervading conflict. This vague, semantic device seemed to be little more than an attempt by Park and Burgess to justify their ideological beliefs. But then, one can hardly blame them for failing to come to the realization of we younger "old" ecologists. After all, we young ecologists are children of a society which has rapidly been stripped bare of its candy cane cover.

The Chicago ecologists were hardly bad guys for their day, nevertheless. Where Robert Park left shavin cream in his ear and didn't knot his tie, most of us today don't bother to shave or wear ties. But Park believed in actively working for racial opportunity through the NAACP, we younger ecologists have much more sympathy for the Black Panthers. Where Park wanted to help solve the urban crisis of his day by supplying public officials with the results of his studies, we ecologists of today know that our urban crisis will be solved only by replacing our public officials by overturning our whole social system.

Faris' book tells it like it was, to coin a modern term. We find out how clear sociological studies were formulated and carried out. We find out that Park was usually late for supper. We find out about the ecology of the Social Science Building at Chicago which resulted in Park and Burgess sharing an office together. How rich we are for that chance event.

Will the same type of book ever be written about a current population study center or department of sociology? Will it be worth writing?
Population Bomb...


Pittsburgh...

department needs a set of priorities so that the student is not entirely dependent on himself or chance for exposure to the administrative and research tools he can use in the job. While neither student nor faculty can always predict what training will be most useful in the future, the student can sense the quality of whatever training he is getting and judge if it is capable of making reasonable demands on him and that training should be. In this sense, being a student at Pittsburgh, gaining insight in the classroom or having a valuable research experience, not to mention the non-existent field placement, has been mostly a matter of taking pot luck.

Black Demographers...

Within demography, it would seem appropriate that the Population Association of America set up a special committee to study the feasibility of training more Afro-Americans as scholars in demographic studies. Demographers have long been interested in the study of race relations, partially to obtain data which could be used in the solution of race problems. Quite appropriately, demographers could now take the lead in removing racism from universities.

In terms of training students, blacks or whites, demography is in a particularly plush situation. The recent interest in the population explosion has led to large amounts of foundation and government money being made available to population study centers. It would seem very feasible to divert some of the bounteous funds to the training of more Afro-Americans in demography. Since there is generally a shortage of graduate students interested in studying demography, it would seem reasonable for population studies centers to actively recruit among Afro-Americans.

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During most of its more than 30 year history, the Population Association of America has been a small club of persons interested in demographic studies. But in the past few years, the membership and attendance at annual conventions have grown into the hundreds. And the growing interest in population suggests that the profession and organization will grow even more rapidly in the years ahead. We are faced, indeed, with a demographic explosion.

Through most of its history, the PAA has faced the future and the society about it with timidity. Now, in this transitional period of growth concerned members of the PAA must attempt to change the tenor of the PAA so that it actively discusses and confronts the numerous social issues of the day, which are relevant to demographers, population studies, and society at large.

Within the PAA, annual meetings have invariably consisted of papers on narrowly focused substantive topics. The *Journal of the Association, Demography,* also reflects this narrow viewpoint. The PAA has rarely attempted to entertain discussion of the role of the social scientist as researcher and advocate, of the political implications of demographic research activity, and of the proper relationship between the scholar and established institutions of society. Furthermore, the organization has infrequently entertained discussion of the underlying values of American social scientists. This year, following the founding of Concerned Demographers, the PAA convention program indicates a broader concern with some of these often neglected topics.

