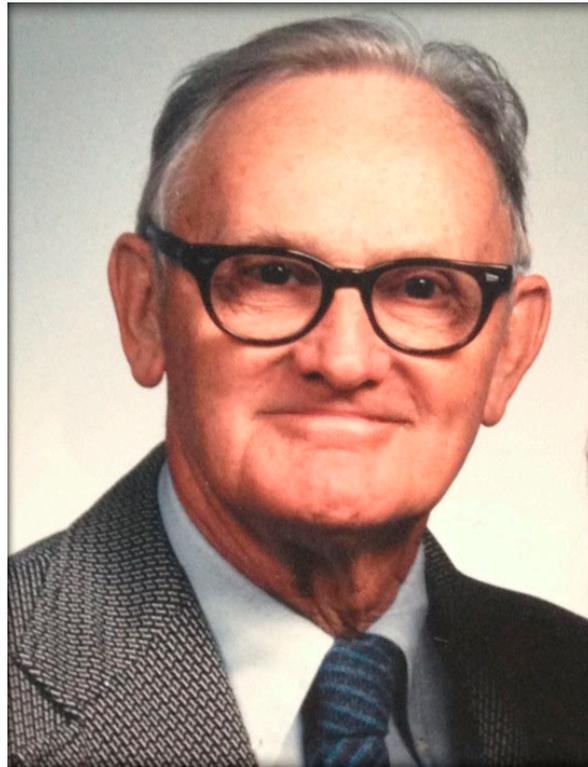


DEMOGRAPHIC DESTINIES

Interviews with Presidents of the Population Association of America

Interview with Henry Shryock, Jr. PAA President in 1955-56



This series of interviews with Past PAA Presidents was initiated by Anders Lunde
(PAA Historian, 1973 to 1982)

And continued by Jean van der Tak (PAA Historian, 1982 to 1994)

And then by John R. Weeks (PAA Historian, 1994 to present)

With the collaboration of the following members of the PAA History Committee:
David Heer (2004 to 2007), Paul Demeny (2004 to 2012), Dennis Hodgson (2004 to
present), Deborah McFarlane (2004 to 2018), Karen Hardee (2010 to present), Emily
Merchant (2016 to present), and Win Brown (2018 to present)

HENRY S. SHRYOCK, Jr.

PAA Secretary in 1950-53 (No. 7) and President in 1955-56 (No. 19). Interview with Jean van der Tak at Dr. Shryock's home in Southwest Washington, D.C., overlooking the Potomac River, February 5, 1988.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS: Henry Shryock grew up in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born in 1912. He received the B.A. in mathematics from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1932; did graduate work in sociology at Duke University; and received the Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Wisconsin in 1937. In the fall of 1936 he joined the newly established Office of Population Research at Princeton as its first Research Associate. In 1939 he went to the Census Bureau, where he had worked for short periods earlier, and remained there for 30 years, mostly as Assistant Chief of the Population Division. From 1970 to 1987, he was a lecturer at Georgetown University's Center for Population Research and the succeeding Department of Demography. He has been a consultant for the United Nations in India and Chile, for the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Population Council in Korea, and for the Organization for American States in Surinam. Among his many publications, focused particularly on migration and techniques of demographic analysis, he is author of Population Mobility within the United States (1964), coauthor (with Jacob Siegel, PAA President 1980) of the landmark two-volume manual, The Methods and Materials of Demography (1971; revised edition, 1980), and coauthor of Systems of Demographic Measurement: The Conventional Population Census (1976). [He died in a Washington, DC-area retirement community in 2012.]

VDT: How and when did you become interested in demography?

SHRYOCK: As you know, I went to St. John's College in Annapolis. This was several years before they instituted their famous Great Books program, by the way. Although I had a major in mathematics, I received in my senior year a senior fellowship which enabled me to do anything I wanted to do. I was frankly having increasing difficulty in keeping up with advanced calculus and differential equations and this was in the Depression and I was more concerned at that time with social issues and human behavior. So I took my first course in statistics, which seemed to be a sort of in-between area between social science and mathematics. I also took several courses in economics, one of which was taught by Professor Julian Duncan, who was [later] a member of the Population Association of America. His specialty was the railroad [ministry] in El Salvador. In his seminar, we were given various term paper topics and I chose the one on the Italian population surplus; this was back in the days of Mussolini and Mussolini was in favor of sustaining the already high birth rate and checking the emigration which was still going on to North and South America.

I worked on that during my Easter vacation and decided to come over to the Library of Congress for a week to study things there that I couldn't get at Annapolis. Duncan gave me introductions to two statisticians or demographers. One was R.R. Kuczynski, who developed the net reproduction rate; he was at the Brookings Institution. The other was a fellow named Max Sasuly. Well, it seemed that they didn't get along at all, so if I saw one I couldn't see the other. As it happened, Kuczynski was out of town, so I saw Sasuly. He told me a lot about population sources and I also visited the Brookings Institution, which was then on Lafayette Square. I wrote this term paper, and I ran into all sorts of measures I hadn't heard about before, such as the net reproduction rate. And I discovered an immediate love for population statistics. So I continued.

Then I went to Duke University for one year of graduate work.

VDT: Why did you choose Duke?

SHRYOCK: I got a scholarship. I was going to go closer to home [Baltimore] in economics and wanted to take sociology at Johns Hopkins, where there was an old school classical economist, Hollander, who thought that sociology was only a fit course for a ladies' finishing school. So I went to Duke. My mother got me interested in sociology; she'd studied it at Goucher.

So I went to Duke for a year and I was rather disappointed. They didn't have any statistics courses at all at that time, and Professor Ellwood was an old school sort of normative sociologist, who had no use for quantitative research. But I ran onto a very interesting professor in the economics department by the name of Joseph J. Spengler, who taught a course in population, and I took three or four of his courses. At the end of the year, Professor Ellwood said if I couldn't make up my mind as to whether I wanted to be an economist or a sociologist perhaps I should move on.

By that time, I'd applied to the University of Wisconsin, which was a fortunate change. I got another scholarship there. I'd been attracted to Wisconsin by Professor Edward Alsworth Ross, who was a towering figure in the field of sociology. He was chairman of the sociology department and he was also interested in population. He'd written a book called Standing Room Only? [1927], which was translated into German as Raum fur Alle? and I read that in order to pass my requirement in German reading ability.

But Ross was in his declining years and I discovered there was an up-and-coming faculty member by the name of Samuel Stouffer and the other graduate students said, "You should get well acquainted with him." So I did. My major was in social statistics under Stouffer. Ross and Stouffer had a joint seminar on population.

Then Stouffer suggested that I apply for a predoctoral Social Science Research Council fellowship and that I go to the Bureau of the Census, where they were having difficulty at that time making postcensal population estimates. I put in a proposal and was accepted and became a "special agent" at the Census Bureau, for which I was paid a dollar a year by the government. I never collected the dollar; that was apparently the only way they could employ me and give me access to their materials. I stayed there for nine months and finished my dissertation on postcensal population estimates. This was in 1935-36; I'd finished all my coursework. There I met John Durand, who was a sort of intern, and we did some research together on population estimates.

VDT: Wasn't he already at Princeton's Office of Population Research?

SHRYOCK: No. He had just finished up at Cornell University, where he'd been the research assistant to Walter Willcox, the eminent demographer who lived to be a centenarian and who'd also been at the Census Bureau before. John's uncle, E. Dana Durand, was a director of the Census Bureau during the Theodore Roosevelt administration.

Apparently the Census Bureau liked what I was doing, so that summer they hired me to work on a regular salary. Meanwhile, somebody put me in touch with Frank Notestein, who had been at the Milbank Memorial Fund, but for whom the Office of Population Research had just been set up at Princeton University. I met him, probably, at a PAA meeting. [The first PAA meeting at Princeton, the fifth annual meeting, was held in the fall of 1936.] De Witt Clinton Pool, Notestein's administrative boss at Princeton, came down and interviewed me. I remember we had lunch at the Metropolitan Club here in Washington. Well, I was hired and I went up to Princeton in the fall of 1936.

At that time, our staff consisted of Frank Notestein, who was the director of the OPR, myself--I was a research associate--John Durand, who was our graduate student, in economics, who worked part-time at the office, and a secretary named Martina DeHoll.

VDT: You were the research associate--somewhat senior to John Durand?

SHRYOCK: I was about to get my Ph.D.; he hadn't done any graduate work up to that time. I had done all my work when I went there in October 1936. I had submitted my thesis; I actually got my degree in June 1937. My thesis was on postcensal population estimates in the U.S. We developed some methods using what we called symptomatic data, which are still used to some extent by the Census Bureau, although they've introduced other methods as well and elaborated on that one. Some of my earliest publications were on postcensal estimates.

VDT: Can you tell me a bit about those very early days at OPR?

SHRYOCK: I spent three plus years at OPR. In January 1937, I got married to Annie Frances King, whom I'd met while waiting on tables in summer school at Duke University. I was working on a master's thesis on child labor in the Depression. I never finished it because when I got to Wisconsin I realized that my statistical methodology was inadequate. But I did learn something about interviewing for the first time, interviewing children who were out of school and out of work. Annie Frances, who was there getting some necessary sociology so she could go on to the school of social work at William and Mary, helped me do my interviewing.

VDT: You got an early start at hands-on experience in collecting data, which I think some of today's demographers might lack.

Going back to OPR. I interviewed George Stolnitz a couple of weeks ago; he was there in the 1950s. But you were one of the earliest ones.

SHRYOCK: I remember meeting George Stolnitz; that was when I'd finished at OPR and gone back to the Census Bureau in 1939.

