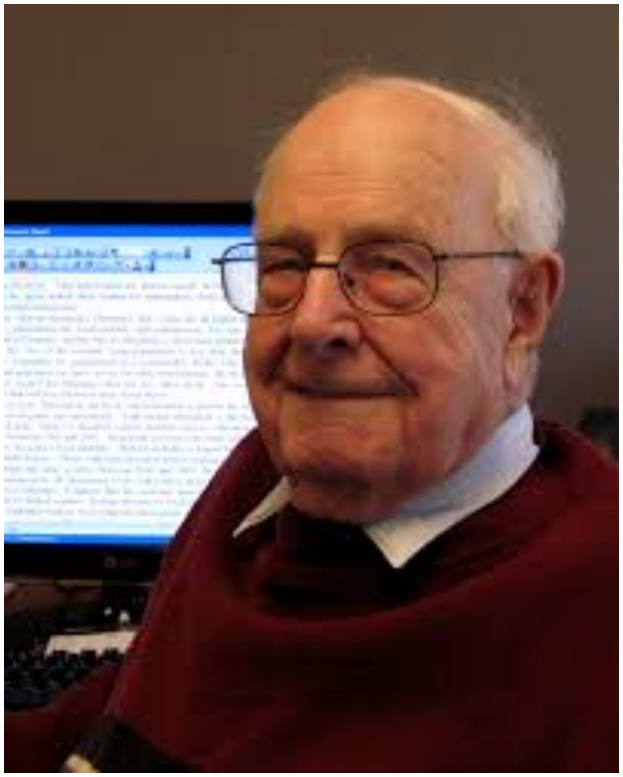
# DEMOGRAPHIC DESTINIES

## Interviews with Presidents of the Population Association of America

## Interview with Donald J. Bogue
## PAA President in 1963-64



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)

**DONALD J. BOGUE**

PAA President in 1963-64 (No. 27). Interview with Jean van der Tak during the PAA annual meeting, Omni Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, March 30, 1989.

**CAREER HIGHLIGHTS**: Donald Bogue was born in Utah in 1918, but grew up in Missouri and Iowa. He received all his degrees in sociology: the A.B. from the University of Iowa in 1939, the M.A. from Washington State College in 1940, and the Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1949. He was with the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, from 1946 to 1953. In 1953 he moved to the University of Chicago, where he was Professor of Sociology, Associate Director of the Population Research and Training Center, and from 1961 to 1988, Director of the Community and Family Study Center. Since his retirement from the University of Chicago, he has continued work with his own Social Development Center. He has been consultant to the U.S. Census Bureau and other U.S. government agencies, the United Nations, including the UN demographic training centers in Bombay and Santiago, the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, and the Pan American Health Organization. He has published a prodigious number of monographs and articles in the field of population, including such bibles of the field as Principles of Demography (1969) and the two monographs entitled The Population of the United States, published in 1959 and 1985. He founded PAA's journal Demography and was its first editor from 1964 to 1968. He died at his daughter's home in Indiana in 2014.

**VDT**: When and how did you first become interested in demography? Your first interest, I understand, was in human ecology. At Michigan, after you returned from your wartime service in the Navy, you were the first Ph.D. student of Amos Hawley, who is well known in human ecology.

**BOGUE**: My first course in population was with a demographer whom everyone has now forgotten, Professor E.B. Reuter. He was the chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Iowa and he was particularly interested in race and social biology. Then I went to Washington State and worked there in general sociology and came to the University of Michigan, where I took courses with Amos Hawley. While I was finishing my Ph.D. thesis, Warren Thompson invited me to join the staff of the Scripps Foundation. So I really became interested in population at Michigan. Then my first job offer was in this area.

**VDT**: Your 1949 publication, The Structure of the Metropolitan Community, was that your Ph.D. dissertation?

**BOGUE**: Yes. It was published by the University of Michigan Press. The work was actually done right after the war.

**VDT**: Then you went with Warren Thompson to the Scripps Foundation. I've seen some reference to you and the Social Science Research Council.

**BOGUE**: During the war, I was in the Navy for four years. I had finished my course work and prelims for the Ph.D. at Michigan before I left, but not the dissertation. So, immediately upon demobilization, I was recipient of a Social Science Research Council fellowship, kind of a rehabilitation grant, to return to civilian life and finish my dissertation.

**VDT**: Ansley Coale got one too and some others who became well known in demography. The idea

was to encourage you to go back into social sciences and finish your degree?

**BOGUE**: I guess so.

**VDT**: What did you do at Scripps?

**BOGUE**: Professor Thompson had obtained a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to study population distribution with special reference to the United States, so he put me in charge of that project. I had been specializing in human ecology and the shift from human ecology to population distribution was a fairly small one. I studied migration and regionalization, urbanization, and sub-national demography. I spent most of those early years worrying about the United States population in terms of regions, metropolitan areas, and its sub-parts.

**VDT**: And later you did the chapters on "Population Distribution" and "Internal Migration" in The Study of Population [edited by Philip Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan, 1959]. Tell me about Warren Thompson.

**BOGUE**: Warren Thompson was one of the grand old fathers of demography, of course. He was one of the founding members of the Population Association of America and one of its presidents [1936-38]. He was deeply concerned about Third World population and especially Asian population. He had spent time in China before the war and, along with Irene Taeuber, was one of the first experts on Japan and the Far East population. His interest in U.S. demography and in population distribution came very late and when he obtained the funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, he really never participated in it very much personally. He continued to work in his own area and more or less turned it over to me.

**VDT**: Was it through him that you first became interested in the demography of developing countries?

**BOGUE**: More or less, yes. He had a colleague, as you know, P.K. Whelpton, another founding father, who was a tremendous expert in fertility and in cohort analysis, and they both had an international perspective. So working with them, I did become very much interested and tried to extend my own work in the U.S. to the study of population distribution in the rest of the world.

**VDT**: In 1953 you published Subregional Migration in the United States with Margaret Hagood. She was not at Scripps.

**BOGUE**: No, Margaret Hagood was the demographer at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in their Agricultural Economic Research Unit. She had been professor of demography at the University of North Carolina and had established what has now become the population and social science research center there. She was a civil servant and they were very interested in urbanization, the exodus of huge numbers of poor people from the South to the North even before the war and during the war, and then the movement off the farm to metropolitan areas. She later had an assistant, Calvin Beale, who did a great deal of work on migration with the Department of Agriculture. My book with her was a collaborative effort, in which I was using some of the money from the Rockefeller grant and she was using the budget from her office.

**VDT**: She, of course, was one of the early female titans in the PAA.

**BOGUE**: A very grand lady.

**VDT**: What took you to Chicago?

**BOGUE**: It was an accident, almost. Philip Hauser had accepted an assignment to help Burma take its first national census and he was to be away for one year. He asked me to come up from Scripps and teach courses in one quarter of that first year, which I did. Then the census assignment was extended and he could not return to Chicago, so he asked me to return the next year and do it for two quarters, which I did. At the end of that time, the University of Chicago offered me a permanent position with tenure, which I accepted.

**VDT**: Could we talk about some of your colleagues at Chicago at that time? When you went in 1953, Nathan Keyfitz had returned the year before to complete his Ph.D. and did not join the faculty until ten years later. But there was Philip Hauser, whom you worked with. Was Dudley Duncan there at that time?

**BOGUE**: Yes, Dudley Duncan and Beverly Duncan were there and Evelyn Kitagawa, all in demography. There were the three of them when I arrived and then Phil Hauser returned the next year from his work in Burma.

**VDT**: Among the many things that you were doing in those years was the work leading up to the mammoth Study of Population, in which you had two chapters.

**BOGUE**: Yes. There was a phase of trying to take an inventory of where various disciplines stood and Phil, when he came back, obtained a grant to do an inventory of population, which he and Dudley Duncan took on as their primary responsibility. I was still working on population distribution and was working on a book called The Population of the United States [1959], which was taking up much of my time. They assigned me, as I recall, two chapters in that volume, which I wrote, but the volume itself was their volume. They edited it and I was only a contributor.

**VDT**: In l961, you became director of the Community and Family Study Center, which I understand had already existed under another name.

**BOGUE**: Professor Ernest Burgess had established a center called the Family Study Center in 1947. This center was focusing on the study of the family as a sociological unit and on the sociology of aging, with no interest in demography particularly. After I had been at Chicago some years, the United Nations invited me to go to Chembur, near Bombay, in India to work there during 1958-59 as an instructor at the demographic center. I had become very interested in fertility, working with P.K. Whelpton, and when I was in Bombay, I saw the fertility problem in its stark reality and became intensely interested in it as a population problem and began working with the people of the Indian family planning association, whose headquarters were in Bombay.

When I returned to Chicago, I was convinced that I had more or less completed the cycle of work that I had been doing on population distribution and The Population of the United States was published; I had finished that before I went to India. So I resolved that I would enter a cycle of work trying to do something about the world's population problem. I was convinced that the pessimism that was extant in those days need not be all that deep, that something could be done about it. So I began working with other social scientists: Elihu Katz, a sociologist of communication; he had a monograph called Communication and Social Change. And I began working in social psychology on the theories of inducing behavior change--theories of persuasion, motivation, attitude change theory--trying to apply this to the problem of fertility control. And at that time, there were funds available for starting some international training for people who wanted to work in family planning.

**VDT**: Where were those funds from?

**BOGUE**: I cannot recall whether my first grant was from the Ford Foundation or the Population Council [Population Council first, then the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford from 1963, according to John and Pat Caldwell, Limiting Population Growth and the Ford Foundation Contribution, 1986, p. 72]. The Ford Foundation had selected population as one of its areas of concentration and one of its first grants [in 1954] was to the Population Council, which had been created as a separate entity [by John D. Rockefeller III in 1952] to try to deal with the world population crisis. The Milbank Memorial Fund was also interested in the world population crisis and had several hearings on it, which I attended. So this was a period of very intense concern about the impending population explosion, the high fertility in the developing countries.

I was very much caught up in that concern and wanted to--I guess there was one difference between what I wanted to do and some of the others. I not only wanted to study it, but also I wanted to help design experiments to try to deal with it. I was convinced from these studies of social psychology and motivation and attitude change that some kind of intervention could accomplish something in this area.

I think our first funds came from the Population Council. They were small funds to allow us to hold summer training. So, I held these workshops, starting in 1961, in which most of my guest experts were psychologists, anthropologists, and people from the mass media, really people who were not demographers, but who came in and would teach people how to induce change in behavior and how to do mass education. There were people who talked about changing individuals and sociological change theory too. These workshops seemed to meet a need, because I had recruited a group that was trying to show how to change fertility behavior directly, without having to wait for economic development and so forth. And this enterprise was well liked.

This was training in communication for family planning. The Ford Foundation set up its own program in this. They had an area where they were doing biological research on contraceptives, but they also had an area in which they were specializing in developing family planning infrastructure to provide services.

**VDT**: Which came first--the Ford Foundation program in communication or your work at the Community and Family Study Center?

**BOGUE**: The work at the Community and Family Study Center.

**VDT**: You inspired Ford to go more into the field?

**BOGUE**: No, this concern that I described was very extensive. The Milbank Memorial Fund held some special conferences at which a wide variety of experts--anthropologists, mass media people--all talked. So, I was only one of the multitudes. This all preceded the Ford Foundation. Then Ford set up its own communication program under a journalist named Bill Sweeney, as a result of these hearings. The international family planning communication program was a result of Ford Foundation's explorations. But I had begun working on this immediately when I came back from Bombay in 1959.

