



From
De

Margaret
SANGER

THE IUSSP IN HISTORY

L'HISTOIRE DE L'UIESP

to
à

Mercedes CONCEPCION



FRONT PAGE
PAGE DE COUVERTURE

- Top / *en haut* :

1927 World Population Conference, Geneva. Margaret Sanger, Organizer of the Conference, is pictured as the fourth from either the right or left, front row.

Congrès mondial de la population, Genève, 1927. Margaret Sanger, organisatrice de cette conférence est photographiée au centre de la première rangée.

[Contribution from Margaret Sanger Center, New York City]

- Bottom / *en bas* :

1981 Manila General Conference. Second from the right: Mercedes Concepcion.

Congrès général de Manille, 1981. Deuxième à partir de la droite: Mercedes Concepcion.

THE IUSSP IN HISTORY

Exhibit on the foundation and early developments of the
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

Florence, XXth IUSSP General Conference
5-12 June, 1985

L'HISTOIRE DE L'UIESP

Exposition sur la fondation et les premières réalisations de
l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population

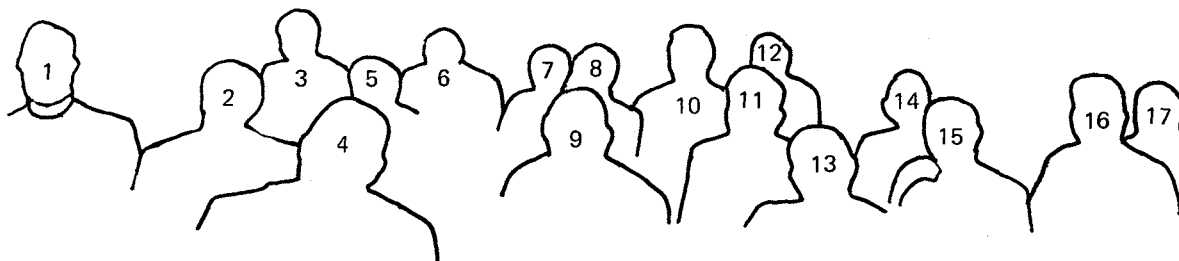
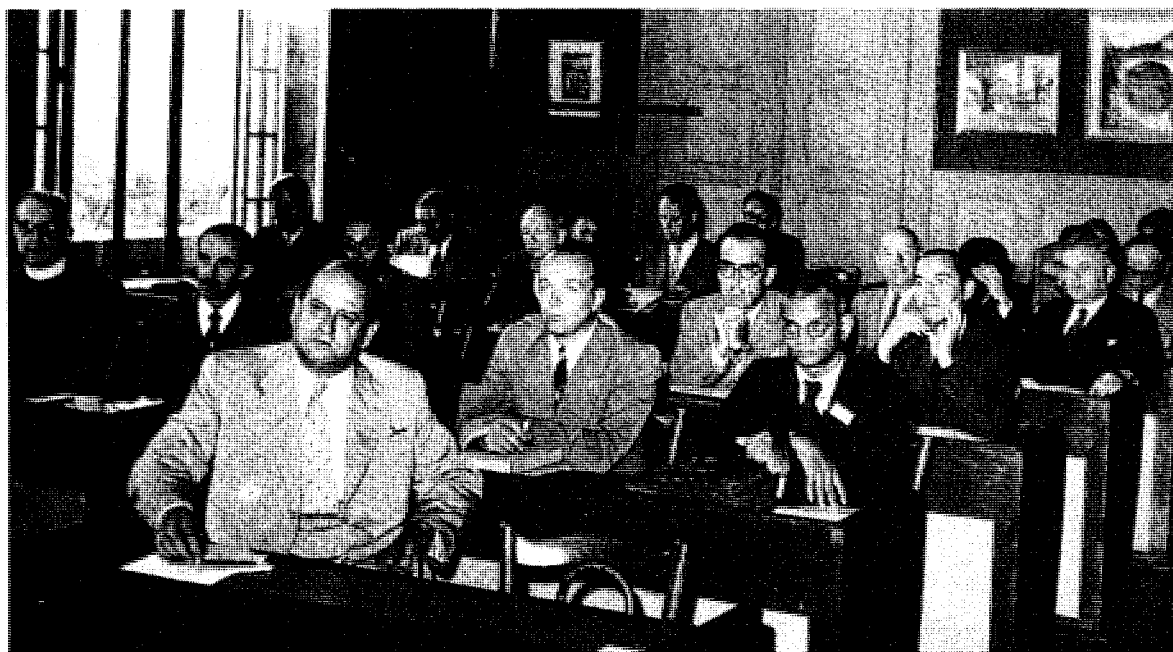
Florence, XX^e Congrès général de l'UIESP
5-12 Juin 1985

ISBN 2-87108-009-7

D/1985/2151/7

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1949 General Assembly, Geneva.

From left to right:

- (1) Father Valère Fallon (Belgium)
- (2) Jean Bourdon (France)
- (4) Livio Livi (Italy)
- (7) Alfred J. Lotka (United States)
- (8) Jean Bourgeois-Pichat (France)
- (10) Pierre Depoid (France)

Assemblée générale, Genève, 1949.

De gauche à droite:

- (11) C.P. Blacker (United Kingdom)
- (13) K.B. Madhava (India)
- (14) Frank Notestein (United States)
- (15) D.V. Glass (United Kingdom)
- (16) Julius Isaac (United Kingdom)
- (17) Alfred Sauvy (France)

Foreword

Eight years ago, in 1977, the Union celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation on the occasion of its 18th General Assembly in Mexico City. It will be recalled that the Union was officially founded in July 1928, at a meeting in Paris which followed the International Population Conference held in Geneva during the preceding year. At the anniversary celebrations, two of our most distinguished honorary presidents, Frank Lorimer and Alfred Sauvy, recalled with emotion and eloquence the birth and growth of an organisation which has become part of the history of demography, and its development as a scientific discipline dealing with the structure, evolution and general character of human populations treated from a quantitative point of view.

These two speeches stimulated the Union to think about its history and to undertake a systematic study of its history, its work and the personalities of those who had been responsible for its direction until the present day. In 1982, a Working Group on the history of the Union was set up, under the general direction of our former Presidents and Secretaries-General, consisting of Nora Federici (Italy), Richard Hankinson (U.S.A.), Charlotte Höhn (Federal Republic of Germany), Robert Horvath (Hungary), Jacques Houdaille (France) and Christopher Langford (U.K.). At a meeting in Paris in 1983, the Working Group agreed on three major objectives.

In the first place, it decided to reassemble the documents and archives relating to the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Problems (the name of our Union before its reconstitution in 1947), as well as of the I.U.S.S.P. which took up the torch. A study of these documents is essential for the understanding of the history of demography. This task was all the more pressing, because the vicissitudes of world history and, more prosaically, the successive moves of the Union's headquarters had resulted in the irremediable destruction of parts of our archives. In spite of obstacles due inevitably to the deaths of some of the contemporary personalities, the task began well.

Numerous colleagues and others persons gave generously of their time throughout this stage of the work. In this connection, I am particularly pleased to thank Frank Lorimer, our Honorary President, Georges Mauco, Bernard Benjamin and Eugene Grebenik, who held in the past the office of Secretary General and Treasurer, as well as Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, Doreen Castle, Jacqueline Claude, Hermann-Michel Hagman, Erland Hofsten, Clyde V. Kiser, Alfredo Lattes, Milos Macura, Guillermo A. Maccio, Maria Luiza Marcilio, Elizabeth McCloat, Richard V. Kasuis, Alfred Perrenoud, B.L. Raina, Jorge Somoza, Jeanne Swinton, Alena Subrtova, Conrad Taeuber, Dirk van de Kaa, Jean van der Tak and J.Ch.W. Verstege.

In addition there was a second objective: the organisation at the Florence Conference of an exhibition on the history of the Union. The documents that were retrieved made it possible to realize this objective and the present catalogue bears witness to this. In addition to certain benchmarks which place the Union in its historical context, the visitor and reader will find a succinct summary of the state of the Group's labours.

The scientific secretariat of the Working Group as well as the preparation of the present catalogue were entrusted to Marc Lebrun. In the coming months, members of the Group hope to achieve their objectives and to bring out a more ambitious work on the history of the Union.

Because of the historical evolution of demographic science, the Union began its activities in the so-called developed countries, in which the majority of the national committees which were affiliated to it in 1947 were situated. This is reflected in the membership of the Working Group. However, this limitation was soon recognized to be inadequate, particularly when the work of the Union after 1947 is considered, when it made significant contributions to the spread of our discipline in Third World countries. This aspect of the Union's history will be dealt with in a special chapter which will be written by our Honorary President Chidambara Chandrasekaran. It goes without saying that the final volume will deal with both aspects: those studied by Dr Chandrasekaran and by the Working Group, which will complement one another.

Georges Tapinos
Secretary General and Treasurer

The Emergence of International Co-operation in the Field of Demography

The idea of international collaboration in the fields of statistical and demographic science dates back several centuries. In its embryonic form it can be seen in the Relazioni of the Venetian Republic during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, compilations which contained social and demographic information about the trading partners of the great Republic.

The most important date - one might almost say the real beginning - of the growth of scientific knowledge, including knowledge about population, came with the invention of printing. This made it possible for scientists to inform their colleagues in other countries of the results of their work and, in their turn, to benefit from the experience outside their own country. The success of early statistical encyclopaedic works (particularly the 60 volumes of the Respublica Elzeviriana) as well as fiscal and military needs resulted in the governments of the larger states collecting statistical information about a variety of social facts, including facts about population, a subject which was considered to be of primary importance. In Germany, the first treatise on Staatenkunde was that by Seckendorf (1655). These treatises on Staatenkunde contained comparative data on the economy and on population, treated at first from a qualitative and later from a descriptive point of view. The works of the first demographers, John Graunt's on the London Bills of Mortality (generally considered the first attempt to treat population problems quantitatively) in 1662 as well as those of William Petty and Edmond Halley who published the first modern life table on the city of Breslau in 1693 belong to that School. These early demographic studies were used throughout the eighteenth century to provide the factual basis for theories of population proposed by adherents of the principal schools of economic thought (the physiocrats and the mercantilists). They also resulted in new theories or were used to support partisan points of view, such as populationism and anti-populationism. The Prussian populationist Johann Peter Süssmilch (1707-1767) who was influenced by both the mercantilists and the physiocrats may be regarded as the author of the first treatise on population, provided his theological preconceptions are not taken into account. His work was one of the most important developments arising out of the discoveries of Graunt, the London draper, and provides a foretaste of international collaboration. The Essay on Population by Thomas Robert Malthus, published in 1798, was also based on the work of previous writers in England and elsewhere.

However, international co-operation in the field was limited to sporadic exchanges of letters (particularly between Süssmilch and Per Wargentin) and to a limited circulation of publications. The impulse towards co-operation was given momentum by the foundation, between 1827 and 1833, of the first governmental central statistical offices which were given the task of providing regular reliable and general data. At the same time a number of statistical societies were founded, beginning in England with the Manchester Statistical Society in 1833 and the Statistical Society of London (later the Royal Statistical Society) in 1834. These societies were free of administrative constraints and political pressures and were, therefore, able to assist in the development of statistics as an independent scientific discipline. Their members recognised the need to meet colleagues from other countries in international congresses in order to exchange views about their discoveries and their experience. Adolphe Quetelet, President of the Belgian Central Statistical Commission, became convinced of the need for a uniform treatment of national statistical data in order to make international comparisons possible, and took the initiative in calling together scientists from different parts of the world to meet in a Universal Statistical Congress, which would stimulate statistical work and lead to the adoption of uniform procedures in different countries. The Congress was sponsored by the Belgian government which issued invitations through diplomatic channels. The Congress took place in 1853 in Brussels and was attended by 153 statisticians from 26 different countries, a much larger number than was originally expected. However, the delegates did not complete the ambitious programme they set out for themselves: before being able to compare statistical data it was necessary to set up an international statistical organization.

The success of the first International Statistical Congress led Quetelet and his colleagues to organize further congresses : Paris (1855), Vienna (1857), London (1860), Berlin (1863), Florence (1867), The Hague (1869), Saint Petersburg (1872), and Budapest (1877). The congresses attracted a large membership consisting both of nationals of the host country and others. The number of attenders varied between 250 and 751. There were 153 participants in Brussels, 311 in Paris, 542 in Vienna, 586 in London, 477 in Berlin, 751 in Florence, 488 in The Hague, 488 in Saint Petersburg and 442 in Budapest. As one of the first applications of statistics was to the study of demography, this subject was given considerable prominence. In addition to demographic problems, the sessions dealt with judicial (or moral) statistics, economic statistics, health statistics, anthropological statistics and educational statistics. The number of communications presented varied between 10 and 20, and discussions were generally centred on problems of a general character, such as the nature of statistical data, methods of measuring the phenomena studied, and the initiatives required in different countries to extend the range of statistical information and to make statistics internationally comparable. It was decided to set up a Permanent Commission charged with the task of drawing up a table of contents for an International Statistical Yearbook which would be prepared in co-operation with national statistical offices. All these congresses were semi-official in nature and this led to difficulties, as governments were able to ignore resolutions which they found unpalatable. Delegates were powerless to guarantee that the resolutions passed would be accepted by governments. In order to overcome this difficulty, some members proposed that the congresses should be organized on a non-official basis. However, the official character of these meetings was maintained, but when the Permanent Commission, set up at the Congress of Saint Petersburg, claimed wider, supra-national powers, some governments resisted these pretensions. After the Congress of Budapest the Permanent Commission held a final session in Paris in 1878 on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition. However, this proved to be the swan song of the First International of statisticians.

In the same year and in the same city the first International Congress of Demography met, organized by J Bertillon, E Chervin and P Levasseur. It was completely independent of governments. In his Opening Address Levasseur explained that he had opted for the term 'demography' in preference to the other terms used at the time for the subject (statistics, demology, social physics, population theory) "because, following the work of A Guillard, this term has been used by several authors". Demography was regarded as a sub-branch of statistics, "although it included only a single topic, population".

The demographers who attended this meeting decided to continue their international meetings and studies, while maintaining their independence of governments. However, they were unsuccessful in organizing independent meetings and had to content themselves with special sessions at the International Congresses of Hygiene, which met every two years after 1876. Between 1882 and 1912 there were eleven international congresses of hygiene and demography : Geneva (1882), Amsterdam (1884), Vienna (1887), Paris (1889), London (1891), Budapest (1894), Madrid (1898), Paris (1900), Brussels (1903), Berlin (1907) and Washington (1912). In each of these meetings a special session was devoted to demography. The average attendance was 200, including 80 citizens of countries other than the host country. The number of attenders at all sessions exceeded 2000, and some demographers feared that their discipline would be subordinated to general problems of public health and relegated to the periphery of the subject.

In parallel with these international congresses on hygiene and demography, new statistical congresses were organized biennially under the auspices of a new international statistical society which was founded in London in 1885. The Statistical Society of London decided to celebrate its 50th anniversary by organizing a Congress on whose agenda there appeared the project of founding an international statistical society. The invitations were sent out by the Foreign Office, and Professor von Neumann-Spallart (Austria) was invited to present a paper, summarizing the achievements of former international statistical congresses and containing plans for an international statistical association. In his paper, he favoured a private organization, not of an official character, but one whose tasks would include the harmonization of official statistics of different countries. At the end of the meeting the

International Statistical Institute was founded, and it was decided to hold its first meeting in Rome towards the end of the autumn of 1886, in the absence of unforeseen obstacles. The unforeseen obstacle, however, materialized in the form of a cholera epidemic and the session was postponed until 1887. After that year meetings took place every two years until 1913 : Paris (1889), Vienna (1891), Chicago (1893), Berne (1895), Saint Petersburg (1897), Christiania (1899), Budapest (1901), Berlin (1903), London (1905), Copenhagen (1907), Paris (1909), The Hague (1911) and Vienna (1913). Between the end of the first world war and 1928, the ISI organized three further meetings : Brussels (1923), Rome (1925) and Cairo (1927). At each of these meetings a special session was devoted to the discussion of demographic problems.

These meetings led to great progress in demographic statistics : improvements in census taking and vital registration, construction of new life tables, extension of family statistics, improvements in population projections, the application of mathematical models to population studies, the construction of new indices etc.

The publication of international population statistics, the forerunner of the U.N. Demographic Yearbook, was made possible after the ISI sessions with the help of E Levasseur, L March and M Huber, and later the Permanent Office of the Institute, set up in 1913, following a resolution adopted at the Congress in The Hague, and publication continued in various forms until 1939. However, the task of compiling international statistics became progressively more burdensome, particularly after the beginning of the first world war, which led to an interruption of international scientific co-operation and a reduction in the financial resources available to the Permanent Office. Moreover, the outlook for international co-operation was changed by the creation in 1919 of the League of Nations and its specialised agencies in the field of statistics. The League of Nations, recognized in public international law, was able to play a leading role in all branches of statistics and reduced the importance of the International Statistical Institute in this field.

Among the new institutions which were active in the field of international statistics after the first world war may be cited the Economic and Financial Section of the League's secretariat founded in 1919, the International Labour Office which was reconstituted as an international governmental organisation in 1923, and the Health Organisation. To avoid duplication of work and rivalries between the ISI and the League of Nations, some of the work hitherto done by ISI was transferred to the League. ISI ceased publishing international population statistics in 1939. During this transitional period, the World Population Conference of 1927 was held which led to the emancipation of demography as a scientific discipline and to its separation from statistics. The association with statistics had begun to prove irksome, and demography was able to develop its own methods of analysis and its international stature.

The World Population Conference of 1927

The first World Population Conference was held in Geneva between August 29 and September 3, 1927. Mrs Margaret Sanger, who organized this Conference, the first of its kind, stressed the crucial nature of the problems which were facing humanity. "The earth is strictly limited in size and inability to support human populations. But these populations keep on growing; and in so doing they are creating social, economic and political situations which threaten to alter profoundly our present civilization".

The Congress was designed to provide a rational answer to the challenge posed, and to concern itself in its application. The Conference was an ephemeral organization, which brought together in Geneva the most eminent scientists in the field of population. They considered different aspects of population problems : biological, social, medical, statistical and political. The hope was expressed that as a result of the Conference a permanent union of persons interested in the study of population might be set up, which would co-operate with other international scientific organizations in collecting and compiling data on the

different aspects of the problem on a global scale, and by other means to take part in finding an intelligent solution for them. The choice of Geneva as a venue for the Conference was not unconnected with these preoccupations, Geneva being the seat of the League of Nations and other international organizations.

Margaret Sanger who was active in the birth control movement, believed that rational planning of fertility was a sine qua non of human progress. Her profound convictions in this respect were not affected by scientific considerations, for she believed that scientific investigations would implicitly support the cause to which she had devoted her life, and she desired that this should be documented in the Conference sessions. Raymond Pearl, Professor at Johns Hopkins University, took a decisive part in the scientific organization of the Conference, with an Advisory Council of 20 members, in whose name invitations to attend the Conference were issued, and a General Council of 47 members.