At OPR we were working on several things. One was that we had to edit Population Index, which we'd taken over in its third year. Irene Taeuber and Frank Lorimer had been handling it on their own [in Washington]. Frank Lorimer sort of bowed out [to become Technical Director for the Committee on Population Problems of the National Resources Board]. The name was changed from Population Literature to Population Index. By the way, I think it was De Witt Clinton Pool, the man that interviewed me, who came up with that name.

Then we had some fertility data on own children under age five. They were unpublished data for the east North Central states from the 1930 census fertility question that Notestein had copied from the census schedules some years before. I was working on those. I never did finish that study. Notestein got one published article out of it ["Differential Fertility in the East North Central States: A Preliminary Analysis of Unpublished Tabulations from the Family Cards of the 1930 Census," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, April 1938].

I did some part-time teaching; I'd been a teaching assistant at Wisconsin. At Princeton they had a course in junior readings in economics, in which some of the economics students participated. We read things that applied in fringe fields of economics--Malthus, for example. It was a sort of tutorial. I met the students individually and they turned in a term paper once a month or so.

There were some old-line economists in the economics department, like Kenmerer and Fetter. Fetter had been at Stanford with E.A. Ross when he was kicked out by the Southern Pacific Railroad for what they thought were radical activities advocating the silver standard or whatever. Fetter didn't quite agree with Ross but had resigned in protest from Stanford at that time. Ross then moved to Wisconsin and Fetter moved to Princeton. The attitude of some of them in the department of economics toward Notestein, who was attached to that department, was one of jealousy, because he was spending most of his time doing research and very little teaching. They thought that doing research should be a reward for 25 or so faithful years of teaching.

VDT: These students whom you had at Princeton were actually in other departments?

SHRYOCK: They were all in economics. At that time, there was no sociology department at Princeton. That came after I left. Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore and some others came in and established a sociology department. Fetter always insisted, however, that the economics teaching include social economics--sort of institutional economics a la John R. Commons.

VDT: So you were teaching this tutorial at OPR as well as doing research. What then took you back to the Census Bureau?

SHRYOCK: The 1940 census was coming up. I'd worked with Leon Truesdell, who was Chief of the Population Division. Philip Hauser had just come in as Assistant Chief and I'd met him a number of times at the University of Chicago and so on. At that time, I think there were only three or four PhDs in the whole Bureau--two were Calvert L. Dedrick and Stuart A. Rice, both sociologists--and one M.D. who was in charge of Vital Statistics, which was not transferred to the Public Health Service until 1946. I was offered a job and thought I'd like to work on the census; I'd met people who had worked on the 1930 census. They had just a small skeleton staff between censuses at that time. There were no Current Population Surveys or anything of that kind to keep things going.

So I came back. I thought I'd just be there for the duration of the census period, but I never went back to Princeton. I stayed there for 30 years or so.

Hauser gave me a choice of what I wanted to work on and I chose migration. I'd done some work on that previously. That first term paper I'd written at St. John's on the Italian population surplus, I'd brought that up to date somewhat at Spengler's suggestion for a population problems course I took with Spengler at Duke. In working on population estimates, I got convinced that the key to population estimates was better measures of internal migration. The U.S. had birth and registrations systems then--they were nearly complete--but we had no population register like Sweden's, so we had to find various indirect ways of measuring migration. And the 1940 census was the first census to have questions on current migration--residence five years ago. Since 1850 they'd had a question on the state of one's birth but nothing current. So I was put in charge of that.

VDT: Did you think up the questions?

SHRYOCK: No, Truesdell thought up the questions. They were determined before I got there. Unfortunately, the wording led to some difficulties, so we had to have a special coding and editing section to deal with these obviously wrong and ambiguous entries. I was put in charge of that and we eventually had 30 clerks just working on these problem portfolios. This was part of the preparation of the 1940 census data for publication.

VDT: Were those questions on the 100 percent schedule?

SHRYOCK: Yes. There were just a few questions on the sample questionnaire.

VDT: How large was the sample at that time?

SHRYOCK: I think it was three and a third percent. I'm trying to remember if fertility--children ever born--was on the sample or not. Paul Glick was in charge of that, assisted by Wilson Grabill. Glick was actually first under Richard O. Lang, a Chicago sociology Ph.D., who left early in World War II to work for Averell Harriman. W. Edwards Deming and people he recruited worked out the sample

design for the first large-scale census sample, used with the 1940 census.

VDT: I recently read your article on "Data Collection in the United States Census" in the International Encyclopedia of Population [1982] where you dealt with such things. A sample of three and a third percent seems miniscule compared to the one we may now have for the 1990 census.

SHRYOCK: Well, we eventually had a 20 percent sample. I'd have to refresh my memory on whether we started off with that in 1940 or moved to that in 1950. Of course, in 1950 we put a great many more items, including migration, on the sample. Fertility was on the sample. I don't think fertility was ever a 100 percent question, but I may be wrong.

VDT: I've heard tell of the "class of 1940" at the Census Bureau, the group that came in about that time and you got to be quite well known. Can you tell me something about that and who those people were?

SHRYOCK: The story behind that was this. This was in the Depression. There were still lots of college graduates and even PhDs who didn't have good jobs and the 1940 census was a good opportunity for those in statistics and some other social sciences. W. Edwards Deming hired some of them to work on the sampling. He was a sampling specialist who had come from the National Bureau of Standards. He's still living here in Washington and carrying on a consulting business; he's well over 80. He's the one who introduced quality control to Japan. He spent several years at the Census Bureau; that wasn't his main background. I think he got his Ph.D. in physics.

He hired a number of these underemployed statisticians. There were Joe Daly, whom I'd known at Princeton and who had just received his Ph.D. in mathematical statistics under Sam Wilkes, Bill Madow who's now retired at Stanford, and a great many others. A lot of them got their jobs off a fingerprint register, for some reason or other. They came in as junior professional assistants and were paid the magnificent sum of \$1400 a year. I had a princely salary; I was what would now be a GS9, which was then called a P3, and got \$3200 a year. Incidentally, when I first went to Princeton as a research associate in the OPR, I got \$2500 and the Princeton instructors mumbled about that--as their professors did about Notestein--because Princeton instructors were only making \$1800 a year.

VDT: Instructors have always felt they were underpaid. Others of the "class of 1940"--did Paul Glick come at that time?

SHRYOCK: Yes, he did.

VDT: I know Jay Siegel came about 1942.

SHRYOCK: Yes, he came later, and so did Henry Sheldon and Hope Eldridge. They used to have a joke that when people got up from their desks for lunch or a break you were deafened by the jingle of Phi Beta Kappa keys.

VDT: So you were an elite group!

SHRYOCK: Many of these people went on to quite prominent positions. A. Ross Eckler, who was a Branch Chief in the Population Division in 1940, rose to become Director of the Bureau. Ed Goldfield, who was in charge of international statistics for the Census Bureau at one time, is now at the National Science Foundation. Sam Greenhouse and Marvin Schneiderman, good friends of mine, are statisticians at the National Cancer Institute. A great many of them advanced not only in the Census

Bureau, where they became assistant chiefs, chiefs, assistant directors and so on, but in a great many other government agencies as well. As you know, the Census Bureau was responsible for the introduction of scientific sampling into government data-gathering, so these were disciples who went out and helped establish up-to-date statistical methods in other agencies, foreign as well as domestic.

VDT: It must have been a wonderful place to work.

SHRYOCK: We had a great deal of esprit de corps. We got along very well--fighting the old fogies who were very dubious about this sampling.

VDT: Did you have anything to do with setting up the Current Population Survey?

SHRYOCK: No, I didn't. The Current Population Survey was really brought over from the Works Progress Administration, which was then in its decline. I worked there one summer when it was the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. They developed what was called the Monthly Report on the Labor Force, which was done in collaboration with the Bureau of the Budget, under Margaret Martin, and with the Bureau of Labor Statistics under Seymour Wolfbein, and Gertrude Bancroft had worked at WPA under Fred Stephan. That activity was transferred during the war to the Census Bureau. At that time, I was away for two years in the South Pacific, doing operations analysis with the Far East Air Forces, and when I came back that was already well established.

They changed the name to the Current Population Survey to protect it from being taken over by the BLS. That effort eventually failed and the publications functions were taken over by the BLS in the late 1950s, but the Census Bureau retained the fieldwork and tabulation. The analytical work was in the Population Division at that time where I was Assistant Chief, so I had contacts with it.

Furthermore, they began carrying all these supplementary inquiries, dealing with questions other than the labor force. One of the earliest of those was on migration, having to do with how much wartime migration had been stirred up and then later, whether or not these people were going back to their old homes after the war. Of course, they weren't.

VDT: "Where were you a year ago?"--those questions, asked once a year?

SHRYOCK: Yes. So I came on early for that and I guess I was instrumental in getting that established on an annual basis, which it still is. That was one of my pet interests, that annual migration survey. Of course, we also had supplementary questions on fertility and marital status and education and other social and demographic topics.

VDT: One of the big things you did in the last years before you left the Census Bureau, you and Jay Siegel were preparing the monumental Methods and Materials of Demography, which was published in two volumes in 1971 and in an abridged volume in 1980. That has become the bible for students in the field. Can you tell something about how that got started and about putting it all together?

SHRYOCK: That was actually my second book. I'd written what started out to be a census monograph for the 1950 census. That was called Population Mobility within the United States. It was published in 1964. I didn't finish it in time to be published in the series, because unfortunately I went off to India for a year during the period I was working on it, so I got behind. But, fortunately, it was published for me by Don Bogue at the University of Chicago, with whom I'd had many contacts at the Census Bureau and elsewhere.