**VDT**: So you really were a forerunner in that field, that you could bring about behavioral change which would encourage contraceptive use?

**BOGUE**: Well, not a forerunner, because these people in India--there was a very famous Indian lady, Lady Rama Rau, who had helped set up the family association in India, and her assistant Mrs. Wadia.

They were doing experimental work in the slums of India. So all I did was to participate with them and come back to the United States with the awareness that there were people who thought that something could be done about this. I wanted rationally to go to work at it, applying social science theory. I may have been ahead of most demographers, but I was only abreast of what was already a very thriving family planning movement.

**VDT**: The people who came to take your courses were from the family planning programs of those countries?

**BOGUE**: That's right. The Ford Foundation and the Population Council, and also the Rockefeller Foundation, took the approach that this had to be part of a health and medical program; that you couldn't bring down the birth rate just by attacking it directly and ordering people to stop having so many children. It had to be institutionalized and the context would be health--maternal and child health--and family planning would be linked. This was a very early policy decision.

So this meant working with health educators and also with media people and educators of all types. And it was very strange to demography, that is, at that time most demographers regarded this as alien territory. And I discovered that in my own university this was the situation; that this special interest that I'd acquired overseas was not really fitting too well with the ongoing program in demography at the university.

I had worked with Professor Burgess for all of the years since I arrived at Chicago. I had helped him edit a book of his writings, called Basic Writings of Ernest W. Burgess, and then I helped him prepare a volume of thesis summaries of students whose work he had supervised, called Contributions to Urban Sociology, which was edited by him and myself. He was at that time very elderly and the Family Study Center had no funds. Meanwhile, the Ford Foundation was very interested in this training I was doing and was offering supporting funds. So I asked Professor Burgess if we could reorganize the Family Study Center and call it the Community and Family Study Center to incorporate my interests in human ecology and to begin this training. He agreed and the Population Council gave us a little bit of money and then the Ford Foundation gave us more to continue our summer workshops and also to start doing some field research of an advocacy nature--how to improve family planning services in developing countries.

For three or four years, I remained as a member of the Population Research and Training Center, with Phil, Evelyn, and Beverly and Duncan. So there was a period in there in which I participated in both centers. Then the demand for the family planning action work became so heavy that I just could no longer maintain productive work in both, so I began devoting 100 percent of my energy to the Community and Family Study Center.

**VDT**: But you continued as a professor in the department of sociology?

**BOGUE**: Oh, yes. I taught courses in research methodology and a course called "Principles of Communication," which was an outgrowth of this interest in modifying human behavior. We had a communication laboratory with semi-professional television, radio, photography, printing, and graphic arts equipment for training people for family planning communication. And I taught courses in social change. I even taught a course in introduction to social psychology for a couple of years, because there was no one teaching such a course in the department and my foreign students needed it. The Ford Foundation not only sent people to our summer training workshops but they also began sending people from overseas to Chicago for master's degree training. So we received a long stream of people coming from overseas to receive training in population but with special emphasis in advocacy work, trying to help design family planning programs.

**VDT**: Who were some of those? In a recent 20th anniversary issue of Family Planning Perspectives [November/December 1988], Peter Donaldson and Charles Keely have an article on the international population scene ["Population and Family Planning: An International Perspective"] and they say in it that "during the 1960s and 1970s, a small group of demographers trained at the University of Chicago played decisive roles" in shaping population policy, family planning programs, and developing population research and training in their countries. They mention Lee-Jay Cho in Korea, Mercedes Concepcion in the Philippines, Visid Prachuabmoh in Thailand, and Harjono Sujono in Indonesia. Were they all your students? Are they in this group you're talking about?

**BOGUE**: They were in the department of sociology and they went through the general population program. Some of them did more of their work with the Population Research and Training Center; some did more with me. But all of them were exposed both to formal demography and to this action demography that I was sponsoring.

**VDT**: Donaldson and Keely go on to say that the cooperative programs with American universities, funded by the Population Council and AID, were important in establishing population research and family planning in Asia, but they have declined in importance. Do you feel that they should be revived, that developing countries still need that kind of training in the U.S.?

**BOGUE**: I think it was critically important in those days, because the idea of intervention for family planning was fairly new in most countries, except India; India had started in 1947. But, for example, in Pakistan--in those days there was East and West Pakistan--in the Philippines, in Korea, in Indonesia, this was a new idea. So these fellowships brought responsible people and trained them, who went home and did become very instrumental in setting up policy programs. I do think that the Chicago program was beneficial, because these people went away with good solid training in demography and they also went away with a belief that something could be done.

**VDT**: Let's talk about your belief that something could be done. You're quite right that the demographers at that time, some of them, were a bit leery of this new field of family planning activist research. It goes back a bit to the early days of PAA and Margaret Sanger. They tried to keep Margaret Sanger out of the direction of PAA, which she helped to found, because they wanted to keep PAA "professionally pure," is the way Frank Notestein put it, although you mentioned Notestein in your recent paper given at the Psychosocial Workshop ["Family Planning in the 1990s: The Unfinished Demographic Transition," 1987] as being an activist, really, early on.

**BOGUE**: That is one of the strange things that I never quite understood. All the old founding fathers of demography, although they had some quarrels with Margaret Sanger over the philosophy of science, I think saw a very thin line between action and research. For example, P.K. Whelpton was called to Japan by General MacArthur as soon as General MacArthur became commander of Japan after the surrender and was in charge of the transition government. One of the early things they did was to form a population advisory commission, what to do about Japan's population problem. The birth rates were very high. They were repatriating 9 million Japanese from the islands that were conquered, dumping them back on the mainland, and everybody foresaw economic disaster. So a group of very famous experts, physicians and demographers . . .

**VDT**: Was that the trip that Notestein and Irene Taeuber made, in the late 1940s?

**BOGUE**: Yes, P.K. Whelpton was a member of that team. [Notestein, Irene Taeuber, Marshall Balfour, and Roger Evans, but not Whelpton, made a trip in late 1948, sponsored by the Rockefeller

Foundation, to report on public health and demography in a number of Far Eastern countries, including Japan, according to the Caldwells, op. cit., pp. 17-19.] They [the population advisory commission to General MacArthur?] worked very industriously to try to design a family planning program for Japan. One of the things that they recommended was the legalization of abortion, which Japan did do and which was very instrumental in . . .

**VDT**: Brought the birth rate down from 34 to 17 per thousand in ten years.

**BOGUE**: Yes. Well, that kind of interaction between demographers and action people, I saw it work in the very early days when I was at the Scripps Foundation, so when my cycle came around, I really had not been prepared for this. The division between advocacy and scientific research in demography is of comparatively recent origin. It is not indigenous to the Population Association of America. It is something created by people who entered demography in the 1960s, 1970s.

**VDT**: The early people, like Whelpton and Notestein, felt the responsibility to be activists also?

**BOGUE**: And Clyde Kiser and all that group, yes.

**VDT**: Not, apparently, Phil Hauser.

**BOGUE**: There were a group of people who reacted negatively to the idea. I think the leaders in the opposition were Phil Hauser and Kingsley Davis. They were two of the stalwarts who were skeptical of this idea, felt that social engineering and social science were two things that shouldn't mix.

**VDT**: Yes. And yet Kingsley Davis has always said that you have to change people's motivations; that their desired family size as shown in most surveys was too high and you had somehow to bring it down to two. How did he think that was going to happen?

**BOGUE**: I read Kingsley Davis, the sociologist, from the beginning and I could never understand why Kingsley Davis, the demographer, took this position; it was almost inconsistent with his own work. I would have predicted that Kingsley would be one of the first to support it. I never could understand why he took this stand, and still don't.

**VDT**: I'll have to ask him; I'm interviewing him in three weeks. Tell me about some of your leading students, other than those we've mentioned. How many people did you train over the years in the Community and Family Study Center and in the workshops that you later held overseas?

**BOGUE**: We held workshops for 20 consecutive summers. Some summers we held two and one summer we even held three workshops at the same time. We held them in English, Spanish, and French and there was one summer when we had all three languages going simultaneously, with 128 people. Also, we began holding these workshops overseas. We held workshops in countries like Columbia, Korea, Costa Rica, Turkey, Guatemala, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Lesotho, Ghana, Morocco, Egypt, Ecuador, Nigeria, and Senegal. This was 5-20 years ago. We trained--I think we kept count once--about 2,200 people in Chicago or overseas, about one-third of them in-country, overseas. There were some 130 master's degrees awarded in population and family planning from the University of Chicago in this period.

Now I was involved in the training of the M.A. and Ph.D. students. They could not all be called my students, but they went to the department and all of them took a broad course in demography and in the courses I was teaching at the same time. There were some very influential people, of whom

Lee-Jay Cho and the ones you mentioned were only a few. There are many, many more.

**VDT**: Visid Prachuabmoh, the Thai, who has a daughter at the university now, I understand, and Mercedes Concepcion?

**BOGUE**: Mercedes Concepcion studied more with Evelyn and Phil. I was in India when she graduated, so I cannot claim Mercedes as my student. But Prachuabmoh, yes, he was my research assistant, and Lee-Jay Cho also, and I was chairman of their dissertation committees and was very much involved in their preparation. But, to repeat, they took very solid courses in statistics and research methods, in addition to working with me.

**VDT**: Tell me about some of your other leading students, not necessarily just from developing countries. You have always been so good about involving your students in your projects. Your students and younger colleagues, for instance, were involved in your books and projects and the first issues of Demography.

**BOGUE**: There are many of them; some of them are very well known. There is Salustiana del Campo, who is chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Madrid; James Palmore, who is at the East-West Center in Hawaii; Walter Mertens, who's now at Harvard; Amy Tsui at the University of North Carolina; Jay Teachman at the University of Maryland; Michael White, who is just going to Brown University; Harvey Choldin in the department of sociology at the University of Illinois; Mahendra Premi and Bhaskar Misra of India; Edmund Murphy of Statistics Canada. And that's only some; there are many more [see lists at end of interview].

**VDT**: What a tremendous influence you have been!

**BOGUE**: Well, mostly I hired them as research assistants and paid them to work either at training or at research and insisted that if they were going to work with me, they had to take a basic course in mathematical statistics and basic courses in research methodology, taught in the department of sociology. I didn't want them on the payroll if they didn't get good statistics and good research methods. That tended to weed out all but the very best. So I can't take much credit for their accomplishments. It's just a matter of having selected and offered good employment to some very, very capable people.

**VDT**: And those who came from developing countries, this must have established a network that led to even more people coming to your programs.

**BOGUE**: Yes. South Korea is an example. In the early days of the family planning program in South Korea, we offered two workshops on family planning communication there and that helped result in a steady stream of people from Korea coming to the University of Chicago for training at the master's and Ph.D. level. Many of the leaders of the present Korean family planning movement are from there. The same could be said for India. We trained a large number of people from India at the master's and Ph.D. level.

**VDT**: They knew of you because you had been there to help set up the training center?

**BOGUE**: Partially, but many of them were sent to our program by the Ford Foundation. Also, USAID in those days selected, I think, 16 of its young middle-level professionals and they got interested in family planning and population and were sent to American universities for intensive

training. Six of those came to Chicago and took master's degrees. Today, some of the leading people inside AID are people who took that course. There are Gerard Bowers, John Paul James, Scott Edmonds, Silverstein; all of them are or were top population officers.