Margaret Sanger and the Origins of the Union

Born into a large Irish family in 1883 Margaret Sanger had known about the difficulties faced by large families since her childhood. Her father, a monumental mason, was often out of work on account of his anarchist sympathies. However, he had 11 children by his wife who died of tuberculosis.

In her Autobiography, published in 1938, Margaret Sanger recalled her childhood and describes how she rebelled against the miserable condition of women whom she met while working as a nurse in a working class quarter of New York. One particularly cruel event remained in her memory. She was called to the bedside of a young Jewish woman who had had an abortion and was expected to die. However, the woman recovered. Her doctor advised her to abstain from sexual relations and, if necessary, to make her husband sleep on the roof.

In contact with some American anarchists, Margaret Sanger in 1913 decided to travel to Europe to study the conditions under which contraception had been practised there for several generations. It was probably at a Eugenics Congress that Margaret conceived the idea of inviting a number of scientists from different countries to meet in order to discuss population problems. After her return to the United States she was able to raise the necessary funds and to convince Raymond Pearl to collaborate. However, the short space that she devotes to the Geneva Conference in her memoirs suggests some degree of disenchantment with the European delegates to that meeting. "Not only was Italy intent on increasing her population but the reactionary element in France also had formed a society to combat birth control".

Her withdrawal - voluntary or enforced - from the permanent organization set up in 1928 may explain her reticence about this Conference and its institutional consequences. A few years later, a similar situation led her to take part in the foundation of the Population Association of America. However, her American colleagues were unwilling for her to play a prominent role in the PAA on account of her militancy which they judged to be incompatible with scientific neutrality.

Sir Bernard Mallet (Great Britain) was elected Chairman of the Conference and in his inaugural address reminded his listeners of the two objectives of the Conference. "I am being constantly asked what are the precise objects for which this Conference has been called? If those who ask this question expect that all or any of the problems of population will be solved by three days' discussion, however carefully arranged, or that anything like international agreement can be arrived at by the union of experts of different countries, however eminent, on this single occasion, I am afraid that they are doomed to disappoint-

ment. But the mere fact to which I have alluded of the widespread interest in and study of the problems of population is surely sufficient to justify this attempt to secure a representative international gathering of specialists not only in economics, sociology or statistics, but in biological science, for the purpose of exchanging ideas on some of these problems". As regards the second object he started from the view that this Conference was but a first step, other Conferences which should be held at frequent intervals would be necessary. "... it will be essential to establish some permanent international organization, on as adequate a scale as may prove possible, for the purpose of watching developments, of promoting and encouraging research and of calling future meetings. I have therefore to ask for your approval for the nomination of a small committee drawn from among the members of this Conference to study the question during the next three days and to present a report to a specially convened meeting on Saturday morning, a meeting of a private character. If the Conference agrees, I would put forward the following names of gentlemen to serve on the sub-committee : Dr E M East, Professor W E Rappard, Dr W Welch, Professor C Gini, Dr Léon Bernard, Dr Erwin Baur, Dr F A E Crew, Sir Bernard Mallet and Dr Raymond Pearl (the latter two ex officio)".

The Conference was attended by 123 participants from 28 different countries, including some distant ones, such as Argentina, Australia, Chile and Siam. The six sessions of the Conference dealt with the Biology of Population Growth, Optimum Population and Food and Population, Differential Fertility, Fertility and Sterility in Relation to Population, International Migration and its Control, and Heredity, Disease and Pauperism. The most animated discussions were those dealing with the validity of the logistic law of population growth, rediscovered independently by Pearl in 1920, after having first been formulated by the mathematician P F Verhulst in the middle of the 19th century, and those in the session on international migration, in which Albert Thomas, the Director of ILO, but a participant in his own right, presented his view on the nature and solution of migration problems and their implications. In this session Thomas expressed the view that sovereign states did not have the right to formulate their own migration policies without taking into account the rights of other states. Thomas also suggested the establishment of a supra-national body, designed to establish the conditions under which a territory placed under the sovereignty of a particular state and which was underpopulated could be opened to certain categories of immigrants.

At the end of the scientific meetings, there was a meeting of the Executive Committee on September 3, 1927 which received the report of the sub-committee elected at the beginning of the Conference and charged with the task of considering the possibility of establishing a permanent organisation designed to promote a better knowledge of historical, social, economic and other factors which influenced the structure, growth and future relations of different populations. At this meeting it was unanimously decided that "(1) a permanent international organization should be set up to consider in a purely scientific spirit the problems of population and (2) a provisional committee be chosen and entrusted with the duty of setting up such an organisation." The provisional committee which was given power to co-opt consisted of Erwin Baur (Germany), Léon Bernard (France), F A E Crew (Great Britain), E M East (U.S.A.), Corrado Gini (Italy), Ernest Mahaim (Belgium), Sir Bernard Mallet (Great Britain), Raymond Pearl (U.S.A.), W E Rappard (Switzerland) and W Welch (U.S.A.). The provisional Committee met immediately after the dispersal of the meeting of the executive. Dr Raymond Pearl was elected Chairman. Dr Welch asked permission to withdraw from this Committee, being of the opinion that it was undesirable that one institution should have two representative members thereon. He promised that all the help that he could give the Committee should continue to be given, though he was no longer a member. His resignation was accepted by the Committee. It was decided to invite the following to join the Committee : S Aznar (Spain), K S Inui (Japan), H B Lundberg (Sweden) and G H de Paula Souza (Brazil). To this Committee were to be added a representative of the Slav peoples and a representative of the British Dominions, both to be workers in social science and one, preferably, to be an anthropologist. The members of the Committee undertook to make known to the respective countries the proposed formation of a permanent organization for the study of population problems and to make a preliminary report concerning matters of organization and function of this body in relation to their own particular countries, the report to be sent to the Chairman, Professor Raymond Pearl.

As the new organization had been conceived of and organized by Margaret Sanger, whose militant neo-Malthusian views were well known, some anti-Malthusians feared that the Geneva Conference would be used, with or without the connivance of the scientists, for birth control propaganda. This fear was shared by the scientists who were anxious to preserve the impartiality of demographic research and to keep scientific questions separate from political ones.

There was an immediate reaction by the pro-family organizations of Europe and America. As a result, on September 2, 1927, another international organization was born, with the task of "uniting families all over the world". This organization called itself "International Committee for Life and the Family" and its membership consisted of the organizations of large families of Belgium, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands, amongst others. This International Committee organized annual meetings beginning in 1928 to study in an international context measures taken to favour families in the constituent countries. Another spin-off of the Geneva Conference, with a radically different point of view, was the foundation of the International Medical Group for the Investigation of Contraception.

The discussions and the publication during the following years of the Proceedings of the Conference showed that the fears expressed before the meeting had proved unfounded. The Conference was a true scientific meeting with papers of high quality, and some saw it as a check to Margaret Sanger's hopes to set up a new organization which would contribute to the progress of the birth control movement.

It should be noted that Margaret Sanger did not take any part in the setting up of the International Union during the following year, even though this had been one of the two major objectives of the Conference for which she had found the means and whose Proceedings she edited.

The Constituent Assembly : Paris, 1928

The Constituent Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Problems which had been prepared by the Provisional Committee elected in Geneva during the preceding year, was held at the Musée Social in Paris from July 4 to 6, 1928. (See the minutes of the meeting in Appendix I). The Assembly consisted of 35 members from 12 different countries. The minutes show that the work of the Provisional Committee had been supported by grants from two American foundations, the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council^o. After adopting the statutes, the first Executive Committee was elected. It consisted of Raymond Pearl (President), Corrado Gini, Léon Bernard and Sir Bernard Mallet (Vice-Presidents). Sir Bernard Mallet also took the office of Honorary Treasurer.

Three research committees were set up : Population and Food (Chairman E M East), Differential Fertility, Fecundity and Sterility (Chairman : F A E Crew) and Statistics of Primitive Races (Chairman : Corrado Gini).

By virtue of its statutes, the Union was a federation of national committees which were themselves autonomous, and this method of organization continued until 1947 when the Association changed its name to 'International Union for the Scientific Study of Population', and adopted the principle of individual membership. The history of the Union can thus be divided into two parts separated by the fundamental reform of 1947. The change was necessary because the old Union encountered difficulties in its relations with some of its national committees, but it must also be seen within the context of the development of demography and the adoption of a more strictly quantitative approach.

^o Pearl made it clear in his report to the Second General Assembly that these grants were made possible through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Raymond Pearl : First President of the Union

Raymond Pearl was born in Farmington, New Hampshire on June 3, 1879. After finishing his undergraduate studies in the United States, he completed his training in England and Germany. A biologist and zoologist, he became in 1907 Director of the Centre of Experimental Agronomy in Maine. In 1918, he was appointed Professor and later Director of the Institute for Biological Research at Johns Hopkins University. During the 1920s Pearl developed a research programme in biology at that institution, including such topics as longevity, ageing, morbidity and population growth. As he was a Darwinist, Pearl believed at the time - it should be stated that Pearl abandoned these views in later works - that human population growth was determined by biological factors and did not depend on variations in individual behaviour. At Margaret Sanger's invitation he agreed to play an active part in the organization of the World Population Conference of 1927. However, he did not share the activist objectives of Mrs Sanger as he believed them to be incompatible with the principles of scientific neutrality.

Following the Constituent Assembly in Paris where he was elected President of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Problems, he used his energies to put the new organization on a sound financial and administrative footing. Finance was provided by the Milbank Memorial Fund, an information bulletin was published, and national committees affiliated to the Union set up. The culmination of his successful efforts came with the second Conference in London in 1931. However, during the three years of his presidency, Pearl's scientific work was subjected to violent attacks. The campaign against him prevented his being appointed Director of the Bossey Institute at Harvard University, a position which would have enabled him to consolidate the financial situation of the Union. The attacks on Pearl had an impact on the viability of the Union which lost the chance of financial support. Pearl resigned his position as President for 'personal reasons' but continued to serve the Union until his death in 1940.

National Committees (1928-1947)

After the Constituent General Assembly of 1928 met, the supporters of the new Union busied themselves by setting up national committees in 21 countries. (See Article 2 of the statutes in Appendix I). At the time of the second General Assembly, in London in June 1931, the Union's President announced that the following national committees had been set up and were functioning :

<u>Country</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
Germany	Eugen Fischer, Director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Anthropological Institute;
Argentina	Tomas Amadeo, Director of the Museo Social;
Belgium	Ernest Mahaim, Professor at the University of Liège and Director of the Institut de Sociologie Solvay at the Free University of Brussels;
Brazil	G H de Paula Souza, Director of the Institute of Hygiene, Sao Paulo;
Canada	R H Coats, Dominion Bureau of Statistics;

Denmark	Sören Hansen, Head of the Bureau of Medical Statistics and President of the Danish Anthropological Committee;
Spain	Severino Aznar, Professor of Sociology at the University of Madrid;
United States	Louis I Dublin, Statistician to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company;
France	Léon Bernard, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, and Chairman of the Conseil supérieur d'hygiène publique de France;
Great Britain	Sir Bernard Mallet, president of the Eugenics Society (The Committee took the name of British Population Society);
Italy	Corrado Gini, President of the Central Institute of Statistics of the Kingdom of Italy;
Netherlands	H W Methorst, Director of the Permanent Office of the I.S.I.;
Sweden	Alfred Petterson, Professor of Public Medicine at the University of Stockholm;
Switzerland	W H Rappard, University Institute of International Studies, University of Geneva.

Raymond Pearl also announced that national committees were in the process of being formed in Czechoslovakia, Greece and Poland. A Czech committee was actually set up in 1931, under the chairmanship of Professor E. Schönaum, Head of Department at the Institute of Social Studies, Prague. Later, a Hungarian national committee was started in April 1936, consisting of six founder members, with Professor Balas as chairman. So far, however, we have not been able to trace the national committees in Greece or Poland, nor in other countries. The national committees were of very different sizes, consisting of probably one member only in Brazil, and 50 in the Netherlands. Their level of activity was also extremely variable. Because of the constitutional reforms of 1947, the majority of these committees ceased to exist. However, two of them have continued to the present day as societies which are independent of the Union : the Netherlands Demographic Society and the Italian Committee for the Scientific Study of Population.

Sir Bernard Mallet, The Times and the British Population Society

Sir Bernard Mallet was born in 1859 and died in 1932. A civil servant in the Foreign Office and the Treasury, he served from 1909 to 1920 as Registrar General of England and Wales. He was President of the Royal Statistical Society from 1916 to 1918 and of the Eugenics Society in 1928.

The British Population Society, the English section of the Union was constituted in 1928, following a letter to The Times from Sir Bernard Mallet. Under Sir Bernard's chairmanship, the Society contained some 20 members, only a few of whom were demographers. Among the members were Sir William (later Lord) Beveridge, Julian Huxley who participated in the Geneva Conference, the Very Reverend Dean Inge, and the economist Maynard Keynes. The active members of the Society were associated with the organisation of the London Conference of 1931 and with the publication of the journal Population which first appeared in 1933 and closed down prematurely in 1939. The Society was not very active, and was supplanted by the Population Investigation Committee, founded in 1936, which in 1947 took the initiative in founding Population Studies, a journal which took the place of Population.

The U.S. National Committee and the Population Association of America

When American demographers began to set up, within the Union, their national committee, some of them proposed to entrust this activity to the Committee on Population, a body which had been set up by the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council. However, this project came to nothing, possibly because of an ideological conflict between Raymond Pearl, the Union's President and Edwin B Wilson, the President of the Social Science Research Council, a conflict which became personal and had financial consequences. For these reasons, the Committee was not set up until 1931. It contained some 15 members (among them Henry P Fairchild who later became the first President of the Population Association of America) and Louis I. Dublin who became its first Chairman.

An odd situation was brought about when, some months later, the Population Association of America was founded with the moral support of Margaret Sanger. A curious dualism continued (the PAA and the U. S. National Committee of the Union) even though there was an overlap in membership. This dualism can be attributed to Louis Dublin who feared that the PAA was created as an active instrument in the birth control movement. Dublin's fears gradually disappeared and the two organisations collaborated with each other. The bibliographical journal Population Index, the first issue of which appeared in 1934, was the first fruit of this virtual fusion.

German National Committee

Professor Erwin Baur, one of the three German participants at the Geneva Conference of 1927 was asked to become a member of a provisional committee which would set up a permanent organisation for the study of population. A renowned geneticist and co-author with Fischer and Lenz of a famous book Menschliche Vererbungslehre (The Science of Human Heredity), Baur did not, however, take part in the Constituent Assembly in Paris, and Eugen Fisher, Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin became Chairman of the German committee of the Union. He remained in office until 1942 and was succeeded by Friedrich Burgdörfer. The German committee consisted of 11 members which were representative of the main currents of demographic research in Germany during the 1920s. Chronologically, the German committee's work consisted of three stages : 1928-33 : the pre-Nazi period which was propitious for scientific research; 1933-39 : the Nazi period when only research of a nationalist and racist tendency was supported, and 1939-1947 : when all scientific activities were interrupted by the war. The abuse of demographic science by the Nazis had disastrous consequences for the study of demography (the subject was not taught in universities for several decades) and the effects are still felt to-day.

Administrative Organization (1928-1931)

On returning to the United States the President of the Union took steps to provide the Union with resources, of which the most important were financial. A good fairy was quickly found. Thanks to the help of William Welch, a colleague of Pearl's at Johns Hopkins, who attended the Conference of 1927 and was the President of the Advisory Committee of the Milbank Memorial Fund, this Fund gave the Union an annual subvention of \$10,000 during the years 1929 to 1931. In spite of attempts to raise funds from the National Research Council

and the Social Science Research Council, the Milbank Memorial Fund remained the sole donor, and with the exception of small subscriptions paid by the national committees, the Union had no other sources of income at that time.

However, the funds were sufficient to cover the early administrative needs of the Union, the formation of a secretariat at the Institute of Biological Research, and the work of the Executive Committee. In October 1929, the first edition of the Bulletin was published designed to keep members informed of the Union's activities. Ten issues of the Bulletin in two volumes were published in all during the period to July 1931, the last issue appeared one month after Raymond Pearl's resignation from the presidency of the Union. Each issue contained about ten pages of information concerning the activities of the Union and its national committees.

Apart from financing the administration of the Union, part of the Milbank Memorial Fund's grant (\$7500) was used to assist three research committees. Some other grants were also made to individual research workers. In 1931 (July), there were 14 such grants amounting altogether to \$5200.

The grants were used to assist in the following projects :

- Differential Fertility in Germany (E Fischer)
- Population Statistics and Biological Factors in Rural Yugoslavia (Olive Lodge)
- Blood Groups and Vigour in the Danish Population
- Density of Population in Historical Geography (P Revelli)
- Study of the Birth Rate and Infant Mortality in the Netherlands (H W Methorst)
- Consanguinity in the Alpine Valleys of the Trentino and Alto Adige (L Gianferrari)
- Occupational Fertility in Rotterdam (J. Sanders)
- The Demography of Java and Madura (Z. Regelink)
- Scientific Mission to Dakar and Djibouti (M Giraule)
- Differential Fertility in Stockholm (K Edin).

From the London General Assembly (1931) to the Second World War

The second General Assembly whose organization was originally entrusted to the Italian national committee was held in London in June 1931. Besides the administrative meetings in which a new Council was elected and the statutes were revised, 24 papers were presented to scientific sessions. The range of subjects was wide : population was studied from the point of view of medicine, biology, anthropology and agriculture. Papers included A J Lotka on 'The Structure of a Growing Population', besides papers dealing with 'The Trend of Agricultural Production in Denmark' and 'The Relevance of Blood Groups in Anthropology'. During the same year there was held in Rome a large International Population Conference which the Council of Union had decided not to sponsor.

Following a decision taken at the General Assembly in London, the third General Assembly was held in Berlin in 1935.

According to the report by Captain G H L F Pitt-Rivers, the Union's Secretary General, the Congress was a great scientific occasion. However, very different opinions were expressed :

"Being afraid of committing themselves politically, a number of eminent American and British scientists had decided not to participate in the Berlin Congress. The absence of the newest results of their research must be regretted, but their fears seem to have been unfounded. Practically all the speakers refrained from transgressions into dangerous, unscientific fields. None of the Germans touched the Jewish question; ostensibly very strict orders had been given to them in this respect. Great stress was of course laid upon the Nazi Government's new measures against race suicide"...

Professor Tietze Marriage Hygiene, November 1936, page 193 (cited by G H L F Pitt-Rivers).

The Alternative Congress : Rome, 1931

The Italian Committee for the Scientific Study of Population (CISP) was founded in 1928 with Corrado Gini, Director of the Central Statistical Institute of the Kingdom of Italy as Chairman. Since its inception the Committee sponsored an ambitious research programme, including amongst other topics a study on bio-social characteristics of mothers of large families which was undertaken in collaboration with the Central Institute of Statistics.