To get back to Methods and Materials of Demography, we were approached on that by people at AID--Joe Cavanaugh and some others were the contacts. They wanted a reference book, a how-to-

do-it work manual, for training demographers around the world and approached Siegel and myself and we agreed to do it. We got some support also from the International Statistics Office in the Census Bureau, which was then under Charles Lawrence, who had spent a lot of time in Korea and other places overseas.

Now, Siegel and I had squirreled away some drafts of old chapters which we had worked on some years before with Margaret Hagood, who was at the Department of Agriculture. We three were going to write a book of somewhat the same scope on a much more modest level. Then she died rather tragically and we had laid that aside. So we went back to those drafts and were able to make some use of hers and our own.

VDT: Did you and she at that time--in the 1950s--think such a comprehensive manual was lacking?

SHRYOCK: We definitely did, that was why we were working on this. A.J. Jaffe had published a demographic handbook which was very useful, but it didn't cover the field systematically.

Siegel and I soon saw that we couldn't handle this whole job ourselves in the time allotted, so we began recruiting a number of other prominent authors--Abe Jaffe, Paul Demeny, Paul Glick, and many others--who were all duly recognized in the editions of the books that were put out by the Census Bureau, although I'm afraid they are somewhat slighted in the commercial one put out [in 1980] by the Academic Press. I had to spend almost as much time organizing, editing and rewriting some of these other chapters as I did doing the chapters that I wrote myself. So it was a tremendous job and we were always way behind schedule and way beyond budget, so AID and the Census Bureau were despairing that we would ever finish it. But fortunately, we finally did.

VDT: Were you able to work on it in office time? You had to do your other work too, of course.

SHRYOCK: I tried to do both, but eventually I could see that I couldn't do my regular work, so I was put on the book full-time. That didn't mean that I didn't work overtime almost every night and every weekend for two or three years.

VDT: A tremendous job, indeed, but it did become the bible of the field. I must admit that one of the handiest things I find about it is I put the two volumes together and sit on them and it makes me just the right height for my typing table.

You mentioned your year in India and you spent some time in Korea. What took you to those places and can you tell a bit about them?

SHRYOCK: Start with India. I went there for the UN, but it was largely financed by the Population Council; they put in a lot of money and recruited me. I got leave of absence from the Census Bureau, this was in 1957-58. We went just for seven months, which was all I could get away for.

Dorothy Thomas, who was a good friend of mine--we had family ties back in Baltimore--had gone over there and set up this research and teaching program, which was to take students both from India and from the other ECAFE countries. They got funding from the government of India [and the UN] and had an Indian advisory board. It was located outside Bombay, in Chembur; then they changed the post office address to something else.

We didn't have our own quarters at that time. We were housed in the quarters of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, which is still there. Tata is the big Parsi industrial complex in India. Our good friend there was a criminologist who had studied at Ohio State, an Indian named J.J. Panakal. K.C. Zachariah was there then as an instructor, along with K.V. Ramachandran, who taught statistics and had gotten a degree shortly before from the University of North Carolina. Parker Mauldin, Margaret Bright, and I were pretty much the teaching staff. Our chief was K.C.K.E. Raja, a

descendant of the Rajas of Malabar who had received St. Thomas when he came over to establish the Thomist Christians very early in Indian history. He had studied public health in London as a young man and had his doctorate from there.

It was called the Demographic Training and Research Center. Now it's called the International Institute of Population Studies. The Indian government has taken a much more prominent role in running it than they used to. They still get people from the other Asian countries and it's grown. I think Don Bogue came there just after I left and many other prominent demographers--Japanese, Czech, American and so on--have been there for long or short assignments.

VDT: What was your next overseas post--Korea or Chile?

SHRYOCK: Korea came first. This again goes back to the Population Council. I got leave from the Census Bureau to go there three times. The first time was in 1963 and that was to help them get up official population projections into which they could tie their five-year economic plan. I was surprised that they took those as seriously as they did; they became a bible after a while.

The second time, in 1966, I concentrated on improving their rather miserable vital statistics system and didn't make too much progress on that. I learned a lot about it and visited Taiwan to see why Taiwan was getting along so much better. Taiwan was more of a police state than Korea at that time and registration was tied in with their I.D. system.

Then I went to Korea finally in 1970, still working on vital statistics. They were taking the census and I helped with their census planning, including their migration questions, of course.

I went on quite a few field trips and saw a great deal of Korea. The countryside is beautiful and since I was interested in mountain-climbing, I always managed to get in a lot of hiking on these field trips.

VDT: You obviously have had close ties with the development of demography in the less developed countries, because you also went to Surinam later on in the 1970s.

SHRYOCK: Well, Chile came first. I went there in 1971, before the last days of President Allende, to CELADE in Santiago, the sister UN institution to the one in India. I worked with Juan Carlos Elizaga. Elizaga succeeded Carmen Miro as director of CELADE--and he later married Pinochet's sister. He had some data he had collected on migration in Caracas and I helped him with those tabulations. He'd already written a book about a Santiago migration study and John Macisco had worked on the one they'd done in Lima.

I also did some lecturing, I must admit mostly in English. I had some Spanish but it wasn't good enough to lecture in. Jay Siegel was able to lecture in Spanish when he was there, and Don Bogue, I was told, tried to lecture in Spanish as well.

VDT: You have always been interested in teaching as well as research?

SHRYOCK: Somewhat, yes.

VDT: You went on to many years at Georgetown. Can you say how the students have changed over the years?

SHRYOCK: Well, I came to Georgetown during the unsettled times of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

VDT: During the early days of very small classes. Well, they're still smallish at Georgetown.

SHRYOCK: They were small again when I left. Actually, they were fairly large when I gave my first course; I guess about 10. I never got up to more than 12 or 15 in migration; the last few years, I had only three, four or five. However, the general introductory demography courses did get to be quite large--25 or 30.

VDT: Is that a reflection on migration, do you think? It's always been a little stepsister to fertility.

SHRYOCK: Possibly. Although, you know, we had three courses on the components of population change--fertility, mortality and migration. Migration drew as many or more than mortality most of the time and sometimes it had as many as fertility. In the last years, it had fewer.

VDT: Do you think interest in migration is picking up? U.S. students should be interested in migration, which is going to become the largest component in population change in the U.S.

SHRYOCK: That's true. But the Georgetown curriculum has been completely changed in the last year or two. There's no longer any semester course on migration as such; it's interwoven with other courses. The accent now is not so much on training theoretical academic demographers, though I must say most of our graduates have not gone into teaching, but on applied demography, where we seem to be able to compete better and for which there is more demand--applied demography in business and in state and local government.

Now there's been a revival of migration at Georgetown, what bids fair to be a more influential program, perhaps, at the university level. I just attended a few days ago the inaugural ceremony for Charles Keely, for whom a chair has been set up in honor of the late Dean Herzburg. He will also teach international migration in the Department of Demography. There's a group at Georgetown under Father Bradley which is interested in refugee problems, some research but more on a humanitarian action basis. Keely will be on their staff and also on the staff of the Center for Population Research.

VDT: International migration was a leading issue back in the 1920s and you are saying it now seems to be making a comeback?

SHRYOCK: Well, we're concerned about illegal immigrants and even legal migration accounts for a very large percentage of our annual population growth as natural increase continues to decline.

VDT: The most recent Census Bureau estimate is that migration--taking into account their estimate of only 200,000 net illegal immigration--comes to 28 percent of U.S. annual population growth.

SHRYOCK: That's the level it was in the last decade of the 19th century and in the first decade of the 20th it approached 30 or 40 percent.

VDT: Presumably it will again. One question I was going to ask you was what do you see as the leading issues in demography over the years you've been involved. Now you've pointed to migration, your specialty, which is coming to the fore again.

SHRYOCK: We still have major measurement problems in migration. With the present administration's emphasis on economy, the Office of Management and Budget was proposing to eliminate both migration and fertility altogether from the 1990 census sample schedule. Fortunately, they've put them back now. The only items they completely cut out were some of the housing items.

VDT: I noticed that your PAA presidential speech in 1956 in Ann Arbor was on changing definitions of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas--perhaps that was a measurement problem.

SHRYOCK: They're still haggling over Standard Metropolitan Area definitions. I was a rather strict constructionist. I thought they were making too many and too small metropolitan areas. But I fought a losing battle.

The main pressure for more metro areas continues to come from commercial interests--TV and newspaper owners and the like. That is partly because of Chamber of Commerce boosterism, but also the big national advertisers take the largest markets. So the larger your metro area, the more advertising you get. The suburban metro areas tend to get overlooked. If you're in Orange County, which is closely integrated with Los Angeles, all the advertising revenue from big companies goes into L.A. papers and the Orange County people say, "If we had a separate metro area we could get advertising in our own papers and on our own TV and radio stations."

VDT: What's given you the most satisfaction in your career?

SHRYOCK: I enjoyed my working associations at the Bureau of the Census very much. Some of my longtime friendships were made there--John Durand, Paul Glick, and others. I've enjoyed getting to meet more young people at Georgetown.

And I've enjoyed many of these foreign assignments, although I admit I was sometimes discouraged with the physical conditions in India, where we had no air conditioning, either in our hotel or the office, and we'd ride out there, the dusty route 13 miles every day, in a cramped little Fiat 500 with four of us in there, including the driver, and I'd get home dead tired and wanting to go out at night to the movies--it was about 85 degrees, with humidity likewise. So I felt at times I was working at about 40 percent efficiency while I was in India.

I guess Methods and Materials of Demography has given me a great deal of satisfaction.

VDT: I would think so, because it will go on forever in one shape or another. You laid the basic foundation.

SHRYOCK: Unfortunately, after four printings the Bureau dropped it. The two-volume one is out of print at the Government Printing Office. You can still buy the Academic Press condensed version.

VDT: I'll hang onto mine; it will be worth a fortune someday.