**VDT**: We've covered pretty well your split with the later people entering demography who felt that the activists, the family planners, were not quite acceptable as part of the field. That seems a pity. Of course, you aroused a lot of attention, both in the 1960s and 1970s, with your projections of eventual world population size, if family planning programs continued. In the mid-1960s, you were writing that world population could stabilize by the year 2000 at 5 billion, if family planning programs continued. Your projection for 2000 went up to 5.88 billion in the Population Reference Bureau's Population Bulletin which you did with Amy Tsui, "Declining World Fertility: Trends, Causes, Implications" [October 1978], and there was a big flap over that.

**BOGUE**: Yes. I was overenthusiastic about the power of modern media to persuade, so that in my early days I really underestimated the task of informing people. Also, I underestimated the amount of resistance that would be encountered in these developing countries. I felt that in India the government had already seen the light and was trying to do something about it. Other countries seemed to be doing the same thing in rapid sequence. So, I was overly optimistic in terms of how fast it could be done and how long it would take. I think the basic idea was correct, but my timetable was seriously off.

I'd like to emphasize that there was never any split between me and the demographers. I never felt any sense that I was outside demography. I've always felt that when I was working at family planning action, I was simply trying to do a demographic experiment, in which you'd try this and observe the results, just like a biologist performing a search for a cancer cure or something like that. So that I never felt alienated from demography. I felt more like a demographer who was being punished for being an active family planner as part of his job.

**VDT**: I think that's a good way to put it. You have tried to persuade demographers. In your 1964 PAA presidential address, "The Demographic Breakthrough: From Projection to Control" [Population Index, October 1964], you felt that in the 18 months prior to that there had been a breakthrough. That was June 1964 and you had been traveling in Asia and had seen more of these experimental programs set up and you had obviously come back full of optimism. However, you said that, "Some demographers seem to be apprehensive that the demographic breakthrough is causing many more familiar lines of research to lose their importance, or that our fraternity will be invaded by some new species of professional persons from whom they would prefer to be segregated." So, I think you already had a sense that perhaps you were a bit of a pariah. Then you went on: "This fear of integration is wholly unfounded, in my opinion. The great responsibility of demography is still one of scientific research." And you went on to say that this would simply open up another branch of scientific research.

**BOGUE**: That has actually happened. You can look at this meeting today. In the early days of PAA, there would never have been any sessions on child care, the whole thing about family structure.

**VDT**: These spinoffs from family planning are now acceptable fields in demography.

**BOGUE**: I would like to emphasize that I was not alone in the faith that something could be done. Perhaps I was more vociferous than many. But there was also Ronald Freedman, Joe Stycos at Cornell, and, of course, the fact that Notestein himself resigned as director of the Office of Population Research at Princeton and went as second director to the Population Council [in 1959, following Frederick Osborn], which was an organization specifically set up to do something. There were several

demographers who did have faith and did see that in order to do something about it you had to work with physicians and psychologists and mass media experts and so forth. So, I was not alone at that time.

**VDT**: Can we talk about your current views, which you expressed very well two years ago in your Psychosocial Workshop paper, "Family Planning in the 1990s: The Unfinished Demographic Transition." You have told me that you hope to expand on that [later revised and published as "The Unfinished Demographic Transition: Family Planning in the 1990s," in Donald J. Bogue and David J. Hartmann, eds., Essays in Human Ecology--3, 1990]. You said there that now there needs to be a revival of concern about the population problem, because demographers and others have been rather complacent, although the population explosion has certainly not been tamed.

**BOGUE**: Yes, I'm still trying to think this through. The basic point is that the demographic transition has dragged on longer, so the world population has grown to a huge size and, meanwhile, the age structure has not changed as dramatically as I expected it to, so that the eye of the storm, the strain on national economies, has yet to hit. It is true that birth rates are falling in many countries, but they've only been falling for a few years. Meanwhile, this mass of humanity that's been born in the last 20 years is now entering the labor force, establishing families, and placing huge demands on national economies for employment, so that the really terribly drastic period of adjustment to the population explosion will take place between 1990 and the year 2010.

I do think that if birth rates continue to decline, the world will have an easier time after 2010. But between now and then, these developing countries desperately need help, not only for contraception but in helping build up their economies to provide employment. And it's exactly at this point in time when the Ford Foundation has zero money for family planning, USAID is cutting back, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities is being inundated with requests. So it seems to me that the demographic transition is being abandoned just at the point when it is most in need of external support.

**VDT**: I absolutely agree and I hope you'll go on writing on that. Are you discouraged? You end up that paper, in its version two years ago, saying that you try not to be too discouraged.

**BOGUE**: Well, originally, in the first phase of the "demographic bomb" or the "population explosion," people were predicting mass starvation in the late 1970s and in the 1980s and 1990s. That's no longer a threat, except maybe in specific instances. Now what's threatening is the idea that the world will not be able to substantially improve its level of living in the next 20 years.

**VDT**: There'll be that bomb of young people needing jobs.

**BOGUE**: And probably there will be no more employment, but if fertility can be brought under control even faster, it would still make it easier for those young couples entering the labor force to achieve a better life faster than if they are allowed to continue to have three and four children for lack of family planning services. This is why my concern is that we're giving up too soon on the population problem, in terms of strong, strong support. We're giving it second-rate priority at least ten and 15 years too soon.

**VDT**: Well, there's the current concern over the environment and some people are recognizing that population enters there. I hope that will give it more attention. I'd like to switch back to you and ask about the role of your wife, Elizabeth. She was very involved in the summer workshops and she did the computer programming for Principles of Demography [1969], I notice. Where did you meet?

**BOGUE**: I met Elizabeth in Washington, D.C. I was stationed there as an industrial statistician in the Navy Department in the early days of the war. While I was at sea, she entered the University of California and started her degree in mathematics. She finished after the war and became interested in computers. I was an old IBM operator and computers were an interest we shared.

**VDT**: You must have worked with the first computers that ever came out.

**BOGUE**: IBM machines, before the computers. I learned to operate IBM machines as a student at the University of Michigan; they were called accounting machines in those days. Then during the war, I became quite experienced with IBM computing equipment. After the war, the Scripps Foundation loaned me to the Census Bureau for a year and a half to work on the 1950 census and they were just introducing computers. I helped put out the migration publications for the 1950 census and I did some work on economic areas with Calvin Beale in that time while I was in Washington.

So, I had maintained contact with regular IBM computers and then when mainframe computers were developed, there were three people at the University of Chicago in our social science division who learned them and I was one of the three. So I started with mainframe computers as quickly as they were invented. In those days, I held a special contract with AID for family planning evaluation, in the Community and Family Study Center, and one of the things we did was to adapt family planning records, family planning research procedures, to mainframe computers, especially small ones that were being installed overseas. So we began writing computer programs that could be used on these small computers.

My wife Elizabeth took charge of this computer work. She had meanwhile become a very good computer programmer. With mathematics and statistics and her computer programming skill, she not only programmed the routines for use in computers in developing countries, but she also taught this to the students who were trained. One of the reasons why computers went so quickly into family planning in Asia, particularly, was that these people who did master's degrees with us went back not only with computer programs that they could run on their own computers but they also knew how to program for them. So Elizabeth was a partner in everything that we did and was a very, very good teacher in this area.

**VDT**: And now you're writing programs for microcomputers in the field. You have a new software manual, I notice, is that correct?

**BOGUE**: We have a new computer program called POPSYN, written by David Wilmsen, who is at John Short Associates, and we're applying it to demography. I'm working on that with Eduardo Arriaga and that's to be completed within this coming month. We hope it will make possible high-level demographic research anywhere in the world where there's a good PC. It will be published at a very reasonable cost, because we produced this for use, not for money. So we will be distributing it at the lowest possible cost and hope that it will enable people in-country to take their own survey and analyze and interpret it without having to go through the cycle of dependency on an external source.

**VDT**: The Demographic and Health Surveys are now using microcomputers to collect their data in the field and are able to analyze it very rapidly. Have you worked with them at all?

**BOGUE**: I know their system, but it's still heavily dependent on the central office at Westinghouse in Columbia [Maryland]. They're using a program called ISSA, which is a bit difficult to learn; it is not a user-friendly program. Yet when they're finished, their files can be translated into a simpler language outside ISSA, which will enable people with the programs that we're sponsoring to analyze the data

further in their own countries. The programs that I'm now sponsoring will enable people to analyze both the sample survey data and their census data completely within their own countries and not have to go through an intermediary, such as DHS.

**VDT**: Well, that answers my question about whether countries can now stand on their own in demographic research and training. If they're going to be able to, it will be largely thanks to you.

**BOGUE**: No, no--thanks to a large number of people with the same idea. There are many people who have been working to help the developing countries become more self-sufficient in terms of research and I'm only one of several who have this philosophy. For example, Eduardo Arriaga and the Census Bureau have been training people over the years to try to take their own censuses. They have a complete system now whereby a nation--a smallish nation at least--can take a census completely with microcomputers and tabulate it. Now this new cycle of programs that we're producing and sponsoring will allow them to analyze it--follow up a census or survey immediately with sophisticated analysis.

We've given them the training. They come to the United States. They get a good degree from Harvard or Columbia or Princeton or Pennsylvania. They go home with good technical knowledge. And now they're being given good software. This lack of software has been a kind of a bottleneck, and solving that software problem will allow somebody to sit down in some remote corner of a place like Ivory Coast and do very sophisticated work, which only five years ago could be done only maybe at ten places in the United States and Europe.

**VDT**: That's great. Going back, one thing I wanted to ask you about was your early work in Chicago and the rural South, your efforts to work with low-income, high-fertility populations in the U.S. That was, I understand, an important part of your work at Chicago.

**BOGUE**: That was a part of the family planning experimental work. As I said, I read about social psychology and persuasion and cognitive dissonance and all that theory, but no one had really tried to apply it to the population problem; this was just abstract psychological reading. So I set out to do some experiments to see if it worked. I worked in Chicago in the slums. At that time, the black population of Chicago had a crude birth rate of 33, which was the same as India.

**VDT**: In the early 1960s?

**BOGUE**: I started this as soon as I returned from Bombay, using some research money from the Ford Foundation. We started conducting fertility surveys in the slums and we asked nice attitude questions. I worked with psychologists to formulate these. We discovered that the black people of Chicago were having many more children than they wanted; that there was something called an unmet need. And I worked with Planned Parenthood of Chicago to help set up special family planning centers in those areas, to see if people would come. We did experimental mass communication to influence them to make use of these services. These were small family planning experiments in Chicago and they were working. We brought out a couple of monographs on that.

Then we thought we would try it out in the rural South to see if it would work in rural areas. We chose the very poorest set of counties, black counties, in the South, in central Alabama, and a pocket of the very poorest white counties in the Appalachians. Working with local people, we set up experimental family planning programs and distribution systems in each of these. We evaluated those and they worked.

