

## THE WORK OF THE MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND IN POPULATION SINCE 1928

CLYDE V. KISER

The Milbank Memorial Fund, founded April 3, 1905, is one of the oldest foundations in the United States. Although its formal work in population did not begin until 1928 it is still one of the first foundations to begin work in this field. The only one antedating it in this respect is the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, which was begun in 1922.

The Fund's work in population is sometimes pointed to as one of its outstanding achievements. Actually, demography has never been the Fund's primary field of interest. Nevertheless, the Fund helped to support the work of the first New York Cities Census Committee, which laid the basis for Census tract tabulations in virtually all large cities in the United States. In cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, the Fund conducted the first comprehensive study of differential fertility according to occupational class in this country. It sponsored and conducted pioneering studies in the prevalence and effectiveness of contraceptive practice. It sponsored and participated in the first large-scale study of social and psychological factors affecting fertility.

The Fund was the sole support of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems during the first three years of the Union's existence (1928-31). It supported the organizational meeting of the Population Association of America in 1931. It helped to set up and it provided the chief initial support of the Office of Population Research at Princeton University, a forerunner of university demographic research and training centers in this country.

In no small degree the Fund's reputation for doing pioneering work

in population is the result of its being on the scene at the opportune moments. The Fund's Division of Research was set up in 1928, at a time when there was an awakening of interest in population in this country. Nevertheless, credit must also be given to early leaders of the Fund who not only seized the opportunities that were presented but, indeed, also helped to create and to nurture them.

Although Edgar Sydenstricker deserves chief credit for initiating work in population at the Fund, other persons helped to prepare the way and still others were responsible for perpetuating the work in this field.

In the first place, although the purpose of the Memorial Fund Association, as it was named when it was founded in 1905, was the broad one of improving the conditions of humanity, the founder, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, has been described as "conspicuous among the small group of philanthropists who recognized the necessity for genuinely corrective and preventive measures, especially in the field of disease prevention and health conservation."<sup>1</sup> The relevance of this, though not verbalized by Mrs. Anderson, is that successful preventive medicine requires a population base, knowledge of the size and composition of the population, and accurate vital statistics.

Mrs. Anderson died February 22, 1921. At a special meeting May 11, 1921, the Board of Directors of the Memorial Fund Association engaged Mr. John A. Kingsbury, former Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, to serve as consultant part time for one year to direct an inquiry into the past work of the Association and to appraise its needs and opportunities for future efforts.

As a result of the survey directed by Mr. Kingsbury, the Board of Directors of the Milbank Memorial Fund at a meeting, May 22, 1922, named Mr. Kingsbury Secretary of the Fund and requested him to proceed with development of plans for the three New York Health and Tuberculosis Demonstrations that had been recommended in the report. At this same meeting the Board of Directors adopted a recommendation for the establishment of a Technical Board to render expert assistance in developing the demonstration program. So that there might be a wider collaboration upon plans as they develop, and the perspective of greater collective experience, an Advisory Council of experts in the health field was later appointed, its membership to include the personnel of the Technical Board.<sup>2</sup>

Furthermore, toward the end of selecting areas for the demonstrations the Board of Directors approved a resolution "that steps be taken

immediately, in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs [Commissioner of Health, New York State], to make a careful statistical analysis of data, most of which [are] available in the files of the [New York] State Department of Health in relation to population, sex, age, race, occupational distribution, etc., and also to collect and collate the essential social data for the upstate cities and counties which fall within the population range indicated for such tuberculosis demonstrations.”<sup>3</sup>

Two charter members of the Advisory Council were well-known students of population, Walter F. Willcox of Cornell University and Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. These and four other experts in vital and health statistics served as a subcommittee to assist in the preparation of schedules used in the collection of data in connection with the demonstrations. The others were Robert E. Chaddock of Columbia University, Otto R. Eichel, Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the New York State Department of Health, Godias J. Drolet of the New York Tuberculosis Association and Jessamine S. Whitney of the National Tuberculosis Association.<sup>4</sup>

Cattaraugus County was chosen for the rural area demonstration in November 1922. Syracuse was chosen for the demonstration in a city of medium size in January, 1923. The Bellevue-Yorkville area of New York City was chosen in November, 1923.

Those remembering the members of the statistical subcommittee mentioned above probably will agree that they would be interested not only in helping to select the demonstration areas but also in sound statistical record keeping and a hard-headed statistical evaluation of the results. Their point of view was later expressed, with some qualification, at a meeting of the Advisory Council, November 19–20, 1925, by its Chairman Dr. William H. Welch: “There is such a thing as overemphasizing the necessity of the statistical approach to the measurement of public health work. It should be borne in mind that that is not the sole means of judging and measuring the results of such activity, although it is desirable that these results shall be expressed in terms which are convincing to those who are skeptical.”<sup>5</sup>

The January 1926 issue of the *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly Bulletin* carried the following announcement, “Edgar Sydenstricker, Public Health Statistician of the United States Public Health Service, has been appointed Statistical Consultant of the Milbank Memorial Fund. Through the courtesy of Dr. [Hugh S.] Cumming, Surgeon Gen-

eral [and a member of the Fund's Advisory Council], Mr. Sydenstricker has been assigned to make a survey of the statistical recording system of the New York Health Demonstrations."<sup>6</sup>

Mr. Sydenstricker was born of missionary parents in Shanghai, China, July 15, 1881. He came to the United States in 1896 and took the M.A. degree at Washington and Lee University in 1902. He taught in high schools of Virginia during 1902-05 and wrote for various newspapers and magazines during 1904-07. During 1907-08 he was a Fellow in political economy at the University of Chicago and from 1908 to 1915 he was a special investigator in charge of industrial community studies for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and the United States Immigration Commission. In 1915 he received an appointment as the first Public Health Statistician in the Public Health Service. While there he served as lecturer in vital statistics at George Washington University during 1921-23. In 1923 he secured leave from the United States Public Health Service to serve as Chief of the Service of Epidemiological Intelligence and Public Health Statistics for the League of Nations in Geneva.

Accompanying Mr. Sydenstricker to Geneva and later to the Milbank Memorial Fund were Miss Dorothy G. Wiehl and Miss Jean Downes. Miss Wiehl had formerly joined the United States Public Health Service staff on the recommendation of Willford I. King under whom she had studied at the University of Wisconsin. While with the Public Health Service she had worked with Goldberger and Sydenstricker on pellagra studies in the South and had received the M.A., degree at George Washington University. Miss Downes had previously taken Sydenstricker's course in vital statistics at George Washington University.