SHRYOCK: It's been translated into Thai and Polish. I don't know whether either of these ever saw the light of day but the translations were finished and we were approached to see if we could help in finding a publisher. At this distance, we couldn't do much about that.

VDT: Now on PAA. You have said that you know you first joined PAA sometime in the mid-1930s when you were a graduate student.

SHRYOCK: I was at OPR in 1936, so I attended the meeting in the spring of 1937.

VDT: Actually, there was no PAA meeting in 1937 because the IUSSP had a meeting in Paris.

SHRYOCK: Frank Notestein went to that meeting and so did Leon Truesdell. I didn't go; I was much too junior then.

VDT: You probably went to the Princeton meeting in the fall of 1936 [fifth PAA annual meeting; the first in Princeton].

SHRYOCK: I certainly did.

VDT: You said you believed Louis Dublin was president at the time of your first meeting; he was president in 1935-36.

Dr. Shryock made some observations on early PAA meetings, personalities, and issues at the beginning of an interview with Anders Lunde at the New Orleans PAA meeting, April 26, 1973. Here are some quotes from that interview (of which the tape was inexplicably cut off after about 10 minutes):

SHRYOCK: I remember a person who really towered over the organization in a number of respects and had a good deal of influence and never got to be president, because of his untimely death, I suppose, was Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University.

In those days, we used to meet at least half the time in Princeton. One of my earliest recollections is being at that delightful place, the Princeton Inn, which is now a girls' dormitory, I understand [coed, as of the late 1980s]. I think that's one thing we've lost in becoming a larger organization, being able to take advantage of the amenities in the small comfortable inns in college towns, which no longer can accommodate a group of our size.

Probably 50 or 60 would come to those meetings. You would know just about everybody there. If you look at those early programs, you see there were relatively few sessions going over a day or a day and a half--never competing sessions--which made it nice in one respect. You had a complete discourse, everybody being exposed to the same papers.

LUNDE: Are there early meetings that particularly stand out in your memory?

SHRYOCK: I don't think of any landmarks or watersheds. Offhand I can say I heard a great many good papers over the course of the years, particularly by people like Frank Notestein, who was always a prescient speaker, and some delightful ones by Lorimer and Hauser and others.

I remember some interesting business meetings. One occurred I think at Princeton. I was secretary at that time [1950-53]; Rupert Vance was president [1951-52, and would have been president for the 17th annual meeting of April 19-20, 1952, in Princeton]. This was at the time when we were switching over from having the officers elected by the Board of Directors to being elected by the membership. Vance and some others--Dudley Duncan--thought of themselves as Young Turks in favor of this move. I was rather lukewarm. I was never one to think that organizations of this type benefited from maximum democratization. There were a number of people, maybe among the elder statesmen, who were not very keen on this and we got into a terrible parliamentary tangle. There seemed to be two schools of thought as to whether we should be following UN parliamentary rules or Robert's Rules of Order. I thought we were never going to get ahead.

LUNDE: Of course, it was decided to have the membership vote for the officers.

SHRYOCK: That's right. Now, of course, the membership also elects the nominating committee; again a move about which I'm not very enthusiastic.

LUNDE: Others have recalled problems with black members attending early meetings in Chapel Hill and Charlottesville.

SHRYOCK: There was an earlier tempest in a teapot. We had one black member in the early years who didn't show up at the meetings. But one time in Atlantic City, in 1942, we met at the President Hotel there and Lionel Park, a rather young guy, did come. The hotel wasn't going to give him a room and the executive committee had a hurried get-together and threatened to move the meeting away from there and the hotel caved in.

1988 INTERVIEW RESUMES

VDT: Can you tell me about the early women stars in PAA--Irene Taeuber, Margaret Hagood, whom you mentioned as an inspiration for Methods and Materials of Demography and who was PAA president the year before you, and Dorothy Thomas, whom you also mentioned?

SHRYOCK: I'll start with Dorothy Thomas. I knew her longest because she grew up in Baltimore. She went off to Barnard and then to the London School of Economics. Her aunt and uncle lived across the street from my Shryock grandparents in Baltimore and she used to visit them and I used to visit my grandparents. Now, I never met her on those occasions, but I used to play with her cousins. So I heard a lot about her and her career through the family.

I didn't actually meet her until I went to American Sociological Association and PAA meetings. Then she came east again from Berkeley to Philadelphia after the war and I saw her quite often. I was a consultant on some studies they were doing at the University of Pennsylvania and used to go up there several times a year. She in turn was on our advisory committee at the Bureau of the Census for several terms. And I was briefed by her before I went out to India.

One of her chief interests, of course, was migration. She'd worked with the Swedish population register and was strongly in favor of having a population register in the U.S., which I'm much in favor of in theory, although many people think we'd be bogged down in administration and it would be extremely expensive in a country this size. I remember once talking about a population register at a meeting and advancing some of these objections, which were concurred in by Forrest Linder and others. Dorothy was a discussant to my paper and got up and said I was obviously suffering from "census fatigue."

Incidentally, when I was at the institute in India, they had the inaugural conference for which they brought in a lot of prominent people. Dr. Tachi from Japan was there and Gunnar Myrdal. He and Alva were good friends of Dorothy Thomas; they had worked together in Sweden. So I renewed my association with him on that occasion. I remember talking with him during an interminable bus ride from Bombay up to Poona.

VDT: Alva Myrdal was Swedish ambassador to India then and he was working on Asian Drama.

SHRYOCK: That's right. He was working with Ester and Mogens Boserup, the Danish economists.

VDT: Was Dorothy Thomas there at that time?

SHRYOCK: No, she was ahead of us. She had laid out the program for the most part and then several of us were recruited to do the implementing and the first teaching and research supervision--Parker Mauldin, Margaret Bright, and myself, as well as the Indians I mentioned.

VDT: Margaret Bright and Dorothy Thomas were very good friends.

SHRYOCK: Yes, she'd been a student of Dorothy's. She has spent most of her subsequent years at

Johns Hopkins in the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

VDT: I knew Dr. Thomas when she was at Georgetown at the end of her career. I recall she invited students to her home; a wonderful woman. What was she like as a person--or as a demographer, of course?

SHRYOCK: She was a wonderful demographer. She was not a statistician in the modern sense, and I guess I'm not either. But she had a good practical control of quantitative data and made some noteworthy studies.

She was a marvelous person with her students. She gave herself completely to her students. She entertained them and kept up with them. She was a real mother figure for her students, including K.C. Zachariah, who became her executor.

She was a very good hostess. She could lose her temper very frequently and she had some long-term feuds with some other demographers whom I won't mention, which was rather unfortunate because I was friends with both parties. She held her last seminars in her home up in Linden Hill, Bethesda. I was entertained there a great many times along with her students, and you were too.

VDT: Yes, when I was a research associate at Georgetown, where she went at the end.

SHRYOCK: Irene Taeuber died about that time [1974]. She was going to join our staff, had it not been for her untimely death.

VDT: I'm sorry; I never knew that. Now, tell me about Irene. Of course, everyone thinks she was a phenomenon in the field too.

SHRYOCK: She was a real workaholic. She lived on coffee and cigarettes; she never drank anything alcoholic. She worked for years at the Library of Congress, where she did her reviewing of publications and got all these annotations up for Population Index, which she shipped to us at Princeton. Then we had this typist who typed them up for lithographing, whatever they call it now, offset. John Durand and I had to proofread every single issue for the time we were there. Apparently when Norman Ryder came along he rebelled and someone encouraged him, so they took that off the junior staff--Norman Ryder was junior staff member then. Another one was George Stolnitz, who was an early Milbank Memorial Fund Fellow, succeeding in the tradition of John Durand at Princeton. Stolnitz was one of the "class of 1940." He was a sort of assistant to Abe Jaffe; Jaffe helped get him the fellowship at Princeton.

VDT: He also rebelled?

SHRYOCK: It was someone on the staff, I can't recall her name, she credited herself with getting junior staff out of proofreading. It could have been Louise Kiser.

VDT: Well, I gather Irene was a fantastic person. Someone I haven't heard much about but whose name ranked large in those days was Margaret Hagood. Tell me a bit more about her.

SHRYOCK: Margaret Hagood came of an academic family. Her father was president of Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Virginia, at one time. They had a large farm. They were raised on a farm in Newton County, Georgia, the same county in which Jerry Combs grew up. Margaret majored in mathematics and she taught at a sort of girls' finishing school up here in Forest Glen after she got her A.B.

Then she decided to go into social science, so she went back to school at the University of North Carolina, where she worked with Howard Odum and Rupert Vance and Catherine Jacher and so on and wrote her first book, called Mothers of the South [1939], a small book. Her magnum opus before she came up to Washington was Statistics for Sociologists, which went through two editions. The first she wrote by herself, the second was written with Dan Price [1952].

Then she was hired by Carl Taylor, the rural sociologist, to come up to the Department of Agriculture and be the social statistician on their staff. She worked right here in Southwest Washington where we are now. She determined that she had to make a name for herself in research in her first few years there, so she got a room in a rooming-house in a very rundown area of Southwest but within a short walking distance of the Department of Agriculture and spent all of her time writing and going back and forth at night to her office. Eventually, she got over that and moved to a nice apartment in another part of town.

VDT: Was she married then?

SHRYOCK: No. She was married earlier to a dentist, Hagood--her maiden name was Jarman--but they were later divorced. She had a daughter, who had a rather stormy adolescence and early life. She ended up joining the Zionists and going off to a kibbutz and marrying a major in the Israeli army and she wrote several successful novels in Hebrew, which were translated and published in English. She's still in Israel. Margaret Hagood visited there. This daughter had had a couple of children by a previous marriage, but she had some by the Israeli major as well. Some of Margaret's grandchildren couldn't speak any English at all.