**VDT**: Over a period of several years?

**BOGUE**: About four years.

**VDT**: And the main thrust was communication?

**BOGUE**: That's right. The main thrust was that if you take people who have high fertility and give them good information, correct information, about family planning and provide them with good services at low prices, they will use the services. And it worked in every case; it worked in Chicago and in both the black and the white areas in Alabama. We were using these as demonstrations in our workshops in the early days. The people we were teaching could go see the centers we had in Chicago and we showed them the results of the southern experiments. These are all written up a series of monographs. Our center produced research reports on all of these experiments. Meanwhile, I was working with the Ford Foundation and other people helping to set up new family programs too.

**VDT**: The actual programs or the communications components?

**BOGUE**: The communications components.

**VDT**: You mentioned Chile; was that one of them?

**BOGUE**: Yes and no. I went to Chile to work with CELADE. Carmen Miró invited me to come down to do some work with them on migration. While I was there, I worked with Benjamin Viel and the family planning people at the University of Chile medical school. They had some experiments going in the slums of Santiago; this was in 1968, 69. I had been doing similar work in Chicago. I observed and worked with them. So I did both family planning research and migration research at the same time while I was there.

**VDT**: What were some of the places you <u>did</u> go to set up family planning communications pilot programs?

**BOGUE**: I was involved in establishing a family planning communications program in Colombia. There was APROFAM, an association of medical faculty, and a very charismatic leader, Hernan Mendoza, set up a family planning program for the medical schools of Colombia. Every year for four or five years, the Ford Foundation held an annual meeting to review this and help plan for the future. I attended those. Then the Ford Foundation gave us funds to establish a research adviser there and Henry Elkins, who's now with MSH in Boston, spent a year there, helping them set up a record-keeping system for their family planning program. So, I worked very industriously there.

I went to the Philippines for the Ford Foundation when they were doing their first exploratory work there. I was sent to Pakistan to work with Dr. Aktar Khan. He set up experimental family planning projects in what was then East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

**VDT**: That was in the 1960s too?

**BOGUE**: Yes.

**VDT**: How did you manage to fit in these consultancies? You had your workshops going in the summers; you were teaching. When did you go?

**BOGUE**: These were shortish trips--two or three weeks, sometimes five. Mostly they were accomplished by working with local people making arrangements, and then establishing one of our

staff in residence. We helped set up the Indonesian program, also. I went there and stayed several weeks, very early on in the Indonesian program. Harjono Sujono was just graduating from Chicago and he went back and later became director of that program. But meanwhile, I sent Jay Teachman and Jeanne Sinquefield and they resided in Indonesia as research advisers and our representatives for three years, I think. They were not only helping with the work, but also doing local training. Henry Elkins and Teachman were very influential. The family planning success in Colombia and in Jakarta is due in part--on the research side--to these two people whom we supported there.

**VDT**: And all the time, meanwhile, you were producing books and articles, in part, as you explained, on your experiments, such as the ones in Chicago and the rural South. Jay Siegel in his interview mentioned your prodigious output and I have quoted to you what Nathan Keyfitz said. He mentioned you as one of the leading influences on his career. I haven't asked you about <u>your</u> influences; I'll let you think about it. But this is what Nathan said of you: "I thought there was a good deal of no-nonsense in Don. He had an incredible capacity for work. He produced books the way other people produce articles. His books are very solid, very well organized. I learned a great deal from Don." So, I'll ask you two questions: Who were your leading influences, and something about your publications?

**BOGUE**: I'll mention publications first. I have tried to write a tremendous amount--more than I should have, because in this family planning action phase, we didn't have any training materials. There were abstract articles from psychology and so forth, but the health educators had produced nothing on family planning, so that we were offering workshops every summer and there was no way to give them something to take home, except to write it. Later on, it became easy because the writing began to flow in and all we needed to do was to duplicate it. So there's a lot of writing that I did in those days that I don't really think I'm proud of as an academician. They were just potboilers turned out because something had to be done for training. There's a lot of that stuff that I hope people don't use to rate my academic skills on.

But meanwhile, I did always try to be a demographer and a responsible scientist and do solid research when I had the time. I didn't do as much of it as I should or could have, maybe, but there was enough of it. There was <u>The Population of the United States</u> [1959 and 1985] and <u>Principles of Demography</u> and then some of these manuals that we turned out with computer programs that I think belong in the mainstream of demography.

**VDT**: Do you know how many books and articles you've done?

**BOGUE**: No.

**VDT**: You never kept a list?

**BOGUE**: I have a list but I have not kept a count. And I haven't rated the ones that I would like to see forgotten.

**VDT**: Well, which publications <u>do</u> you consider your most important, and why?

**BOGUE**: Well, <u>Principles of Demography</u> is important, in my mind, because--almost like the training materials--there was not a book in demography that had an international orientation that could be used as a textbook at an advanced level. And, unfortunately, there still isn't one, here in 1989. David Yaukey has a very nice book which is good for seniors and maybe first-year graduate students, but it is strongly loaded with U.S. materials [<u>Demography: The Study of Human Population</u>, 1985]. So I deliberately took time out to write <u>Principles of Demography</u>, much as these training materials,

because there was nothing you could use for training these international students. And it did serve that purpose.

**VDT**: Its publication [in 1969] was perfect timing for me. I was just then at Georgetown. I'd returned to university--a leader among housewives going back to school--because we'd lived in Asia and I was concerned about population. I looked at my copy the other day; my husband had given it to me, inscribed "to a budding demographer." It is 916 pages and it then cost $16.50, hardcover. Your Population of the United States, the later one of 1985, is 738 pages and the retail price in 1987 was $138. The cost of producing books these days!. . . Well, of course, the manuals you put out were published by Community and Family Study Center.

**BOGUE**: Those prices are put on by the publisher. I would have given them away if I could. Principles of Demography, I think, has served to organize thinking about population research, taught basic principles, so I am pleased that it served that purpose. The one single piece of writing that I did that I am most proud of, however, is this little article that was published in The Public Interest, called "The End of the Population Explosion."

**VDT**: That was a controversial one!

**BOGUE**: It was published in 1966 [Spring 1967] when people were in the depths of the demographic gloom and talking about how the world was going to be torn asunder by the population bomb. And the fact that it was controversial and caused a lot of discussion, I think ultimately brought the field of demography around to the idea that something could be done. In retrospect, it may have been--it was definitely overoptimistic, but it was in the right direction. I think coming at that time and shaking the demographic tree and causing this discussion hastened the time when the demographers are finally now coming together with the public health educators and everybody else.

**VDT**: Great. Well, I think that's plausible. You're right, that was an interesting article.

**BOGUE**: But, to repeat, there are several people of the same conviction, among them, Stycos and Ron Freedman. Of the people who are/were most optimistic about the population situation, Stycos, Freedman and myself were probably the three leading ones in those days. Plus, many at the Population Council--all of the professionals at the Population Council were of that philosophy.

**VDT**: Well, not some who are there today, like Paul Demeny, who has taken you to task on occasion.

**BOGUE**: Yes.

**VDT**: Well, he's listening to all sides. That session we just attended ["Economic Consequences of Population Growth," chaired by Demeny, session 17 at 1989 PAA meeting]; he'd invited Julian Simon to give a paper. This is somewhat in the same vein: What accomplishments in your career have given you the most satisfaction?

**BOGUE**: I really believe training all those people in those summer and overseas workshops. I've enjoyed teaching at the university and I am very pleased and proud to have been a part of turning out some of the intellectual leaders in the field of population studies. But those workshops--2,200 people in 20 years from, I think at one time the count was 101 different countries from which we received people--and all of them going home with the sole intent of trying to do something about the population explosion in their country. I honestly believe that the batting average is pretty good and that they did

go home and did make a difference. So, if I had to point to one thing, it would be something that most demographers would laugh at. But having trained these advocacy people was to me a thing that I'm really pleased to have done.

**VDT**: Great, it's a wonderful accomplishment.

BOGUE**:** The second is to have established the journal Demography.

**VDT**: Okay! Just one more question and then we'll get onto PAA. I want to ask about the Social Development Center. I notice that you're going to have summer training there this year. What is it doing?

**BOGUE**: The Social Development Center is really a sequel to the Community and Family Study Center. The University of Chicago ultimately became disenchanted with family planning advocacy. It began to have racial overtones. When population moved into Africa, the public press and the right-to-life movement aroused opposition to international family planning, the controversy concerning various compulsory aspects of family planning in some countries. So it was very easy to see that the university was feeling uncomfortable and that they were wanting to put more and more limitations on grants. So we set up the Social Development Center, on the advice of international donors, as a device for allowing me to continue to work in this area. The Social Development Center accepted grants and contracts for international work. Then I simply purchased half of my salary and paid it to the university and this allowed me to teach half-time and I could spend the other half working as I chose on these advocacy and other programs.

Then when I retired last year, the Community and Family Study Center was disbanded as an entity, but the Social Development Center is continuing along. And we have had very good support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, with special emphasis on Latin America. In recent years, we've been specializing in promoting training in microcomputers for fertility surveys and demographic research. We've held quite a few workshops, very much of the same old philosophy, but just under a new name. It's an independent entity; it's affiliated with the university, but financially independent. I'm working there without salary, just using my retirement salary, and hope to continue doing it as long as there's any use for that center.

**VDT**: Which I'm sure there will be for years. Now, let's go on to your PAA recollections. What was your first meeting? I notice that at the 1948 meeting you gave a paper on "Metropolitan Decentralization"; that was at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Was that your first meeting?

**BOGUE**: No, my first meetings were in Princeton; we used to hold them there every spring. I went to Scripps Foundation in 1946 and I think in the autumn of 1946 . . .

**VDT**: In 1946 there was a meeting in Princeton in May, the first since 1942, and another one in the fall in New York, to catch up with foreign demographers after the war. May 1947 was back in Princeton.

**BOGUE**: I attended two at Princeton, so I think 1946 and 1947. Meanwhile, I had been working at Scripps on population distribution and so my first paper at PAA, which you mentioned, was based on this work.

**VDT**: Can you recall what the early meetings were like and who the leading figures were then?

**BOGUE**: The early meetings were very small, family-like meetings. Everyone could stay at the Princeton Inn. And there was only one session at a time. The whole group would take up one topic and discuss it, because there were not enough people to have two or three sessions at the same time, as now. And it was always very well attended. People didn't stand around the halls and talk. When the meeting took up, everyone went in and then they would interact after the meeting. But they were very businesslike, that is, professional; people were serious about what they were doing. They are now, but it was much more informal then. The big people, of course, were Notestein and Whelpton and Thompson and Clyde Kiser and Irene Taeuber.

**VDT**: And Frank Lorimer?

**BOGUE**: Yes, Frank Lorimer was very active in those days. There was a big age gap because of the war. There were these biggies who had established the Population Association of America before the war and then there was this group of young people who had graduated just after the war. But there was a large number of young people just interested in this, especially as the population crisis deepened. So that the Population Association of America was growing rapidly in those days.

Among the younger generation in those days were, of course, Norman Ryder and George Stolnitz and a group of graduate students who were coming out of Princeton, because Princeton was the principal training school at that time. The programs hadn't really started at Michigan; the Chicago program didn't start until 1954. So in the late 1940s, it was really the East coast group from the Census Bureau and the Office of Population Research, and then the United Nations professionals; the United Nations formed a Population Commission [and Population Division, in 1947]. Then there were some very famous people from the South: Margaret Hagood and Rupert Vance from North Carolina . . .