Although Sydenstricker, Miss Wiehl and Miss Downes all came to the Milbank Memorial Fund on loan, they remained to form the nucleus of the Research Division to be formed two years later.

The Division of Research was established July 1, 1928. The Annual Report for that year, published in 1929, stated: "The establishment of a Division of Research in this field, therefore, is a further recognition of the possibility of including social data in the domain of scientific inquiry and is a realization of the need of applying scientific procedures in the study of the factors affecting the health of human population and in the conduct of administrative experiments."<sup>7</sup>

A conspicuous feature of the new Division of Research was the simultaneous initiation of work in population. Dr. Frank W. Notestein came to the Fund in October, 1928 to undertake work in this field. Accord-

ing to him, Sydenstricker had the good fortune that a member of the Board, Thomas Cochran, had been urging the Fund to become concerned with population studies, a field in which Sydenstricker was also interested.

Notestein's first assignment was the implementation of a cooperative project between the Fund and the Bureau of the Census, which involved the extraction, tabulation and analysis of a large sample of previously unused data from the 1910 Census enumeration schedules concerning the relation of number of children ever born to occupational class of the husband.

Credit for calling the Fund's attention to the existence of the unpublished 1910 Census data on children ever born has been given to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur and Professor Carl Alsberg.<sup>8</sup> To help steer the studies on differential fertility, a special advisory committee was formed composed of the following: Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for population in the United States Bureau of the Census; Doctor O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, United States Department of Agriculture; Doctor Raymond Pearl, Director of the Institute for Biological Research, Johns Hopkins University; and Doctor Selwyn D. Collins, in charge of the Office of Statistical Investigations, United States Public Health Service.<sup>9</sup>

The rationale for the study has been described as follows:<sup>10</sup>

"The approach in these studies is primarily from the point of view of public health. Obviously if preventive medicine and public health activities are successful in prolonging life, they must be taken into account as factors which determine the physical and mental composition of the population. Conversely, if public health activities, as well as other efforts toward social amelioration are to be guided intelligently, it is highly desirable to have some knowledge of the changes in the rate at which various groups reproduce themselves, of the changes in the extent to which specific social groups are recruited from the other social classes, and of the general constitutional or physical characteristics of these groups or classes.

Despite the belated use of the 1910 Census data and despite the restriction of the sample to 100,000 native-white women in Northern and Western states, the first study by Sydenstricker and Notestein, "Differential Fertility According to Social Class," published in the March, 1930 *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, was by far the most comprehensive study of the subject done by that time in this country.

Several other studies were later published based upon the 1910 data.

Also, through the cooperation of Dr. W. F. Ogburn, Chairman of the President's (Hoover's) Research Committee on Social Trends, a sample of comparable data from the 1900 Census of the East North Central States was made available to the Fund. The writer came to the Fund as a Milbank Fellow in October, 1931 and his first assignment was to analyze the status of differential fertility in 1900 and the trends in fertility differentials among native white women in the East North Central States during the first decade of the century.

The circumstances of the Fund's entrance into population studies have been given in some detail on the assumption that these have not been widely publicized previously. It may also be of interest to describe briefly the circumstances of the Fund's entrance into studies of contraception. Here again there were multiple factors. As already noted, Mr. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Fund, and Mr. Thomas Cochran, a member of the Board, were devotees of Margaret Sanger. Probably Mr. Kingsbury regarded birth control as something desirable from the standpoint of social welfare. Mr. Cochran, an economist, was much concerned about the problem of unemployment during the Depression.

At the February 19, 1931 meeting of the Technical Board "Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Sydenstricker told of recent conferences with representatives of various groups concerned with the organization of a national association for scientific study and control of population. Dr. [Livingston] Farrand mentioned an inquiry regarding funds to enable a European group of from 100 to 300 persons to come to the United States in August, 1931 to attend conferences dealing especially with eugenics and genetic subjects. No action was taken on either of these matters but it was agreed that an evening might be profitably spent considering whether the population problem would be a useful field for concentration of some of the resources of the Milbank Fund."<sup>11</sup>

Actually, in 1931 the Fund provided \$600 for the organizational meeting of the Population Association of America. Also, instead of the Technical Board devoting a later evening to population problems, arrangements were made to have Doctor William H. Welch, Chairman of the Advisory Council, invite a small group of natural and social scientists to Baltimore to discuss possible next steps for the Fund in population and particularly in birth control. The meeting was held at the Maryland Club in Baltimore, April 24, 1931 and included the following:

Dr. William H. Welch (Presiding), Dr. Allen W. Freeman, Dr. Carl G. Hartman, Mr. C. E. McGuire, Dr. W. F. Ogburn, Dr. Raymond Pearl, Dr. Lowell J. Reed, Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Dr. Clark Wissler,

Dr. George E. Barnett, Dr. Wade H. Frost, Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, Mr. John A. Kingsbury, Mr. Edgar Sydenstricker, and Dr. Frank W. Notestein (Rapporteur).

The general consensus of opinion as summarized by the rapporteur was as follows:

- “1. A study of the factors involved in the declining birth rate is important and can best be handled along the lines of the investigations now under way in the Division of Research.
2. It is important to know more about the prevalence and effectiveness of means of contraception, and that such information can best be obtained by
  - a) cooperative arrangements with maternity hospitals similar to those contemplated by Professor Pearl.
  - b) by encouraging the establishing of scientifically operated birth control clinics.
3. There is great need for thorough-going research in the physiology of reproduction. That only by such research can an effective method of contraception be developed.
4. A foundation interested in birth control should center its activities on the scientific aspects of the problem.
5. It would be desirable for a foundation to sponsor scientifically operated birth control clinics not only in order to obtain further data, but in order to begin going ahead in a practical way in the general field.”