VDT: Margaret Hagood died rather young, didn't she?

SHRYOCK: Yes, she did. She had a heart condition. I don't know whether you want to keep this on the record or not, but her friend Hope Eldridge--she worked for me at the Census Bureau; she took over my population estimates work. She'd studied under Margaret Hagood at the University of North Carolina; she got her Ph.D. there. She'd been working for many years in physical education at the women's college of the University of North Carolina in Greensboro. She went back to school; got her Ph.D. in sociology. She was quite interested in urbanization, so we had interests in common. She stayed at the Census Bureau until a couple of years after I got back from the war and then they were setting up all these UN agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Hope Eldridge left the Census Bureau and went up to the United Nations, in Lake Success at first. John Durand was recruited; he was on the staff of the Population Division. Forrest Linder was there in the Statistics Office. Hope had the job of getting out the very first Demographic Yearbook. What ruined her career at the UN, unfortunately, was that she and her husband had been very active in the Henry Wallace campaign for President; he ran on the Progressive ticket in 1948, I think it was. The Progressives were supported by the Communists, so people who had been active in this movement were very suspect during the McCarthy era. And Hope and a number of other Americans at the UN were grilled by the infamous assistant to McCarthy, Roy Cohn.

She suffered through that. She was fired along with other Americans; she took the Fifth Amendment to protect some friends. Unlike other governments, all UN employees who were American had to be approved by the U.S. government. I don't know if that's still the case, but it was then. The witch-hunters, the Red-hunters, traced the friends of people whom they were then getting after, and the trail led to Margaret Hagood. She was told she was up for a loyalty investigation and because of that she was unable to make a trip to the first World Population Conference in Rome in 1954.

I think that sort of broke her spirit. She went downhill physically from that time, until she

finally died of a heart attack about ten years later, but she was in very poor health during most of those years. She was very embarrassed by all this. I don't know why she should have felt at all guilty; she'd never been particularly politically active herself. But she felt she was somehow being disgraced by all this. She was told by the investigators, "Now, you mustn't discuss this with anybody else," which was a silly imposition.

VDT: What a sad story. That McCarthy era . . .

SHRYOCK: I was hauled up too. I got off much lighter than any of these others. But when I came to Washington, there was something called the Cooperative Bookshop and I joined that. They gave dividends. I soon recognized that all the book dividends were by extreme leftwing authors, so I quit after a year. But that somehow got into my FBI dossier, and in the McCarthy era after the war, they called me in to explain what I'd been doing, would I name all my friends whom I suspected of being Communist and so on.

VDT: Good heavens--just because you'd belonged to something with "cooperative" in the title?

SHRYOCK: That's right. For one year.

VDT: Your mention of the international conference of 1954 reminds me of the IUSSP. I noticed that you were one of the 29 Americans among the 147 people who were first invited to be IUSSP members when IUSSP switched after the war from membership by national organizations to individual membership. Could you tell a bit about your involvement with IUSSP [International Union for the Scientific Study of Population]? Were you, for instance, involved in the IUSSP meeting held in New York in 1961?

SHRYOCK: I remember being there. I don't remember whether I had a paper at that time or not; seems to me I was busy working on my first migration book. But I was at the first IUSSP meeting after the war, in Geneva in 1949, and there I had several assignments. The person in charge of our delegation was Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University, the very first president of PAA. He was quite an imposing character. Quite a gourmet. He was a friend of Oscar of the Waldorf, I remember. He also was suspected of some leftwing activities, with regard to immigration groups. He belonged to some organization and he used to take the membership file home from his office every night and hide it under his bed during the McCarthy era, I was told. He was instrumental in organizing the American delegation to that first IUSSP meeting after the war, along with Frank Lorimer, who was the secretary of IUSSP at that time. He was the executive director, based in the U.S.

At that 1949 meeting, Wilson Grabill, Calvin Beale and I had a paper forecasting, projecting, fertility for the U.S. I was the only one of the three who went. Frank Lorimer also had asked me to defend the late Thomas J. Woofter, who was the first one along with the Frenchman Pierre De Poid to get onto the idea of generation reproduction rates, rather than cross-sectional ones that had been developed by Dublin and Lotka. Lotka was giving a paper then in which he was very critical of Woofter--sort of brushing this off as, "Well, everyone had known this beforehand and it wasn't very important." P.K. Whelpton had told me that Woofter's work was what really inspired his getting into cohort fertility, which Whelpton developed and led to some of these field studies and so on. So I was supposed to get up and comment on the paper by Lotka, the great man, defending Woofter, which really put me on the spot. I was sort of a friend of Lotka too. But that went off not too badly.

This was a very primitive meeting. We had no simultaneous translation then. When anybody spoke, someone had to get up and give a precis of that in the other official language--French or English; I think there were only two then.

VDT: I met you at the two IUSSP meetings I've attended, Mexico in 1977 and Florence in 1985. Have you attended all the PAA meetings since you joined and all the IUSSP every-four-years meetings?

SHRYOCK: No, I'm afraid not. I've been to about 95 percent of the PAA meetings since I joined, I guess. I missed some during the war, though they were really suspended then.

VDT: They were suspended from 1942 to 1946 because of the war.

SHRYOCK: Yes. Then I missed two or three in the late 1970s and early 1980s because of my late wife's illnesses.

IUSSP--I think I went to about half of those. I went to the one in Geneva. In fact, I went on thereafter to a meeting of the International Statistical Institute in Berne. Then the Rome one in 1954 was mainly a UN population conference, although the IUSSP held simultaneous business meetings and cosponsored some of the sessions. The next one was Vienna in 1959, just after I got back from India. Then New York in 1961. Then Belgrade in 1965, which again was a UN population conference. Then I think the next one was Mexico, and finally Florence.

VDT: You were asked by Andy Lunde [in the abortive 1973 interview] if you remembered some issues of note in PAA and you told a bit about the problems with black members in the early days. You said there had been a black member back in the 1930s.

SHRYOCK: That was A. Reid, he was a professor of sociology at Haverford College. We had one other black member, Lionel Florant, who was just getting started on his professional career and he came to the meeting in Atlantic City in 1942 and they made an issue of his staying in the headquarters hotel. The Board of Directors, or whoever was handling the local arrangements, headed I guess by Phil Hauser, handed an ultimatum to the hotel management: unless they let Florant stay there, they would pull out and go to another hotel. We won on that issue.

VDT: Was it still a problem when you had the meeting in 1954 in Charlottesville?

SHRYOCK: I don't remember it's being a problem at all.

VDT: Even though that was well before the 1960s?

SHRYOCK: Have you looked at that photo I gave you of participants at the 1954 meeting? I think there were some blacks in that picture.

VDT: I think there were too. Of course, we have very few blacks in the field even today.

On a personal note. You are the greatest traveler and hiker. You have done marvelous things with the walking clubs around Washington. How do you come by your love of the outdoors?

SHRYOCK: I've always been a great walker. The first time I climbed Old Rag in the Blue Ridge, in 1935, I was taken there by John Durand and his brother Bob. Then my wife and I started going there on our own, on holidays. Then I moved to Prince George's County near the Census Bureau in Suitland, in 1946, and one of my neighbors in the same block, whom I'd met earlier because he was a member of the Population Association, was W. Rulon Williamson, who was the first actuary in the Social Security Board; he'd come from the Travelers Life Insurance in Hartford. He had climbed the

Matterhorn and had been a longtime member of the Appalachian Mountain Club in New England and the Potomac-Appalachian Trail Club here in Washington. He was my neighbor and acquaintance and finally I learned that in order to go out on their excursions one didn't have to qualify by walking the length of the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia. So I began going out regularly with him.

Then as they cut back a bit on their weekend bus trips, I got involved with two of the other local hiking groups, the Wanderbirds and Capital Hiking Club. I've led hikes for these over the years. When I was in Bombay, we started off before dawn one time and climbed a hill that I gather you can't climb any more because it overlooks an atomic energy installation. And, as I said, when I had the chance in Korea I did a great deal of hiking.

VDT: And that's what you plan to do more of, now that you have more leisure--continue walking?

SHRYOCK: Yes. My first wife liked the outdoors and she was a very good outdoors cook. Having been active in both Campfire Girls and Girl Scouts, she had done a lot of overnight camping. My present wife, Pauline, I met in the Wanderbirds Hiking Club. She's a devoted hiker and also likes to travel, fortunately.

VDT: I don't think you would have had time for anyone that wasn't walking--they had to run to keep up with you.

I asked you earlier about the "Junior" in your name, which has always intrigued me. I've just seen the photo of your father and you explained the "Junior"--Henry S. Shryock, Jr.

SHRYOCK: The reason I never got rid of it was, I guess, mainly inertia. The first Henry Soladay Shryock was my great-grandfather, who made some of this furniture you see here.

VDT: In Baltimore?

SHRYOCK: Yes. He was from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, raised on a farm there, overlooking areas where I still hike. He left the farm to become a cabinetmaker, came up to Alexandria, married a girl there, moved to Baltimore. Eventually he had a furniture factory, got into banking and so on. I'm the third of my name. We skipped a generation; my grandfather was not named Henry.

VDT: And you were the fourth generation in Baltimore?

SHRYOCK: That's right.

We do not have the full text of Henry Shryock's presidential address at the 1956 PAA Annual Meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan. However, his remarks are summarized here on page 178:

The 1956 Meeting of the Population Association

Source: *Population Index*, Jul., 1956, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Jul., 1956), pp. 171-183

Published by: Office of Population Research

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CURRENT ITEMS

THE 1956 MEETING OF THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION

On May 18, 19, and 20, the Association met at Ann Arbor as guests of the Department of Sociology, University of Michigan. The program included seven sessions of papers and discussion, two meetings of the Board of Directors, a business meeting of the Association, and a dinner meeting. The subjects of the sessions and abstracts of the papers presented are as follows.