**VDT**: And Hope Eldridge?

**BOGUE**: And Hope Eldridge. They would come every year. It was a very nice group; everybody was family.

**VDT**: Do your regret the change, the meetings have grown so?

**BOGUE**: No, if you don't grow you die. I think that this air of close-knittedness was one of the things that made it possible for the PAA to grow and expand as it has and still hold together. There is still that air of informality and friendship, I think, today in the PAA, much more than in the American Sociological Association, which I know. We have been able to ride out the crisis of the 1968 student rebellion and so forth, with all the various quasi-radical offshoots of the younger generation.

**VDT**: Concerned Demographers?--for a while.

**BOGUE**: But they never did challenge the establishment, because the establishment was always tolerant of them; it didn't try to reject them. I think that early family feeling still persists. And I'm glad to see the Association as big as it is today and I'm very happy with the diversity, heterogeneity, of the meetings. The only thing I miss right now is there's not a decent session on human ecology, which interests me still.

**VDT**: So you would encourage some of the offshoots? Applied demography gets much more attention now.

**BOGUE**: Fine, that's wonderful.

**VDT**: PAA is still somewhat elitist. There are just 2,600 members [2,679 at the end of 1989], which is small for a professional association. But it's obviously very much larger than it was.

**BOGUE**: I think that sooner or later a professional association has to plateau in its membership, unless it becomes diluted with too many people who join with no professional interest. For example, the geographers became too popular and their membership became almost anybody who liked to get a good magazine once a month. So the geographers had to start forming more restrictive associations to keep the professional core more oriented. The PAA could grow more, but I'm not unhappy that it isn't 10,000 people. I think it's more or less grown at the rate that it can maintain professional cohesion.

**VDT**: You say you like the diversity of the sessions that are offered in the meetings, so you don't mind that there are eight simultaneous sessions?

**BOGUE**: No, not at all.

**VDT**: Great. You go to the Psychosocial Workshop; the people there are delighted that you do. Obviously that dates back to your interest in social psychology.

**BOGUE**: Yes. The Psychosocial Workshop group were a group who were interested in family planning as motivating and educating people. Dr. [Henry] David has always been one of those fellow travelers, from psychology, but with an interest in population. That group was more or less people who were not demographers, but from other disciplines of a psychological nature who were interested in population. And if I had had my way in the early days of family planning, those people would have been welcomed right into the fold and their sessions would have been a part of PAA. It didn't turn out that way, for reasons that you know as well as I. But the fact that this group comes every year and holds its sessions two days before the PAA meeting and that there are members of PAA who do share an interest in common, interact with them. Now this year, there's a joint session for the first time ["Population Policy and Private Behavior: Potential Conflict?", session 8 at PAA 1989 meeting, co-sponsored by the Psychosocial Workshop].

**VDT**: Yes, I'm amazed. It only happened in the 17th year of the workshop, although many people from the Psychosocial Workshop do give formal papers in the main PAA meeting. You say if you had had your druthers, the Psychosocial Workshop people would have been welcomed to the fold much sooner.

**BOGUE**: And I think that they will. For example, some of the newer problems, such as AIDS research, has such a huge psychological component. Demographers cannot avoid working on AIDS and they cannot avoid the psychological process. And the same thing is proving to be true of fertility and of migration and nuptiality. And the psychosocial group is interested in all of those things. I don't know what the future holds, but . . .

**VDT**: They started as abortion research. The title for the first two years was Abortion Research Workshop. I was working for Henry David when it was started in 1973 and his abortion research was funded by AID--a long time ago! Now abortion is in again, as you heard from Jackie Darroch Forrest and Henry David, both of whom were asked by Surgeon General Koop to be on the panel for his abortion report. Abortion research is timely right now because of the threat to Roe v. Wade.

**BOGUE**: I think the Psychosocial Workshop people have been courageous in places where the Population Association of America has been cowardly.

**VDT**: It's also a smaller group where there can be a lot of give and take. I think you've mentioned that you like that too. Now, let's talk about your founding of Demography, which you say has given you the second most satisfaction in your career. That happened in the year that you were PAA president, in 1964. You did write an excellent vignette on "How Demography was Born" [PAA Affairs, Fall 1983], but I'd like to ask some other questions. One thing is that you mention in that vignette that PAA had discussed for some time having a professional journal; there had been two committees set up for that. But Norm Ryder claims that he can take credit for the idea of Demography. However, there was no support at Wisconsin, where he then was; there could be no university support for this outside activity. And he went to Michigan and they were in the same position. Then you agreed to take it on at the Community and Family Study Center.

**BOGUE**: I would not argue with Norm. I don't remember all the details leading up to it, but there was consensus at the PAA membership meeting that we should have a journal. There was no one speaking against it.

**VDT**: Except for cost.

**BOGUE**: Yes, it was simply a matter of dollars; nothing more than dollars. So that year that I became president [1963-64], I went to Oscar Harkavy of the Ford Foundation and said that I would like to try to divert some of the money that he had given us for our work to editing a journal. I assured him the costs would be minimal. I would do the editorial work without pay and that all I would need would be the salary of a person to help me edit it and for referees--mail costs and so forth. And he approved it.

So that got it going for one or two years. We put a very low subscription rate on it. It was optional; if you were a member of PAA, you didn't have to buy Demography. But it immediately took off. People liked it, the idea. Then we got a little National Science Foundation money to help support it. So, I don't take credit at all for having the idea of Demography. I take credit for precipitating it; just saying this is the year it has to happen.

**VDT**: And it happened in a magnificent way. That first issue of 1964, which was 374 pages, is a bible for students; again something I used in my studies. It had articles ranging from Conrad Taeuber on the 1960 census to Lee-Jay Cho's fertility estimates for major countries of the world. You had a tremendous number of outstanding contributors in all your issues. And you corralled all your young students and assistants, like Lee-Jay Cho, Walter Mertens, Jay Palmore, and Gerry Hendershot, to work on it.

**BOGUE**: Yes, there was a tremendous demand for it, so when I became editor I wrote to everybody I knew and asked them to submit; I asked at the PAA meeting that nobody send their article off to another journal until we had had a chance to review it. And the stuff just poured in. It was just part of the truth that the demand for this journal was there.

**VDT**: Right. Meanwhile, the PAA membership nearly doubled, from 800 in 1963, the year before Demography first appeared, to 1,500 in 1968 [802 to 1,495]. That had much to do with Demography.

**BOGUE**: I think the fact that there was an official publication to which people could send refereed articles was part of that. But the field of population was exploding at that time anyway. So there was an interaction: exploding membership helped finance the journal and the journal helped make

membership more attractive. Those were exciting years, because things were changing so quickly, and Demography was born just at the right time to be both a cause and an effect of that.

**VDT**: Andy Lunde was secretary-treasurer in the mid-1960s [1965-68] and because of the increasing membership, he found the business work much too much and that's when PAA contracted with Ed Bisgyer and the American Statistical Association to take on the business affairs. In 1966, you began running news and announcements about the different population centers; obviously, you felt the need for a newsletter.

**BOGUE**: I did not start that, I don't think.

**VDT**: You have to have done so, because you were editor. I did not see those in any issue before that. There was no PAA newsletter.

**BOGUE**: Okay, then we did.

**VDT**: In 1966, you began announcements of what your center was doing, and others.

**BOGUE**: Ansley Coale had always done a nice job in Population Index of keeping PAA affairs announced, but just announcements about the field of population in general were lacking. Yes, that went into Demography.

**VDT**: When Demography changed, there was need for that newsletter. Abbott Ferriss followed Andy as secretary-treasurer and he started what became PAA Affairs [see Ellen Jamison, "The Story of PAA Affairs," vignette of PAA history, PAA Affairs, Summer 1986]. You had advertisements in 1968, two or three, not many.

**BOGUE**: Yes, we tried, because our word with the Ford Foundation was that they wouldn't have to subsidize Demography more than two or three years. I was so confident that it would float that when I went to Bud Harkavy and asked for a diversion of funds, I said I thought it would be self-sufficient within a very short period of time. So, we went out thumping the bushes for advertisements to help pay the printing bill.

**VDT**: Then, of course, there came the famous Volume 5, Number 2, special issue in 1968, "Progress and Problems of Fertility Control Around the World," which was a splendid summary of family planning programs and action around the world. But it aroused the ire of a lot of PAA members, perhaps because it had that Indian family planning inverted red triangle on the front and the slogan, "Two or three--that's enough."

**BOGUE**: I never knew quite what happened with that issue. I still don't understand what the furor was all about.

**VDT**: Ansley Coale [PAA president 1967-68] said in his interview for this series that he got a dozen phone calls in two weeks from people, PAA members, saying, "What is . . .

**BOGUE**: Don Bogue up to?

**VDT**: Yes.

**BOGUE**: Well, first of all, the world was undergoing a dramatic revolution in family planning activity. And because of my work in India and I had been to CELADE in South America and was working with the family planning movement, I felt that my Demography readers really needed to know what was going on. The PAA, I thought, needed to be much more international. Population Studies in London was getting all the international articles and I was getting all of the American demography stuff. I wanted Demography to become a competitor for Population Studies, as a good place to publish stuff internationally.

So--maybe I shouldn't have done it--but as editor, I invited leading people in each of the developing countries where these programs were going on to write a summary of what was going on in their country. And it was a special issue, updating the world family planning development. And to advertise the fact that it was a special issue, I just slapped on the cover the symbol of the Indian family planning movement and inside in my introductory preface, I said this is an illustration of what is happening in the world. And people looked at the cover and never read my prefatory statement. Tempers exploded.

I still am proud of that issue and if I were in the same position, I would do it again, because I think it did have the effect of waking PAA up to the fact that there was a family planning revolution under way. And probably their awareness was even deepened by the little red triangle that irritated them and the uproar that followed the issue. It is true that I was officially censured by the Association at its annual business meeting--a status which I still hold, I guess; it's never been rescinded.

**VDT**: Well, it's remembered by some of the old-timers. But the great thing was that Community and Family Study Center paid all the bills for that issue. That was another thing they were quite concerned about--the voluminous size of those volumes. But, you paid all your bills.

**BOGUE**: Well, it is true that maybe NSF money--if that could be considered advocacy--NSF money did help pay those printing bills. [Calvin Schmid and Paul Glick, who succeeded Donald Bogue as PAA president, obtained a $30,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to support Demography for three years after the first edition of 1964.] But to me, as I mentioned before, I have never been able to feel that this was not part of professional demography. Maybe that's a blind spot that I have. But bringing out that issue was not a non-demographic act. In my view, then and still, it was a scientific act.

**VDT**: Then Beverly Duncan took over as editor of Demography and it shrank enormously. In recent years, there have been efforts to make it a little less narrowly focused. What do you think of it now?

**BOGUE**: Well, it never filled the role that I hoped it would play. The fact of the matter is that Studies in Family Planning was born because Demography had this new policy. If Demography had stayed along the track that I had set it in the first five years, many of the scientific articles that went into Studies in Family Planning would have been in Demography. No great damage was done; there was just another journal created. But I think that's to the detriment of Demography, because Demography would be a more powerful journal and perhaps the membership of PAA would be a thousand members larger today if that had happened.

I'm not going to quarrel with what Beverly and Dudley did. [Beverly Duncan alone was editor; Dudley Duncan stressed that in his interview of May 3, 1989.] Under their editorship, they did entice a great many scientific articles of very high quality and I think that they helped place high standards for statistical competence. Perhaps their system of refereeing was too severe, in my book; they would reject people who were having great fresh ideas but not much data. But I do think that they did help establish standards of rigorousness which helped the journal acquire a status as a scientific publication.