Organizational, the PAA has fought the increasing trend for democratic participation in the United States. While the organization has never considered itself solely "professional," it excludes student members from voting privileges. Any other person interested in population, regardless of his training, is permitted to vote. Students, because they are students, are also excluded from any votes in the board of directors and the operation of PAA publications. It its relationships with society, the PAA has been an active
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advocate of the established order while denying its role just as actively.
Various committees of the PAA are clearly intertwined with governmental agencies such as the Ford Foundation and the Agency for International Development and semi-governmental agencies such as the Ford Foundation and the Population Council. These ties, overt or covert, have been implicit in that demographers from these agencies are almost always included on PAA committees. Through its various ties with these organizations, the PAA has thus been involved politically. Among the PAA's more active recent societal involvements has been co-sponsorship with the Ford Foundation of a special issue of Demography in 1968 which basically was a propaganda sheet for the A.I.B.'s Nixon position on why family planning is needed around the world. This position basically argues that family planning, rather than social structural changes, is the prerequisite to economic development. While the PAA board of directors later officially disaffiliated themselves from the point of view of the issue, it is ludicrous to believe that they did not know about it beforehand. In the past year, the PAA has also been one of the most active lobbyists against any changes in questions or procedures for the 1970 Census. Many relevant issues about the census had been raised by congressmen who see strong civil libertarians. There is some question whether the so-called census guarantee of anonymity is credible with the present Nixon administration and Justice Department attempting to enact anti-civil liberation legislation almost daily.
Political positions by an organization are not suspect; statements of being "value free" and non-partisan are hypocritical.
Our desires for a more open and wide-ranging PAA stem from our analysis of society. We make no bones about our values. We are women and men of the left, who believe in the development of a more egalitarian and democratic social structure at home and the encouragement of social revolution and economic development abroad. We see an unparalleled imperialistic government as a primary obstacle to these changes. Just as the leadership of the PAA sees us a threat to their social order and foundations, we see these ties as part of a much larger social structure which is non-responsive to societal demands at home and abroad.
To hope that the PAA will become a serious agent of change in our society is a foolish dream. After all, most PAA members benefit from the current social structure in terms of very high salaries, consulting fees and prestige. We can expect the perpetual raising of issues in the PAA so that the established PAA scholars are continually forced to adjust to themselves. In the process, we may convince some of the older and many of the younger demographers that the established role of the PAA is not necessarily the correct one.
We do not want to make the PAA into a political organization. Ready and willing, for now, to stand on every issue. We see the PAA as primarily an organization of scholars. We believe, however, that it is reasonable, and perhaps necessary, to seek PAA stands on issues which are directly relevant to the functioning of the scholarly community, are consistent with basic American values, and are supported by a clear majority of the members. The delineation of "appropriate areas" is a pressing issue which should be debated openly.
Because we believe in peaceful change, Concerned Demographers are committed to working within the established framework of American society, no matter how undemocratic it often may be. Violent revolution in this area without the support of the mass of the people, is damned to failure and will certainly bring drastic repercussions against the forces of change. Given our philosophy, the frantic discussion last year by the PAA board of directors on how to handle our "potential disturbances" became a ludicrous travesty on their misconceptions about the nature of their organization.
In this Atlanta convention, Concerned Demographers will be making proposals which represent our views of a relevant PAA. Most of these proposals are discussed at other points in this issue of Concerned Demography. For the first time, the PAA will be asked to give full voting power to student members, who are as deeply involved in scholarly activities as many regular members. This request will be in the form of a constitutional amendment. The convention will also be asked to pass three resolutions directly pertaining to the conduct of demographic education and research. One will call for more student participation in planning their educational tract; a second will urge population centers to recruit more students from minority group backgrounds; and a third will condemn all security tests for government employees.
Two important paper-giving sessions will also be held. One, Demographic Education, is scheduled for a Thursday afternoon session; the other, Evaluations of Current Trends in Demography, will be held on Friday afternoon. Two of the three papers in each session will be given by Concerned Demographers. Unfortunately, more papers could not be obtained this year.
An important step in discussing some of the issues involving the relationship of the demographer to the larger society would be establishment of a regular journal for this purpose. This journal, perhaps published once or twice a year, could contain several articles on the current state of demographic education, the role of the demographer in government, and the uses of demographic research. Some professional associations such as the American Sociological Association already have such publications. Some persons might argue that PAA affairs already fill this role. However, this publication does not permit a full discussion of various issues.
Concerned Demographers also will eventually propose the establishment of Poor People's Advisory Committee which would meet with various civil rights, minority and lower income groups to find out their needs for research information and how the PAA might facilitate necessary studies. This committee would be analogous to the current PAA group which advises the Census Bureau on its needs.
Finally, in the near future, the Concerned Demographers will propose the establishment of a PAA Committee on Ethics, similar to present committees in organizations such as the American Political Science Association. This committee would define certain broad outlines for the role of the researcher in relationship to the institutions of society.
Obviously, most of these changes will not be accepted in this year or the next few years. While most have been adopted by other scholarly organizations, they are probably too advanced for the current PAA. But hopefully, with perpetual prodding from the concerned few now in the PAA, the organization will turn itself from a role as the servant of the established powers in society to a vision of itself as one limited force for the liberation of man.
Daniel Patrick Moynihan in his recent memo to President Nixon claimed that "the Negro is making extraordinary progress" and proposed that "the time may have come when the issue of race will benefit from a period of benign neglect." Here is an analysis of some of Moynihan’s arguments in the memo. The data are drawn from a recent report of the School Commission Survey, "The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969:

1. Income. In his memorandum to the President, Moynihan states "the nineteen sixties saw the great breakthrough for blacks. A third (32%) of all families of Negro and other races earned $8000, or more, as compared with $3000, or $15,000 in 1960." The data suggest that this statement is true. Blacks, indeed, have made absolute gains during the past decade. This analysis, however, is incomplete and misleading.

2. Employment and Occupational Status: The statistics for employment and occupation are no less revealing. Moynihan’s congratulations for our "dramatic changes" in unemployment rates are hardly well deserved. While it is true that the rate of Negro unemployment has recently declined, this change represents a secular trend for the entire society. That blacks continued to have twice the unemployment rate of whites is the important statistic and should not be hidden by meaningless rhetoric.

Moynihan’s statement that black occupational status “improved dramatically” is also misleading. During the decade blacks increased by 22% as a per cent of all professional and technical workers, 3% as a per cent of all teachers, and 12% as a per cent of all managers, officials and proprietors. To call this a dramatic improvement is pure lunacy. Furthermore, blacks continued to be vastly overrepresented as a per cent of all workers in such menial and debaseing categories as unskilled labor (25% to 24%), private workers (46% to 46%) and cutters and cooks (13% to 16%). These three are some of the “quantitative” and “educational” data upon which Mr. Moynihan based his suggestion for a period of benign neglect.

attitude surveys, pointed out that the working class, not the middle class, was racist and anti-democratic. Ed Banfield has pointed out that Negro riots result from the "animal instincts" of the rioters. And Dan Bell has assured us that everybody is happy in post-industrial society. These men, including Moynihan, essentially distort the desire of most social scientists to use facts carefully in reaching conclusions. Why do American men of the left never gain entry into the halls of power, no matter how careful their analyses?

On the face of it, Pat Moynihan should be relegated to a bus league college. His educational qualifications as an urbanologist include a Ph.D. in international affairs. He first achieved fame as the author of a series of anecdotes on the New York Irish in the Beyond the Melting Pot, a book which verbally assured us that class was unimportant in American society. The statistics in the book led to different conclusions. Pat then moved on to author the Moynihan Report which included some hurriedly thrown-together statistics, drawn from the ideas of E. Franklin Frazier without footnoting them, and then concluded with hardly a shred of evidence that the Negro family had strengthened before the Negro could achieve economic equality with the white. More recently, Moynihan has become the resident "liberal" in the Nixon Administration on urban problems, which more strictly means, WHAT TO DO ABOUT HOMAGE. Moynihan’s memos are fitting into a Nixon strategy of ignoring the plight of the Negro in American society. American social scientists have felt very ambivalent about their stars such as Moynihan. They are very reticent to criticise the Moynihans because they are "our representatives in the White House."

(continued p.6)
In some ways, this is a valid point since social scientists have rarely had a representative in the White House. But Moynihan, by his presence, is legitimizing a view of social science as a tool of the powers, not an independent force. Moynihan is in the White House because he is "value free," in other words, he argues that the prevailing society is good, and the best way to maintain a good thing is by not attacking it. Social scientists also tend to approve of Moynihan because he believes that the organization of society may be understood empirically. The only problem with Moynihan's viewpoint on this issue is his lack of integrity in using statistics. His defense of Moynihan was an example of the outright distortion of statistics.