Population Trends and Problems in Underdeveloped Areas

Chairman: Leo F. Schnore, Brown University

1. Current Population Trends in Latin America

In the twenty Latin American countries, taken together, population is increasing more rapidly than in any other major world area. Between 1900 and 1956 the Latin American population rose from about 43 million to about 172 million, or from 2.7 per cent of the world total to 6.5 per cent. Between 1920 and 1950 the Latin American population increased by 73 per cent, that of the world total by 35 per cent, and that of the United States by 43 per cent. A rapid rate of population growth is characteristic of all parts of Latin America, although, of course, the increases are more rapid in some countries than in others.

A fundamental redistribution of population also is underway throughout Latin America. In part this is due to a strong tendency for people to concentrate in towns and cities, but also to the fact that the frontier is being pushed forward rapidly at many places, especially in the states of Paraná, Goiás, São Paulo, and Mato Grosso, in Brazil, outward from the Antioquia-Caldas nucleus in Colombia, and all along the eastern front of the Andes from Venezuela to Bolivia.

Important changes are also taking place in the composition of the population of Latin America. (1) There seems to be a definite tendency towards a "bleaching" of the population, i.e., the lighter elements are increasing more rapidly than the darker. (2) The urban population is increasing far more rapidly than the rural. (3) Some slight changes are going on in the age distribution, although it will probably be at least another quarter of a century before less than 35 per cent of the population will be under 15 or more than 5 per cent over 65. (4) Little or no change is occurring in the sex ratio. (5) The proportion of those aged 14 and over in the married category seems to be on the increase.

T. Lynn Smith
University of Florida

2. The Demographic Status of Mainland China

Release of the results of the Chinese Communist census of 1953 has increased our knowledge of the demographic status of Mainland China, but our knowledge is still not very great. The population of Mainland China was reported to be 582.6 million persons as of June 30, 1953. This

reported population was 100 million above the most recent estimate of the Chinese Communists and 120 million above the estimate of observers outside Communist China. The population total was obtained principally through a "direct survey," but a part of the population total — 8.4 million — represents an estimate. The Chinese Communists claim a remarkably high degree of accuracy for their census, but this claim can not be judged from information released to date. Published statistics from the 1953 census show: (1) that urban population — undefined — comprises 13.3 per cent of the total population; (2) that there are 107.6 males per 100 females, a sex ratio higher than that for any other major country for which data are available; (3) that the Han Chinese make up 94 per cent of the population; (4) that minority groups, though only a small part of the total population, number about 35 million persons; (5) that the population is a very young one, with persons under 10 years of age accounting for more than one-fourth of all persons. The Chinese Communists estimate population growth at 2 per cent annually. This rate derives from a birth rate of 37 per 1,000 population and a death rate of 17 per 1,000 population. On the basis of the reported proportion of the population under 5 years of age, Mainland China would seem to have a birth rate of between 40 and 47 per 1,000 population. The Chinese Communists have not admitted to a population problem; they have stated that they will be able to provide for their increasing population. The Chinese Communists claim substantial gains in their programs to increase agricultural production and to industrialize their economy.

Waller Wynne, Jr.
U. S. Bureau of the Census

3. The Relationship of Population Growth to Economic Development in Low Income Areas

The Office of Population Research (with support from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) is making a study of the effects of population growth on economic development. At the moment, an analysis of the prospective effects during the next 30 years in India is being completed. Our paper is an informal summary of this part of the project.

We have made estimates of the likely general course of Indian mortality, 1951-1986, and have postulated two limiting courses of fertility — as an upper limit no change and as a lower limit a linear 50 per cent decline between 1956 and 1981. These estimates and assumptions imply two courses of population change over the next three decades — a growth from 384 million in 1956 to about 775 million in 1986 with unchanged fertility or to about 590 million with the greatly reduced fertility indicated above.

We have analyzed the contrasting prospects for the growth of national product associated with these alternative population changes. The following disadvantages for the higher course of fertility are discovered. (a) The population over age 15 is nearly the same for both assumed courses of fertility; and, partly because the much greater burden of child care associated with the higher fertility population would limit labor force participation by women, there would probably be no greater effective supply of labor than in the lower fertility population. (b) Because of the slower growth of per capita income in the higher fertility population, funds (private savings and public revenues) available for developmental purposes would tend to be less. (c) Out of available funds, necessary expenditures with a small or a remote effect on output (e.g. primary education or housing expenditures) would tend to be larger.

The cumulative effect of these disadvantages is to promise a substantially smaller total national product and still more markedly smaller per capita incomes in the event that the higher assumed course of fertility is followed. In the low fertility case, moreover, the rate of economic improvement becomes progressively more advantageous.

Ansley J. Coale and E. M. Hoover
Princeton University

Economic and Demographic Interrelations

Chairman: Norman B. Ryder, Scripps Foundation
for Research in Population Problems

1. The Uses of Stages of the Life Cycle as a Substitute for Age in the Study of Consumer Behavior

To explain consumer behavior it may be necessary to make use of economic, psychological, and demographic variables. In studying particular types of consumer behavior the operational definitions developed for the selected demographic variables must be exact.

Families or spending units may be classified according to the age in years of the head of the unit or according to stages in the life cycle. Data in the form of two-way classifications are presented to show that a classification according to stage in the life cycle is more revealing than one according to age for five important economic dependent variables: home ownership, debt, income, purchases of new cars, and purchases of television sets. In a multi-variate analysis an investigator may wish to use age, marital status, and number of children as separate independent variables.

If a classification according to stages in the life cycle is useful, how should the stages be defined? It is argued that the answer to this question should depend on the dependent variable under study. Criteria are suggested for evaluating proposed classifications.

John B. Lansing
University of Michigan

2. Selected Manpower Problems of the United States Air Force under Limited Mobilization and Economic Conditions of High Employment

This paper is focused upon some Air Force problems of attracting and retaining personnel with desirable skills and aptitudes during a period of high economic activity and limited mobilization. Discussion is limited to military manpower in the period 1940-1956. The Armed Force problems are viewed as arising essentially from competition with the civilian economy due to the increased demand for Armed Force personnel, the limited use of the draft (the Air Force relies only upon the draft threat to assist its recruiting), and the limited expansion of the labor force. Since 1940, despite observed flexibility in portions of the labor force, the percentage increase in the population in the labor force as a whole has barely kept pace with the percentage of the same population in the Armed Forces.

The major problems for the Air Force are the inadequate numbers of high quality personnel recruited and the low re-enlistment rates

for skilled personnel, which make for high turnover and expensive training programs to maintain necessary skill levels. Difficulties of recruitment and retention apparently vary with the prevailing economic conditions, nationally and sectionally. Difficulties of obtaining officer manpower are similar to the difficulties of obtaining airmen, although the area of competition differs. Since officers are more likely to be career oriented, variations in economic conditions at the time they choose their careers are reflected in variations within the age structure of the Air Force. The greater willingness of young officers with World War II experience to be integrated shortly afterwards, as compared with that of more recently trained officers, has resulted in a "hump," which presents the problem of utilizing a large number of officers in a narrow age range when top staff and command positions are limited.

C. A. McMahan and J. W. Combs, Jr.
Manpower Research Branch
Air Force Personnel Laboratory

3. Population Growth, Investment Rates, and Economic Development

In this paper we outline some tentative results of an attempt to use component projection methods to estimate the probable rates and patterns of population growth as a consequence of various patterns of economic development. The rationale behind the projection technique is roughly as follows: We have found that for a given expectation of life the age distributions of the populations in underdeveloped countries do not vary greatly. As a consequence, we can speak of a typical age distribution if we are given the expectation of life for an underdeveloped area. Also, it was found that very high correlations exist between changes in age-specific mortality rates and changes in life expectancy for almost all but the very highest age groups. On the basis of available evidence in underdeveloped areas two alternate sets of assumptions were made about the initial age-specific birth rates and changes in the age-specific birth rates during the process of development. Beginning with an expectation of life at birth of forty we determined our typical age distribution, and used this as a basis of determining a representative population for backward economies. By postulating different patterns of increase in the expectation of life over a fifty-year period, and by applying the related mortality rates and related fertility assumptions to our representative population, we were able to compute alternate growth patterns of that population under various circumstances. Ten such projections were carried out, and others are now in the process of completion.

Further, on the basis of a correlation between life expectancy and per capita income (one which existed historically but which probably does not exist at present in view of the spectacular results of various public health measures), and on the basis of what we know about capital-output ratios in underdeveloped economies, we were able to compute the alternate rates of investment necessary in order to maintain the growing populations in the various projections, and in order to achieve the related increases in per capita income underlying the assumptions on which some of the projections were based. With respect to the necessary investment rates this procedure permitted us to guess at some of the outside bounds and thus shed some light on the magnitude of the population hurdle to development.

Harvey Leibenstein
University of California

The Post-Enumeration Survey of the 1950 Census of Population:
Some Results, Evaluation, and Implications

Chairman: A. J. Jaffe, Columbia University

Following the field work on the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture, the Bureau of the Census undertook some intensive sample studies in an effort to evaluate the coverage and accuracy of responses obtained in the censuses. Summary results have been published in the census volumes and elsewhere. One would hardly expect complete agreement with respect to the meaning of the results obtained, but two main points do seem to stand out.

According to the Post-Enumeration Survey the estimated net deficiency in the census count is about 1.5 per cent. Other evidence indicates that some persons missed in the census were also missed in the P.E.S. and that there may be a net undercount of as much as 3 per cent. Deficiencies in coverage arose despite extensive steps taken in the census to insure complete counts.