I think slowly there's a relaxation and the journal is drifting back in the direction that I

originally had. The last issue has a very nice article on family planning effort--what do you call it?, you know, the Mauldin-Lapham index--a very nice statistical analysis comparing what's happening in the various countries. This was a very solid piece [Barbara Entwisle, "Measuring Components of Family Planning Program Effort," Demography, February 1989]. That's the kind of thing that we were having in the first five volumes, so I think that it's drifting back in that direction. And a lot of the work that's now being done on family structure--Larry Bumpass--that attitude stuff is creeping back in. So Demography will come back full circle, I think, by its 25th volume [1989 was Volume 26].

**VDT**: That feeds into my next question: What do you see as the future of demography as a discipline? Do you think demography is getting narrower or broader?

**BOGUE**: I have thought about this quite a lot--not in terms of the field of demography but in terms of where a population research center should go. I think demography is a basic discipline that serves all of the social sciences. You just can't mention a social science that doesn't somehow rely on demography: political science, education, economics, business, even religion. There's just no field that doesn't. This little group, American Demographics, is a demonstration of that.

**VDT**: You mean a demonstration of demography in business?

**BOGUE**: Yes. Demography just cannot escape that role of being a basic science that a lot of people use, although demography isn't their central way of life. I think there's a tendency in demography to treat those people as a nuisance or as some kind of parasites or fellow travelers that we should dismiss. I think that's a mistake. I think that these people really need demography; that demography should make an honest effort to service their needs the best way it can. And it isn't necessarily non-scientific; sometimes to satisfy these special needs, you have to use very elaborate demographic methodology and even discover new things. So the problem of trying to satisfy these ancillary needs keeps stimulating the field and bringing new ideas into it. So I hope that demography tries to extend its base farther and farther, the basic services, rather than to try to restrict it more and more narrowly to a small group of people who are highly skilled mathematically and highly sophisticated in model-building, with comparatively little concern for this broad need. I think this is an issue that will not be resolved in the near future. But I think that the ultimate--well, there will still be this hard core of methodologists, but I'm hoping that the PAA pays more and more attention to this general service need. If they want to have a huge membership, that's the way to go.

**VDT**: Well, I'm not sure they do, but certainly the business demographers are very much in evidence now. You've answered my next question: Are demographers needed more than ever?

**BOGUE**: Yes, people with demographic training. It is getting now to the point where if you are an MBA from a reputable business school, you have to have had demography. If you are a reputable political scientist wanting to serve in the foreign service, you have to have demography, and the same in educational planning. So there is a whole field of teaching demography for practical use. I think that there is a group working very effectively at this and I think that their agitation will keep the Population Association of America oriented toward meeting this very large demand. Finally, I do wish that the PAA would become more international. It is still provincial.

**VDT**: You mean in people's research interests or more sessions on international demography?

**BOGUE**: Both. There are people working internationally and they are participating in our sessions. But it still doesn't have the flavor of Population Studies. When you read that, you get the feeling that

the whole world is communicating there. You pick up Demography and you still . . .

**VDT**: You're saying that Demography, the journal, should be more international?

**BOGUE**: Yes. And that is reflected in our program arrangements too. I think that the international demographers still are not getting enough attention in our national meetings; what is going on internationally just does not get enough attention. For example, this special session on China tonight has to take place from eight to ten.

**VDT**: There's also one on Saturday morning, chaired by Sidney Goldstein, but you're right. However, there are certainly a lot of foreign students in evidence here, those who are being trained in American universities. Is U.S. training still needed for Third World demographers? Well, you're supplying the software for them to use in their computers.

**BOGUE**: You can get good demographic training in Bombay, the demographic training center in India. I think in Latin America, you can get reasonably good training at El Colegio in Mexico, and CELADE in Santiago now offers a master's degree and also Ph.D., I think. But if you really want to know the latest and the best state of the art, the cutting edge, you still have to come to an American university or go to Europe. I think that the days of mass training of M.A. students to go overseas to get basic training in demography have passed, except perhaps for sub-Saharan Africans. But there is this new era in which people who are going to be top demographers--or even for postdoctoral training, to come into residence at one of these centers for a year of methodological update--there is still urgent need for that. I think that that is a role which American centers should play and play conscientiously for the next several years.

**VDT**: My last question is: Are you ever going to write your autobiography? You've written so much!

**BOGUE**: No, I'll never bother writing an autobiography. I hope to revise Principles of Demography in the next few years, if I have time. That was a thousand pages the first time and it can't be any smaller the next time.

**APPENDIX**: Donald Bogue supplied the following lists, July 31, 1990.

**Partial List of Ph.D. Students Who Studied and/or Worked with Donald Bogue**

| | |
|---|---|
| Forni, Floreal | Argentina (U. of Buenos Aires) |
| Khan, Md. Aminur Rohman | Bangladesh (ESCAP) |
| Mertens, Walter | Belgium (Harvard University) |
| Vandeportaele, Dan | Belgium (U.S. Census Bureau) |
| Heredia, Rodolfo Antonio | Colombia (Regional Population Center) |
| Londono, Juan B. | Colombia (Columbia University) |
| El-Kamel, Farag | Egypt |
| Elkhamialy, Hekmat A. | Egypt (Roosevelt University) |
| Heiskanen, Veronica | Finland (U. of Helsinki) |
| Kwakye, Sylvester | Ghana (Ministry of Information) |
| Ho, Adalia | Hong Kong (U. of Maryland/Baltimore) |
| Bagchi, Sourendra Nath | India |
| Kurup, R.S. | India (Ministry of Health) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Misra, Bhaskar D. | India (Indian Inst. of Technology) |
| Misra, Jaya Krishna | India |
| Premi, Mahendra Kumar | India (Nehru University) |
| Martokoesoemo, Budisoeradji | Indonesia (U. of Indonesia) |
| Sujono, Harjono | Indonesia (BKKBN) |
| Saraie, Hassan | Iran |
| Ahn, Kye-Choon | Korea (Yonsei University) |
| Cho, Lee-Jay | Korea (East-West Center) |
| Brambila, Carlos | Mexico (El Colegio) |
| Vernon, Ricardo | Mexico (Population Council/Lima) |
| Uche, Chukwudum | Nigeria (U. of Benin) |
| Okorafor, Apia Ekpe | Nigeria |
| Aghai, Mohammed | Pakistan |
| Hashmi, Sultan | Pakistan (UNDP/Sudan) |
| Nizamuddin, Md. | Pakistan (UNDP/Addis Ababa) |
| Rafiq, Muhammed | Pakistan |
| Barcelona, Delia | Philippines (U. of Philippines) |
| Bulatao, Rodolfo A. | Philippines (World Bank) |
| Pascual, Elvira Mendoza | Philippines |
| Thavarajah, Arumugam | Sri Lanka (United Nations) |
| Boonlue, Tania | Thailand |
| Navawongs, Tippan | Thailand |
| Prachuabmoh, Visid | Thailand (Chulalongkorn U.) |
| | |
| Allen, Walter | U.S. (U. of Michigan) |
| Bertrand, Jane Trowbridge | U.S. (Tulane) |
| Bursik, Robert | U.S. (U. of Oklahoma) |
| Dizard, Jan | U.S. (U. of Massachusetts) |
| Elkins, Henry | U.S. (MSH/Boston) |
| Farley, Reynolds | U.S. (U. of Michigan) |
| Hannenburg, Robert | U.S. (ESCAP/Thailand) |
| Hartmann, David | U.S. (Southwest Missouri) |
| Hendershot, Gerry | U.S. (NCHS) |
| Hinze, Kenneth | U.S. (Louisiana State U.) |
| Jaret, Charles | U.S. (U. of Georgia) |
| Keller, Alan B. | U.S. |
| Laing, John E. | U.S. (East-West Center) |
| Mayo, Judith | U.S. (U. of Arizona) |
| Monsees, David | U.S. |
| Moore, Maurice | U.S. (formerly U.S. Census Bureau) |
| Mulder, Ronald | U.S. (Albion College) |
| Murphy, Edmund | U.S. (Statistics Canada) |
| Nelson, James | U.S. (SUNY/Albany) |
| Palmore, James | U.S. (East-West Center) |
| Peterson, James | U.S. (U. of Pennsylvania) |
| Sinquefield, Jeanne Cairns | U.S. (formerly Ford Foundation) |
| Straits, Bruce | U.S. (U. of California) |
| Surgeon, George | U.S. (City of Chicago) |
| Teachman, Jay | U.S. (U. of Maryland) |

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|---|---|
| Tsui, Amy Ong | U.S. (U. of North Carolina) |
| Way, Ann Adams | U.S. (Westinghouse) |
| Way, Peter Orville | U.S. (U.S. Census Bureau) |
| White, Michael | U.S. (Brown University) |
| Woolbright, Albert | U.S. (NCHS) |
| Buu-Tap, Nguyenphuc | Vietnam |

**Partial List of M.A. Students Who Studied and/or Worked with Donald Bogue**

| | |
|---|---|
| Andkhoie, Mohammed Akbar. | Afghanistan |
| Forni, Floreal | Argentina |
| Ahmed, Ashraf Uddin | Bangladesh |
| Hoque, Mozammel | Bangladesh |
| Cosneros, Antonio | Bolivia |
| Machado, Alayde Gouveia | Brazil |
| Nouthe, Francois | Cameroon |
| Orrego, Felipe | Chile |
| Heredia, Rodolfo Antonio | Colombia |
| Londono, Juan B. | Colombia |
| Maldonado-Gomez, Inez | Colombia |
| Mirkow-Ospina, Italo | Colombia |
| Ordonez, Myriam | Colombia |
| Prada, Elena | Colombia |
| Vallllenzuela, Margarita | Dominican Republic |
| Ellkhamialy, Hekmat A. | Egypt |
| El-Wafaey, Md. Amin | Egypt |
| Feteha, Mohamed Md. Md. | Egypt |
| Mohamed, Salwa Emam Aly | Egypt |
| Yimer, Erku | Ethiopia |
| Ampah-Kwofie, James | Ghana |
| Brefo-Boateng, Joe | Ghana |
| Jumfuoh, Akwasi Dabankah | Ghana |
| Kwakye, Sylvester | Ghana |
| Obeng, Mercy | Ghana |
| Amal, A.S. Bharathy | India |
| Bagchi, Sourenda Nath | India |
| Bebarta, Prafulla C. | India |
| Chaterjee, Pranab | India |
| Dang, Krishna Lall | India |
| Gupta, Prithuis Das | India |
| Kohli, Bal Ram | India |
| Kohli, Krishna Lal | India |
| Kumar, R.T. Sampath | India |
| Mishra, Uma Shanker | India |
| Misra, B.D. | India |
| Misra, Jaya Krishna | India |
| Neog, Prafulla | India |
| Premi, Mahendra Kumar | India |