American social science must bear a measure of self-guilt for permitting Moynihan to dance around, unchallenged. Rather than seriously studying the relationship of the Negro family to achievement and social rank in American society, social scientists have dragged up a few statistics here and there to make a few harmless comments on the Moynihan arguments. For an example, see the Rainwater and Yancey book on the Moynihan controversy. The only good research on the question has been reported in several excellent articles by Otis Dudley and Beverly Duncan and by Reynolds Farley.

For the future, there are several solutions open to concerned social scientists who want to fight the Moynihan syndrome. A first step would be the drafting of a resolution which condemns Moynihan's recent benign neglect document on the grounds of statistical inaccuracy, if nothing else. Hopefully, the resolution would also condemn Moynihan for his perversion of the goals of empirical social analysis. Amidst all the furor over the "benign neglect" memo, we could find little evidence that social scientists, individually or collectively, responded publicly to the Moynihan arguments.

A second, and broader step, would be a massive effort on the part of American social scientists to establish a Council of Social Advisers to the President. In the rudimentary days of social science, it is insane to believe that social scientists can know the answers, much less the facts, about any social issue. If no other governmental institutions move merrily along in their previous paths. In general, the publication of the reports has been taken as the solution to the problems. Publication of our guilt removes our guilt.

The recent appointment of John D. Rockefeller III as chairman of the President's Commission on Population may signify a new stage in the use of commissions. Consistent with Rockefeller's statements, population growth rates will be used as the prime explanation of most of the social problems around the world. The commission will conclude that growth rates are the primary cause of slow economic development, poverty within nations, riots, war and whatever other ills afflict man. The commission's report will then be used to justify our inaction on tackling the real, complex causes of these problems around the world.

Rather than disagreeing with current government practice, the commission will decide, as Rockefeller has, that we need more of the same, primarily family planning. Of course, family planning has never had more noticeable effect on anything, much less population growth rates.

The commission under Rockefeller will have 19 members and be given 1 1/2 to 2 years to complete their work. From well documented newspaper reports, it appears that most of the members of the commission will be white men, the political right, clearly far from the liberal wing of either political party.

Rockefeller's attitudes on population are indicated by a 1966 statement in the book Family Planning and Population Programs (University of Chicago Press): "...no program is more urgently important to the well-being of mankind than the limitation of population growth. It is a world problem demanding the attention of all nations, East and West, large and small, developed and developing. In many parts of the world it obstructs much needed economic growth even as it fosters social unrest and political instability."

We have no quarrel with Rockefeller's desire for a relatively stable world population; but population growth rates have very little to do with most of the world's ills. The real problems abroad are symbolized by the name Rockefeller. American industries, such as those owned by the Rockefellers, are draining foreign countries of their resources. They have done little to develop native enterprise or create local industry to commensurate with funds invested in the countries. In fact, the appointment of Rockefeller serves as a slap in the face to people around the world who are trying to resist U.S. exploitation.

The Rockefellers can also claim a great deal of credit for our problems of poverty at home. Their annual incomes, as those of the other wealthy families in this country, could remove thousands of persons from poverty. When 5 per cent of the population controls more than 20 per cent of the income, some part of the population must be relatively poor.
Almost everyone attending the annual PAA meetings skips the usual Friday morning business meeting. Unless one really grooves on treasurer's reports and the like, there is little of interest. This year, Concerned Demographers plan to support constitutional amendment and three resolutions at the business meeting. The session should be more interesting and educational than ever before.

The constitutional amendment would give student members of the PAA the right to vote and other privileges usually reserved for those who have regular membership in the association. The three resolutions being sponsored concern the encouragement of Black Americans to enter the field of demography, the security clearances which many government agencies require, and the role of graduate students in University programs of demography training.