At a meeting held in Paris in 1929, the Council decided to organize an international population conference to be held in Rome between June 3 and 7, 1931 and also to convoke a General Assembly of the Union on June 2. The organization of the General Assembly was entrusted to the President of the Union, Raymond Pearl, but the organization of the Conference was to be undertaken by the Italian national committee.

However, towards the end of 1930, a sharp controversy arose in which Pearl and Gini took opposite sides. The conflict appears to have been provoked by the refusal of the Social Science Research Council (presided over by Edwin B Wilson, who was no friend of Raymond Pearl) to finance the Union and the Rome Conference. The reasons for this refusal are given in a cordial letter from Wilson to Gini.

"From what I have heard, it seems to me that our social scientists have for some time had doubts about the scientific validity of Pearl's researches, and that our biologists no longer treat him with the respect that he previously enjoyed. In these circumstances, it is difficult to generate much enthusiasm for the Union. Moreover, your personal position, as it is perceived in the United States, could generate more disadvantages. You are believed to be close to the Fascist government, which is not popular here, and there are those who believe that the demographic studies conducted in your country do not exclusively serve scientific truth, when this is in conflict with the foundations of Fascist policies".

Unfortunately, we have no documents which explain the reasons which led the Council of the Union to change the venue of the Conference from Rome to London and to internationalize a conflict which seems to have begun between American members of the Union. The Italian Committee vehemently refused to endorse this decision which they regarded as illegal.

For these reasons the Rome Conference was organized entirely by the Italian National Committee. Members of the Union who attended did so in their personal capacity. However, the Rome Conference was successful and its Proceedings were published in ten large volumes.

"The purpose of a scientific congress is, as I see it, to keep workers in a particular field of investigation in touch with the most recent developments therein, especially by discussions of those questions on which further light needs to be thrown. But at the Berlin Congress there was no real discussion, largely because there was no time for it...

It is perhaps not surprising, apart from the intellectual poverty of the material presented, that the dominant note at this conference - despite the auspices under which it was held - should have been the manifestations of race prejudice, not all of which were confined to the German delegates. The International Population Union expressly states that its object is the scientific study of population problems, unadulterated by political and other dogmas... If that is so, then much that was read at the Berlin Congress should have been excluded"...

D V Glass "The Berlin Population Congress and recent population movements in Germany", The Eugenics Review, vol. XXVII, n° 3, Oct. 1935.

The last General Assembly of the Union before its reorganisation in 1947 was held in Paris in 1937 at an International Population Conference organized by the French National Committee. Considered from the point of view of the scientific objectives of the Union, this Congress proved to be a considerable success. One of its important results was to strengthen the links between the demographers of the world, a large proportion of whom attended the Congress. 151 papers in all were presented and published in the Proceedings during the following year.

The Reconstitution of the Union

The second world war led to an interruption of the Union's activities, including cessation of the publication of its journal Population.

During this period the essential features of the Union were preserved, in spite of attempts by the Nazis (the Union's headquarters were in Paris at the time) to re-start the Union in their own image, particularly by appropriating the title of their journal.

After the end of the war communications between scientists were re-established and it became desirable to relaunch the union on a new basis. H W Methorst, President of the Netherlands National Committee wrote to Adolphe Landry, President of the Union on December 19, 1945 : "I am delighted to hear that you have resumed direction of the affairs of the Union in your capacity as President and that you hope to enable our very useful organization to resume activities". Henry Pratt Fairchild, President of the U.S. National Committee wrote to Landry on November 15, 1946 : "It is inevitable and, indeed, desirable that a reorganisation of the Union should be considered with great care".

After exhaustive consultations, Landry established two main propositions :

- . The union should become more active than it had been in the past;
- . It was desirable that the Union should be reorganized in such a way as to ensure that it could carry out its tasks with efficiency. This was unlikely if it continued to be a federation of national committees, as these could easily be dominated by internal political considerations and would discredit the Union because of the lack of scientific rigour in their work.

The President acted with deliberation. A preliminary meeting suggested by the U S National Committee was held in May, 1947. The attendance consisted of Adolphe Landry, President, Georges Mauco, Secretary General and Treasurer, two Vice Presidents, Warren Thompson and Livio Livi, and G Goudswaard and R Horvath who were delegates of the Dutch and Hungarian National Committees respectively. This small meeting was devoted to an exchange of views on the main features of the new statutes and the establishment of a list of names of persons who would be invited to become individual members of the future Union. However, this meeting was only of a preparatory nature and it was decided to call a deliberative Assembly within the context of the World Statistical Congress, which met at Washington between November 6 and 11, 1947.

At the Washington meeting the draft statutes prepared by a committee of 12 members (Arca Parro, Ta Chen, D V Glass, G Goudswaard, H P Fairchild, Adolphe Landry, Frank Lorimer, Georges Mauco, Livio Livi, P C Mahalanobis, Warren Thompson and S Szulc) were approved after a number of minor amendments. They came into force in 1948, after having been approved by a majority in a postal ballot. The most important innovation related to the composition of the Union which now became an association of individual members.

Even before the ballot it became necessary to recruit members. The Assembly confided this task to the Committee of Twelve which drew up a first list. This list was adopted at a meeting on September 11 and contained 147 names coming from 32 countries (Appendix II). It was decided, however, to hold supplementary elections in order that any unfortunate omissions from the first list should be rectified.

From 1947 to the Present

Since its reorganization as the "International Union for the Scientific Study of Population", the Union has organized, alone or in collaboration with the United Nations or the International Statistical Institute, fourteen other general assemblies or international population conferences: Geneva (1949), New Delhi (1951), Rome (1953), Rome (1954), Petropolis (1955), Stockholm (1957), Vienna (1959), New York (1961), Ottawa (1963), Belgrade (1965), London (1969), Liège (1973), Mexico (1977), and Manila (1981). The meeting which is now taking place in Florence is, therefore, the 20th General Conference of the Union. Furthermore, the Union has also organized three regional Conferences: Asia and the Far East (Sydney, 1967), Latin America (Mexico, 1970) and Africa (Accra, 1971) as well as a specialized Conference on Economic Demography (Helsinki, 1978).

As stated earlier the Union had since its inception set up various research Committees with the task of studying specific issues whether of a documentary or methodological nature. Since 1947 this part of the Union's work has grown considerably and today constitutes the quintessence of its scientific activities. Among its main achievements in the immediate post-war period, special mention should be made of the work of the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary Committee, which resulted in the publication of the dictionary in fifteen different language sections. Another constant Union concern has been the training of qualified demographers, brought about through the work of several Committees.

However, the most impressive aspect of the work of the Union since its reactivation in 1947 has been the extension of its programme to the less developed countries. Confined until then to industrialized countries of Europe and North America, the Union has become, to quote the words of one of our Honorary Presidents, a multinational corporation whose profits are distributed in all parts of the world.

Comments on the World Population Conference, Rome, 1954

by Frank Lorimer

The inside story of arrangements for the First World Conference on Population under United Nations auspices in 1954 was known to only a few persons, none of whom except myself are still living. It began with a telephone message to me from John Durand when he was the Director of the United Nations Population Division. At that time I was the Union's Administrative Director in Washington D.C. He reported strictly confidential information from a higher U.N. official that the Social and Economic Council at its forthcoming session would welcome a proposal by the Union that it organize a world conference of 'experts' on population questions. (It had rejected a proposal by U.N.E.S.C.O. while Julian Huxley was its General Director because they thought that Huxley would promote an active program to which many of the member nations would object). John Durand suggested that prompt action would be advantageous. Accordingly, I immediately sent letters to all members of the Union's council to ask whether or not they would favor a proposal for a conference, but I did not consider it proper to report the precise nature of the confidential information that I had received from Durand. Monsieur L. Hersch in Geneva, who was the Union's President, was greatly disturbed. He feared that I was leading the Union into political affairs, and was offended that I had not corresponded with him before writing to the other members of the Union's council. He sent letters to them in which he urged them to reject the proposal. In spite of this the members endorsed the proposal the U.N. authorized the convocation of a conference "in close cooperation" with the Union for "the exchange of ideas and experience". It stated that the participants should act "in their individual capacity" as scientists. The commission appointed to organize its program comprised active members of the Union. They ruled that no resolutions should be adopted. The conference was generally considered to have been advantageous by those who participated in it including Monsieur Hersch who was appointed its President. All's well that ends well!

CATALOGUE

Item
Objet

- 1 1927 World Population Conference, Salle centrale, Geneva. Margaret Sanger, Organizer of the Conference, is pictured fourth from the right in the front row. She is wearing a white hat and a dark two-piece dress with a white border.

Congrès mondial de la population de 1927, Salle centrale, Genève. Margaret Sanger, organisatrice du Congrès, figure au centre de la photographie, première rangée. Elle porte un chapeau blanc et est vêtue d'un ensemble deux pièces de couleur sombre avec bord blanc.

- 2 1927 World Population Conference, Salle centrale, Geneva. Participants pictured are, left to right : Lucien March (France), F.A.E. Crew (Great Britain), C.C. Little (United States), E.F. Zinn (United States), H.P. Fairchild (United States), C. Gini (Italy), Bernard Mallet (Great Britain), J.S. Huxley (Great Britain), R. Pearl (United States), A.M. Carr-Saunders (Great Britain), B. Dunlop (Great Britain), J.W. Glover (United States).

Congrès mondial de la population de 1927, Salle centrale, Genève. Figurent sur la photographie, de gauche à droite : Lucien March (France), F.A.E. Crew (Grande Bretagne), C.C. Little (Etats Unis), E.F. Zinn (Etats-Unis), H.P. Fairchild (Etats-Unis), C. Gini (Italie), Bernard Mallet (Grande Bretagne), J.S. Huxley (Grande Bretagne), R. Pearl (Etats-Unis), A.M. Carr-Saunders (Grande Bretagne), B. Dunlop (Grande Bretagne), J.W. Glover (Etats-Unis).

- 3 1927 World Population Conference, Geneva. Volume of papers distributed before the Conference. Printed by Albert Kunding, Geneva.

- 4 Congrès mondial de la population de 1927, Genève. Tome comprenant les communications diffusées avant le Congrès. Imprimé par Albert Kunding, Genève.

- 5 Proceedings of the World Population Conference - held at the Salle centrale, Geneva, August 29th to September 3rd, 1927 - edited by Margaret Sanger and published by Edward Arnold and Co (London) in 1927.

Actes du Congrès mondial de la population - tenu à la Salle centrale, à Genève, du 29 août au 3 septembre 1927 - publiés sous la direction de Margaret Sanger et édités par Edward Arnold and Co (Londres) en 1927.

- 6 Portrait of Sir Bernard Mallet (United Kingdom). Vice-President (1928-1932) and Honorary Treasurer (1928-1931) of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems.

Portrait de Sir Bernard Mallet (Royaume-Uni), Vice-Président (1928-1932) et Trésorier honoraire (1928-1931) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population.

- 7 Letter by Sir Bernard Mallet published in "The Times" (London) on September 18th, 1928. Following this letter, the British Population Society was established in October.

Lettre de Sir Bernard Mallet publiée dans le "Times" de Londres le 18 septembre 1928. La "British Population Society" fut constituée quelques semaines après cette publication.

- 8 Portrait of Corrado Gini (Italy). Vice-President of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems (1928-1935). Chairman of the Italian Committee for the Scientific Study of Population (CISP) set up in 1928.

Portrait de Corrado Gini (Italie). Vice-Président de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population (1928-1935). Président du Comité italien pour l'étude scientifique de la population (CISP) créé en 1928.

- 9 Erwin Baur (Germany). Member of the provisional Committee (1927-1928) and founding member of the German National Committee of the Union.

Erwin Baur (Allemagne). Membre du Comité provisoire (1927-1928) et membre fondateur du Comité national allemand de l'Union.

- 10 Bulletin of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems. First issue published in October 1929, Baltimore, Maryland.
Bulletin de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population. Premier numéro publié en octobre 1929 à Baltimore, Maryland.
- 11 Portrait of Louis Dublin (United States). Vice-President (1949-1954) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. First Chairman of the American Committee of the Union, established in 1930.
Portrait de Louis Dublin (Etats-Unis). Vice-Président (1949-1954) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population. Premier Président du Comité américain de l'Union, créé en 1930.
- 12 1931 International Population Conference, Rome. Convened by the Italian Committee for the Scientific Study of Population (CISP). Speaker : Corrado Gini (Italy), Conference Organizer.
Congrès international de la population, Rome, 1931. Organisé par le Comité italien pour l'étude scientifique de la population (CISP). Orateur : Corrado Gini (Italie), organisateur du Congrès.
- 13 First issue of the journal "Population" (June 1933) published by George Allen and Unwin (London) for the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems.
Premier numéro de "Population", la revue de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population, publié en juin 1933 par George Allen et Unwin (Londres).
- 14 1935 International Population Conference, Berlin. Leaflet announcing an excursion to Dresden.
Congrès international de la population, Berlin, 1935. Imprimé annonçant une excursion à Dresde.
- 15 "Bevölkerungsfragen" : Proceedings of the International Population Conference held in Berlin, August 26-September 1, 1935 - edited by Hans Harmsen and Franz Lohse and published by J.F. Lehmanns Verlag, Munich in 1936.
"Bevölkerungsfragen" : Actes du Congrès international de la population - tenu à Berlin du 26 août au premier septembre 1935 - publiés sous la direction de Hans Harmsen et Franz Lohse et édités par J.F. Lehmanns Verlag, Munich, 1936.
- 16 1937 International Population Conference, Paris. The President of France, Albert Lebrun (second from the left) is pictured before the opening ceremony, held at the Maison de la chimie.
Congrès international de la population, Paris, 1937. Le Président Albert Lebrun (second à partir de la gauche) est photographié avant la séance d'ouverture tenue à la Maison de la Chimie.
- 17 1937 International Population Conference, Paris. Opening Ceremony. Left to right : Warren Thompson (United States), Sir Charles Close, President of the Union (United Kingdom), Adolphe Landry, Chairman of the French National Committee of the Union (France), Jean Zay (French Minister for Education), Friedrich Zahn (President of ISI) and Livio Livi (Italy).
Congrès international de la population, Paris, 1937. Cérémonie d'ouverture. De gauche à droite : Warren Thompson (Etats-Unis), Sir Charles Close, Président de l'Union (Royaume-Uni), Adolphe Landry, Président du Comité national français de l'Union (France), Jean Zay (Ministre français de l'Education), Friedrich Zahn (Président de l'ISI) et Livio Livi (Italie).

- 18 1937 International Population Conference, Paris. Volume eight of the Conference Proceedings published by Hermann et Cie, Paris, 1938.
Congrès international de la population, Paris, 1937. Tome huit des Actes du Congrès publiés par Hermann et Cie, Paris, 1938.
- 19 1949 General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Geneva. Left to right : Liebmann Hersch (Switzerland), Vice-President; Adolphe Landry (France), President; Georges Mauco (France), Secretary General and Treasurer.
Assemblée générale de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population, Genève, 1949. De gauche à droite : Liebmann Hersch (Suisse), Vice-Président; Adolphe Landry (France), Président; Georges Mauco (France), Secrétaire général et Trésorier.
- 20 Bust of Liebmann Hersch (Switzerland). President (1949-1953) and Honorary President (1953-1955) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Buste de Liebmann Hersch (Suisse). Président (1949-1953) et Président honoraire (1953-1955) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 21 Portrait of Alfred Lotka (United States). Vice-President (1947-1949) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait d'Alfred Lotka (Etats-Unis). Vice-Président (1947-1949) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 22 Letter from Alfred Lotka, Vice-President of the IUSSP, to Frank Lorimer, IUSSP Administrative Director, June 18, 1949.
Lettre d'Alfred Lotka, Vice-Président de l'UIESP, à Frank Lorimer, Directeur administratif de l'UIESP, 18 juin 1949.
- 23 1951 General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, New Delhi, India. Opening address by Prime Minister Nehru.
Assemblée générale de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population, 1951 New Delhi, Inde. Allocution d'ouverture par le Premier Ministre Nehru.
- 24 Portrait of Giorgio Mortara (Italy and Brazil). President (1954-1957) and Honorary President (1957-1967) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait de Giorgio Mortara (Italie et Brésil). Président (1954-1957) et Président honoraire (1957-1967) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 25 Portrait of Frank Lorimer (United States). Administrative Director (1949-1957), President (1957-1961) and Honorary President (since 1961) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait de Frank Lorimer (Etats-Unis). Directeur administratif (1949-1957), Président (1957-1961) et Président honoraire (depuis 1961) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 26 Portrait of Alfred Sauvy (France). President (1961-1963) and Honorary President (since 1963) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait d'Alfred Sauvy (France). Président (1961-1963) et Président honoraire (depuis 1963) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 27 Portrait of David V. Glass (United Kingdom). President (1963-1965) and Honorary President (1965-1978) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait de David V. Glass (Royaume-Uni). Président (1963-1965) et Président honoraire (1965-1978) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.

- 28 Portrait of Dolfe Vogeltnik (Yugoslavia). President (1965-1969) and Honorary President (since 1969) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait of Dolfe Vogeltnik (Yougoslavie). Président (1965-1969) et Président honoraire (depuis 1969) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 29 Portrait of Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India). President (1969-1973) and Honorary President (since 1973) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait of Chidambara Chandrasekaran (Inde). Président (1969-1973) et Président honoraire (depuis 1973) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 30 First African Regional Population Conference, Accra, 1971. A group of participants.
Premier Congrès régional africain de population, Accra, 1971. Un groupe de participants.
- 31 1973 General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liège (Belgium). From left to right : Eugene Grebenik (Secretary General and Treasurer, 1963-1973), Chidambara Chandrasekaran (President, 1969-1973) and Bruno Remiche (Executive Secretary since 1969).
Assemblée générale de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population, 1973, Liège (Belgique). De gauche à droite : Eugene Grebenik (Secrétaire général et Trésorier, 1963-1973), Chidambara Chandrasekaran (Président, 1969-1973) et Bruno Remiche (Directeur depuis 1969).
- 32 1973 General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liège (Belgium). First row, left to right : Carmen Arretx (Chile), John Blacker (United Kingdom), Kenneth Hill (United Kingdom), Victor Urquidi (Mexico) and M. El Badry (Egypt).
Assemblée générale de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population, Liège, Belgique, 1973. Premier rang de gauche à droite : Carmen Arretx (Chili), John Blacker (Royaume-Uni), Kenneth Hill (Royaume-Uni), Victor Urquidi (Mexique) et M. El Badry (Egypte).
- 33 Portrait of Carmen A. Miro (Panama). President (1973-1977) and Honorary President (since 1977) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait of Carmen A. Miro (Panama). Président (1973-1977) et Président honoraire (depuis 1977) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 34 1977 General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Mexico. Left to right : Massimo Livi Bacci (Secretary General and Treasurer, 1973-1981), Carmen A. Miro (President, 1973-1977), Gustavo Cabrera, Bruno Remiche (Executive Secretary since 1969) and the President of Mexico, José Lopez-Portillo.
Assemblée générale de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population, 1977, Mexico. De gauche à droite : Massimo Livi Bacci (Secrétaire général et Trésorier, 1973-1981), Carmen A. Miro (Président, 1973-1977), Gustavo Cabrera, Bruno Remiche (Directeur depuis 1969) et le Président du Mexique, José Lopez-Portillo.
- 35 Portrait of Ansley J. Coale (United States). President (1977-1981) and Honorary President (since 1981) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
Portrait of Ansley Coale (Etats-Unis). Président (1977-1981) et Président honoraire (depuis 1981) de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population.
- 36 1981 Manila International Population Conference. Mercedes Concepcion, President of the IUSSP from 1981 to 1985, is pictured second from the right.
Congrès international de la population, Manille, 1981. Deuxième à partir de la droite : Mercedes Concepcion, Président de l'UIESP de 1981 à 1985.