| | |
|---|---|
| Rajan, Vanaja | India |
| Saksena, Devendra Narain | India |
| Shamsuddin, Mohammed | India |
| Sharma, Devindra Lal | India |
| Lesmana, Tjipto | Indonesia |
| Martokoesoemo, Budisoeradji | Indonesia |
| Suharto, Bar | Indonesia |
| Sujono, Harjono | Indonesia |
| Sungkono, Bambang | Indonesia |
| Adu-Bobie, Gemma | Kenya |
| Mbai, David | Kenya |
| Ahn, Kye Choon | Korea |
| Cho, Lee-Jay | Korea |
| Chung, Kyung-Kyoon | Korea |
| Chung, Sang-Yun | Korea |
| Han, Insook | Korea |
| Kim, So-Yong | Korea |
| Lee, See Baick | Korea |
| Moon, Hyun-Sang | Korea |
| Park, Heung-Soo | Korea |
| Roh, Mihye | Korea |
| Lim, Meow Khim | Malaysia |
| Macias, Hector | Mexico |
| Hamal, Hem B. | Nepal |
| Uche, Chukwudum | Nigeria |
| Ahmed, Ghyasuddin | Pakistan |
| Ahmad, Hafizuddin | Pakistan |
| Akbar, Mohammed Javed | Pakistan |
| Ali, Mohammad Akbar | Pakistan |
| Ali, Mohammad Nawab | Pakistan |
| Amin, Ruhul | Pakistan |
| Hakeem, S. Abdul | Pakistan |
| Haygt, Muhammad Feroze | Pakistan |
| Iqbal, Syed Javaid | Pakistan |
| Karim, Mehtab S. | Pakistan |
| Karim, Muhammad Azuzul | Pakistan |
| Malik, Bashir Ahmad | Pakistan |
| Nizamuddin | Pakistan |
| Nuruddin, Muhammad | Pakistan |
| Rafiq, M. | Pakistan |
| Shafiullah, A.B.D. | Pakistan |
| Sjaikh, Haq Nawaz | Pakistan |
| Sharih, Khalid | Pakistan |
| Tehseen, Zafar | Pakistan |
| Tenvir, Fayyaz Ahmad | Pakistan |
| Chang, Vielka | Panama |
| Alfaro-Alvarez | Peru |
| Bellosillo, Lina R.A. | Phiilippines |
| Soliven, Aida G. | Philippines |

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|---|---|
| Bam, Brigalia N.B. | South Africa |
| Goonasekera, Sriyawansa Anura | Sri Lanka |
| Gunasekera, Anton | Sri Lanka |
| Perera, Stephen | Sri Lanka |
| Thavarajah, Arumugam | Sri Lanka |
| Hus, Ying-Yang | Taiwan |
| Lin, Lan Ching | Taiwan |
| Mgalula, Justin | Taiwan |
| Bhiromrut, Patama | Thailand |
| Boonlue, Tania | Thailand |
| Bunnag, Achara | Thailand |
| Chandavimol, Pisamai | Thailand |
| Keoprasom, Phaisal | Thailand |
| Ketudat, Punsi | Thailand |
| Navawongs, Tippan | Thailand |
| Piampiti, Sauvaluck | Thailand |
| Pongjarean, Chalee | Thailand |
| Siripak, Wiwit | Thailand |
| Voraponsathorn, Thavatchai | Thailand |
| Wansorn, Sommai | Thailand |
| Abdi, Abdelwahab | Tunisia |
| Othmann, Kefi | Tunisia |
| Riza, Mohammed | Tunisia |
| Bicep, Joyce | Trinidad/Tobago |
| Bishop, Joan | Trinidad/Tobago |
| Blair, Annie | U.S. |
| Champion, Phyllis | U.S. |
| Channock, Foster | U.S. |
| Copp, Brian | U.S. |
| Crimmins, James | U.S. |
| Crimmins, Mary | U.S. |
| Frederick, Daniel | U.S. |
| Hudson, Stanley | U.S. |
| Jacynta, Rita | U.S. |
| Kronus, Sidney | U.S. |
| Milkereit, John | U.S. |
| Morse, Mary | U.S. |
| Porter, Jeff | U.S. |
| Redman, Cynthia | U.S. |
| Sachs, Nancy | U.S. |
| Speer, Mary | U.S. |
| Whitfield, Randall | U.S. |
| de Segarra, Isabel Colon | Venezuela |
| Garcia, Maria del Pilar | Venezuela |
| Buu-Tap, Nguyenphuc | Vietnam |
| Dac, Dinh Cong | Vietnam |

# *Donald J. Bogue, one of the nation's leading demographers, 1918-2014*

*By William Harms, April 29, 2014*

Donald Bogue, one of the nation's leading demographers, who held appointments in the Department of Sociology and the independent research institution NORC at the University of Chicago, died April 21 in Dyer, Ind., at the home of his daughter, Gretchen Maguire. He was 96.

Bogue joined the UChicago faculty in 1954 and continued working late in his life. He recently published *A Treatise on Migration: National and International*. In the preface, he said the book was intended to "reconcile and integrate theories and empirical findings with fundamental principles of the social sciences. One consequence is to conclude that there is no 'true' solution to today's migration problems and their proper 'reform'; solutions will depend upon the interaction (often confrontational) of multiple forces of migrants and natives."

In 2012, he published a monograph, *The Economic Adjustment of Immigrants to Twelve Nations of Latin America and Comparison with United States*. It was the first scholarly work to compare migration within Latin America to migration from Latin America to the United States.

He found that immigrants to the United States from Latin America improve their economic status, whereas the economic status of people moving between Latin American countries does not improve.

"Don contributed to the intellectual life at the University of Chicago for well over half a century. He was one of the founders of the University's Population Research Center in 1958 and served as president of the Population Association of America in 1963," said Robert Michael, the Eliakim Hastings Moore Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus at the Harris School of Public Policy.

"He remained an inspiration to all of us in the demography community for the diligence and integrity with which he pursued his research and the generosity with which he offered guidance through his workshop comments until very recently," Michael said.

Bogue was born in Utah, but spent most of his childhood on a farm just outside Independence, Mo. He received a bachelor's degree in sociology in 1939 from the University of Iowa, an MA in sociology in 1940 from Washington State College, and a PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1949.

During World War II, he served as an industrial statistician for the U.S. Navy. He married Elizabeth Mullen in 1944, who worked with him on many of his projects and

was particularly talented at using computers as tools to assist in research. She died in 1973.

After serving on the faculty at Miami University, he joined the University of Chicago faculty and was named a full professor in 1958.

“Donald Bogue first collaborated with NORC on his 1958 study of the lives and experiences of 613 men residing in Chicago’s Skid Row—which included field interviews at boarding houses, missions, jails and hospitals,” said Kathleen Parks, senior vice president *at* NORC*, who* directs the NORC Academic Research Center.

“The research showed that Chicago’s skid row was home to different types of people— mostly white and middle-aged, but all very poor with various life circumstances that required different solutions.”

Alma Kuby, a retired researcher at NORC who worked with Bogue on the project, said, "It was an exciting time for sociology at the University. Don went down to Skid Row and lived there for a week, wearing shabby clothes and not shaving, so he could closely observe and get a feel for the residents. Then he developed a very thorough study that was scientifically based. It was an example of our how sociology influences policy, as the slums there were eventually removed."

"He created a wonderful community of people interested in demography and he and his wife were very welcoming and frequently invited his students to their home."

For that project as well as others throughout his career, Bogue continually learned how to use technology for his research and publications. He bought a camera and darkroom equipment and produced many of his own photos for *Skid Row in American Cities* as well as other projects.

“In the early 1980s, when sewing machine-size ‘portable’ computers became available, he learned to operate them, bought a dozen Compaqs, and lugged them around the world to places like Mainland China, giving workshops,” said his daughter Sister Edith Bogue, OSB, associate professor of sociology at the College of St. Scholastica.

“At an age when most people are slowing down, he was learning to use Internet data sites. Well into his 80s, he decided to learn PowerPoint,” she said.

During his career, he produced dozens of reports, books and monographs on topics ranging from metropolitan decentralization, to population growth in metropolitan areas, to suburbanization, to population and socioeconomic development in a number of Latin American countries.

He served in numerous international positions as an expert and teacher of

demography for the United Nations and trained dozens of demographers from both developed and developing nations.

In the 1960s and after, his interest in family planning made him a major force in the worldwide movement for population control. In the 1970s, he directed a USAID-funded contract to improve the evaluation of family planning programs' impact on fertility in low- income countries.

He co-authored a report in 1978 that predicted that Chicago's population would be two- thirds minority by the year 2000, a prediction that proved true. He also accurately predicted that the city's population losses would slacken by 2000.

In 1964, Bogue founded *Demography*, the Journal of the Population Association of America and served as its first editor from 1964 to 1969.

In 2011, Bogue was honored twice: he received the Laureate Award from the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and was named an honoree by the Population Association of America.

Bogue's life is an example of successful aging, said Linda Waite, the Lucy Flower Professor in Sociology and director of on Demography and Economics of Aging at NORC at the University of Chicago. Bogue was a researcher at the center and had an office near Waite's.

"He was also so nice, so cheery, he would stop by and say hello," she said. "He was very committed to his research, which he loved. He found research to be something that made him happy and made him feel engaged. We are a social species, and for Don, being in touch with people he knew, who respected his work, meant a great deal. It gave him his place in the world. It kept him going."

In addition to his daughters, grandchildren Robert Balanoff, Daniel Balanoff, Joseph Maguire and Jennifer Maguire, longtime dear friend Isabel Garcia and her family, and numerous cousins and nieces survive him. At his request, no funeral will be held. He will be buried in Pennsylvania with his wife.

Contributions in his memory may be made to the Elizabeth Mullen Bogue Book ~~Endowment Fund at the Univer~~sity of Chicago Library.



# CURRENT ITEMS

## THE DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKTHROUGH: FROM PROJECTION TO CONTROL

The years 1963-1964 very probably will go down in demographic history as one of the great landmarks of social-science research progress. In twelve months from June 1963 to June 1964 researchers in fertility control began to get a string of successes that left no doubt that by planned intervention they had induced a downward change in the birth rate in high-fertility populations. Experiences in Taiwan and Ceylon now are quite well documented. Other research, for which the data are only now being assembled, gives every evidence of showing similar results. The work of Dr. Moye Freymann and the Family Planning Institute in Marauli Block near New Delhi, the Gandhigram experiment in South India, the experiments of the University of California School of Public Health at Dacca, East Pakistan, the experiments of The Johns Hopkins School of Public Health at Lahore, West Pakistan, and the research of the Population Council in Korea are among these "successes." In addition, ongoing fertility-control programs, for which formal evaluation research has not been undertaken, nevertheless show informal results that strongly suggest success at Comilla, East Pakistan, Singapore, Malaya, and Hong Kong and in Puerto Rico. To this list could be added the experiments on high-fertility American populations carried out at the University of Chicago.

Another development, equally portentous but one which we cannot take time to elaborate here, is the impressively long list of governments which either have made an outright declaration that slackening of population growth is now a part of their national program of economic development, or have asked for international aid in getting research under way that would explore the necessity of such an action. Korea, Turkey, Ceylon, Thailand, Malaya, Egypt, Mainland China, and Taiwan now are in this status, and there is a strong likelihood that most or all will join India and Pakistan in having a formal national program of fertility control. This may be operated through the government directly or by private agencies with government sanction and subsidy. In Latin America there is evidence that a similar process is at work.