In measuring characteristics, gross differences between the Census and the Post-Enumeration Survey are fairly large, but on the whole net differences tend to be small. Characteristics involving difficult concepts often involve large gross differences, and should be included in the census with the recognition that we can measure such characteristics only approximately.

It may be that in the next census emphasis on any one problem or characteristic would yield significant improvements, but there are too many complex concepts to provide such emphasis on each important one. Perhaps the major emphasis should be on improved coverage, because of the obvious importance of accurate population counts in their own right and also because of the importance of adequate coverage on the measurement of characteristics, such as age-race distributions, which would improve with improved population counts. If substantial additional expenditures for this purpose are justified, it may be feasible to improve the coverage in the next census provided that the procedures are designed primarily with that end in view.

Morris H. Hansen
U. S. Bureau of the Census

Leon Pritzker
Case Institute of Technology and
U. S. Bureau of the Census

Demographic Trends in Eastern Europe

Chairman: Dudley Kirk, Population Council

Observations on Demographic Trends in Eastern Europe
and the Current Population of the U. S. S. R.

For purposes of this paper, Eastern Europe has been defined as being made up of the Soviet satellites in Europe — Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Zone of Germany (including East Berlin). The population of this group of countries was 96 million in 1938 and is 95.4 million today. Losses during World War II amounted to about 7.5 million, and were concentrated in Poland and East Germany. It is estimated that 21 million persons moved across

the national boundaries of the various satellite countries and took up residence in an area different from that in which they had lived prior to the war. Some 8 million moved into Eastern Europe, and 13 million left the area between 1940 and 1948, in movements that resulted in a net migratory loss of about 5 million. About 90 per cent of the 3.5 million Jews in the area were killed or fled. Other minority groups were reduced by territorial shifts, population transfers, and other movements, principally of Germans and Poles. As a result, minorities in Eastern Europe were reduced from 14 million to 5 million.

About one-third of a million Jews have been permitted to leave the satellite countries for settlement in Israel since 1947. About 160,000 Turks have left Bulgaria for Turkey during the postwar period. The largest movement out of the area, however, has been from East Germany to West Germany. In the eight and a half years between 1947 and mid-1955, about 2.6 million moved into the West while 0.5 million returned to the East from the West.

The birth rate in Eastern Europe in 1955 was at the same level as in 1938, but the death rate had declined by one-fourth — from 14.6 to 10.8 per 1,000 population. One of the factors in the drop of the death rate has been a precipitous drop in the infant mortality rate — from 138 to 72 per 1,000 live births, a decrease of almost one-half. These drops seem to be in line with similar declines in other areas of the world.

Since the war, there has been a move toward the collectivization of agriculture and the nationalization of industry in the satellite countries. Industrialization and collectivization have had real effects on labor-force composition, on the participation of women in the labor force, on agricultural organization, and on the mobility of the population. Industrialization has also meant an increase in urbanization. Exclusive of East Germany, which is a special case, the urban population has increased by one-sixth over the last 20 years, whereas the total population has remained stationary.

For the U.S.S.R., an evaluation of data on increases in production of various commodities and on increases in per capita production indicates that the Russians are using a figure of 200 million as the 1955 population of the Soviet Union. This figure, however, has been used by Soviet leaders to represent the population of the U.S.S.R. as of 1940, 1949, 1950, 1955, and 1956. None of the recent statements concerning the population of the U.S.S.R., therefore, should be taken as representing a precise estimate of the population of that country.

W. Parker Mauldin
Paul F. Myers
U. S. Bureau of the Census

Editor's Note

Dr. Sabin Manuila, formerly general director of Census and the Central Statistical Institute of Romania, presented a statement commenting specifically on Romanian data. He expressed skepticism of the piecemeal published vital statistics for several reasons. The official secrecy suggests at the least a lack of verification. The instability of frontiers and the extensive migrations since the last complete census give an unsatisfactory base for measurement. (He tabulates twenty-four categories of displaced persons since 1930.) Published statements on recent declines in the Romanian death rate are inconsistent with the prewar age composition and with other information on public health. In conclusion, he observed that the claims of decreasing illiteracy seem more convincing than those of higher cultural standards.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN SELECTED AREAS OF EUROPE: 1930-1970

(Data are approximate and are for the 1955 (de facto) territory of the countries and areas listed. 000's omitted)

Area	1930	1938	1948	1955	1960 /a	1965 /a	1970 /a
Europe /b.....	353,437	375,233	386,120	407,741	422,069	435,295	447,166
Northern and Western Europe...	173,669	180,450	192,068	202,313	206,310	209,509	211,585
Southern Europe /c.....	90,982	99,258	105,602	111,441	116,287	120,602	124,467
Eastern Europe.....	88,786	95,525	88,450	93,987	99,472	105,184	111,114
Albania.....	1,003	1,048	1,135	1,355	1,562	1,790	2,052
Bulgaria.....	6,091	6,671	7,097	7,521	8,010	8,488	8,966
Czechoslovakia.....	13,964	14,606	12,209	13,020	13,668	14,316	15,008
East Germany /d.....	15,639	16,539	19,084	e 18,032	e 17,625	e 17,329	e 17,139
Hungary.....	8,650	9,169	9,164	9,805	10,291	10,835	11,364
Poland.....	29,227	31,810	23,845	27,012	29,809	32,672	35,584
Romania.....	14,212	15,682	15,916	17,242	18,507	19,754	21,001

a/ Assuming continuation of recently observed fertility levels and a net emigration of 100,000 per year from East Germany.

b/ Excludes U.S.S.R., Turkey, and small areas such as Liechtenstein, Faeroe Islands, and Vatican City.

c/ Includes Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Trieste, Yugoslavia, and Gibraltar.

d/ Includes East Berlin.

e/ These figures are only rough approximations.

Source: Data compiled from official sources and various estimates and projections by W. Parker Mauldin and Paul F. Myers.

Dinner Meeting
President Henry S. Shryock, Jr., presiding

The Natural History of Standard Metropolitan Areas

A widespread demand has grown up in the United States for statistics on large cities and the surrounding areas of high population density having a substantial amount of day-to-day contact with the central city. These statistics supplement those for the incorporated city.

Since 1947, a federal interagency committee has been defining Standard Metropolitan Areas (S.M.A.'s). These standard areas are designed for the use of all federal agencies producing statistics on metropolitan areas. Such areas are also being widely used for other purposes.

In this address, after a review of a history of the program, there is a discussion of the various points of view on criteria that have developed within the federal committee and its technical subcommittee. The general criteria used in determining which cities shall have S.M.A.'s and what surrounding areas shall be included should be rooted in a meaningful concept of the metropolitan area. The evolution, nature, and adequacy of this concept are considered.

The program cannot be really understood, however, unless there is also an appreciation of the interests of the local areas affected. Many of these interests are non-statistical in nature. Agencies in these local areas are continually applying strong pressures to change the definition of a particular area or to change the general criteria. Some pressures are on behalf of "expansive" changes, and others on behalf of "disintegrative" changes. There are frequently strong arguments for a decision that will recognize the "uniqueness" of the situation in a particular area. On the other hand, it is hoped that demographers are among those consumers of statistics who are interested in national comparability and in an objective approach to distilling a simple, useful concept from a complex reality.

Henry S. Shryock, Jr.
U. S. Bureau of the Census

The Growth of American Families: Fecundity-Sterility
and Family Limitation

Chairman: Clyde V. Kiser, Milbank Memorial Fund

The Growth of American Families Study is based on interviews with a national probability sample of 2713 white married women between the ages of 18 and 39, with the husband present in the home or temporarily absent in the military service. The objectives of the study are: (1) to describe the basic fertility variables for major strata of our white married population of childbearing years; (2) to estimate expectations about completed family size as a basis for understanding the baby boom and projecting future births; (3) to explore a limited number of hypotheses about social factors affecting fertility. The substantive material presented in this report relates to aspects of the first objective.

The fecundity classification developed places each couple in one of five categories ranging from "Definitely Sterile" couples, for whom another conception is impossible, to "Probably Fecund" couples, for whom there is no evidence of sterility or reduced fecundity. The inci-

dence of fecundity impairments increases with both age and duration of marriage.

The use of a family limitation method is selectively related to fecundity, since early fecundity impairments may obviate the need for family limitation practices and also the use of a family limitation method may conceal fecundity impairments. The result is a much higher incidence of all types of fecundity impairments among those who have never used a family limitation method. By the later childbearing years almost all couples either have a fecundity impairment or use a family limitation method. The data of the study indicate that most childlessness is involuntary, in the sense that most childless women have a fecundity impairment by the later stages of married life.

Description of patterns of family limitation practice includes data on time of first beginning use and various measures of "success" in use. One important finding is that a large proportion of those who use a family limitation method do not begin until after one or more pregnancies.

Ronald Freedman
University of Michigan

P. K. Whelpton
Scripps Foundation for
Research in Population Problems

The Puerto Rico Experiment in Population Control
Chairman: Harold T. Christensen, Purdue University

The Puerto Rico experiment in population control was an attempt to test and improve a theoretical model in family planning, to introduce experimental methods into population field studies, and to translate the theoretical findings into subsequent practical programs.

The theoretical model to be tested postulated a "path," comprising values, knowledge of contraception, action possibilities (family organization), and contraceptive behavior, to account for the individual action necessary to produce change in birth rates. The experiment tested this theory by exposing rural Puerto Rican families of low income groups to different educational programs stressing values and information, family organization, or a combination of these. The programs were administered by two methods, group meetings and the distribution of pamphlets. The respondent groups were matched according to the variables of the model: values, family organization, and knowledge of contraception. The matching and administration of the different programs proved that the study could be conducted under field conditions with experimental precision.