Avant-Propos

A la faveur de sa XVIII^e Assemblée générale tenue, il y a huit ans, en 1977, à Mexico, l'Union célébrait le cinquantième anniversaire de sa fondation. Notre association fut, rappelons-le, constituée officiellement à Paris, en juillet 1928, comme conséquence directe du Congrès mondial de la population qui avait eu lieu l'année précédente à Genève. Lors de cette célébration, deux de nos plus éminents Présidents honoraires, Frank Lorimer et Alfred Sauvy, évoquèrent avec émotion et éloquence la naissance et la croissance d'une organisation dont la destinée s'est, depuis lors, fondue dans l'histoire contemporaine de la démographie elle-même et dans son évolution irréversible en tant que discipline scientifique traitant de la dimension, de la structure, de l'évolution et des caractères généraux des populations humaines envisagées sous un angle quantitatif.

Ces deux témoignages incitèrent l'Union à réfléchir sur son propre passé et à promouvoir une étude systématique sur sa genèse, son oeuvre et la personnalité de ceux qui l'ont dirigée jusqu'à nos jours. C'est dans cette perspective que fut créé, en 1982, un groupe de travail sur l'histoire de l'Union. Placé sous le haut patronage de nos Présidents et Secrétaires généraux honoraires, ce groupe *ad hoc* comprend nos collègues Nora Federici (Italie), Richard Hankinson (Etats-Unis), Charlotte Höhn (République fédérale d'Allemagne), Robert Horvath (Hongrie), Jacques Houdaille (France) et Christopher Langford (Royaume-Uni). Réuni à Paris, en Septembre 1983, le Groupe de travail se fixa trois objectifs majeurs.

Il s'agissait, en premier lieu, de reconstituer un fonds de documents et d'archives relatifs tant à l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population (notre dénomination avant la réorganisation de 1947) qu'à l'UIESP qui, sous sa forme actuelle, reprit le flambeau que lui légua l'ancienne Union. A l'instar des études démographiques, cette collecte de données était, bien entendu, essentielle. Cette tâche était d'autant plus impérative que les vicissitudes de l'histoire mondiale ou, plus banalement, les transferts successifs de siège social, nous avaient d'ores et déjà privé d'archives irrémédiablement détruites par des mains impies. Malgré d'inévitables obstacles, liés, comme on peut s'en douter, à la disparition de nombreux témoins, cette démarche a pu être menée à bon port.

Qu'il me soit permis, à ce propos, d'exprimer ma très vive gratitude à tous ceux qui, à des titres divers, nous ont fait don de leur concours. J'aimerais, en particulier, remercier chaleureusement Frank Lorimer, notre Président honoraire, Georges Mauco, Bernard Benjamin et Eugene Grebenik, anciens Secrétaires généraux de l'Union ainsi que Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, Doreen Castle, Jacqueline Claude, Hermann-Michel Hagman, Erland Hofsten, Clyde V. Kiser, Alfredo Lattes, Milos Macura, Guillermo A. Maccio, Maria Luiza Marcilio, Elizabeth McCloat, Richard V. Kasuis, Alfred Perrenoud, B.L. Raina, Jorge Somoza, Jeanne Swinton, Alena Subrtova, Conrad Taeuber, Dirk van de Kaa, Jean van der Tak et J.Ch.W. Verstege.

Selon les vœux des membres du Groupe de travail, cette première démarche aurait dû déboucher sur la réalisation à moyen terme d'un deuxième objectif : l'organisation d'une exposition sur l'histoire de l'Union montée à la faveur du Congrès général de Florence. Les documents découverts ont permis que soit réalisée cette aspiration et le présent catalogue en constitue l'indice le plus tangible. Outre quelques points de repère nécessaires pour situer l'Union dans un cadre historique, le visiteur et le lecteur y trouveront un aperçu succinct de l'état actuel des travaux menés jusqu'à ce jour sous les auspices du Groupe de travail.

Le secrétariat scientifique du Groupe de Travail ainsi que la rédaction de ce catalogue ont été assurés par Marc Lebrun. Les mois à venir nous permettront d'achever le programme entamé et d'arrêter les plans d'une publication plus ambitieuse.

En raison même de l'évolution historique de la science démographique, l'Union internationale s'est d'abord implantée dans les pays dits développés où furent constitués la plupart des comités nationaux affiliés à l'organisation avant 1947. Imposé par l'histoire, ce désynchro-

nisme se reflète dans la composition du Groupe de travail. Toutefois, malgré ses fondements objectifs, cette ligne de démarcation s'avéra bien rapidement inadéquate quand fut abordée l'étude de l'oeuvre accomplie, depuis 1947, par l'Union, en particulier sa contribution significative à l'essor de notre discipline scientifique dans les pays du Tiers-Monde. Cet aspect de l'histoire de l'Union fera l'objet d'un chapitre spécial que notre Président honoraire, Chidambara Chandrasekaran, a accepté de rédiger. Il va de soi que l'ouvrage en préparation est le réceptacle naturel des deux démarches poursuivies dans un contexte de totale complémentarité tant par Monsieur Chandrasekaran que par les membres du Groupe de travail.

Georges Tapinos
Secrétaire Général et Trésorier

Genèse des relations scientifiques internationales en démographie

L'idée d'une collaboration internationale dans le domaine des sciences statistiques et démographiques est vieille de plusieurs siècles. Parmi ses diverses formes embryonnaires, elle apparut aux XIII^e et XIV^e siècles dans les "Relazioni" de la République de Venise, des recueils contenant d'abondantes données socio-économiques sur les partenaires commerciaux de la grande cité des Doges.

La révolution technologique que fut l'invention de l'imprimerie fut l'étape décisive - sinon le réel point de départ - du progrès des connaissances scientifiques, y compris celles concernant la population. Elle eut pour résultat immédiat de permettre aux savants de diffuser au-delà des frontières nationales les fruits de leurs travaux et de s'enrichir à leur tour des expériences réalisées par leurs collègues. Le succès rencontré par les premières encyclopédies statistiques (notamment les 60 tomes de la *Respublica Elzeviriana*) ainsi que de pressants impératifs fiscaux et militaires incitèrent, dès le XVII^e siècle, les grands Etats d'Europe à se doter de services chargés de collecter des informations statistiques ayant trait à la plupart des faits sociaux parmi lesquels une place de premier ordre fut réservée aux phénomènes démographiques. En Allemagne, la première ébauche d'une "Staatenkunde" (description des états) aurait été conçue dans le Traité de von Seckendorf (1655). Ces "Staatenkunde" contenaient des données comparées sur l'économie et la démographie, envisagées d'abord sous un angle qualitatif et, ensuite, sous un angle descriptif. C'est dans ce voisinage que se situe l'Oeuvre de ce premier groupe d'*homo demographicus* que furent les arithméticiens politiques dont celle de John Graunt (1662) - sur les Bulletins de décès de la ville de Londres - étude qui est classiquement considérée comme la première tentative d'analyse quantitative de phénomènes démographiques, celle de William Petty ou d'Edmund Halley, l'auteur, en 1693, de la première table moderne de mortalité (Breslau). Ces premières études démographiques alimentèrent tout au long du XVIII^e siècle les théories de la population proposées par les grandes écoles d'économistes (Physiocrates, Mercantilistes), en suscitèrent des nouvelles ou furent utilisées par les auteurs de doctrines partisans (Populationnisme, Anti-Populationnisme). Johan Peter Süssmilch (1707-1767), populationniste prussien inspiré par les physiocrates et les mercantilistes est, si l'on fait abstraction de ses thèses théologiques, l'auteur du premier Traité de démographie. Signe avant-coureur d'une collaboration internationale en gestation, son Oeuvre apparaît comme le premier et le plus important relais des découvertes de John Graunt. L'Essai sur la population de Thomas Malthus (1798) est également inspiré par les travaux réalisés par ses prédécesseurs anglais ou étrangers.

Cependant, la collaboration internationale demeurait limitée à de sporadiques échanges épistolaires (J. Süssmilch et P. Wargentin, notamment) et à une diffusion encore imparfaite des publications. La création, au cours des années 1827-1833, des premiers offices centraux de statistique appelés à produire des données régulières, fiables et exhaustives offrit l'impulsion nécessaire. Parallèlement à ce développement des sociétés de statistique se constituèrent à l'ombre des Bureaux et des Commissions officielles, ce processus débutant en

Angleterre par la création de la Manchester Statistical Society (1833) et la Statistical Society of London (1834). Libérées des contraintes administratives et préservées des pressions politiques, ces sociétés savantes favorisèrent l'éclosion de la statistique en tant que discipline scientifique autonome. Ces cercles de statisticiens éprouvèrent ensuite le besoin de s'assembler en congrès internationaux afin d'échanger avec leurs collègues des autres pays leurs connaissances et de confronter leurs expériences. Convaincu de l'intérêt qu'il y avait d'uniformiser à l'échelle internationale les relevés statistiques afin de rendre les données comparables, Adolphe Quetelet, qui présidait la Commission centrale de statistique de Belgique, prit l'initiative d'inviter les savants des différentes parties du monde à se réunir en un congrès universel de statistique qui stimulerait les travaux statistiques et viserait à les coordonner par l'adoption de bases uniformes. Ce congrès, parrainé par le gouvernement belge qui envoya les invitations par la voie diplomatique, se tint à Bruxelles en 1853 et réunit, au-delà des espérances initiales, cent cinquante-trois statisticiens délégués par vingt-six états. Le Congrès ne put néanmoins réaliser totalement le programme ambitieux qu'il s'était assigné : avant de comparer les résultats statistiques il convenait, en premier lieu, de veiller à la normalisation internationale de l'organisation statistique.

Le succès de ce premier congrès international de statistique incita Quetelet et ses collègues à tenir d'autres Congrès internationaux de statistique : Paris (1855), Vienne (1857), Londres (1860), Berlin (1863), Florence (1867), La Haye (1869), Saint-Petersbourg (1872) et Budapest (1877). Ces congrès attiraient de nombreux participants nationaux et étrangers. Leur nombre total y a varié de 250 à 751. Bruxelles (153 participants), Paris (311), Vienne (542), Londres (586), Berlin (477), Florence (751), La Haye (488), Saint-Petersbourg (488) et Budapest (442). La démographie étant une des premières applications de la méthode statistique, dans chacun de ces congrès, un premier rang lui était réservé. A côté des questions démographiques proprement dites, des séances étaient également consacrées aux statistiques judiciaires (morales), économiques, sanitaires, anthropologiques ou scolaires. Le nombre de communications présentées oscillait de 10 à 20 et les débats se concentraient surtout sur celles qui revêtaient une portée générale, telles que la critique des données, l'estimation des méthodes de mesure des phénomènes étudiés ou les initiatives à mettre en oeuvre dans les Etats représentés aux Congrès afin d'ouvrir l'éventail des données statistiques à produire et de les traiter selon un canevas commun favorisant l'analyse et les approches comparatives à l'échelle internationale. Il fut même décidé de créer une Commission permanente chargée d'esquisser la table des matières d'un annuaire statistique international qui serait préparé en liaison avec les Commissions nationales déléguées à cet effet. Tous ces congrès étaient dotés d'un caractère semi-officiel, qualité qui pouvait engendrer des difficultés insurmontables, les Etats pouvant se réserver le droit de tenir en suspens des résolutions qui ne leur convenaient pas. En vue d'écarter cette difficulté, certains proposèrent même de tenir des congrès libres, organisés en dehors de tout parrainage officiel. La formule officielle fut néanmoins maintenue mais la Commission permanente, créée à Saint-Petersbourg, réclama des pouvoirs plus étendus (supranationaux), ce qui provoqua la résistance de certains gouvernements. Après le Congrès de Budapest, la Commission permanente tint une ultime séance en 1878 à Paris lors de l'exposition universelle. Ce fut le chant du cygne de cette première internationale des statisticiens.

La même année, dans la même ville, eut lieu le premier Congrès international de démographie organisé par les soins de J. Bertillon, E. Chervin et P. Levasseur. Il était entièrement indépendant. Dans son discours d'ouverture, Levasseur explique qu'il avait opté pour le terme "démographie" parmi les différents noms que l'on attribuait, à cette époque, à cette science (statistique, démologie, physique sociale, théorie de la population) "parce que ce mot, depuis les travaux de A. Guillard, avait été employé par divers auteurs". On considérait alors la démographie comme une branche de la statistique bien qu'elle "n'embrassait cependant, parmi ses divers objets, qu'un seul, celui de la population".

Les démographes présents au Congrès de démographie décidèrent de poursuivre leurs réunions internationales et leurs études, tout en conservant leur indépendance. Ils ne purent aboutir et se résignèrent à se fonder dans les congrès internationaux d'hygiène (qui se réunissaient tous les deux ans depuis 1876). De 1882 à 1912, onze Congrès internationaux d'hygiène et de démographie se succédèrent : Genève (1882), Amsterdam (1884), Vienne (1887), Paris (1889), Londres (1891), Budapest (1894), Madrid (1898), Paris (1900), Bruxelles (1903), Berlin (1907), Washington (1912).

Dans chacun d'eux, une séance spéciale était consacrée à la démographie. Elle rassemblait en moyenne, 200 participants, dont 80 étrangers au pays où se tenait le Congrès. Toutes séances confondues, ces congrès réunissaient au total plus de deux mille participants et certains démographes s'inquiétaient des risques de marginalisation de leur discipline qui se trouvait ainsi noyée dans un grand congrès d'hygiène.

Parallèlement aux congrès internationaux d'hygiène et de démographie, d'autres congrès de statistique furent à nouveau organisés tous les deux ans sous les auspices d'une nouvelle société internationale de statistique qui fut établie à Londres en 1885. La Société de statistique de Londres décida, en effet, de célébrer le cinquantième anniversaire de sa fondation en organisant un congrès ayant à son ordre du jour l'examen d'une proposition visant à créer une société internationale de statistique. Les invitations furent lancées par le Foreign Office et le Professeur von Neumann-Spallart (Autriche) fut invité à présenter une communication résumant les résultats des congrès internationaux de statistique et présentant un projet d'association internationale de statistique. Au cours de son exposé, il se prononça en faveur de l'établissement d'une association privée, dénuée de caractère officiel, mais qui aurait pour objectif d'harmoniser les statistiques officielles. A l'issue du Congrès créant l'Institut international de statistique, il fut décidé de tenir la première session à Rome "à la fin de l'automne 1886, à moins d'obstacles imprévus". Cet obstacle imprévu survint sous la forme d'une épidémie de choléra et la session fut reportée à 1887. Des sessions se tinrent depuis lors tous les deux ans jusqu'en 1913 : Paris (1889), Vienne (1891), Chicago (1893), Berne (1895), Saint-Petersbourg (1897), Christiana (1899), Budapest (1901), Berlin (1903), Londres (1905), Copenhague (1907), Paris (1909), La Haye (1911), Vienne (1913). Après la première guerre mondiale et, avant 1928, l'ISI tint trois autres sessions : Bruxelles (1923), Rome (1925) et Le Caire (1927). A chacune de ces sessions, une section spécialisée était consacrée aux communications relatives aux statistiques démographiques.

Ces sessions ont permis à la branche démographique de la statistique de réaliser d'immenses progrès : amélioration des techniques de dénombrements et des statistiques du mouvement naturel, construction de nouvelles tables de mortalité, extension de la statistique des familles, élaboration des méthodes de projection, application de nouveaux modèles mathématiques à la population, conception de nouveaux indices de mesure...

La statistique internationale de la population, ancêtre de l'actuel annuaire démographique des Nations Unies, fut poursuivie dans le sillage des sessions tenues par l'Institut international de statistique, grâce au concours de E. Levasseur, L. March et M. Huber, puis aux soins de l'Office permanent de l'Institut (créé en 1913 à la suite d'une résolution adoptée à la Session de La Haye) qui en assura la publication sous diverses modalités jusqu'en 1939. Cette tâche de compilation de statistiques internationales s'avéra, cependant, extrêmement lourde, en particulier dès que se déclencha la première guerre mondiale : arrêt de la collaboration scientifique internationale, diminution d'une partie substantielle des moyens financiers de l'Office permanent. En outre, le paysage international lui-même allait se modifier sensiblement quand apparurent, en 1919, la Société des Nations et ses agences spécialisées dans le domaine des statistiques. S'appuyant sur sa propre structure qui se fondait dans le droit international public, la Société des Nations était en mesure de s'octroyer des fonctions dirigeantes dans tous les domaines de la statistique et de porter atteinte au rôle prépondérant joué jusque là par l'Institut international de statistique.

Parmi les nouvelles institutions de l'après-guerre qui exerçaient des activités dans le domaine de la statistique internationale, il faut citer, en premier lieu, la Section Economique et Financière du Secrétariat de la S.D.N., créé en 1919, le Bureau International du Travail, reconstitué sous la forme d'une organisation internationale gouvernementale en 1923, et l'Organisation de la Santé. Afin d'éviter les doubles emplois et les rivalités entre l'ISI et la S.D.N., il fut convenu de transférer une partie des compétences détenues jusque là par l'ISI vers la S.D.N. En pratique, l'ISI cessa d'assurer la publication d'annuaires démographiques en 1939. C'est au cours de cette période de transition que se tint le Congrès mondial de la population qui, en 1927, consacra l'émancipation d'une discipline scientifique qui allait trouver, libérée de sa tutelle statistique qui commençait à la figer, ses propres outils d'analyse et assumer son destin international.

Congrès mondial de la population, 1927

Le premier Congrès mondial de la population eut lieu à Genève du 29 août au 3 septembre 1927. Selon la présentation qu'en fit son organisatrice, Margaret Sanger, cette rencontre, la première du genre dans le monde, visait à appréhender le plus crucial des problèmes auquel l'humanité devait faire face : "la planète ne peut faire vivre qu'un nombre limité de personnes. Si les populations humaines continuent de croître, il en résultera des désordres sociaux, économiques et politiques susceptibles de menacer profondément notre civilisation actuelle".