The above digest of the minutes of the April 24 meeting was presented for consideration at the June 16, 1931 meeting of the Board of Directors and forms part of the Minutes of that meeting. The same minutes also record that “The Board agreed unanimously that any contributions to the birth control movement at this time might best be made through the Research Division of the Fund. Mr. Kingsbury indicated that the Fund was already using the birth control clinic at Johns Hopkins for some fundamental inquiries; that in this connection it seemed best not to make an outright grant for the purpose, but through the Research Division of the Fund to pay for various expenditures involved. Mr. Kingsbury further reported that he and Mr. Sydenstricker had recently spent a day going over the records of Mrs. Sanger’s birth control clinic in this City, and that there was such excellent material available that Mr. Sydenstricker, through the Research Division of the Fund, had suggested a comparative study, in order to check with the

clinic at Johns Hopkins. The Board of Directors approved of what has been done thus far in this connection and indicated its general approval of the scientific approach to the subject of birth control and to the broader population problems, and, in the discretion of the officers, authorized the continuation of expenditures for this purpose through the Research Division."<sup>12</sup>

The Milbank Memorial Fund in 1931 thus became the first foundation to support a study in this field. The Annual Report for that year stated:<sup>13</sup>

There are large and organized groups of individuals who, upon the assumption that birth control is a proper economic as well as medical prescription under certain conditions, are seeking to discover effective as well as harmless methods of contraception, and to make their findings available to those whom they believe ought to have them. Little is known, either by the adherents of these groups or by their opponents, of the prevalence of contraceptive practices, and perhaps even less is known of their effectiveness as practiced. Both groups admit, however, that the movement is one which possesses possibilities of major consequence to the future, and that as such it should be precisely assessed from the point of view of its influence on the health and well-being of the population.

In 1931 the Fund agreed to meet the expenses incident to collecting data for an investigation into the prevalence and effectiveness of contraceptive practices in a clearly defined part of the population. The investigation is being made under the immediate direction of Professor Raymond Pearl . . . and with the advice of a committee of his choosing consisting of Dr. Carl Hartman, Dr. John R. Miner, Professor Lowell J. Reed and Edgar Sydenstricker.

Besides supporting Pearl's study, the Fund's Division of Research in 1932 embarked on its own study of the prevalence and effectiveness of contraception among about 1,000 white women who were former patients of Margaret Sanger's Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau in New York City. This work was done by Doctors Frank W. Notestein and Regine K. Stix, M.D., of the Fund's staff.

During the 1930s the Fund also sponsored, supported or directed three other studies for women adopting family planning under different circumstances. These included (1) Dr. Stix's study of patients in the Spartanburg County (S.C.) Maternal Health Clinic. (This clinic, itself supported by the Fund, was one of the first to be organized as an integral part of a county health department.) (2) Dr. Stix's study of contraception among relief recipients in Cincinnati, Ohio, and (3) Gilbert W. Beebe's study of the effectiveness of a contraceptive jelly distributed

by a nurse on home visits to women in Logan County, West Virginia under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

Despite the differences in sampling design, character of population studied and conditions of the interview, all the studies mentioned above and others that followed indicated strongly that group differences in fertility could be accounted for by group differences in prevalence and effectiveness of contraceptive practice. This was important because previously a sharp difference of opinion existed among students of population as to whether group differences in fertility were the result of physiological differences in ability to conceive or of differences in contraceptive practice. Prior to his own study Raymond Pearl tended to attribute group differences in fertility to biologic differences rather than to the factor of differential practice of contraception. However, his viewpoint was changed by the results of his own studies. This is illustrated by excerpts from two of Pearl's books—the first one written *before* and the next *after* his studies of contraception.<sup>14, 15</sup>

It is probable that the very harshness and inadequacy of the human environment which is the inevitable and indeed necessary concomitant of real poverty, tends perhaps directly, and certainly indirectly through psychological reactions, to produce a high birth rate among human beings. And, on the other hand, it seems to me to be equally clear that the probably super-optimal environment, biologically speaking, which even moderate wealth is able to command, tends both directly and indirectly to low fertility and even a good deal of actual sterility.

The evidence presented indicates that in one population at least the existing fertility differentials do not rest upon deeply rooted, innate biological differences. Instead, the responsibility for them appears to rest primarily, overwhelmingly, and directly upon that body of doctrine and practice popularly called birth control.

Sydenstricker utilized available means for bringing the studies of differential fertility up to date. He took advantage of the opportunity to use personnel supplied by the Emergency Work Bureau during 1933 to conduct demographic and health surveys in selected areas of New York City. Later in the same year the Fund cooperated with the United States Public Health Service in conducting similar surveys in poor areas of ten cities. In this latter enterprise Sydenstricker utilized the help of G. St. J. Perrott who thus received his first basic training in health surveys. Perrott was supervisor for the National Health Survey of 1935-36 and later became Chief of the Division of Public Health Methods of the Public Health Service. The Fund cooperated with the

National Health Survey and undertook the analysis of fertility data based upon that Survey.

Following Kingsbury's retirement as Secretary of the Fund in 1935, Sydenstricker became Scientific Director. He died in March 1936, however. One of Sydenstricker's last acts before his death was that of signing the papers concerning the arrangements for the Fund's support of the Office of Population Research in Princeton, established in 1936. Under this plan Frank W. Notestein went to Princeton as Director of the Office of Population Research, a project promoted by Frederick Osborn, of which the Fund was the chief support for the first five years.

Frank G. Boudreau, M.D., succeeded Edgar Sydenstricker as Executive Director in 1937. His chief initial interest was that of nutrition. However, Dr. Boudreau early expressed an interest in maintaining some work in population at the Fund.

It was during Dr. Boudreau's regime that the plans were developed for the Study of Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility. From the standpoint of demographic research, the stage was set for such a study. The studies of family planning had indicated that class differences in fertility were the result of variations in extent of family planning. There was still the question regarding the reasons why some families more than others chose to use family planning. There was the desire to learn why birth rates in urban areas were so low.

Dr. Boudreau was also a friend and admirer of Frederick Osborn whom he had met at the 1937 Conference. Thus, when Osborn promoted a scheme whereby the Carnegie Corporation of New York would make a grant to the Milbank Memorial Fund to enable the Fund to sponsor a cooperative study of Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility, he found a willing listener in Dr. Boudreau.

The field work for the Indianapolis Study was completed just after Pearl Harbor. Consequently, the analysis of the data was retarded. However, the last of five volumes of articles was published in 1958. The Indianapolis Study yielded some valuable findings, but it did not yield much concerning the psychologic determinants of planned size of family.

A successor study, later known as the Princeton Fertility Study, directed by the Office of Population Research and supported by Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Population Council and the Milbank Memorial Fund was designed somewhat differently. It was restricted to white couples in metropolitan areas who had recently had their second births. These couples were visited in 1957, again in 1960 and

again for third and final visits, at various dates depending upon the age of the wife. This study yielded some important findings, particularly on the relation of religion to fertility, but it did not yield much on the pertinence of psychologic factors.