The motivation behind these resolutions is not one of confrontation with the establishment. Indeed we expect a lot of support from many of the more senior members of the profession. Our reasoning is based upon the premise that scholars and especially the field of Demography cannot ignore the society in which we live. However, the motions being supported by Concerned Demographers do not suggest that the PAA take an active role in American political life, but rather these resolutions are primarily concerned with the internal structure and policies of the field of population studies.

Probably most important in the proposal for a constitutional amendment which would franchise students and give them the right to hold office and serve on committees. According to the present laws of the PAA, a proposed constitutional amendment must be debated at the annual business meeting, and then passed by a two-thirds vote on a mail ballot to all regular members. A constitutional amendment must be introduced by five regular members of the PAA. Professors Norman Ryder, Richard Easterlin, Dorothy Thomas, Horace Hamilton, and Paul Demeny have committed to introduce the motion.

Unlike other organizations such as the American Sociological Association, the PAA does not restrict membership to Ph.D.'s or persons with extensive research or teaching experience. Anyone who is interested in population and can afford $20 is accorded regular membership rights and privileges in the PAA. To most graduate students who only earn from two to three thousand dollars a year, often with a family to support, the $20 fee is beyond their means. In other words, not only are they not legally disenfranchised, but they are economically disenfranchised.

Many members of the PAA fear that students are not yet mature enough or knowledgeable to be given responsibilities. However, this view seems to be based more on stereotypes of students, than on an honest appraisal of the evidence. Most graduate students are in their middle or late twenties, having accepted most of life's responsibilities. If they are in graduate programs of population studies, they have generally made lifetime commitments to the profession. Any glance at the articles in Demography or the papers presented at the PAA meetings will show that many students have shown that they possess considerable intellectual talent. Students would probably always remain a minority within the organization, and they probably differ widely in their views just as the regular members do not always share a consensus. We hope that the present generation of professionals in the PAA will be willing to serve on their future colleagues as equal members in their scholarly organization rather than fear to become a threat.

The other three resolutions being sponsored by Concerned Demographer need only be approved by a majority at the annual business meeting.

The first of these resolutions would have the PAA encourage training programs in population studies to actively seek Black Americans and other members of American minorities as potential students. Although Blacks constitute over 10% of the American population, only less than 3% of all academics. As a field that has pioneered in the scientific study of race relations, Demography should be at the forefront of those disciplines which seek out Afro-Americans as potential scholars. Not only would such an effort be a minor contribution in creating a more balanced scholarly society, but it also might increase the potential for more insightful research. The experience of being black would probably give added insights and awareness into the experiences of minority status which might lead to more fruitful research.

To say that the criterion of race is irrelevant for recruitment to our profession is to discriminate because our society is already organized on the basis of race. The number of Black Americans and other minority group members who would seek out demography as their vocation through normal channels is woefully small. The PAA must encourage all institutions which offer training population students to actively search for Black Americans and other minority group members.

Recently, a minor scandal arose when it was discovered that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare maintained a blacklist of American scholars who were judged suspect because of their political beliefs. Because of this many respected academics were unable to serve on advisory committees or as consultants for the Department of HEW. Among the crimes of war was participation in teach-ins against the Vietnam war. Although the Department of HEW claims to have destroyed its blacklist, it is common knowledge that other government departments and agencies require security checks for many appointments. These political tests are probably unconstitutional, and are completely contrary to academic freedom. We urge the PAA to condemn all security checks and political tests by the federal government.

The third resolution to be introduced would have the PAA encourage training centers which offer graduate education in population studies to give students a significant voice in the organization and planning of their educational program. This would not imply that students could infringe upon professors' freedom to teach or to do research. But most students have some knowledge of their future goals and interests, and should have some say in the planning of their educational program courses and research opportunities. The exact mechanisms for increased student participation should be left to the students and faculty of each institution to work out together. It seems that a more democratic organization of the academic would enhance the educational process as well as the necessary trust between students and teachers.