Le Congrès se proposait d'apporter, dans une première étape, une réponse rationnelle au défi posé et de la mettre ensuite en oeuvre par l'action. Le Congrès qui fut un organe éphémère réunit à Genève les hommes de sciences les plus éminents dans les problèmes de population. Ils les étudièrent sous des angles variés : biologiques, sociaux, médicaux, statistiques et politiques. On y exprimait l'espoir que le Congrès puisse mettre sur pied une union permanente de la population appelée à coopérer avec les autres organisations scientifiques internationales, à collecter et à compiler les données mondiales sur les différents aspects du problème et, par d'autres moyens, à participer à leur solution intelligente. Le fait que le Congrès se soit tenu à Genève, ville qui accueillait les sièges de la S.D.N. et de ses agences affiliées, n'est pas étranger à cette aspiration.

Militante d'avant-garde du mouvement en faveur de la régulation des naissances, Margaret Sanger était convaincue que la planification rationnelle de la fécondité était essentielle au progrès du genre humain. Cette profonde conviction n'était nullement altérée par des préoccupations d'ordre scientifique mais elle considérait que la science appuyerait implicitement la foi à laquelle elle avait voué sa vie et elle aspirait à ce que cela fut acté délibérément dans des assises solennelles. Raymond Pearl, de l'Université Johns Hopkins, prit une part déterminante dans l'organisation scientifique du Congrès qui s'est déroulé sous les auspices d'un comité consultatif de 20 membres, au nom duquel furent lancées les invitations, et d'un Conseil général de 47 membres.

La présidence du congrès fut confiée à Sir Bernard Mallet (Grande Bretagne) qui, dans son allocution inaugurale rappela les deux objectifs du congrès : "Il ne s'agit point en trois jours de trouver des solutions aux problèmes de population mais, constatant l'intérêt croissant qu'on porte à leur étude, de tenir une réunion internationale représentative réunissant des spécialistes, non seulement des sciences économiques, sociales ou statistiques mais aussi biologiques dans le but d'échanger des idées sur certains de ces problèmes". Quand au second objectif, il découle de l'observation selon laquelle ce congrès ne serait qu'un premier pas : d'autres conférences, tenues à des intervalles fréquents, seront nécessaires. "Il est, par conséquent, essentiel qu'une structure permanente à caractère international soit établie, à l'échelle qui s'avèrerait être possible, dans le but de suivre les développements, de promouvoir et de stimuler la recherche et de préparer les futures réunions. Je vous demande, dès lors, d'approuver la nomination d'un petit comité représentant les membres du congrès, afin d'étudier la question durant les trois prochains jours et de faire rapport à la réunion privée spécialement convoquée samedi matin. Si cette proposition convient à l'Assemblée, je proposerais les personnes suivantes : Dr. E.M. East, Prof. W.E. Rappard, Dr. W. Welch, Prof. C. Gini, Dr. Léon Bernard, Dr. Erwin Baur, F.A.E. Crew, Sir Bernard Mallet (ex officio), Prof. Raymond Pearl (ex officio)."

Le Congrès réunit 123 participants originaires de 28 pays différents, y compris des régions les plus éloignées telles que l'Argentine, l'Australie, le Chili ou le Siam. Les six séances autour desquelles s'articulait le Congrès furent consacrées à l'étude des aspects biologiques de l'accroissement de la population, au concept d'optimum de population et à l'alimentation, à la fécondité différentielle, à la fécondité et à la stérilité dans leur relation avec la population, aux migrations internationales et leur régulation et à l'hérédité, les maladies et la paupérisme. Les débats les plus animés concernèrent la validité de la loi logistique d'accroissement démographique découverte en 1920 par Pearl et Reed indépendamment d'une formulation antérieure en 1838 par le mathématicien P.F. Verhulst et la séance sur les

migrations internationales où Albert Thomas, Directeur du BIT, mais participant au Congrès à titre individuel, exposa ses vues sur les mesures à arrêter en vue de résoudre les problèmes migratoires et de mieux en étudier leurs implications. Dans cette communication, A. Thomas mettait en question le droit souverain d'un Etat de formuler sa politique migratoire, sans prendre en compte les droits divergents des autres Etats. A. Thomas se prononçait également en faveur de l'établissement d'un organisme supra-national habilité à fixer les conditions dans lesquelles un territoire placé sous la souveraineté d'un Etat déterminé et de toute évidence inoccupé pourrait être ouvert à certaines catégories d'émigrants.

Margaret Sanger et les origines de l'Union

Née en 1883 dans une famille irlandaise, Margaret Sanger connut dès son enfance la misère des familles nombreuses. Son père, sculpteur de pierres tombales, demeura souvent sans travail du fait de ses idées anarchistes. Il eut pourtant onze enfants d'une femme qui mourut de tuberculose.

Dans son *Autobiographie*, publiée en 1938, Margaret Sanger évoque son enfance puis s'insurge contre la misérable condition des femmes qu'elle soignait alors qu'elle était infirmière dans un quartier populaire de New York. Un scène particulièrement cruelle semble l'avoir marquée. Elle fut appelée au chevet d'une mourante, une jeune Juive russe qui avait subi un avortement. Elle en réchappa. Son médecin, brave homme au demeurant, lui conseilla de s'abstenir désormais de rapports sexuels, et, au besoin, de faire dormir son mari sur le toit.

En contact avec les milieux anarchistes américains, Margaret Sanger décida en 1913 de se rendre en Europe et d'y étudier les conditions dans lesquelles se pratiquait la contraception depuis plusieurs générations. C'est probablement à l'occasion d'un congrès d'eugénique, tenu en Europe, que Margaret conçut l'idée d'inviter des savants de plusieurs pays à se réunir en un congrès pour débattre des questions démographiques. De retour aux Etats-Unis, elle réussit à y trouver le financement nécessaire et à convaincre Raymond Pearl de lui prêter son concours. Cependant, les brefs commentaires qu'elle accorde dans ses *Mémoires* au premier Congrès mondial de la population de Genève laisse entrevoir un certain désenchantement vis à vis des délégués européens.

"Non seulement l'Italie se propose d'accroître sa population mais aussi une frange réactionnaire en France avait créé un groupe de pression destiné à combattre la prévention des naissances".

Sa mise à l'écart - volontaire ou subie - de l'organisation permanente créée en 1928 expliquerait en partie sa discrétion à propos du déroulement de ce congrès et de ses retombées institutionnelles. Quelques années plus tard, un scénario à peu près similaire l'amena à prendre une part active dans la fondation de la *Population Association of America*. Les démographes américains n'acceptèrent pas pourtant de lui confier un rôle dirigeant dans la PAA en raison d'un militantisme jugé contraire aux idéaux de neutralité scientifique.

A l'issue des séances scientifiques, se tint, le samedi 3 septembre 1927, la réunion du Comité exécutif qui entendit le rapport du Comité, élu le premier jour du Congrès, chargé d'étudier les possibilités de création d'une organisation permanente chargée de promouvoir des connaissances plus complètes et précises sur les facteurs historiques, sociaux, économiques et autres influençant la structure, la croissance et les relations futures des populations. A l'issue de cette réunion du Comité exécutif, il fut unanimement décidé : (1) qu'une organisation internationale permanente serait constituée afin d'aborder dans un esprit purement scientifique les problèmes de population; (2) qu'un comité provisoire serait mis sur pied, avec mission d'établir cette organisation. Le Comité provisoire fut élu, étant entendu qu'il

disposerait du droit de coopter d'autres membres. En étaient membres : Erwin Baur (Allemagne), Léon Bernard (France), F.A.E. Crew (Grande Bretagne), E.M. East (Etats-Unis), Corrado Gini (Italie), Ernest Mahaim (Belgique), Sir Bernard Mallet (Grande Bretagne), Raymond Pearl (Etats-Unis), W.E. Rappard (Suisse), W. Welch (Etats-Unis). Ce Comité provisoire tint sa première séance dès que fut ajournée la réunion du Comité exécutif.

Le docteur Raymond Pearl fut appelé à en diriger les travaux. Le docteur Welch, estimant qu'il n'était pas souhaitable qu'une même institution soit représentée par deux de ses membres offrit de se désister du comité provisoire, tout en lui promettant son total concours. Cette démission ayant été acceptée, il fut décidé de coopter quatre autres membres : S. Aznar (Espagne), K.S. Inui (Japon), H.B. Lindborg (Suède) et G.H. de Paula Souza (Brésil). Il fut également convenu d'élire ultérieurement un représentant des nations slaves et un représentant des dominions britanniques. Les membres du comité s'engagèrent à propager dans leurs pays respectifs le principe d'une organisation internationale et d'informer le président des réactions rencontrées, tant en ce qui concerne les formes futures d'organisation et les fonctions éventuelles qui seraient attribuées à cet organisme.

Conçue et organisée par Margaret Sanger dont le militantisme néo-malthusien était universellement reconnu, certains milieux anti-malthusiens craignèrent que la rencontre de Genève soit utilisée, avec la complicité délibérée ou non des savants, à des fins de propagande en faveur de la limitation des naissances. Cette inquiétude fut partagée par des hommes de science, soucieux de préserver l'image d'impartialité de la recherche démographique et de maintenir la science en dehors du champ des questions politiques.

Alertées, les organisations familiales d'Europe et d'Amérique réagirent. Le résultat fut, qu'en date du 2 septembre 1927, une autre association internationale vit le jour. Elle avait pour but de "réunir les familles du monde entier". Cette association prit le nom de "Comité international pour la Vie et la Famille" et y adhérèrent les ligues des familles nombreuses d'Allemagne, de Belgique, de France, de Grande Bretagne et des Pays-Bas. A partir de 1928, ce comité international tint des congrès annuels où étaient étudiés dans un cadre international les mesures prises en faveur de la famille dans les différents pays membres. Une autre retombée institutionnelle du Congrès mondial de la population fut la création du Groupe médical international pour la recherche en matière de contraception (International Medical Group for the Investigation of Contraception), de tendance tout à fait contraire.

Le déroulement des débats et la publication, l'année suivante, des Actes du congrès démontrèrent que les craintes exprimées avant le congrès ne s'étaient pas avérées fondées. Le congrès fut réellement une manifestation scientifique de haute qualité et certains y virent un échec apparent pour Margaret Sanger qui espérait peut-être, à travers la création d'un nouvel organisme qu'elle aurait contribué à asseoir, la consécration de son propre mouvement en faveur de la régulation des naissances.

Force est de constater que Margaret Sanger ne participa en aucune manière à la constitution l'année suivante de l'Union internationale qui figurait pourtant parmi les deux objectifs majeurs du Congrès dont elle avait assumé l'organisation matérielle et conduit la publication des travaux.

Assemblée générale constitutive, Paris, 1928

Préparée par le Comité provisoire installé à Genève l'année précédente, l'Assemblée constitutive de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population se tint à Paris, au Musée social, du 4 au 6 juillet 1928. (Voir le procès verbal des séances figurant en Annexe I). L'Assemblée était composée de 35 délégués venant de douze pays. Selon le procès-verbal, les travaux du Comité provisoire avaient fait l'objet d'une aide morale et financière allouée conjointement par deux fondations américaines : le National

Research Council et le Social Science Research Council^o. Après adoption des statuts, il fut procédé à l'élection du premier comité exécutif : Raymond R. Pearl (Président); Corrado Gini, Léon Bernard and Sir Bernard Mallet (Vice-Présidents); Sir Bernard Mallet fut également élu Trésorier honoraire.

Raymond Pearl, premier Président de l'Union

Raymond Pearl est né à Farmington (New Hampshire), le 3 juin 1879. Après avoir entamé ses études universitaires aux Etats-Unis, il les compléta par des séjours en Angleterre et en Allemagne. Biologiste et zoologue, il devint, en 1907, Directeur du Département de biologie au Centre expérimental d'agronomie du Maine. En 1918, il fut nommé Professeur de biologie et, plus tard, Directeur de l'Institut de biologie à l'Université Johns Hopkins. Au cours des années 20, R. Pearl y développa un programme de recherche en biologie portant sur des sujets tels que la longévité, la sénescence, la morbidité et l'accroissement démographique. Darwiniste de conviction, R. Pearl pensait à cette époque - il modifia ses conceptions ultérieurement - que la croissance des populations humaines était déterminée par les facteurs biologiques, indépendamment des variations du comportement individuel. A la demande de Margaret Sanger, il accepta de jouer un rôle actif dans l'organisation du Congrès mondial de la population. Il ne partageait pas pourtant les objectifs militants de M. Sanger, les estimant totalement incompatibles avec ses propres principes de neutralité scientifique.

A la suite de l'Assemblée constitutive de Paris où il fut élu Président de l'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population, il s'employa généreusement à asseoir la jeune organisation sur de solides bases administratives et financières : financement auprès de la Milbank Memorial Fund, publication d'un Bulletin d'informations, mise en place des comités nationaux affiliés à l'Union. Un bilan sans aucun doute positif qui atteignit son point culminant lors de la seconde Assemblée générale, tenue à Londres, en 1931. Néanmoins, durant les trois années de sa présidence, Pearl fut l'objet dans son propre pays d'attaques virulentes mettant en cause son oeuvre scientifique. Cette campagne l'empêcha de devenir Directeur de l'Institut Bossey à l'Université de Harvard, une fonction éminente qui lui aurait permis de consolider les assises de l'Union. Au contraire, la disgrâce de Pearl rejaillit sur la santé de l'Union qui perdit des espoirs d'appuis financiers. Pearl démissionna de son poste de Président "pour raisons personnelles" mais ne cessa point pour autant de servir la cause de l'Union jusqu'à sa mort, survenue en 1940.

Par ailleurs, trois Commissions de recherche furent constituées : Commission I "Population et alimentation" (Président : E.M. East), Commission II "Fécondité différentielle, fertilité et stérilité" (Président : F.A.E. Crew) et Commission III "Statistiques des races primitives" (Président : Corrado Gini).

En vertu de ses statuts, l'Union était à son origine une confédération de comités nationaux jouissant d'une personnalité autonome et elle conserva cette identité composite jusqu'en 1947 quand, sous sa nouvelle dénomination d'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population, fut consacré le principe d'adhésions individuelles. L'histoire de l'Union comporte donc deux phases que sépare la réforme fondamentale de 1947. Justifiée par les difficultés rencontrées par l'ancienne Union dans ses relations avec ses comités nationaux, cette mutation institutionnelle s'inscrit elle-même dans le contexte plus large d'une évolution de la démographie vers une approche plus rigoureusement quantitative.

^o Dans son rapport, présenté à la seconde Assemblée générale, Raymond Pearl précise que ces fonds, versés par le National Research Council et le Social Science Research Council provenaient d'un don de la Fondation Rockefeller.

Comités nationaux (1928-1947)

Dans les mois qui suivirent l'Assemblée générale constitutive de 1928, les promoteurs de la jeune organisation s'employèrent à mettre sur pied des comités nationaux dans les 21 pays (Article 2 des statuts figurant en Annexe I) où une telle éventualité avait été envisagée. Au moment où se tint la seconde Assemblée générale (Londres, juin 1931) le Président de l'Union put annoncer que quatorze comités nationaux avaient pu être effectivement installés:

<u>Pays</u>	<u>Président</u>
Allemagne	Eugen Fischer, Directeur de l'Institut d'anthropologie "Kaiser Wilhelm"
Argentine	Tomas Amadeo, Directeur du Museo Social
Belgique	Ernest Mahaim, Professeur à l'Université de Liège et Directeur de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay à l'Université libre de Bruxelles
Brésil	G.H. de Paula Souza, Directeur de l'Institut d'Hygiène de Sao Paulo
Canada	R.H. Coats, Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Danemark	Sören Hansen, Chef du Bureau de statistique médicale et Président du Comité d'anthropologie du Danemark
Espagne	Severino Aznar, Professeur de sociologie à l'Université de Madrid
Etats-Unis	Louis I. Dublin, Statisticien à la Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
France	Léon Bernard, Professeur à la Faculté de médecine de Paris et Président du Conseil supérieur d'hygiène publique de France
Grande Bretagne (British Population Society)	Sir Bernard Mallet, Président de l'Eugenics Society
Italie	Corrado Gini, Président de l'Institut central de statistique du Royaume d'Italie
Pays-Bas	H.W. Methorst, Directeur de l'Office permanent de l'Institut international de statistique
Suède	Alfred Petterson, Professeur d'hygiène publique à l'Université de Stockholm
Suisse	W.H. Rappard, Institut universitaire des hautes études internationales, Université de Genève

En outre, Raymond Pearl annonçait que des comités étaient en voie de constitution en Tchécoslovaquie, Grèce et Pologne. Un Comité tchécoslovaque fut en effet créé en 1931 et le Professeur E. Schönaum, Chef de département à l'Institut d'études sociales de Prague fut appelé à le présider. Ultérieurement, un comité hongrois, comprenant 6 membres fondateurs, fut créé en avril 1936 (Président : le Professeur Balas). En revanche, nos recherches ne nous ont pas permis de retrouver trace jusqu'à présent de l'existence d'éventuels comités nationaux en Grèce et en Pologne, ainsi que dans d'autres pays. Ces comités nationaux comptaient des effectifs très variables : du membre vraisemblablement unique (Brésil) à 50 (Pays-Bas). Le niveau d'activité de ces comités fut sans aucun doute extrêmement hétérogène. En raison de la réforme statutaire de 1947, la plupart de ces comités ont disparu. Toutefois, deux d'entre eux subsistent de nos jours en tant que sociétés indépendantes de l'Union : la Société néerlandaise de démographie et le Comité italien pour l'étude scientifique de la population.

Sir Bernard Mallet, le "Times" et la British Population Society

Sir Bernard Mallet était né en 1859 et décéda en 1932. Fonctionnaire au Foreign Office et au Ministère des Finances, il fut, de 1909 à 1920, Registrar General d'Angleterre et du Pays de Galles. Il fut Président de la Royal Statistical Society de 1916 à 1918 et Président de l'Eugenics Society en 1929.

Composante britannique de l'Union, la British Population Society fut constituée en octobre 1928, soit à peine quelques semaines après la publication dans le quotidien "The Times" d'une lettre de Sir Bernard Mallet. Présidée par Sir Bernard, la B.P.S. comptait, lors de sa fondation, une vingtaine de membres dont un petit nombre seulement de "démographes". Ce comité prestigieux comprenait des noms tels que ceux de Sir William Beveridge, J.S. Huxley (qui avait participé au Congrès de Genève en 1927), le très Révérend Dean Inge, ou l'économiste J.M. Keynes. Le comité, ou à tout le moins par ses membres actifs, fut associé à l'organisation de l'Assemblée générale de 1931 et au lancement de la revue de l'Union "Population" qui fut publiée à partir de juin 1933 et mourut prématurément en 1939. Peu d'activités sont à mettre à l'actif de cette société qui fut apparemment supplantée par le "Population Investigation Committee", fondé en 1936, qui prit l'initiative de lancer en 1947 une nouvelle revue démographique "Population Studies".