Besides the Indianapolis Study the staff projects during the pre-war years of Doctor Boudreau's tenure included (a) The Stix-Notestein studies of family planning, which terminated with the publication of **CONTROLLED FERTILITY** in 1940, (b) Stix's comparative studies of contraception in New York, Cincinnati and Spartanburg, (c) Beebe's studies of family planning in West Virginia resulting in **CONTRACEPTION AND FERTILITY IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS** published in 1942, and (d) Kiser's analyses of fertility data from the National Health Survey, resulting in **GROUP DIFFERENCES IN URBAN FERTILITY**, published in 1942.

Stix left the Fund on completion of her research in family planning to take a position in school health with the New York City Department of Health. Dr. Beebe left for military service. The Kisers moved to Princeton in 1942, where Louise K. Kiser became co-editor of *Population Index* in the Office of Population Research. The writer became Visiting Research Associate in the Office of Population Research, a valued affiliation that he still retains.

Doctor Boudreau took an active part in postwar plans. He was active in the committee to plan a successor to the League of Nations. He took a leading part in planning the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. His interest in broad problems was also reflected in the change in nature of demographic topics discussed at the Fund's Annual Conferences. Before World War II the round tables on population were devoted mainly to the Fund's research in fertility and family planning. During and after the War the round tables were devoted to the international studies being made at the Office of Population Research and to broad questions such as those concerning the demographic implications of modernization.

Nevertheless he seized the opportunities for the Fund to cooperate in the analyses of 1950 and 1960 Census data on fertility. Thus the Fund cooperated with the Social Science Research Council in its sponsorship of the 1950 Census Monograph series by making a grant toward tabulation of the basic fertility data and enabling the writer to serve with Wilson H. Grabill and P. K. Whelpton as a co-author of **THE FERTILITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN**.

In 1960 the Fund made a small grant to the American Public Health

Association to assist the preliminary work of its Committee on monographs on Vital and Health Statistics. The Fund's interest in the work of this Committee extended into the regime of Doctor Boudreau's successor.

Alexander Robertson, M.D. became Executive Director of the Fund in 1962. He developed the well-known Milbank Faculty Fellowship Program, the primary objectives of which were the development of leadership and the improvement of teaching in the fields of social and preventive medicine in the Americas. Inasmuch as demography was one of the eligible fields of interest, a place for demography was retained in his program.

Important adaptations to the Fund's work in demography, then, were (a) the emphasis of the importance of demography and social science in the medical school curricula and (b) a greater orientation of demography to Latin America. Thus, in 1963, 1965 and 1967 the Milbank Memorial Fund conferences featured round tables on public health and demography in Latin America. The proceedings of all three of these Conferences were published in English and Spanish. Also, the Fund sponsored the translation into Spanish and publication of a series of articles on population in the volume *ESTUDIOS DE POBLACIÓN*. To help in the execution of these activities the writer was privileged to visit Latin America many times. He was privileged also to assist in the planning and teaching a short course in demography for medical and health workers. This work was sponsored by PAHO and the course was given at the School of Public Health, University of Chile.

During Doctor Robertson's regime the Fund continued to cooperate with the APHA Committee on Monographs on Vital and Health Statistics relating to the 1960 Census period. The writer served on this Committee and with Wilson H. Grabill and Arthur A. Campbell was co-author of *TRENDS AND VARIATIONS IN FERTILITY IN THE UNITED STATES* published by Harvard University Press in 1968.

In keeping with one of Doctor Robertson's last interests at the Fund, that of urban problems, the Fund devoted its 1969 Conference to the topic of Demographic Aspects of the Black Community. The proceedings of this conference were published as Part II of the April 1970 *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*.

#### EXPENDITURES IN POPULATION

Before concluding I will say a word about Tables 1-3 showing expenditures on population research by year, period and type. I would

emphasize that the figures are approximations rather than exact. This holds true to some extent for all categories but especially for publications and conferences.

The estimates of publication expenditures devoted to population were designed to cover books, proceedings and *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly* articles on population. They were obtained mainly by applying the percentage of total pages in the *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly* that were devoted to articles on population in a given year (regardless of whether the author was a staff member) to the total amount of money spent on publications in that year.<sup>15</sup> Thus, if 40 per cent of the text pages of the *Quarterly* was devoted to population, the same proportion of the Fund's total expenditure on publications (derived from annual reports) was assumed to be for publications on population.

The conference expenses devoted to population for given years were estimated on the basis of number of round tables. Thus if a conference featured two round tables, and one of these was on population, half of the recorded total expense of the conference was allocated to population. Actually, in most cases the proportion was one-half or one-third, but the actual range was from 0 to 100 per cent.

The estimated total expenditures for population over the 1928-70 period was a little over \$2.75 million (Table 3). The amount spent on grants was \$681,619 or about 22.1 per cent of the total. Fellowships in population accounted for \$233,206 or 8.5 per cent of the total spent for population.

Grants and fellowships together differ essentially from the other categories in that they represent expenditures by agencies outside the Fund. Together these account for about one-fourth of the expenditures. The other categories represent expenditures inside the Fund. The "projects" are those of research in population carried on by the Fund's staff. This category was responsible for \$250,509 or less than one-tenth of the total expenditures on population. It is represented by expenditures (except staff salaries) for such projects as the studies of contraception and the Indianapolis Study. The staff salaries allocated to population amounted to about \$628,116 or 22.8 per cent of the total expenditures on population. The estimated expenses for publications devoted to population was \$622,140 or 22.6 per cent of the total expenditures on population. The cost of conferences on population was about \$339,223 or 12.3 per cent of the total expenditures on population.