Concerned Demography is a periodic publication of students at the Center for Demography and Ecology at the University of Wisconsin. The students have no official ties with the faculty of the Center for Demography and Ecology. All correspondence and manuscripts are welcomed, from all points of view. Subscriptions cost $2 per year for approximately four issues. Mail should be sent to Concerned Demographers, 3224 Social Science Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706. Editor of this issue is Norma F. Nager. Permanent executive editor is Ezekiel Cunings.
Reader Response—Pro and Con

To the Editor:

I recently received my first copy of Concerned Demography. It is the worst piece of anti-intellectual propaganda I have ever had the misfortune to read. National circulation of such trash does a disservice to yourself, the field of demography, and the University of Wisconsin.

Remove my name immediately from your mailing list.

Thomas B. Steahr
The Univ. of North Carolina
December 12, 1969

To the Editor:

You kindly sent me the December copy of Concerned Demography. On the front page there is a casual reference to "the proposals of the eugenics movement." The inference which follows seems to me unjustifiable today, although it is widely put forward by many "advanced" liberals.

In saying that the inference you draw is incorrect, I am assuming that the American Eugenics Society is the major and authoritative representative of eugenics in this country. It has been in existence over fifty years. Its journal, Social Biology, has a circulation of about 1500. Its membership is drawn entirely from medicine and public health and scientists in the fields of genetics, demography, anthropology, psychology, and other related disciplines.

For many years the position of the American Eugenics Society has been that there is little if any scientific data on average capacity for intelligence between different racial, social, or economic groups in this country, though it is evident that, if there are such differences, in average capacity, they are small. On the other hand, there are known large and measurable differences in genetic capacity between individuals and individual family stocks within all of the larger groups of the population, and it is to the change in frequency of individual types within groups to which we must look for genetic improvement.

Considering that some 2% of our population is born with more or less serious genetic defects, and that a considerable portion of the low I.Q.'s found in all sections of the population have a genetic base, we believe that the subject is important enough to be properly presented, and in this we beg your assistance.

Frederick Osborn
American Eugenics Society, Inc.
December 11, 1969

Editor's Note—Concerned Demography in no way meant to attack the American Eugenics Society. As we pointed out in the article, however, many individual eugenicists have advocated sterilization of the poor and blacks. Quite simply, we oppose this position, as the American Eugenics Society does.

To the Editor:

Read Vol. 1, No. 2 today and liked it very much, especially the article "Population: The Second Front." I am new to demography and am surprised and happy to see this kind of analysis being applied.

Lorenz J. Finison
Columbia University
December, 1969

To the Editor:

Good Luck.

James Sessars
Queens College
December, 1969

To the Editor:

I agree with you; the profession needs a publication like yours. Enclosed is my contribution toward that end. Please put me on your mailing list.

With best wishes for success,

Murray Gendell
Georgetown University
December 17, 1969

To the Editor:

Some useful functions can be performed by your new journal and I look forward to seeing the next two issues.

Charles B. Nam
The Florida State University
December 22, 1969

To the Editor:

With the hope that your editorial matter will come up to the properly high standards which you set for books reviewed.

Conrad Taeuber
Hattiesville, Md.
December, 1969

To the Editor:

Thank you very much for a welcome critique of the field, and my heartiest wishes of a successful enterprise. I look forward to further communications.

Barbara Lee Heyns
Harvard University
December, 1969

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading Vol. 1, No. 2 of Concerned Demography, which I found both interesting and helpful. I look forward to future issues, and would like to help them along, at least to the extent of becoming a "paid" subscriber.

With best regards,

Thomas K. Burch
Georgetown University
December 11, 1969
Reader Response

To the Editor: I recently saw a copy of "Concerned Demography" and was extremely interested in what it had to say. The unthinking enthusiasm of many of those who view family planning programs as a necessity and as a solution to the problems of the world certainly must be challenged. I am a demographer working in family planning at the National Communicable Disease Center (oddly enough), and am often of the opinion that many of those medical people in family planning, although sincere and well-meaning, have little background knowledge in demography, sociology, ecology, statistics, or any other such discipline. This may make it difficult for them to place their efforts in an intellectual framework which might enable them to examine their views more objectively.