Comité national américain et la Population Association of America

Lorsque les démographes américains envisagèrent de créer, au sein de l'Union internationale, leur comité national, certains proposèrent de confier cette fonction de représentation au comité sur la population, un organisme qui avait été institué conjointement par le National Research Council et le Social Science Research Council. Ce projet ne put cependant voir le jour, vraisemblablement en raison d'un conflit idéologique, personnel et financier, opposant le Président de l'Union, Raymond Pearl, à Edwin B. Wilson, Président du Social Science Research Council. Le comité ne fut, par conséquent, constitué qu'au début de l'année 1931. Il comptait une quinzaine de membres (dont Henry P. Fairchild, premier Président de la future Population Association of America) et Louis I. Dublin en devint son premier Président.

Une situation étrange survint quand, quelques mois plus tard, la Population Association of America fut créée à son tour, avec l'aide morale de Margaret Sanger. Un singulier dualisme institutionnel (PAA et Comité américain de l'Union) s'établit malgré la présence des même personnes dans les deux institutions. On attribua ce dualisme paradoxal à Louis Dublin qui suspectait la PAA d'être un instrument d'action du mouvement en faveur de la régulation des naissances. Les craintes de Dublin se dissipèrent peu à peu et les deux organismes collaborèrent étroitement. La revue bibliographique Population Index, lancée en 1934, fut le premier résultat de cette fusion virtuelle.

Comité national allemand

Le Professeur Erwin Baur, un des trois participants allemands au Congrès de Genève de 1927, fut appelé à faire partie du Comité provisoire chargé de créer un organisme permanent dans le domaine de la population. Généticien de renom et co-auteur (avec Fischer et Lenz) d'un célèbre manuel "Menschliche Vererbungslehre", Baur n'assista pas pourtant à l'Assemblée constitutive de Paris et c'est Eugen Fischer, Directeur de l'Institut Kaiser Wilhelm qui devint Président du Comité allemand de l'Union. Il le resta jusqu'en 1942 et fut remplacé par Friedrich Burgdörfer. Le Comité allemand comprenait lors de sa création 11 membres qui représentaient assez bien les courants de la recherche en démographie à la fin des années 20. Chronologiquement les activités du Comité allemand se sont organisées en trois phases : (1) 1928-1933, période pré-nazie, libérale et propice à la recherche scientifique (2) 1933-1939, la période nazie durant laquelle seules les recherches à portée nationaliste et raciste étaient financées (3) 1939-1947, la période qui vit s'interrompre toute activité scientifique en raison de la guerre mondiale. L'utilisation abusive de la science démographique par les nazis eut des conséquences désastreuses (absence d'enseignement de la démographie au niveau universitaire pendant plusieurs décennies) dont les effets sont encore ressentis de nos jours.

Organisation administrative (1928-1931)

De retour aux Etats-Unis, le nouveau Président de l'Union s'empessa de fortifier la jeune organisation en la dotant de moyens d'action dont les plus vitaux ne pouvaient être que financiers. Une fée providentielle ne tarda pas heureusement à se pencher sur son berceau. Grâce au concours de William Welch - un collègue de Pearl à l'Université Johns Hopkins, participant du Congrès de 1927 et qui présidait le Comité consultatif de la Milbank Memorial Fund, cette fondation accorda à l'Union une subvention annuelle de 10,000 dollars durant les années 1929 à 1931. Malgré d'autres tentatives notamment auprès du National Research Council et du Social Science Research Council, la Milbank Memorial Fund resta l'unique bailleur de fonds, exception faite des cotisations de faible montant versées par les Comités nationaux.

L'aide allouée sembla cependant suffisante pour que soient satisfaits les premiers besoins administratifs liés à l'installation et au fonctionnement du secrétariat, opérant à l'Institut de recherche biologique, et du Comité exécutif. En octobre 1929, parut la première livraison du Bulletin qui avait pour objectif de tenir les membres de l'Union et les milieux scientifiques au courant de l'activité de l'Union. Dix numéros de ce Bulletin ont été publiés en deux volumes jusqu'en juillet 1931, cette dernière livraison paraissant un mois après la démission de Pearl comme Président de l'Union. Chaque numéro du Bulletin comportait une dizaine de pages d'informations concernant tant l'Union que ses Comités nationaux.

Outre le fonctionnement des services administratifs de l'Union, une partie des fonds reçus (7,500 dollars) de la Milbank Memorial Fund ont également été utilisés pour financer les activités des trois Commissions de recherche. Mais d'autres mouvements de fonds ont été effectués sous formes de bourses de recherche accordées à des chercheurs individuels. En juillet 1931, quatorze bourses de ce type avaient été octroyées pour un montant total de 5,200 dollars.

Ces recherches concernaient les sujets suivants :

- Fécondité différentielle en Allemagne (E. Fischer).
- Statistique démographiques et facteurs biologiques dans des communautés rurales de Yougoslavie (Olive Lodge).

- Groupes sanguins et vitalité de la population danoise.
- Densité de la population dans l'histoire de la géographie (P. Revelli).
- Enquête sur la natalité et la mortalité infantile aux Pays Bas (H.W. Methorst).
- Consanguinité dans les vallées des Alpes du Trentin et du Haut Adige (L. Gianferrari).
- Fécondité par groupe socio-professionnel à Rotterdam (J. Sanders).
- Démographie à Java et à Madura (Indes néerlandaises) (Z. Regelink).
- Mission scientifique à Dakar et à Djibouti (M. Giraule).
- Fécondité différentielle à Stockholm (K.A. Edin).

De l'Assemblée générale de Londres (1931) à la seconde guerre mondiale

La seconde Assemblée générale de l'Union, dont l'organisation avait été initialement confiée au Comité national italien, eut lieu à Londres en juin 1931. Outre les séances administratives consacrées à l'élection du nouveau comité exécutif ainsi qu'à une révision des statuts, des séances scientifiques furent organisées au cours desquelles 24 communications furent présentées. L'éventail des sujets qui y étaient traités était très vaste : la population étant étudiée sous des angles médicaux, biologiques, anthropologiques et agraires. On y relève par exemple la communication d'A.J. Lotka sur "la structure d'une population en accroissement" à côté de contributions sur les "tendances de la production agricole au Danemark" ou "la pertinence d'une analyse par groupe sanguin en anthropologie". La même année se tenait à Rome, un grand Congrès international de la population que le Comité exécutif de l'Union avait estimé opportun de ne pas parrainer.

La troisième Assemblée générale se tint à Berlin en 1935, conformément à une décision adoptée par l'Assemblée de Londres.

Selon le rapport qu'en fit le Capitaine G.H.L.F. Pitt-Rivers, Secrétaire général honoraire de l'Union, ce Congrès fut une grande manifestation scientifique. En réalité, des appréciations fort divergentes furent émises.

"Craignant de se compromettre dans des débats à caractère politique, bon nombre d'éminents scientifiques américains et britanniques décidèrent de ne pas participer au Congrès de Berlin. Leur absence ainsi que l'opportunité de prendre connaissance de leurs plus récents travaux furent regrettées car leurs appréhensions n'étaient pas fondées. En pratique, tous les orateurs se sont abstenus de s'égayer sur des terrains non-scientifiques. Aucun allemand n'aborda la question juive; de toute évidence, des consignes précises leur avaient été imposées à cet égard. Bien entendu, les mesures récentes prises par les nazis afin de prévenir le "suicide de la race" ont été mises en exergue"...
Professor Tietze "Marriage Hygiene", November 1936, page 193 (cité par G.H.L.F. Pitt-Rivers).

"Selon mes conceptions, l'objectif d'un congrès scientifique vise à réunir les chercheurs d'un domaine particulier afin d'échanger des vues sur les plus récents développements de la science. Mais, je constate qu'au Congrès de Berlin il n'y eut point de débat, faute de temps...

Mise à part la pauvreté intellectuelle des communications présentées, il ne fut sans doute pas surprenant de constater que la note dominante du congrès - nonobstant les auspices sous lesquels il était placé - consista en l'expression de préjugés raciaux, cette préoccupation ne restant pas le monopole des délégués allemands. L'Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique des problèmes de population stipule explicitement que son objectif est l'étude scientifique des questions démographiques, en dehors de toute interférence dogmatique de nature politique ou autre. Si tel est le cas, beaucoup de ce qui fut présenté au Congrès de Berlin aurait dû être exclu..."

D.V. Glass "The Berlin Population Congress and Recent Population Movements in Germany", The Eugenics Review, vol. XXVII, n° 3, Oct. 1935.

L'autre Congrès de 1931

Le Comité italien pour l'étude scientifique de la population (CISP) fut constitué en 1928 sous la présidence de Corrado Gini, Directeur de l'Institut central de statistique du Royaume d'Italie. Dès sa création, ce Comité entreprit un ambitieux programme de recherche en parrainant des études dont, entre autres, une enquête sur les caractéristiques bio-sociales des mères de familles nombreuses, réalisée en collaboration avec l'Institut central de statistique.

Lors d'une réunion, tenue en 1929 à Paris, le Comité exécutif de l'Union avait décidé d'organiser un Congrès international sur la population qui aurait lieu du 3 au 7 juin à Rome et, à la faveur de ce Congrès, de convoquer les 1er et 2 juin, l'Assemblée générale de l'Union. Ces deux réunions devaient se tenir à Rome, l'organisation de l'Assemblée générale étant confiée au Président de l'Union, Raymond Pearl, et l'organisation du Congrès proprement dit étant attribuée à l'ensemble du Comité national italien.

Ce projet ne put pourtant aboutir car, vers la fin de l'année 1930, une controverse aigüe opposant R. Pearl et C. Gini éclata. Ce conflit semble avoir été engendré indirectement par le refus du Social Sciences Research Council (présidé à l'époque par Edwin B. Wilson dont on pourrait dire à tout le moins qu'il n'était pas un ami de R. Pearl) de financer l'Union et le Congrès de Rome. Les raisons de cet échec sont évoquées dans une lettre, au demeurant très cordiale, de E. Wilson à C. Gini.

"D'après ce que j'ai entendu, il m'apparaît que nos spécialistes des sciences sociales émettent depuis longtemps déjà, des doutes quant à la validité du travail scientifique de R. Pearl et que nos biologistes ne lui accordent plus à présent le crédit dont il jouissait autrefois. Dans cette hypothèse, il pourrait être très difficile de susciter un fort courant d'enthousiasme en faveur de l'Union. Par ailleurs, votre situation personnelle, telle qu'elle est perçue aux Etats-Unis, pourrait elle-même engendrer plus d'inconvénients que d'avantages. On vous croit proche du gouvernement fasciste, qui semble impopulaire ici, et certains considèrent, dès lors, que les études démographiques pratiquées dans votre pays ne seraient pas au service exclusif de la vérité scientifique quand celle-ci pourrait être en mesure de contredire le bien-fondé des politiques fascistes".

L'absence de documents ne nous permet pas, néanmoins, d'éclaircir les mobiles ayant conduit le Comité exécutif de l'Union à transférer de Rome à Londres le siège de la seconde Assemblée et à internationaliser de ce fait un conflit qui, dans un premier temps, semblait se réduire à un débat interne entre américains. Quoiqu'il en soit il est clair que le Comité italien refusa avec véhémence d'endosser cette décision qui, à leurs yeux, était illégale.

Le Congrès de Rome eut lieu, par conséquent, sous les auspices du seul Comité italien. Les membres de l'Union qui y assistèrent le firent à titre personnel. Le Congrès de Rome fut un grand succès et ses Actes furent publiés en 10 tomes somptueux.

La dernière Assemblée générale de l'Union, avant la réorganisation de 1947, eut lieu à Paris, en juillet 1937, à la faveur d'un Congrès international de la population organisé par le Comité national français. Confortant les buts scientifiques poursuivis par l'Union, ce Congrès fut une grande réussite. Il convient, en même temps, de tenir pour un résultat important les relations qui se nouèrent lors de ce rassemblement, réalisé pour la première fois, de presque tous les démographes qualifiés du monde. Les communications présentées à ce Congrès (151 communications au total) furent publiées dans les Actes qui parurent l'année suivante.

La réactivation de l'Union (1947)

La seconde guerre mondiale obligea l'Union à interrompre totalement ses activités, y compris la parution de la revue "Population". L'essentiel de son patrimoine moral fut cependant sauvegardé malgré de vaines tentatives entreprises par les nazis (le siège de l'Union était fixé à l'époque à Paris) pour réactiver l'Union à leur profit, notamment en s'appropriant la revue "Population".

Dès la fin des hostilités, le monde scientifique se réveilla et les contacts internationaux reprirent en vue de relancer l'Union sur des bases refondues.

"J'ai été très heureux d'apprendre, par votre lettre, que vous avez repris, en qualité de Président de notre Union, la direction de ses travaux, et que vous proposez d'insuffler à notre utile organisation une recrudescence d'activité". Lettre de H.W. Methorst (Président du Comité national néerlandais) à Adolphe Landry, Président de l'Union, 19.XII.1945.

"Il était inévitable, et tout à fait souhaitable, que la perspective d'une réorganisation de l'Union ait été envisagée avec beaucoup d'attention". Lettre de Henry Pratt Fairchild (Président du Comité national américain) à Adolphe Landry, Président de l'Union, 15.XI.1946.

Au terme d'abondantes consultations préliminaires, A. Landry discerna deux tendances dominantes :

- L'Union devrait devenir plus active qu'elle ne le fut dans le passé.
- En même temps, on considérait qu'elle devait être réorganisée, voire reconstruite, de telle sorte qu'elle puisse réaliser avec efficacité sa mission. Condition qui ne semblait pas réalisée dans le cadre de l'organisation reposant sur des comités nationaux, ceux-ci étant susceptibles d'être plus ou moins subordonnés aux pouvoirs politiques et pouvant de ce fait discréditer l'Union en l'éloignant d'objectifs strictement scientifiques.

Prudent, le Président de l'Union adopta une stratégie par étapes. Une réunion préparatoire, suggérée par le Comité américain, eut lieu à Paris en mai 1947. Y assistèrent, outre Adolphe Landry et Georges Mauco, Secrétaire général et Trésorier, deux Vice-Présidents, Warren Thompson et Livio Livi ainsi que G. Goudswaard et Robert Horvath, délégués respectivement par les comités nationaux néerlandais et hongrois. Cette petite réunion fut consacrée à des échanges de vue concernant les grandes lignes des nouveaux statuts ainsi qu'à l'établissement d'une liste de membres constituant le premier contingent de la future Union. Cette réunion informelle n'avait cependant qu'un caractère préparatoire et il fut convenu de convoquer une assemblée délibérante dans le cadre du Congrès mondial de statistique qui devait avoir lieu à Washington D.C. du 6 au 11 novembre 1947.

A cette séance de Washington, un projet complet de statuts, établi par une Commission de douze membres (Arca Parro, Ta Chen, David V. Glass, G. Goudswaard, H.P. Fairchild, Adolphe Landry, Frank Lorimer, Georges Mauco, Livio Livi, P.C. Mahalanobis, Warren Thompson et Stefan Szulc) fut adopté après avoir reçu des amendements de peu d'importance. Il entra en vigueur, dès mars 1948, après avoir obtenu la majorité des suffrages au referendum auquel il fut soumis. L'innovation la plus importante portait sur la composition de l'Union, celle-ci devenant une association de membres individuels.

Avant même que ce referendum eût lieu, il s'imposait évidemment d'effectuer un premier recrutement de membres. L'Assemblée confia également ce soin à la Commission des Douze qui dressa une première liste. Adoptée à la séance du 11 septembre, cette liste comprenait 147 personnes appartenant à 32 pays (Annexe II). Il fut néanmoins décidé que des élections complémentaires auraient lieu en vue notamment de réparer les omissions regrettables.

De 1947 à nos jours

Depuis sa transformation en "Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population", l'Union a organisé, seule ou en collaboration avec les Nations Unies ou l'Institut international de statistique, quatorze autres assemblées générales ou congrès internationaux de la population : Genève (1949), New Delhi (1951), Rome (1953), Rome (1954), Pétersbourg (1955), Stockholm (1957), Vienne (1959), New York (1961), Ottawa (1963), Belgrade (1965), Londres (1969), Liège (1973), Mexico (1977) et Manille (1981). La rencontre de Florence qui se tient en ce moment est donc le XXe Congrès général de l'Union. L'Union a, en outre, organisé trois Congrès régionaux : Asie et Extrême Orient (Sidney, 1967), Amérique latine (Mexico, 1970) et Afrique (Accra, 1971) ainsi qu'un Congrès de démographie économique à Helsinki (1978).

On a vu ci-dessus que, dès sa création, l'Union s'était dotée de Commissions de recherche chargées d'étudier des problèmes particuliers, à caractère documentaire ou méthodologique. Depuis 1947, cet aspect de l'oeuvre de l'Union s'est considérablement amplifié et constitue, aujourd'hui, l'essence même de son activité scientifique. Parmi ses principales réalisations de l'immédiate après-guerre, une mention particulière doit être réservée aux travaux de la Commission du dictionnaire démographique multilingue qui se sont couronnés par la publication du dictionnaire en quinze langues différentes. La formation de démographes qualifiés fut également une préoccupation constante de l'Union, matérialisée sous différentes Commissions.

Mais la caractéristique la plus essentielle de l'oeuvre de l'Union depuis sa revitalisation de 1947 fut son ouverture aux problèmes démographiques des pays en voie de développement. Confinée jusqu'alors aux pays industrialisés d'Europe et d'Amérique du nord, l'Union s'est muée depuis, en reprenant les termes d'un de nos Présidents honoraires, en une association multinationale dont les dividendes sont distribués dans le monde entier.