In addition to its own grants totaling \$72,345 to Princeton University for the Princeton Fertility Study, the Milbank Memorial Fund also

TABLE I. EXPENDITURES FOR GRANTS IN POPULATION, MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND, BY RECIPIENT AND YEAR, 1928-1970, IN DOLLARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Am. Eug. Soc.</i>	<i>APHA</i>	<i>Cin. Mat. H. Cl.</i>	<i>Johns Hopkins R. Pearl</i>	<i>Nat. Com. Mat. Hlth.</i>	<i>Pl. Par. Fed.</i>	<i>Spar. Clin.</i>	<i>Int. Pop. Union</i>
1928	2,500								
1929	12,500								10,000
1930	12,500								10,000
1931	18,337				2,737				10,000
1932	10,645				7,645				
1933	1,848				1,848				
1934	1,871				1,871				
1935	7,162			1,625	1,812			2,700	
1936	24,379			1,912	2,500	6,000		3,300	
1937	24,798			993	2,160	4,309		1,701	
1938	24,000				2,160	4,815	1,000	2,775	
1939	20,443					3,993	1,000	2,200	
1940	13,250								
1941	17,010								
1942	11,625								
1943	10,000								
1944	10,000								
1945	11,000						1,000		
1946	11,000						1,000		
1947	12,000						2,000		
1948	17,000						2,000		
1949	17,000						2,000		
1950	15,000								
1951	10,000								
1952	10,000								
1953	14,406								
1954	10,000								
1955	14,300								
1956	19,203								
1957	22,922								
1958	19,020								
1959	25,900	4,000							1,400
1960	32,400	4,000	3,000						1,400
1961	40,400	4,000							1,400
1962	22,400	4,000							
1963	21,000	4,000	7,000						
1964	14,000	4,000							
1965	19,400	4,000	5,400						
1966	19,400	4,000	5,400						
1967	14,000	4,000							
1968	14,000	4,000							
1969	19,000	4,000							
1970	14,000	4,000							
Total	681,619	48,000	20,800	4,530	22,733	19,117	10,000	12,676	34,200

Sources: Annual Reports and Files, Milbank Memorial Fund.

Notes: APHA: 1960, Committee on Vital and Health Statistics Monographs; 1963, 1965, 1966: Committee on Family Planning.

Miscellaneous:

1932: Baltimore Committee on Contraceptive Advice.

1936: New York Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau.

1953: \$1,381 Census Bureau for 1950 census tabulations. \$425 to Wayne University for Eaton's Hutterite fertility tabulations.

TABLE I. (CONTINUED)

<i>U.S. Nat. Com. IPU</i>	<i>Pop. Assoc. Amer.</i>	<i>Cities Census Com.</i>	<i>Con- Serv. Fdn.</i>	<i>Princeton OPR</i>		<i>U.S. Com. V&amp;H Sta.</i>	<i>Miscel- aneous</i>	<i>Year</i>
		2,500						1928
		2,500						1929
		2,500						1930
2,500	600	2,500						1931
		2,500					500	1932
								1933
								1934
	1,025							1935
	4,729			4,938			1,000	1936
2,500				13,135				1937
				13,250				1938
				13,250				1939
				13,250				1940
				17,010				1941
				11,625				1942
				10,000				1943
				10,000				1944
				10,000				1945
				10,000				1946
				10,000				1947
			5,000	10,000				1948
			5,000	10,000				1949
			5,000	10,000				1950
				10,000				1951
				10,000				1952
				10,000		2,600	1,806	1953
				10,000				1954
				10,000	3,100		1,200	1955
				10,000	6,803		2,400	1956
				10,000	7,422		5,500	1957
				10,000	9,020			1958
				10,000	10,500			1959
				10,000	13,000		1,000	1960
	10,000			10,000	15,000			1961
				10,000	7,500		900	1962
				10,000				1963
				10,000				1964
				10,000				1965
				10,000				1966
				10,000				1967
				10,000				1968
				10,000		5,000		1969
				10,000				1970
5,000	16,354	12,500	15,000	366,458	72,345	7,600	14,306	

1955: Catholic University of America for Brook's study of fertility attitudes.  
1956: University of Delaware for study of mental retardation, \$2,000; Dartmouth for alumni fertility study, \$400.  
1957: Long Island Biological Association for Support of Cold Spring Harbor Conference on Quantitative Biology, \$5,000; Dartmouth for Alumni fertility study, \$500.  
1960: University of British Columbia for support Richmond's study of immigration to Canada.  
1962: Edinburgh University for support Richmond's study of immigration to Canada.

TABLE 2. EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION PROJECTS AND POPULATION FELLOWSHIPS, 1928-1970, IN DOLLARS

Year	Projects		Total	Fellowships		Total	●	Faculty (in Population)
	Except Grant for Ind. Study	Carnegie Grant for Ind. Study		Except OPR and Faculty	Princeton OPR			
1928								
1929	8,000	8,000		2,500				
1930	2,000	2,000		2,000				
1931	1,873	1,873		2,500				
1932	3,781	3,781		2,500				
1933	7,009	7,009						
1934	10,489	10,489		500				
1935	7,013	7,013						
1936	5,153	5,153		1,400				1,400
1937	7,097	7,097		1,400				1,400
1938	7,319	7,319		1,500				1,500
1939	10,319	7,319		1,200				1,200
1940	17,903	11,754		1,400				1,400
1941	39,526	5,552		1,200				1,200
1942	16,550	4,158		1,200				1,200
1943	10,591	4,697						
1944	2,796	2,666		1,200				1,200
1945	2,635	2,454		1,200				1,200
1946	5,028	3,371		4,174				1,200
1947	5,034	3,262		8,032				5,100
1948	4,741	2,740		2,500				2,500
1949	8,177	4,639		1,500				1,500
1950	9,281	5,763		1,500				1,500
1951	6,959	5,904		750				1,500

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

Year	Projects			Fellowships		
	Total	Except Carnegie Grant for Ind. Study	Carnegie Grant for Ind. Study	Except OPR and Faculty	Princeton OPR	Faculty (in Population)
1952	4,624	4,514	110	500	2,000	
1953	5,258	5,240	18		2,500	
1954	6,243	6,222	21		2,500	
1955	6,771	6,681	90		2,500	
1956	5,155	5,155			2,500	
1957	3,061	3,061			2,500	
1958	1,447	1,447				
1959	5,550	5,550			3,500	
1960	4,633	4,633			3,000	
1961	4,639	4,639			3,000	
1962	2,964	2,964		3,000	3,000	
1963				6,000	3,000	
1964	826	826		3,850	3,850	
1965	64	64		4,270	4,270	
1966				890	4,450	16,890
1967					4,450	23,000
1968					4,450	31,000
1969					4,700	31,000
1970					6,100	23,000
Total	250,509	175,009	75,500	21,046	87,270	124,890

Sources: Annual Reports and Files of the Milbank Memorial Fund. The amounts channeled through the Milbank Memorial Fund by the Carnegie Corporation and the Population Council for support of the Princeton Fertility Study are not included. The Milbank Faculty Fellowships for 1966-1970 are for Fellows working mainly in population.