The results of the experiments led to a validation and refinement of the theoretical model and to the following schematic conclusions applicable to an educational program. (1) For effective contraception the presence of the factors of the model and their immediate saliency is necessary. (2) If the factors are minimally favorable (a condition which seems to be met for an overwhelming majority in Puerto Rico), increase in saliency alone will promote the use of contraception, if only in a very sporadic way. More consistent contraceptive behavior results from a change in the basic factors themselves. (3) The more specific the content and the fewer the topics covered in a program, the more the program will tend to increase saliency; conversely, a program covering many general problems is more likely to change the basic attitudes.

(4) As to the type of presentation, pamphlets lend themselves better to transmitting limited specific appeals and meetings lend themselves better to the full treatment of general topics.

The bearing of the scheme on the data of the experiment and applications to action programs was then discussed.

Kurt W. Back
University of Puerto Rico

Reuben Hill
University of North Carolina

J. Mayone Stycos
St. Lawrence University

New Developments and the 1960 Census

Chairman: Robert W. Burgess, U. S. Bureau of the Census

The next Population Census of the United States is scheduled for April 1960. To meet new and expanded needs for census data and to take advantage of new techniques for processing the results of the enumeration, it is essential that planning be completed at an early date. Although some tests indicate that the 1950 Census was as complete as, or more so than, the 1940 Census, the Post-Enumeration Survey indicated an undercount of at least 1.4 per cent. In view of the extensive uses made of total population figures, improvement of coverage represents a major objective in formulating plans for 1960. Steps under consideration include taking the Census of Agriculture at a different time from the Censuses of Population and Housing, limiting complete coverage to a smaller number of items than in 1950, and making more extensive use of sampling for the other items. A *de facto* approach to the enumeration or greater use of self-enumeration is proposed for study. Costs involved and new problems created by these or other approaches remain to be investigated. Securing information on occupation and industry from a sample of the population commends itself as a means of effecting economies, but the consequent loss of some detail in the tabulations may be too great a price.

Among the questions concerning content and tabulations, the following need consideration: Can less attention be given to the foreign born in view of their declining numbers? Should information on occupation and industry, and on labor force status relate to a period longer than one week? Is there a method of determining the residence of college students better than that used in 1950? Are there possible improvements in the question concerning migration? What information comparing place of work and place of residence would be most useful? What indicators of levels of living are appropriate, since most of those used previously have achieved a substantial degree of coverage? What changes, if any, should be made in the approach to fertility and family and marital status tabulations? Should changes be made in regard to urbanized areas, unincorporated places, and Standard Metropolitan Areas? Is there a feasible alternative to the rural-urban categories used heretofore? Advice on these and related questions is solicited now in order that suggestions may be taken into account as plans for the 1960 Census are developed.

Conrad Taeuber
U. S. Bureau of the Census

Discussants' Remarks

Robert G. Burnight, University of Connecticut: "There is general agreement among many consumers of census data in New England that the greatest deficiency of the 1950 Census and the greatest improvement which could be made in the 1960 Census is the provision of data for minor civil divisions. Because of the trends of population distribution over the past decade the need for small area data is greater than at any time in the past.

"The urban fringe concept applied to cities of 50,000 and over in 1950 should be extended to smaller sized cities in 1960. Since urban expansion is taking place around cities of all sizes, the urban fringe should certainly be delineated for cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and might logically be extended to smaller cities as well. The proliferation of large-sized builders' developments in the open country some distance from urbanized areas, another aspect of the suburban movement, has spurred the request by state and local consumers for the delineation of unincorporated areas of 500 persons or even less.

"Serious consideration should be given by Census Bureau officials to the addition of a question on the 1960 Census schedule on employment commuting. To distinguish commuters from non-commuters a minimum distance of the journey-to-work criterion could be used.

"A large body of reliable data on the suburban movement constitutes a principal hiatus in our knowledge of migration in this country. In consideration of its large volume and its economic and social effects the measurement of this movement should be undertaken by the 1960 Census.

"The results of the 1960 Census would be made more useful to researchers and other consumers if a method were devised for obtaining duplicate cards for particular population groups or areas. The researcher could then use his own tabulating equipment and could 'explore' his data at minimum cost."

Daniel O. Price, University of North Carolina: "In discussing plans for the 1960 Census it is possible to lay down a couple of principles, although they are not easy to apply. The first of these would be that meaningfulness of results should not be sacrificed to comparability with previous data. We do not always have a clear-cut distinction between these two goals, however, so the decision is never an easy one.

"The second principle relates to meaningfulness of data. Insofar as possible data should be collected in categories that are of theoretical utility or that represent socially meaningful categories in terms of behavior. Here we are faced with the fact that demographers have not given sufficient attention to theory and are unable to specify theoretically meaningful categories. Dr. Taeuber has suggested the need for such categories in several areas, and considerable thought should be given this problem between now and the completion of final plans for the 1960 Census.

"The categories of rural farm, rural nonfarm, and urban have probably outlived their usefulness, and we need to develop some classifications that are more meaningful.

"A better classification of types of families is also needed, especially if the family becomes the sampling unit for the sample questions. The treatment of college students is a part of this problem and also a problem in itself. College students should be considered a part of the family of their hometown since they are an economic part of this unit.

If they were enumerated where they are in school and then allocated to their hometowns, the probability of their being missed would be reduced.

"While there are many advantages to doing a small number of questions on a 100 per cent basis and then improving the quality of the sample and of the interviewing in the sample, we must remember that detailed information cannot be obtained from a sample."

O. K. Sagen, Illinois Department of Public Health: "The Bureau of the Census is to be commended for the careful consideration being given plans of the 1960 Census and for the extensive amount of advice it is seeking and considering. From the point of view of vital and health statistics, principal emphasis should be given to improved coverage and completeness of enumeration to be made possible by limiting complete enumeration to the six items of age, sex, color or race, marital status, relationship to head, and place of residence as described by Dr. Taeuber, while information on other items is collected by sampling. Except for census-tracted areas, total population counts should suffice for unincorporated areas, and publication of data for areas of less than 1,000 does not appear justifiable. Some better way of readily identifying urban fringe areas is needed before they can be satisfactorily worked into vital statistics.

"For measures of mobility, the 1950 criterion of one year's residence is preferable. As for data on ethnic groups, information on the distribution of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans is most needed for health statistics.

"The test of birth registration completeness with the 1950 Census was extremely valuable and demonstrates that a more limited test would suffice for 1960. On a 100 per cent basis the test could be confined to the problem areas and a sample used to obtain a sufficiently good estimate of national completeness. Consideration should now be given toward testing the completeness of death registration.

"More attention, if possible, should be given the problem of underenumeration of certain age groups, particularly for children under five. It is also recommended that age distributions adjusted for underenumeration and misreporting be published for the states and Standard Metropolitan Areas for the greater convenience of the users."

William Hodgkinson, Jr., American Telephone and Telegraph Company: "Discussion was confined to only a few topics. More data should be available on land areas and households, and the farm residence classification should be eliminated from the next population census, rather than merely 'subordinated.' Semantics is involved when enumerators inquire as to residence on a 'farm.' Many farmers do not live on farms, while many persons not dependent on agriculture do. The resulting data, even if they could be limited to farm residents dependent on agriculture, would not represent the 'farm population,' a concept which today exists only in the popular mind. The proposal to classify rural population, instead, according to residence in nucleated settlements or open country would in many cases afford a sharper differentiation of characteristics.

"Full advantage of the new definition of 'urban' population will not be realized until some way is found of frequently bringing up to date the boundaries of the urban fringes and until the National Office of Vital Statistics, which is still tabulating according to the 1940 definition, can adopt the new one. Admittedly, the difficulty of correct residence reporting of vital statistics would be increased. Unless the boundaries are revised frequently, the Current Population Survey cannot obtain current

urban-rural data. Studies of urban-rural differences in mortality and estimates of migration to suburbs depend on vital statistics tabulated according to moving boundaries. The standard metropolitan area classification is not a substitute for the urban-rural breakdown. Since much of our large population gain in this decade will have taken place in relatively small rings around the outer perimeters of the 1950 urbanized areas, the enumeration districts in the 1960 Census should be laid out to blanket precisely these added areas, thus affording the opportunity to obtain telling facts about this growth."

OFFICERS OF THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION

At the business meeting held on May 19, 1956, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Secretary announced the results of the direct-mail election of officers of the Association and other members of the Board of Directors.

Officers for the term 1956-1957:

President	Joseph J. Spengler
President Elect	Harold F. Dorn
First Vice President	Donald J. Bogue
Second Vice President	Hugh Carter
Secretary-Treasurer	Daniel O. Price

Members of the Board of Directors:

<u>Term Ending 1957</u>	<u>Term Ending 1958</u>	<u>Term Ending 1959</u>
Otis Dudley Duncan	C. Horace Hamilton	John D. Durand
Ronald Freedman	Philip M. Hauser	Iwao M. Moriyama
Amos H. Hawley*	Wilbert E. Moore	Frank W. Notestein
W. Parker Mauldin	Lorin A. Thompson	P. K. Whelpton
Henry S. Shryock, Jr.*		
T. Lynn Smith		

* Retiring Officer 1955-1956.

Members of the Nominating Committee for 1956-1957:

Chairman: Margaret Jarman Hagood
Edward P. Hutchinson
Abram J. Jaffe

By unanimous vote the Constitution was amended so that the Chairman and Secretary of the United States Committee of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population shall cease to be members of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Association. Article IV, Section 1, and Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution were amended by deleting the reference to officers of the U. S. Committee of the International Population Union.