Quelques commentaires à propos du Congrès de Rome (1954)

par Frank Lorimer

L'histoire cachée des préparatifs du premier Congrès mondial de la population, tenu sous les auspices des Nations Unies, ne fut connue que par un tout petit nombre d'initiés dont je suis le seul survivant. Elle a commencé par une communication téléphonique que m'avait adressée John Durand quand celui-ci était Directeur de la Division de la Population des Nations Unies. A cette époque, j'étais le Directeur administratif de l'Union dont le siège se trouvait à Washington D.C. Il me rapporta une information hautement confidentielle qu'il tenait d'un haut fonctionnaire de l'ONU. Selon son informateur, le Conseil économique et social était disposé à accueillir favorablement, lors de sa prochaine Session, une proposition de l'Union afin d'organiser un congrès mondial d'experts sur les questions démographiques. (Le Conseil économique et social venait de rejeter une proposition de l'Unesco, dirigée en ce temps là par Julian Huxley, parce qu'il estimait que Huxley tentait de promouvoir un programme d'activités qu'un grand nombre de pays membres auraient rejeté). John Durand me pressa de prendre une décision rapide. Aussi, m'empressai-je d'envoyer une circulaire à tous les membres du Conseil de l'Union pour leur soumettre ce projet de congrès. Toutefois, je n'estimais pas opportun de préciser dans cette circulaire la nature des informations que John Durand m'avait glissées dans l'oreille. Monsieur L. Hersch, Professeur à l'Université de Genève, qui était le Président de l'Union fut grandement bouleversé. Il estimait que je mêlais l'Union à des affaires à caractère politique et il était contrarié parce que je ne l'avais pas mis au courant d'abord avant d'écrire aux autres membres du Conseil. Il leur écrivit de son côté afin de les inciter à décliner la proposition. Malgré cette intervention, les membres du Conseil endossèrent la proposition et les Nations Unies décidèrent par la suite de convoquer un congrès consacré à des échanges d'idées et d'expériences et organisé en collaboration étroite avec l'Union. Il était spécifié que les participants seraient présents à titre individuel et invités en raison de leurs compétences scientifiques. La Commission chargée d'élaborer le programme de la Conférence comprenait des membres actifs de l'Union. Il fut décidé d'exclure du Congrès des votes sur des résolutions. D'une manière générale, le Congrès fut considéré comme ayant été bénéfique pour tous ceux qui y prirent part, y compris L. Hersch, qui le présida. Tout est bien qui finit bien !

APPENDIX / ANNEXE I

INTERIM REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS

The first General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems was called to order at 10 a.m. July 4, 1928, by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee of Organization. This and the following sessions were held at the Musée Social in Paris.

The first business was a roll-call of the delegates.

The following delegates were in attendance at the sessions :

Belgium : Le Père Valère Fallon, Eugène Dupréel - Denmark : Sören Hansen - France : Léon Bernard, Gaullery, Georges Risler, Lucien March, André Siegfried, Jordan, Michel Huber, Adolphe Landry - Great Britain : Sir Bernard Mallet, F.A.E. Crew, B. Malinowski, G.H.L.F. Pitt-Rivers - Greece : Stavros Zurukzoglou-Kunz - Holland : H.W. Methorst, G.P. Prets, Miss M.A. van Herwerden - Italy : Corrado Gini, Franco Savorgnan, Marcello Boldrini, Carlo Valenziani, Vincenzo Castrilli - South America : J.H. de Paula Souza - Spain : Severino Aznar, Joaquin Espinosa - Sweden : K.A. Edin, Costa Bagge - Switzerland : W.E. Rappard, O. Schlaginhaufen - United States of America : Raymond Pearl, E.M. East, Robert Chaddock, Robert S. Lynd.

Professor Léon Bernard, Chairman of the National Committee of France was then elected Temporary Chairman, and called for the report of the Provisional Committee of Organization.

This report was presented by Dr. Raymond Pearl, who stated that at the last session of the World Population Conference in Geneva, on September 3, 1927, there were passed the following resolutions :

"The World Population Conference resolves that a permanent international organization be created for the object of studying population problems in a strictly scientific spirit. A provisional Committee is hereby authorized to prepare the constitution for this organization."

In accordance with these resolutions the following Provisional Committee for the organization of an International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems was then appointed, with power to coopt additional members until the total number of the committee was fifteen :

Sir Bernard Mallet and Professor F.A.E. Crew (representing United Kingdom of Great Britain), Professor E.M. East and Professor Raymond Pearl (United States of America), Professor Léon Bernard (France), Professor Erwin Baur (Germany), Professor Corrado Gini (Italy), Professor W.E. Rappard (Switzerland), Professor E. Mahaim (Belgium).

Under the power granted for cooptation the following persons have been added to complete the Committee : Professor Severino Aznar (representing Spain), Professor Kiyo Sue Inui (Japan), Professor H. Lundborg (Scandinavia), Professor J.H. de Paula Souza (South America), Dr. Charles H. Wickens (British Dominions), Professor V. Bunak (Russia).

The Committee organized at Geneva and appointed Professor Raymond Pearl Chairman, and Professor F.A.E. Crew Secretary.

Since last September this committee has been actively engaged in the preliminary work of the organization of the Union, with the financial and moral aid and support of the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council, acting in cooperation.

The provisional Committee, after the preliminary study and work throughout the academic year just past met in Paris on July 2 and 3, 1928, and completed the final draft of the Statutes of the Union. At this meeting there were present all the members of the

Provisional Committee of Organization except Professor Erwin Baur, Professor Inui, Professor Lundborg, Dr. Wickens and Professor Bunak. Professor Lundborg designated as his official substitute Professor Sören Hansen of Denmark, who sat with the Provisional Committee, as did also, by invitation, Dr. H.W. Methorst, Chairman of the National Committee of Holland.

The Provisional Committee of Organization presented as its Report the following statutes, which were, after discussion, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on July 5, 1928.

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS

I. Objects of the Union and Conditions of Admission

1. The purpose of the Union is to develop scientific studies pertaining to the problems of population, and particularly :

- (a) To initiate and organize researches which depend upon international cooperation, to provide for the scientific discussion of the results of such researches, and to publish them without duplicating the publications of existing international statistical agencies.
- (b) To facilitate the establishment of common standards for the collection, tabulation and analysis of data regarding human populations, including not only demographic, but also agricultural, economic, sociological, and biological data in the broadest sense.
- (c) To serve as a clearing house for the interchange of information about population, for the purpose of facilitating research.
- (d) To co-operate to the fullest extent with other organizations of a scientific character having similar objects.
- (e) The Union confines itself solely to scientific investigation in the strict sense, and refuses either to enter upon religious, moral, or political discussion, or as an Union to support a policy regarding population, of any sort whatever, particularly in the direction either of increased or of diminished birth rates.

2. The admission of national groups to the Union shall be by two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. The national groups of the following countries shall be considered members without further validation, provided they form National Committees and elect delegates to the first or second meetings of the General Assembly hereinafter provided for : Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

II. National Organizations

3. A National Committee, Society, Council, Association, or similar responsible organization shall be formed in each of the countries represented in the Union. It shall be formed under the responsibility either of a person entrusted with that duty by the authorities of the Union, or of a scientific Academy of the country concerned, or of its National Research Councils, or of some other scientific institution or associations of such institutions. In the event that there exist in any country several organizations fulfilling the required conditions the choice shall rest with the Executive Committee of the Union.

4. The functions of the National Committees shall be to promote and co-ordinate in their respective countries the investigation of the various scientific questions pertaining to population, more especially in relation to their international needs. They shall be empowered either singly or jointly with other National Committees, to propose questions falling within the purview of the Union for discussion by the Union.

Each National Committee shall nominate delegates to represent it at the meetings of the General Assembly of the Union, the number of such delegates never to exceed in number twice the number of votes allowed to the country it represents.

III. Administration of the Union

5. The affairs of the Union shall be directed by

- (a) The General Assembly.
- (b) The Council of Delegates.
- (c) The Executive Committee.

The final authority in the affairs of the Union shall be the General Assembly of the delegates.

6. The Executive Committee of the Union shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be also the Honorary Treasurer, who shall be elected by the General Assembly and hold office for six years, but a half of the officers shall be replaced every three years. At the outset it shall be decided by lot which of the officers initially elected shall retire at the second General Assembly of the Union.

The General Secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Union with the approval of the Council.

7. The Council of Delegates consists of one representative of each National Committee.

It meets at least once a year. It considers the Annual Report on the affairs of the Union presented by the General Secretary. It approves the accounts, examines the budgets, and supervises the execution of the decision of the General Assembly.

8. Retiring members of the Executive Committee are re-eligible. The Council of Delegates shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among members of the Executive Committee. Any person so appointed shall hold office until the next General Assembly, which shall then proceed to an election. The member thus elected shall complete the term of office of him whose place he takes. The person appointed or elected to fill such vacancy should preferably be chosen from the same country, as the person whose office has become vacant.

9. There shall be a Central Administrative Office. The members of its staff shall primarily be chosen for their technical qualifications and shall consist, so far as possible, of persons of different nationalities.

This office, under the direction of the General Secretary, shall conduct the correspondence, preserve the archives, prepare and issue the publications sanctioned by the General Assembly, and be responsible for the disbursement of funds, in accordance with the budget, and the decisions of the Executive Committee.

IV. Commissions

10. The General assembly may appoint Commissions for the conduct of its work in the subjects decided upon. The Commissions shall present reports of their work.

11. The Chairman and the initial members of each Commission are elected by the General Assembly of the Union. They hold office for a period fixed by the General assembly at the time of election, which period may, however, be extended by the General assembly in case of necessity.

12. The Commissions may draw up their own by-laws, and may co-opt other members by a majority of two-thirds, with the approval of the Executive Committee. Such members need not necessarily be delegates but must be subjects of one of the countries adhering to the Union. All documents of interest to other members of the Union are transmitted to the National Committees through the Administrative Office of the Bureau.

13. With the sanction of the Executive Committee a Commission may issue its publications independently, and may entrust any part of its work to an institution or to individuals.

V. General Assembly

14. The Union shall, as a rule, hold an ordinary meeting of the General Assembly once every three years. The date and place of the meeting shall be determined by the preceding General Assembly. If, however, a General Assembly makes no decision as to place and date of the

next meeting, these shall be determined by the Executive Committee, and communicated at least six months before the first day of the meeting to the National Committees. Any country in which the last of the next to the last meeting was held should preferably not be the place of the next meeting if there is a proposal of any other nation as a meeting place.

15. For special reasons, the President of the Union, with the consent of the Executive Committee, may summon an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly. He must do so at the request of two-thirds of the votes of the National Committees, voting in accordance with their constitutional powers.

16. All members of the National Committees may attend the meetings of the General Assembly and take part in the discussion, but only delegates shall have power of voting. The President of the Union may, with the approval of the appropriate National Committees, invite other scientific men, who are not delegates but belong to one of the countries represented or entitled to be represented in the Union, to attend a meeting of the General Assembly. Such invited guests may take part in the discussion without power of voting. Members of any of the Commissions referred to in Section IV who are not delegates shall have the right to attend those meetings of the General Assembly which deal with subjects referred to the Commission, without power of voting.

17. The agenda of business to be transacted at a meeting shall be determined by the Executive Committee after communication with the National Committees, and circulated at least six months before the opening of the meeting. No question which has not been placed on the agenda shall be discussed, unless a proposal to that effect be approved by at least one-half of the votes of the National Committees represented at the General Assembly.

18. If, and when, two-thirds of the National Committees adhering to the Union demand it, there may be held an International Congress on Population open to the general public, in the administration of which the Executive Committee of this Union shall have final authority, under the same principles as for General Assemblies of the Union.

VI. Finance and Voting Power

19. The Executive Committee shall prepare the budget for each year intervening between two General Assemblies. The Council of Delegates shall examine this budget and the accounts for the preceding term. The Council of Delegates shall then prepare separate reports to be submitted to the General Assembly for approval, which, having considered these reports, shall fix the unit of contribution for the succeeding period.

20. The contributions due from the adhering countries and their corresponding voting powers are determined by the population of the country according to the following scale :

Population	Maximum number of votes	Corresponding number of units of contribution
Less than 5 millions	1	1
Between 5 and 10 millions	2	2
Between 10 and 15 millions	3	3
Between 15 and 20 millions	4	4
Over 20 millions	5	5

21. Each National Committee is at liberty to include in the population of its country the inhabitants of its colonies. Self-governing dominions (South Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Irish Free State, India, Dutch East Indies, Newfoundland), have separate voting power according to the above scale. The Protectorates have the same power, and pay on the same scale.

22. The contributions to be levied during the interval between the first and second General Assemblies shall not exceed £10 sterling per annum per unit. Each National Committee shall be responsible for the contribution of the country concerned.

A National Committee three years in arrears of dues fixed by the General Assembly shall cease to be a member of the Union.

23. The income of the Union is to be devoted to

- (a) Expenses of administration, including salaries of the secretariat, and traveling expenses of the members of the Executive Committee, in connection with the business of the Union.
- (b) Expenses of Commissions
- (c) Cost of publications.
- (d) Promotion of the objects of the Union generally.

24. In addition to income derived from the sources described in Article 20, the Union may receive donations or requests and disburse them in accordance with Article 23, subject to any restriction made by the donor, and accepted by the Executive Committee when such donated funds are accepted.

25. If any National Committee should withdraw from the Union, it resigns at the same time its rights to share in the assets of the Union.

26. At the General Assemblies no vote shall ever be taken as to the merits of any purely scientific conclusion. Decisions relating to the organization and conduct of the scientific work of the Union shall be made by a majority of votes cast by the delegates present.

In questions of administrative or financial character, the vote shall be taken by National Committees, each National Committee having the number of votes designated in Article 20. In case of doubt as to the category in which a question belongs, the Chairman of the meeting shall decide. Votes taken in Committees shall be counted by individual. When there is an equal division of votes, the Chairman shall, in all cases, have a casting vote.

27. In questions of an administrative or financial character a National Committee not represented at a meeting may forward its vote to the President in writing, and such vote shall be counted if received before the other votes are counted.

VII. Regulations

28. The General Assembly may draw up Regulations for the conduct of its business, the general duties to be assigned to the Executive Committee of the Union, and all matters not provided for in the statutes.

- (a) Each Commission may, in like manner, draw up its own regulations, which shall be approved by the Executive Committee before coming into force.
- (b) No regulation shall be made, either by the General Assembly or by the Commissions, which violates the terms of the present statutes.

VIII. Amendments

29. The French text of these statutes shall be considered to be the sole text of reference.

French and English shall both be the official languages for the proceedings and publications of the Union.

In a Congress of General Assembly papers may be read in Italian, Spanish, or German.

30. No change shall be made in the terms of the present statutes except with the approval of two-thirds of the votes of the adhering National Committees.

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REGULATIONS FOR THE COMMISSIONS

- 1. The Bureau of each Commission includes :
A Chairman - appointed by the general Assembly of the Union.
Vice-Chairman - appointed by the Commission.
The Commission may also appoint a Secretary.
- 2. The duty of the Commission is :
To prepare the programme of researches, studies, and experiments relating to their special subjects;

To examine from time to time the results obtained.

To prepare reports for submission to the General Assembly of the Union.

3. The National Committees shall co-operate in the execution of the work carried out in accordance with the programme prepared by the Commissions in so far as they are able.

4. National Committees shall report the results of their work, together with their observations and suggestions, to the General Secretary of the Union, together with a copy of essential documents, and likewise an abstract of the results obtained. This abstract shall be communicated to all National Committees, and also to the Chairman of all Commissions.

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A nominating Committee, appointed by the chair, brought in the following recommendations for the officers of the Union : President : Professor Raymond Pearl, Vice-Presidents : Professor Corrado Gini, Professor Léon Bernard and Sir Bernard Mallet

These persons were unanimously elected to the offices named. Sir Bernard Mallet was also elected Honorary Treasurer. A General discussion of problems which might profitably be investigated by the International Union brought out the following suggestions :

Professor Aznar (Spain) : The Factors influencing differential reproductivity, according to geographical regions, races, occupations, etc. Professor Gini (Italy) : (a) Historical study of population, (b) Demography of primitive populations, (c) The formation and development of new races, (d) Race crossing. Professor East (U.S.A.) : A comprehensive list of possible research problems in the field of population, filling under five general heads as follows : (a) Anthropology and Sociology, (b) Biology and Medicine, (c) Demography, (d) Geography and Economics, (e) Psychology. Professor Edin (Sweden) : (a) Methods for the analysis of statistics relating to occupation and fertility, and occupation and mortality, (b) Methods for the analysis of family statistics. M. Lucien March (France) : Population in relation to food supply, and the factors involved in the latter. Father Fallon (Belgium) : (a) Population in general, (b) Food supply, (c) Migration (geographical distribution of population). Dr. Hansen (Denmark) : (a) The relation between the mortality during the first year of life to that in the first month of life. (This suggestion was subsequently withdrawn), (b) Has the span of human life been altered in recent times, or has the mean duration of life merely been altered by the reduction of infant (and childhood) mortality ?

The Chairman appointed a committee to report upon the formation of Commissions in the light of these suggestions.

This Committee recommended that at the outset only three Commissions be formed, to deal with the following subjects : Commission I : Population and Food Supply - Commission II : Differential Fertility, Fecundity and Sterility - Commission III : Vital Statistics of Primitive Races.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, and these three Commissions were constituted with the following personnel, it being understood that, as provided for in the Statutes, these Commissions would be enlarged later by cooptation.

Commission I : Population and Food Supply. Chairman : E.M. East (U.S.A.) - Vice-Chairman : Lucien March (France) - Members : Professor Brize (Italy), Albert Henry (Belgium), O.E. Baker (U.S.A.), Erwin Baur (Germany).

Commission II : Differential Fertility, Fecundity and Sterility. Chairman : F.A.E. Crew (Great Britain) - Vice-Chairman : Severino Aznar (Spain) - Members : Raymond Pearl (U.S.A.), W.W. Willcox (U.S.A.), E. Mahaim (Belgium), T.H.C. Stevenson (Great Britain), A.M. Carr-Saunders (Great Britain), Lucien March (France), Furster (France), Grotjahn (Germany), F. Zahn (Germany), H.W. Methorst (Netherlands), Corrado Gini (Italy), France Savorgnan (Italy), S. Zurukzoglou-Kunz (Greece), K.A. Edin (Sweden).

Commission III : Vital Statistics of Primitive Races. Chairman : Corrado Gini (Italy) - Vice-Chairman : B. Malinowski (Great Britain) - Members : G.H.L.F. Pitt-Rivers (Great Britain), Schmidt (Austria), Roquette Pinto (Brazil), O. Schlaginhaufen (Switzerland), Alex Hrdlicka (United States).

It was resolved, on motion of Professor Rappard that : The chairmen of the Commissions are requested to invite the National Committees to prepare for them, each for his own country, a report on population and food supply, differential fertility, fecundity and sterility, and vital statistics of primitive races.

The duration of the Commissions was resolved by the General Assembly to be six years.

The seat of the Union, until the next General Assembly, was chosen to be Paris.

The question of adherence of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems to the International Research Council was discussed at length, and the following resolution adopted.

The General Assembly postpones its adherence to the International Research Council, in spite of the moral interest which attaches to this adherence, and it empowers its Executive Committee to take steps to bring about such adherence as soon as circumstances seem to be expedient.

It was voted by the General Assembly that the dues to this International Union should be at the rate of £ 10 per annum per unit.

There was a general discussion of the finances of this Union, and the hope was expressed that funds might be obtained to secure the adequate prosecution of the Union's work for the next five years, with the general understanding that whatever part of such funds might be raised in the United States must ultimately be approximately equalled by contributions from other countries of the world as a whole.