Warner Tillack
Family Planning Evaluation
National Communicable Disease Center
February 12, 1970

To the Editor: Keep up the good work!
Mason Taylor
University of Kentucky

To the Editor: With much pleasure I receive your successive issues, but also with a fundamental criticism. Demography as a humanistic discipline comes very close to questioning the purposes and aims of our being. It is to be taken more seriously than many another discipline requiring similar or greater amounts of intellect. Concerned Demography very

ly raises fundamental issues, but with them rather jealously, much as they are not dealt with as a mere matter of fun.

The February article on pollution for instance, might have included consideration of semantic pollution, of all the existing pollutants the most serious. We are exposed to so many noises, most of them irrelevant and many of them only peripheral to our being. The noise is being published, and Concerned Demography adds to publications, the greater is the semantic pollution. Public newsmen might confuse our thinking because they systematically fail to distinguish between the important and the trivial. For purposes of clear thinking, a radical distinction must be made.

Demography is such a serious subject, that Concerned Demography should leave the jokes doing their jokes (presumably mostly for their self

employment) and attack fundamental issues. Another issue being lifted out, and quite important: the need for some rather fundamental change. It is to be doubted whether this can be well brought about while maintaining our thought along traditional lines of political theory. It is not simply a political matter, but one much deeper.

Even since the eighteenth century the Occident, and eventually the world, has gone through a sequence of "revolutions": scientific; agrarian; political; industrial; social; economic; cultural; etc. Time has come for a more radical revolution, possibly less painful than some of the preceding ones, each of which has been disappointing. Time is at hand to undergo a philosophical revolution concerning the human stand in life, and the fundamental lines of thought apt to promote it. Cultural, political, economic, etc. revolutions may follow once the basic thinking has become more fundamental.

Thanking you for this opportunity, yours sincerely,

(signed) Witness
March 7, 1970

To the Editor: While I have enjoyed reading recent issues of your publication, I am dismayed by the lack of attention to one of the most pressing issues for all demographers: the liberation of women. Fertility rates around the world will not be brought down until women are liberated from their role as a tool in the means of production, until they are freed from the degradation of being a baby producing machine.

I have also noticed that all three editors of your issues have been men. The executive editor, Ezekiel Cungs, is also male. This discrimination against women is indicative of the general situation in demography and social sciences, where women are permitted to be clerical assistants but rarely are seen in the classroom. Are half the papers at this year's convention given by women? I bet that half of the work was done by women clerical assistants.

Carrie Nation
March 3, 1970

Editor's Note—We apologize to Miss Nation (pseudonym) for our neglect of women. You will note that a woman, Noma P. Nager, is editor of this issue. We agree with the importance of liberating women from the child-bearing role. We would also like to know why so few women ever give papers at the PAA meeting.

From the Waste Basket
welcome to Convention '70

For many students, who aspire to be "professional demographers," the annual convention of the Population Association of America is a very exciting and bewildering event, indeed. The convention is exciting because this is the aspiring student's first opportunity to rub shoulders with the "stars" of the profession. And who knows, perhaps a fat job with the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) or the University of Michigan or Cornell or the Census Bureau awaits the student who knows how to rub shoulders properly.

The convention, however, may be quite bewildering because the stars are apt to ignore you, the aspiring professional. The stars will be spending most of their time in various boozes parties. No doubt, you will spend most of your time bearing other graduate students present boring papers or eating Southern fried chicken at a nearby greasy spoon restaurant.

With the hope of making this convention a completely exciting event for every student, we are passing along a few tips on how to avoid the bewildement and recognize the stars and be recognized yourself. Of course, the best way to be recognized is by crashing a boozie party yourself, just as drunk as the stars. But it is also helpful to have some substance to your drunkenness, and that is what this article is all about.