It would be easy to disparage the "successes" as being too little in their impact, and too costly to be of practical use. In no case yet, with the exception of Taiwan, can it be clearly demonstrated that the birth rate of a population of major size in an underdeveloped nation has been genuinely slackened by a fertility-control program. (Let me add that there are several cases where such a decline probably has taken place; we merely lack the methodology to measure it quickly.)

Also, it would be easy to depreciate the public and private support for family planning around the world. It could be pointed out that some

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Editor's Note.—This is the text of the address delivered by Donald J. Bogue, Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago, President of the Population Association of America, at the banquet on the evening of June 12, 1964, at San Francisco, as part of the annual meeting of the Association.

governments have endorsed the program but have done very little to implement it.

Even if we were to accept this minimization of the accomplishments of the past twelve to eighteen months (and to admit that actual support for fertility control is smaller than the nominal support), it would still permit us to declare that a truly tremendous demographic "breakthrough" has taken place. Two or three years ago demographers tended to hold the gloomy view that only a small miracle could save many nations from disaster because of rapid population growth. The picture now is completely different. If we make generous use of the word "if," we now find a basis for a cautious optimism.

The smallness of the impact in these first few successes should not deceive us into thinking that this is all that is to come. The history of science shows that a first breakthrough success tends to be crude and clumsy. Once the basic principles necessary for success are learned, progress and refinement come rapidly. There is much reason to expect that this will happen with the new discovery of fertility control. This discovery, and the refinements that will be made in the next five to ten years, may well lead to social-engineering work that will have as great an impact upon the course of human history as any of the major inventions or discoveries in the physical sciences.

It would seem that these events should cause demographers of the world to set two major tasks for themselves: (a) to distill and summarize their findings into general statements of theory or principle, to express the essence of the successful programs; (b) to review the entire field of their work, to appreciate what implications the demographic breakthrough has for other branches of demography. Both of these tasks will consume many professional hours in the next few years. It is only to help get the task started and because I expect to be corrected and proved to be superficial in my interpretation by later events, that in the next ten minutes I will try to say a few words about each of these tasks.

## The Principles (Ingredients) of Successful Family-Planning Programs

One of the peculiarities of recent research in fertility control is that nobody is failing—everyone is getting success to some degree. As population growth has continued, the alchemy of social change has pervaded even the more remote rural areas, so that populations now are "sensitized" that only a few years ago were thought to be inert and unpromising prospects. If we are going to look for basic ingredients or principles from the experience to date, we must look beyond the recipe of particular programs to search for the elements common to all of them. Unless we do this, there is a danger that we will confuse techniques with theories. Also, we must maintain a clear distinction between successes in a particular local group--say the single village—and getting success among a broader population, such as a whole nation, a state, or a city.

During February and March of this year I was privileged to spend several weeks in Asia, visiting most of the major research programs on fertility control. This provided me with an opportunity to interview the researchers in charge, to learn what they were learning, to try to see

the problems as they see them now. In addition, I was privileged to sit in on discussions with Ronald Freedman and others intimately engaged in fertility-control research who were in the United States. Since returning from Asia I have tried to summarize what I saw and heard. It seems to me now that all of these successful family-planning programs have six fundamental ingredients. Without any one of them a program of fertility control will languish. With all of them, I think, a program cannot fail. In other words, for purposes of discussion, I would like to assert that six ingredients are the necessary and sufficient conditions for intervention in the high-fertility situation to bring about a fall in the birth rate: (1) awareness of the possibility and benefits of family planning; (2) knowledge of how to implement family planning; (3) impersonalization, desexualization, and public discussion of family planning; (4) legitimation of family planning, primarily through private, informal personal interaction; (5) self-involvement in family planning; (6) supplies through convenient and non-punitive channels. I will explain briefly about each one.

1. Awareness of possibilities and benefits.

This is a necessary prerequisite upon which all of the other ingredients rest. Within any population there seems to be a great variation in readiness and sensitivity with respect to fertility control. The population may be classified into four categories: unaware, aware and neutral, aware and positive, aware and negative. This first principle is that a program should try to reduce the proportion of the population that is "unaware" or "aware and neutral" and move as many as possible into the "aware and positive" camp. Bernard Berelson argues, and quite effectively, I think, that little time or energy should be devoted to trying to convert the "aware and negative" group. Disbelievers should be left to be persuaded gradually by their own colleagues.

2. Knowledge of how to implement family planning.

Those who are aware and positive in their reaction must know what to do in order to achieve the benefits. At a minimum they must know where to go, whom to see, what to ask for, what it will cost them, and how to use what they are given. For best results they should know some alternative methods and the reputed advantages and disadvantages of each, so they may match their individual desires and preferences with a suitable method. It seems quite plausible that for each increment of information provided by the program a certain increment in fertility control would result. If this is the case, at some point the information-providing principle would be subject to the law of diminishing returns. It is possible to waste time, money, and personnel in over-informing people, just as it is in trying to convert those with negative attitudes.

3. Massive impersonalization, desexualization, and public attention.

Before the onset of fertility control, the subject of family planning is closely linked to sex. Because it is highly personalized, discussion of it tends to evoke feelings of shyness and shame. As the topic becomes an item for public discussion, however, it becomes separated from sex and depersonalized. The strategy of action should be to bring fertility control as rapidly as possible into the scope of public attention and public discussion, without increasing the level of negative awareness.

4. Legitimation and social reinforcement.

Research has shown that only a comparatively few can be persuaded to try out a new idea solely on the basis of cold logical arguments of the potential benefits. In addition the members of the great masses need to have the endorsement or personal recommendation of persons they trust. Such endorsement may need to be from several sources--from a medical authority, from a religious authority, or from some high-status person. But almost certainly there is also needed the endorsement of a respected colleague--someone from the members' own social stratum. Once they adopt, there is a need for social reinforcement--for the feeling that they are not alone and that they are not being immoral or unnatural. The program must somehow generate this legitimation and social reinforcement.

5. Self-involvement.

In order to get action in family planning, informed persons with a positive attitude must apply what they know to their own life situations and realize that they personally need to take action. This awareness can come by a process of individual reflection, but it seems to be greatly hastened by involving the person in a situation where he is led to consider the possibility of making a commitment. The fact that others are making a decision or discussing the possibility of making a decision causes the person to apply the argument to himself. This self-involvement cannot be manufactured directly but must be induced as a by-product of the program.

6. Convenient and non-punitive provision of supplies and services.

Those who adopt family planning need a certain amount of help to get started and a continuing source of supplies and service. The type of organization that is set up to serve the masses can facilitate or hinder according to the amount of inconvenience and punishment it hands out. Some systems punish by forcing people to wait for a long time, by giving them supplies for only a few days, by making them walk or travel long distances to get supplies. Others punish them by forcing them into social situations where at the source of supply or service they are embarrassed, lose face, feel degraded in status, or are otherwise humiliated. Recent experience suggests that supplies and services should be divided into two categories: those requiring medical or other clinical help to use, and those that are non-clinical. The first group should be provided through conveniently located clinics operated in accordance with the best principles of human persuasion. The non-clinical supplies and services should be treated as convenience goods, dispersed widely throughout the population and available as readily to eligible persons as are tea, rice, or tobacco. Parenthetically, the clinical methods should be furnished with the best possible level of medical service. The individual patient, who has only one body and is highly nervous about the potential effect upon health, is completely unsympathetic with statistical argument about "the greatest good for the greatest number." Tragic results are communicated quickly among the population and can cause all of the five principles cited above to go quickly into reverse, to the detriment of the program.

## Conclusion

It is my impression that if we utilized fully the knowledge we now have, used only the methods we now have, and made use of all of the personnel that could readily be recruited and trained, it would be possible to bring the birth rate of almost any rural village in Asia down to about 25 per thousand within ten years; with appropriate organization, I believe, the birth rate of a nation could be lowered to this level in fifteen years. On the other hand, it is my opinion that until all six of these ingredients are combined into an experiment or a national program, comparatively little will happen to the birth rate.

It should be emphasized that there are a great many ways of applying these six principles. Some ways probably are better than others. Undoubtedly the most efficient way of creating the desired effect has not yet been discovered. A mountain of research remains.

Yet enough is known now to launch an effective program. If this assertion is true, the plague of high fertility is no more insuperable than were malaria or other infectious diseases that now are all but forgotten. The timetable for the eradication of runaway population growth is about the same as for the conquest of these diseases.

Bringing about an elimination of the population problem now is a matter of combining research with administration and wisdom. It may be that many of our plans built up over the recent years are in need of drastic revision. Instead of a long-range program of institution-building for decades, in which the functions of education and training are postulated to require a lifetime, we may need an emergency organization to work five or ten years at a frantic pace to bring the first five of the principles into operation. The emergency organization may then be followed by a maintenance organization to carry out the ongoing function of providing supplies and service.

The above presentation is not meant to declare that the world population crisis is any less serious than it has been diagnosed to be. Quite the contrary. This is meant only as an assertion that we can now do more than just stand around wringing our hands.

## Implications

One of the slogans that we often recite to undergraduate students is that the goal of all science is prediction and control. Demography has been among the first of the social sciences to develop models for making demographic predictions, or projections as we diffidently term them. The demographic breakthrough is permitting us again to be a pacesetter in the social sciences, and in a few years I expect us to define the accomplishments of demography using both terms of the classic definition.

Some demographers seem to be apprehensive that the demographic breakthrough is causing many more familiar lines of research to lose their importance, or that our fraternity will be invaded by some new species of professional person from whom they would prefer to be segregated. This fear of integration, if it exists, is wholly unfounded, in my opinion. The great responsibility of demography is still one of scientific

research. The demographic breakthrough has merely opened up a great new research field--that of evaluation research. The net long-run result, I would predict, will simply be to add another group of researchers to what already is a many-branched and very sturdy tree.

BASIC DATA ON TAIWAN

The Provincial Civil Affairs Department of Taiwan announces the publication of the 1961 Taiwan Demographic Fact Book, prepared in consultation with the Taiwan and Michigan Population Studies Centers [See Title 4375, this issue]. This volume contains detailed data on a number of important demographic and social and economic variables for each of 416 political-administrative units of Taiwan or combination of them (data are available for the province and for each hsien, hsiang, township, city, and for the precincts of the five largest cities). The topics covered include: age by sex; age-specific fertility rates; age-specific death rates; education and literacy by sex for the population over 12; industrial distribution for males; marital status by sex for females.

These data are covered in 14 tables printed on 302 pages. The tables include both Chinese and English headings, titles, and explanations. A preface and introduction explain the Chinese registration system on which these data are based.

The volume may be ordered for $3.00 (U.S.) by sending a remittance and order to Mr. Yan-Fu Liu, Chief of 3rd Section, Department of Civil Affairs, Taiwan Provincial Government, Nantou, Taiwan, Republic of China.

A second volume covering similar data for 1962 and 1963 is in preparation.

Further information in the United States is available from the Population Studies Center, The University of Michigan, 527 E. Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48108.—Ronald Freedman, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE ON RECORDS AND STATISTICS

The 10th National Meeting of the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics (PHCRS), sponsored biennially by the National Center for Health Statistics, was held July 15-19 [see Title 4034, this issue]. About 312 persons, representing almost all of the 56 independent registration areas in addition to local health departments, universities, associations, foreign governments, and the federal government, attended the general sessions and workshops.

Foremost among the conference goals was the fostering of improvements both in the reporting of vital events and in the collection of vital records and health statistics. Cooperative and voluntary efforts to make