TABLE 3. EXPENDITURES ON POPULATION RESEARCH, BY YEAR, PERIOD AND TYPE, 1928-1970, IN DOLLARS (ALLOCATIONS TO POPULATION PARTIALLY ESTIMATED—SEE NOTES)


<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grants(a)</i>	<i>Projects(b)</i>	 <i>Fellowships(c)</i>	<i>Staff Salaries(d)</i>	<i>Publications(e)</i>	<i>Conferences(f)</i>
1928	5,500	2,500			1,000	2,000	
1929	30,000	12,500	8,000	2,500	3,000	4,000	
1930	27,500	12,500	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	
1931	37,074	18,337	1,873	2,500	6,700	6,664	1,000
1932	36,120	10,645	3,781	2,500	10,400	5,811	2,983
1933	30,152	1,848	7,009		15,490	3,397	2,408
1934	35,254	1,871	10,489	500	13,559	6,939	1,896
1935	35,725	7,162	7,013		14,200	5,129	2,221
1936	52,413	24,379	5,153	1,400	13,950	4,166	3,365
1928-1936	289,738	91,742	45,318	11,400	83,299	44,106	13,873
1937	52,384	24,798	7,097	1,400	11,700	4,675	2,714
1938	53,827	24,000	7,319	1,500	11,075	6,228	3,705
1939	56,608	20,443	10,319	1,200	13,450	7,876	3,320
1940	59,046	13,250	17,903	1,400	14,480	9,499	2,514
1941	82,025	17,010	39,526	1,200	11,580	9,338	3,371
1942	53,229	11,625	16,550	1,200	11,780	9,234	2,840
1943	38,147	10,000	10,591		7,380	5,233	4,943
1944	39,225	10,000	2,796	1,200	7,630	10,188	7,411
1945	29,173	11,000	2,635	1,200	8,000	6,338	
1937-1945	463,664	142,126	114,736	10,300	97,075	68,609	30,818
1946	46,754	11,000	5,028	4,174	8,500	8,104	9,948
1947	58,050	12,000	5,034	8,032	9,100	16,458	7,426
1948	49,133	17,000	4,741	2,500	9,650	7,279	7,963
1949	56,567	17,000	8,177	1,500	10,100	11,997	7,793
1950	61,203	15,000	9,281	1,500	11,000	15,572	8,850
1951	61,186	10,000	6,959	2,250	14,300	16,419	11,258
1952	56,933	10,000	4,624	2,500	12,456	14,935	12,418
1953	68,442	14,406	5,258	2,500	14,700	18,279	13,299
1954	61,295	10,000	6,243	2,500	19,950	12,145	10,457
1955	77,692	14,300	6,771	2,500	20,300	22,438	11,383

TABLE 3. (CONTINUED)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grants(a)</i>	<i>Projects(b)</i>	<i>Fellowships(c)</i>	<i>Staff Salaries(d)</i>	<i>Publications(e)</i>	<i>Conferences(f)</i>
1956	79,785	19,203	5,155	2,500	15,700	24,892	12,335
1957	63,964	22,922	3,061	2,500	13,125	7,428	14,928
1958	74,963	19,020	1,447		13,250	27,028	14,218
1959	80,217	25,900	5,550	3,500	15,150	18,021	12,096
1960	75,406	32,400	4,633	3,000	15,410	19,963	
1961	72,331	40,400	4,639	3,000	16,420	7,872	
1962	92,018	22,400	2,964	3,000	18,038	24,054	21,562
1946-1962	1,135,939	312,951	89,565	47,456	237,149	272,884	175,934
1963	124,867	21,000		6,000	27,140	26,757	43,970
1964	74,001	14,000	826	3,850	24,700	30,625	
1965	133,217	19,400	64	4,270	26,550	52,982	29,951
1966	97,518	19,400		22,230	28,220	27,668	
1967	126,504	14,000		27,450	29,720	23,015	32,319
1968	104,954	14,000		35,450	31,240	24,264	
1969	115,997	19,000		35,700	24,297	24,642	12,358
1963-1969	777,058	120,800	890	134,950	191,867	209,953	118,598
1970	88,414	14,000		29,100	18,726	26,588	
1928-1970	2,754,813	681,619	250,509	233,206	628,116	622,140	339,223

(a) Grants to outside agencies for research in population.

(b) Projects in population sponsored or conducted by the Milbank Memorial Fund.

(c) Fellowships for studies or research in Population. Those for 1936-1965 mainly fellowships to Office of Population Research, Princeton. Those for 1965-1970 include the Milbank Faculty Fellows working mainly in population.

(d) Staff salaries allocated to population.

(e) Publication expenditures devoted to population derived mainly by applying percentage of population pages in *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly* (Part 1) to total expenditures for publications. Figures 1968-1970 furnished directly by Publication Division.

(f) Conference expenses for population round tables derived mainly by applying proportion of annual conference round tables devoted to population to the total Conference expenditures for each year. In most cases the proportion was one-half or one-third, but the range extended from 0 to 100 per cent.

transmitted to Princeton University for that same study a total of \$109,000 received from the Population Council and a total of \$172,000 received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. These amounts have not been included in Tables 1-3, but the distribution by year was as follows:

Year	Population Council	Carnegie Corporation
1953	\$3,000	
1954	5,955	
1955	13,662	
1956	16,622	\$8,000
1957	10,209	84,777
1958	14,800	15,505
1959	11,200	11,500
1960	3,552	52,218
1961	22,500	
1962	7,500	
Total—1953-1962	109,000	172,000

If the total \$281,000 from these sources were included, the expenditures of the Fund for population during 1928-70 would be \$3,035,813. To show the effect of the inclusion on the distribution of expenditures by type the figures are given in Table 4 for three assumptions regarding disposition of the \$281,000.

### *Fellowships*

As already noted a total of \$233,206 was spent on fellowships for work in population during the period 1929-70. Over half of this, \$124,890, was spent through the Milbank Faculty Fellowship program. Demography was an eligible field of interest in this program and five of these fellows worked mainly in the field of population during part or all of the years 1965-71. Although only one-third (\$87,270) of the estimated total expenditures for fellowships for work in population went to the Office of Population Research, this represents the longest continuous series of fellowship bequests of the Fund. The remaining sum, \$21,046, was devoted to the Fund's early fellowship program and to later miscellaneous fellowships. The names of the recipients under the several categories are given in Table 5.