As a first tip, we suggest that you stay clear of the Concerned Demographers' crowd. This bunch of crackpots, mostly students from Wisconsin, Michigan and Cornell, are here to cause nothing but trouble. They talk loosely about "social concern" and "relevancy," which are anathema to the properly "value free" demographic star. Never mind that many of the value-free stars spend most of their time handing out intra-uterine devices or advising the President on social policy. Their objectives and minds are clearly value free. The Concerned Demographers' crowd may be recognized by the stars but only for purposes of police identification. At last year's meeting, the stars of the profession on the PAA board of directors spent much of their meeting on how they would handle the Concerned Demographer if they got upset. Sorry to say, the stars never had a chance to call the cops.
Welcome to the...

Now, to the substance that you should present. There are several positive roads to success. You must remember that many of the stars do not agree among themselves. Some demographic professionals such as the A.I.D. boys are really keen on family planning as the panacea for the world's ills. Their motto is -- Give a poor family an I.U.D. and tomorrow they will be as wealthy as the Rockefellers. They are concerned with social action, but primarily to the extent of inserting contraceptives into ladies. Then there are the path analysts who will primarily be discussing the possibility of putting new variables, hopefully hypothetical, into their path models. Their motto is -- No residual correlation greater than .10. The path analysts are interested in improving the Negro's plight by increasing the path from their educational achievement to their income attainment. Then there are the econometricians, who will primarily be discussing whether achievement motivation may be measured by marginal propensity to save or by use of the condom. They are primarily interested in a social policy which is based on variables with regression coefficients at least twice their standard errors. We should also note the "Politics of Population" clique. This group will be interested in hearing about any new communist atrocities you can dig up. Their motto is -- Oh, will there ever be another scar like Alexander? Let us take each of these groups in turn. We will let you choose the group with which you would like to associate. Remember that association with one group means exclusion from the other.

Since the A.I.D. gang is primarily interested in contraceptives, you should stick to this subject. For instance, a good introductory device is wearing an I.U.D. on a chain around your neck. Walk up to an A.I.D. man and tell him you are a family planning program that reduced a population growth rate. You will be immediately surrounded and bombarded with questions. If you really sound impressive, they will invite you to Washington to talk with Pat Moynihan, Mel Laird and maybe even the President. Perhaps a job advising a military dictatorship on population control will be waiting for you. Another good conversation piece is the suggestion that you have a new model showing that one I.U.D. leads to more economic development than one tractor. Also, point out how your model shows how the production of I.U.D.'s in itself is a stimulant to economic development as long as the plants are operated by private enterprise. The best way to be recognized by the path analysts is wearing a sandwich board with a big model painted on it. But not any model will do. Primarily, you need a new variable or you must drop a path in the old model without having the residual correlation between variables rise above .10. The best new variables, or the most sought variables, are psychological characteristics. Some good ones are "wish fulfillment," "need to be dominant," "feelings of joy," "love of mother," "love of friends," and "s-x-ach to the fourth power." If you want to drop paths, the most ingratiating places to drop them are between father's occupational and educational achievement and son's occupational and educational achievement. This will show, provided the residual correlations are not too high, that America is really the great land of opportunity after all.

The econometricians also are seeking new variables. But they do not want variables that would fit in some orderly nodal; they just want variables. If you have some time during the convention, leaf through the World Almanac. Randomly pick two or three variables from each page and then submit them to a group of econometricians who are chatting together. You might note which variables will drop out of the equations when other variables are entered. Point out that if all variables in the world were run against each other in a series of multiple regression equations, we would understand the essence of life. They will love that statement. A word of caution -- do not suggest any concepts with your list of variables. The econometricians do not lack concepts; they just lack variables to measure them.

The "Politics of Population" group will be identified by the red, white and blue suits. Walk up to them and announce, "The best way to reduce the population of the world is elimination of all the comic nations." Tell them that you think socialism and fascism are in the same bag, that Marx was a dirty hippie and Hitler looked like a communist. Suggest that the foremost goal of demographic research should be understanding why the Soviet leaders wanted to kill all their populations during the 20's and 30's, and point out that this goal will not be achieved until the present Soviet leadership is overthrown with help from the United States.

Good Luck!