Brief informal reports were presented regarding the progress which had been made in the organization of National Committees in the different countries as follows : Italy (Prof. Corrado Gini), France (Prof. Léon Bernard), United States (Mr. Lynd), Great Britain (Sir Bernard Mallet), Holland (Dr. H.W. Methorst), Spain (Professor Severino Aznar), Switzerland (Professor William Rappard), Belgium (Prof. Eugène Dupréel), Brazil and South America generally (Dr. de Paula Souza), Sweden (Dr. K.A. Edin), Greece (Dr. S. Zurukzoglu-Kunz).

In a later report details will be given regarding the organization of National Committees.

The question of the publication of the results of the Union's work was informally discussed, and Professor Stuart Chapin presented to the General Assembly a brief account of the forthcoming periodical, Social Science Abstracts.

Professor Bernard urged the desirability of some form of publication by which the members of the Union might be kept currently informed of its activities. It was generally agreed, without formal action, that while it was too early to determine the final form which the publications of the Union might take, there was certainly a need from the start for the prompt dissemination of information to members, and that therefore some such bulletin as that suggested by Prof. Bernard should be started as soon as funds would permit.

Sir Bernard Mallet moved a vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, to Professor Léon Bernard and the French National Committee for their hospitality and their work in organizing the meeting, and to M. Risler for offering the Musée Social as a meeting place.

The General Assembly adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, on July 6, 1928.

APPENDIX / ANNEXE II

FIRST LIST OF MEMBERS SET DOWN BY THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF WASHINGTON
PREMIERE LISTE DES MEMBRES ETABLIE PAR L'ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE A WASHINGTON
(September/septembre 1947)

Argentina : Emilie Dickman, Carlos E. Dieulefait, José Gonzalez Gale - Australia : Burton, W.D. Forsyth, R. Wilson - Austria : Ferdinand Degenfeld, Wilhelm Winkler - Belgium : Fernand Baudhuin, C. Mertens - Brazil : José Carneiro-Felippe, A. Wightman de Carvalho, Giorgio Mortara, Costa A. Pinto - Canada : W.B. Hurd, Omer Lemieux, John Marshall, Mary Ross - China : Chang Heng Chen, Ta Chen, Tsu Hui Chu, Franklin C.H. Lee, D.K. Lieu - Czechoslovakia : Beck, Bohac, Zolchass - Denmark : Eimer Cohn - France : Jean Bourdon, Jean Bourgeois, Henri Bunle, Robert Debré, Pierre Delaporte, Pierre Depoid, Pierre Gourou, Adolphe Landry, Henri Laugier, Georges Mauco, Paul Rivet, Raymond Rivet, Alfred Sauvy, Paul Vincent - Great Britain : C.P. Blacker, Bradford-Hill, Carr Saunders, Enid Charles, Fawcett, David V. Glass, Major Greenwood, Sir. H. Henderson, R.R. Kuczinsky, P.S. Loftus, North, Rhodes, Stokes, Titmuss, Frank Yates - Greece : Sotiris Agapitidis, Jean Michalopoulos - Hungary : Désiré Elekes, Robert A. Horvath, Désiré Laky, Charles Schneller, Thirring Louis - India : B.P. Adarkar, Chand Gyan, K.B. Mahadevan, P.C. Mahalanobis, Radha Kamal Mukherjee, Satya Vrate Mukherjee, K.C.K.E. Raja, Benaya Kumar Sarkar - Iran : Afzalipour - Iceland : Thorsteinn Thorsteinsson - Italy : R. Belini, Boldrini, V. Giusti, Livio Livi, F. Luzatto-Fegiz, L. Maroi, Alfred Niceforo, R. Franco Savorgnan, G. Tagliacarne, Felice Vinci - Mexico : Alberto P. Leon, Gilberto Loyo - Netherlands : G. Goudswaard, A. Hijmans, H.W. Methorst, J.C.W. van Buttingha Wichers, J.C.W. Verstege - Norway : H. Backer, A. Skaug - Palestine : Roberto Bachi - Panama : Carmen A. Miro - Peru : Alberto Arca Parro, Ricardo Luna Vegas - Poland : Adamowicz, Rajmund Bulawski, Jan Czekanowski, M. Kacprak, Stefan Szulc - Puerto Rico : José Janer - Sweden : Ernst J. Hoijer, Hannes Hyrenius, Alva Myrdal, Gunnar Myrdal, Quensel, Wahlund - Switzerland : Bruschweiler, Liebmann Hersch, Keller - United States : Howard W. Beers, Calvert L. Dedrick, Harold F. Dorn, Louis Dublin, Halbert L. Dunn, Henry P. Fairchild, Margaret J. Hagood, F.H. Hankins, Philippe M. Hauser, Edward P. Hutchinson, Clyde V. Kiser, Forrest E. Linder, Frank J. Lorimer, Alfred J. Lotka, Frank W. Notestein, Frederick Osborn, Lowel J. Reed, Henry S. Shryock Jr., T.L. Smith, Frederick F. Stephan, S.A. Stouffer, Conrad Taeuber, Irène Taeuber, Dorothy Thomas, Warren S. Thompson, Léon E. Truesdell, Rupert B. Vance, Pascal K. Whelpton, T.J. Woofter Jr. - Uruguay : Boere Brian - U.S.S.R. : N.W. Konstantinov, Malyshev, Ptouka, Raskinn, Volkov - Vénézuéla : Dario Curiel - Yugoslavia : Dolfe Vogelink.

APPENDIX / ANNEXE III

COMPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION FROM 1928 TO 1981

September 3, 1927 to July 5, 1928 : Constitution of the Union Provisional Committee

President : Raymond Pearl (United States) - Members : Severino Aznar (Spain), Erwin Baur (Germany), Léon Bernard (France), B. Bunak (Russia), F.A.E. Crew (United Kingdom), E.M. East (United States), Corrado Gini (Italy), Kiyo Sue Inui (Japan), H.B. Lindborg (Sweden), Ernest Mahaim (Belgium), Sir Bernard Mallet (United Kingdom), G.H. de Paula Souza (Brazil), William E. Rappard (Switzerland), Charles H. Wickens (British Dominions).

1928 Executive Committee

President : Raymond Pearl (United States) - Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer : Sir Bernard Mallet (United Kingdom) - Vice-Presidents : Léon Bernard (France), Corrado Gini (Italy).

1931 Executive Committee

President : Colonel Sir Charles Close (United Kingdom) - Vice-Presidents : Léon Bernard (France), Eugene Fischer (Germany), Corrado Gini (Italy), Ernest Mahaim (Belgium), Bernard Mallet (United Kingdom), H.W. Methorst (Netherlands), Raymond Pearl (United States) - Secretary General and Honorary Treasurer : Captain G.H.L.F. Pitt-Rivers (United Kingdom).

1935 Executive Committee

President : Colonel Sir Charles Close (United Kingdom) - Vice-Presidents : K.A. Edin (Sweden), Eugen Fischer (Germany), Adolphe Landry (France), Ernest Mahaim (Belgium), H.W. Methorst (Netherlands), Warren S. Thompson (United States) - Secretary General and Honorary Treasurer : Captain G.H.L.F. Pitt-Rivers (United Kingdom).

1937 Executive Committee

President : Adolphe Landry (France) - Vice-Presidents : Colonel Sir Charles Close (United Kingdom), K.A. Edin (Sweden), Eugen Fischer (Germany), Livio Livi (Italy), Ernest Mahaim (Belgium, deceased in 1938 and replaced by Fernand Baudhuin), H.W. Methorst (Netherlands), Warren S. Thompson (United States) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Georges Mauco (France).

1947 : The Reorganization of the Union Bureau

President : Adolphe Landry (France) - Vice-Presidents : Marcello Boldrini (Italy), Ta Chen (China), David V. Glass (United Kingdom), Liebmann Hersch (Switzerland), Alfred J. Lotka (United States), Arca Parro (Peru), Stefan Szulc (Poland) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Georges Mauco (France).

1949
Bureau

Honorary President : Adolphe Landry (France) - President : Liebmann Hersch (Switzerland) - Vice-Presidents : David V. Glass (United Kingdom), Livio Livi (Italy), Alfred Lotka (United States, deceased in 1949 and replaced by Louis I. Dublin, United States), K.B. Madhava (India), Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy), Alfred Sauvy (France), Stefan Szulc (Poland) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Georges Mauco (France).

1953
Bureau

Honorary President : Adolphe Landry (France) - President : Liebmann Hersch (Switzerland) - Vice-Presidents : Julie E. Backer (Norway), Louis I. Dublin (United States), Livio Livi (Italy), K.B. Madhava (India), Yuzo Morita (Japan), Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy), Alfred Sauvy (France) - Secretary General and Treasurer : David V. Glass (United Kingdom).

1954
Bureau

Honorary Presidents : Liebmann Hersch (Switzerland), Adolphe Landry (France) - President : Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy) - Vice-President : Julie E. Backer (Norway), Marcello Boldrini (Italy), Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India), Carlos E. Dieulefait (Argentina), David V. Glass (United Kingdom), Yuzo Morita (Japan), Pascal K. Whelpton (United States) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Pierre Depoid (France).

1955
Bureau

Honorary Presidents : Liebmann Hersch (Switzerland), Adolphe Landry (France) - President : Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy) - Vice-Presidents : Marcello Boldrini (Italy), Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India), Carlos E. Dieulefait (Argentina), David V. Glass (United Kingdom), Kurt Horstmann (Germany), Haruo Mizushima (Japan), Pascal K. Whelpton (United States) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Pierre Depoid (France).

1957
Bureau

Honorary President : Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy) - President : Frank Lorimer (United States) - Vice-Presidents : Wilfred D. Borrie (Australia), Kurt Horstmann (Germany), Hannes Hyrenius (Sweden), Wilburg Jimenez Castro (Costa Rica), Haruo Mizushima (Japan), Nilkanth V. Sovani (India), Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Louis Henry (France).

1959
Bureau

Honorary President : Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy) - President : Frank Lorimer (United States) - Vice-Presidents : Wilfred D. Borrie (Australia), Wilburg Jimenez Castro (Costa Rica), Hannes Hyrenius (Sweden), Minoru Tachi (Japan), Nilkanth V. Sovani (India), Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia), Wilhelm Winkler (Austria) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Louis Henry (France).

1961
Bureau

Honorary Presidents : Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy), Frank Lorimer (United States) - President : Alfred Sauvy (France) - President Elect : David V. Glass (United Kingdom) - Vice-Presidents : Ajit Das Gupta (India), Wilburg Jimenez Castro (Costa Rica), Carmen A. Miro (Panama), Hanna Rizk (Egypt), Minoru Tachi (Japan), Irene Taeuber (United States), Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia), Wilhelm Winkler (Austria) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Bernard Benjamin (United Kingdom).

1963

Bureau

Honorary Presidents : Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy), Frank Lorimer (United States), Alfred Sauvy (France) - President : David V. Glass (United Kingdom) - President Elect : Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia) - Vice-Presidents : Bernardo Colombo (Italy), Ajit Das Gupta (India), Carmen A. Miro (Panama), Helmut V. Muhsam (Israel), Minoru Muramatsu (Japan), Hanna Rizk (Egypt), George W. Roberts (Jamaica), Irene Taeuber (United States) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Eugene Grebenik (United Kingdom).

1965

Honorary Presidents : Giorgio Mortara (Brazil/Italy), Frank Lorimer (United States), Alfred Sauvy (France), David V. Glass (United Kingdom) - President : Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia) - President Elect : Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India) - Vice-Presidents : Jorge Arias B. (Guatemala), Bernardo Colombo (Italy), Abdul Moneim Nasser El-Shafei (Egypt), Ronald Freedman (United States), Andras Klinger (Hungary), Helmut V. Muhsam (Israel), Minoru Muramatsu (Japan), George W. Roberts (Jamaica) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Eugene Grebenik (United Kingdom).

1969

Council

Honorary Presidents : Frank Lorimer (United States), Alfred Sauvy (France), David V. Glass (United Kingdom), Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia) - President : Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India) - Vice-President : Carmen A. Miro (Panama) - Members : Jorge Arias B. (Guatemala), Mogens Boserup (Denmark), Gérard Calot (France), Mercedes B. Concepcion (Philippines), Abdul Moneim Nasser El-Shafei (Egypt), Ronald Freedman (United States), Andras Klinger (Hungary), Emmanuel Omaboe (Ghana) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Eugene Grebenik (United Kingdom).

1973

Council

Honorary President : Frank Lorimer (United States), Alfred Sauvy (France), David V. Glass (United Kingdom), Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia), Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India) - President : Carmen A. Miro (Panama) - Vice-President : Ansley J. Coale (United States) - Members : Wildred D. Borrie (Australia), Mogens Boserup (Denmark), Gérard Calot (France), A. Chandra Sekhar (India), Mercedes Concepcion (Philippines), Milos Macura (Yugoslavia), Walter Mertens (Canada), Emmanuel Omaboe (Ghana) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Massimo Livi Bacci (Italy).

1977

Council

Honorary Presidents : Frank Lorimer (United States), Alfred Sauvy (France), David V. Glass (United Kingdom), Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia), Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India), Carmen A. Miro (Panama) - President : Ansley J. Coale (United States) - Vice-President : Mercedes B. Concepcion (Philippines) - Members : Wilfred D. Borrie (Australia), Henri Leridon (France), Guillermo Maccio (Uruguay), Milos Macura (Yugoslavia), Chukuka Okonjo (Nigeria), Nafis Sadik (Pakistan), Riad Tabbarah (Lebanon), Dirk van de Kaa (Netherlands) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Massimo Livi Bacci (Italy).

1981

Council

Honorary Presidents : Frank Lorimer (United States), Alfred Sauvy (France), Dolfe Vogel'nik (Yugoslavia), Chidambara Chandrasekaran (India), Carmen A. Miro (Panama), Ansley J. Coale (United States) - President : Mercedes B. Concepcion (Philippines) - Vice-President : William Brass (United Kingdom) - Members : John C. Caldwell (Australia), Kweku T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana), Roushdi Henin (Egypt), Jerzy Z. Holzer (Poland), Shigemi Kono (Japan), Henri Leridon (France), Guillermo A. Maccio (Uruguay), Samuel Preston (United States), Dirk van de Kaa (Netherlands) - Secretary General and Treasurer : Georges Tapinos (France).

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- Hankinson, Richard. The U.S. contribution to the creation of the IUSSP (second draft), 14 p. + appendix.
- Höhn, Charlotte. History of the Union : Germany, 5 p.
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- Houdaille, Jacques. Margaret Sanger et les origines de l'Union, 8 p. Les origines de l'Union en France, 13 p. Adolphe Landry (1874-1956), 22 p.
- Langford, Christopher. British participation in the IUSSP in its early years : A report prepared for the Working Group on the History of the Union, 13 p. + appendix.
- Lebrun, Marc. La contribution des démographes belges à l'oeuvre de l'Union depuis 1928, 8 p.
- Lorimer, Frank. Comments on Union's History, 6 p.
- Marcilio, Maria Luiza. Le Brésil dans l'histoire de l'UIESP, 5 p.
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- Ist **Paris**, Musée social, July 4-6, 1928.
- IInd **London**, Royal Society of Arts, June 15-18, 1931.
- IIIrd **Berlin**, University of Berlin, August 26 – September 1, 1935.
- IVth **Paris**, Maison de la chimie, July 29 – August 1, 1937.
- Vth **Washington D.C.**, (jointly with the 25th Session of the International Statistical Institute) 6-11 September, 1947.
- VIth **Geneva**, Institut national genevois, August 27 – September 3, 1949.
- VIIth **New Dehli** and **Calcutta** (jointly with the 27th Session of the International Statistical Institute) December 5-18, 1951.
- VIIIth **Rome** (jointly with the 28th Session of the International Statistical Institute), Rome, September 6-12, 1953.
- IXth **Rome** (UN World Population Conference), August 31 – September 10, 1954.
- Xth **Petrópolis**, Brazil (jointly with the 29th Session of the International Statistical Institute), June 24 – July 2, 1955.
- XIth **Stockholm** (jointly with the 30th Session of the International Statistical Institute), August 8-16, 1957.
- XIIth **Vienna**, University of Vienna, August 28 – September 4, 1959.
- XIIIth **New York**, New York University (under the auspices of the Population Association of America), September 11-16, 1961.
- XIVth **Ottawa** (jointly with the 34th Session of the International Statistical Institute), August 21-29, 1963.
- XVth **Belgrade** (UN World Population Conference), August 30 – September 10, 1965.
- XVIth **London**, London School of Economics and Political Sciences, September 3-11, 1969.
- XVIIth **Liège**, Palais des Congrès, August 27 – September 1, 1973.
- XVIIIth **Mexico City**, Unidad de Congresos del Centro Médico Nacional del Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, August 8-13, 1977.
- XIXth **Manila**, Philippine International Convention Center, December 9-16, 1981.
- XXth **Florence**, Palazzo degli Affari and Palazzo dei Congressi, June 5-12, 1985.

BULLETIN *of the* INTERNATIONAL UNION *for the* SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION *of* POPULATION PROBLEMS

*For the Information of the
Members of the International Union*

VOL. I

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, U. S. A., OCTOBER, 1929

No. 1

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Communications regarding the BULLETIN of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems should be sent to the Editorial Office, Institute for Biological Research, 1901 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Up to the present time the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems has been chiefly occupied with problems of organization. Such problems are never simple. In the case of an international body with purely scientific aims but dealing with a broad and complex subject which has long been the pet plaything of diverse kinds of propaganda, they are necessarily extremely complicated. It has therefore been deemed wise by the responsible officers of the International Union to proceed slowly and carefully at the beginning. The first stages of organization have now been completed, and, it is hoped, on sound lines. The International Union is therefore ready to start forward in its work of investigation on the problems of population, in the broadest sense.

The purpose of this BULLETIN will be to inform the members of the Union and the interested scientific public, about the work of the Union. It will contain items of news about the work of the National Committees, the Commissions, and the Union as a whole. It is not intended to publish in the BULLETIN

the results of the research activities of the Union, or of its constituent members, except occasionally in abstract form. It will be essentially a news bulletin. To aid in the accomplishment of this purpose members of the Union, through the Chairmen of the respective National Committees, are invited to send in to the Editorial Office items of news likely to be of interest. So far as possible these will be inserted promptly. Such communications should be in either the French or English language.

The Editorial Office will, for the present, be located at the office of the President of the International Union, which is The Institute for Biological Research of The Johns Hopkins University, 1901 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

It is planned, for the immediate future, to issue five numbers of the BULLETIN during each academic year. These will constitute a volume.



STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS

I. OBJECTS OF THE UNION AND CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

1. The purpose of the Union is to develop scientific studies pertaining to the problems of population, and particularly:

- (a) To initiate and organize researches which depend upon international cooperation, to provide for the scientific discussion of the results of such researches, and to publish them without duplicating the publications of existing international statistical agencies.