### *Publications*

The method of estimating expenditures for publications on population studies has been described. A word may be said here about the

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES IN POPULATION UNDER THREE ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING DISPOSITION OF \$281,000 CHanneled THROUGH MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND BY TWO OTHER FOUNDATIONS TO SUPPORT THE PRINCETON FERTILITY STUDY

<i>Type</i>	<i>Assumption (a)</i>		<i>Assumption (b)</i>		<i>Assumption (c)</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Grants	681,619	24.7	962,619	31.7	681,619	22.4
Projects	250,509	9.1	250,509	8.2	531,509	17.5
Fellowships	233,206	8.5	233,206	7.7	233,206	7.7
Salaries	628,116	22.8	628,116	20.7	628,116	20.7
Publications	622,140	22.6	622,140	20.5	622,140	20.5
Conferences	339,223	12.3	339,223	11.2	339,223	11.2
Total	2,754,813	100.0	3,035,813	100.0	3,035,813	100.0

Assumption (a), excluded; assumption (b), included with grants; assumption (c), included with projects.

TABLE 5. RECIPIENTS OF FELLOWSHIPS FROM THE MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND FOR WORK IN POPULATION, 1929-1971

<i>Milbank Fellows in Office of Population Research, Princeton University</i>		<i>Milbank Fellows in Population Except those in OPR</i>	
1929-30		George A. Baker	
1930-31		Katharine Berry	
1931-33		Clyde V. Kiser	
1934-35		Harry E. Seifert	
1936-39	John D. Durand		
1939-41	Ansley J. Coale		
1941-43	George Stolnitz		
1944-45	H. Rowland Ludden		
1945-46	Ana Casis		
1946-47	Robert Osborn	Robert B. Reed	
1947-50	Norman Ryder		
1947-48	Yun Yu Ku	Richard Ruggles	
1948-49	George Mair		
1950-51	George W. Barclay		
1951-52	Hanna Rizk	Marianne D. Swain	
1952-55	R. Leighton Van Nort		
1955-58	Melvin Zelnik		
1959-60	Alvaro Lopez—Paul Demeny		
1960-61	John S. Williams		
1961-62	Harry M. Rosenberg		
1962-64	John Knodel		
1964-65	Albert J. Hermalin		
1965-69	Jeremiah M. Sullivan		
1966-67		Alberto Gonzalez Quiroga	
1966-71		Joseph D. Beasley, Karl A. Smith	
1967-71		Charles B. Arnold, Carl L. Harter	
1968-70		Silvio Gomez	
1969-71	Miroslav M. Macura		

*Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly* and its role. The first issue of the *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly Bulletin* was a nine-page booklet, dated March 23, 1923. The first paragraph states "This report, the first of a series which the Technical Board proposes to issue in this Quarterly form, is designed to cover the main developments [of the Health and Tuberculosis Demonstrations] since the first of the year 1923. Through this channel the Advisory Council and the Board of Directors of the Fund will be kept informed as to progress made in the several Demonstration units."<sup>17</sup>

With the coming of Sydenstricker and his colleagues in 1926 the *Quarterly Bulletin* became an outlet for research articles as well as for reports on demonstration activities.

With the subsequent decline of demonstration activities, the *Quarterly* began filling the role of a *bona fide* journal of public health and demography. The word "Bulletin" was dropped from the masthead in the January 1934 issue. People other than staff members and recipients of grants were occasionally invited to submit a given article or to write on a specific subject. In time outsiders began submitting papers on subjects believed to be pertinent to the Fund's interest.

Shortly after the formation of the International Population Union in 1928 and the Population Association of America in 1931 and 1932, Notestein began the practice of free circulation of reprints on population articles to members of those two organizations. This practice has been continued. Two rather unique characteristics of the Fund, the publication of a regular journal and the holding of regular Conferences, have greatly benefited the Fund's work and perhaps especially its work in population. The *Quarterly* has not only provided an outlet for the publication of articles by the staff. It has also provided a stimulus to fairly regular production and to the meeting of deadlines. By virtue of its regular journal and its conferences the Fund has provided a forum for discussion of timely topics in public health and demography as well as a means of circulating the results to persons of these interests all over the world.

A listing, by year, of publications on population resulting from the work of the Fund's staff or from projects supported by the Fund is given in Bibliography A. The Proceedings of the Fund's Conferences on population are listed in Bibliography B. The Series of Indianapolis Study Articles are in Bibliography C.

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<sup>1</sup> Milbank Memorial Fund, Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1922, New York, 1923, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> According to the minutes of the May 22, 1922 meeting the resolution "that the following [8] persons be asked to serve as members of the Technical Board of the Fund" was followed immediately by the resolution "that the following [33] persons (including members of the Technical Board) be asked to accept membership in the Advisory Council for the Tuberculosis Demonstrations." However, whereas the Technical Board became activated immediately and in fact presented the Biggs resolution that was approved by the Board at the May 22, 1922 meeting, the Advisory Council held its first meeting in November 1922.

<sup>3</sup> Minutes, Meeting of the Board of Directors, May 22, 1922.

<sup>4</sup> Milbank Memorial Fund, Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1922, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

<sup>5</sup> *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly Bulletin*, January, 1926, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>7</sup> Milbank Memorial Fund, Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1928, New York, 1929, p. 137.

<sup>8</sup> Staff memorandum on Public Health and Population Problems incorporated in Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors, June 16, 1931.

<sup>9</sup> Milbank Memorial Fund, Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1928, *op. cit.*, p. 139.

<sup>10</sup> Milbank Memorial Fund, Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1929, New York, 1930, p. 73.

<sup>11</sup> Minutes, Technical Board Meeting, February 19, 1931.

<sup>12</sup> Minutes, Meeting of the Board of Directors, June 16, 1931.

<sup>13</sup> Milbank Memorial Fund, Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1931, New York, 1932, pp. 57-58.

<sup>14</sup> Pearl, R., *THE BIOLOGY OF POPULATION GROWTH*, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1925, p. 167.

<sup>15</sup> ———, *THE NATURAL HISTORY OF POPULATION*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1939, p. 246.

<sup>16</sup> The percentage of *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly* pages devoted to population was about 21 per cent for the first period, 1928-36; 37 per cent for the years 1936-45; 52 per cent for the years 1946-62; 50 per cent for the period 1963-69; and 41 per cent for 1970. It was 44 per cent for the total period 1928-70. The percentage of articles devoted to population was essentially the same as number of pages. For the same periods mentioned above, they were 19, 37, 55, 55 and 43, respectively.

<sup>17</sup> *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly Bulletin*, 1, 1, March, 1923.

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## DISCUSSION

*Dorothy G. Wiehl:* Dr. Kiser has condensed the more than 40 years of research in population into a very informative review. I can add only a few general comments.

The changes in population problems over the past half century are so great that I have found it difficult to orient my thinking to the points of view that prevailed in the years when the Fund began its studies in population. Today the population explosion is creating the most serious problems confronting the world in the opinion of many world leaders. In the mid-1920s, the interest in population centered more in the eugenic implications of differential birth rates and the rapid decrease in mortality of infants and children.

In the first annual report of the Division of Research, as noted by Dr. Kiser, it is stated that "a broad scientific consideration of the consequences of a reduction in infant mortality is not complete unless the biological effects upon the population are inquired into" (1928 Annual Report of the Milbank Memorial Fund, p. 136).

The question asked by many was: "Are the unfit being kept alive?" Again, in *Health and Environment* (p. 190) Mr. Sydenstricker referred to a then-current argument as to whether "the increase in death rate of persons over 50 years of age is due wholly or in part to a deterioration of vitality," which, he said, raised the question "Are the American people breeding a stock with a lower inherited capacity to survive?"

It was in this climate of opinion and speculative philosophizing that the Fund began its studies of differential fertility and became involved in studying the effectiveness of birth control methods. Mr. Sydenstricker accepted little of the arguments that the declining birth rates, lowered mortality in childhood and even the immigration policies were resulting in a population of less vitality and of poorer quality. His response was that there was almost no scientific evidence on these questions and that we should try to find out.

On the matter of the number of people, at least in the United States, there was concern that the falling birth rate would result in a decline in the population. Thus, in the report of the Fund's Annual Conference in 1935 we find this statement: "some members of the group (who) took a very serious view of the coming decline in our population, and others felt it . . . would in the long run largely adjust itself" (page 58). Those were the depression years.

Much of the early research by the Fund either in population or in the evaluation of health programs reflects the previous experience of Mr. Sydenstricker and his training in statistics and scientific methods. He was basically an epidemiologist in the modern definition. He was concerned with the reliability of data and its validity for purposes of comparisons and interpretation. He wanted to apply scientific methods to the study of disease and the relation of social and economic factors to illness and also to fertility. Hopefully, such studies will give clues to causation and perhaps suggest some ways of affecting causative factors. Before coming to the Fund, Mr. Sydenstricker had been associated with Dr. Goldberger in his classic epidemiologic studies of pellagra, which had identified diet as the causative factor in this disease. Later, in 1921, Mr. Sydenstricker had conducted the first morbidity survey of a general population, and had become very interested in studying illness, especially the problem of chronic illness, as opposed to concentrating on mortality. This use of a survey or field study planned to obtain specific data relevant to a defined problem was continued by Mr. Sydenstricker in the research projects at the Fund. There is not time to elaborate on this. The collection of data on fertility in surveys on health and the Depression in the early 1930s and also in the National Health Survey in 1936 has been mentioned by Dr. Kiser. I think that Mr. Sydenstricker had established a pattern of using field studies, of going into a community to try to get answers to questions. Although it occurred after his death, the Indianapolis Study belongs to this pattern.

Dr. Kiser joined the Fund's staff in 1931 with an initial assignment to analyze data on differential fertility in 1900. His involvement with studies on differential fertility in the United States throughout nearly 40 years is well known to you. The list of his publications on related topics is very long. If you read them all, you would know all there is to know on this subject, either as a result of his research or his screening of the findings of other researchers. However, I would like to mention a different kind of contribution to the field of population that will not be so apparent to you, namely, the Annual Conferences of the Fund, which since 1932 have provided opportunities for discussion of a wide range of subjects. During 1932-1963 conferences were held every year except in 1945. Most of the conferences have not been concerned chiefly with research conducted or sponsored by the Fund, although reports on such research were frequently included.

Except for a few of the earliest years, Dr. Kiser has had the responsibility to come up with a topic once a year that hopefully would be interesting and stimulate worthwhile discussion among specialists in the field. Although Dr. Kiser obviously sought and took the advice and suggestions of others, he had the responsibility of formulating the topic and putting the program together. I think I can safely say that the areas of discussion have kept up with the growing problems in population, and those who attended meetings were rewarded with more than a pleasant social gathering.

*Paul C. Glick:* The record should give Clyde Kiser full recognition for the valuable contributions he has made in his capacity as a member of numerous advisory committees related to demographic research. For example, he served periodically at the National Center for Health Statistics for four years on the Standing Committee of the Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics from 1960 to 1964, and he has served at the Bureau of the Census for six years on the Census Advisory Committee on Population Statistics from 1965 to the present. His service on such committees has made a definite impact on many aspects of the agencies' programs, even though he has no publication of his own giving direct credit for the many specific contributions he has made. In the late 1950's as a member of the Population Association of America's Committee on the 1960 Census, Kiser held meetings of the Subcommittee on Fertility and Marriage Statistics in his Milbank office where he, Frank Notestein, P. K. Whelpton, Christopher Tietze and Paul Jacobson helped Wilson Grabill and me design the basic framework for the tables for the 1960 census publications on these subjects. Many of the same details in those tables are now being carried into the 1970 census publications. In this manner, Kiser's fruitful guidance has had lasting effects far beyond the occasions when that guidance was originally donated.

*Dr. Wilson H. Grabill:* It is very appropriate that this conference honors Dr. Clyde V. Kiser for his outstanding contributions to research in human fertility and to other aspects of demography. The world and the Fund have indeed been fortunate to have such a man.

Doctor Kiser has been of immense help to me and to the Bureau of the Census over the years. Some examples are his service on advisory committees for fertility reports from the decennial censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970; his coauthorship of two books on which I was privileged to participate and which made possible the 1950 census abbrevi-

ated report on fertility and also the 1960 census more elaborate report on women by number of children ever born; his editorial and other help on articles; and his service with me on the Board of Directors (Trustees) of Gallaudet College. Through Dr. Kiser, the Milbank Memorial Fund made possible the main report on fertility from the 1950 census, which had to be prepared with private funds because the Bureau of the Census had insufficient time to do the work before decennial census funds expired at the end of the legal census period.