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Population Council Inc  
Family planning

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It was, on motion,

RESOLVED that the sum of Two hundred fifty thousand dollars  
RF 60036 (\$250,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary,  
be, and it hereby is, appropriated to THE POPULATION  
COUNCIL, INC., New York, New York, toward a coopera-  
tive program in population problems with the School  
of Hygiene and Public Health at The Johns Hopkins Uni-  
versity, this sum to be available during the five-year  
period beginning July 1, 1960.

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The above action was taken after an oral presentation of the  
project by Dr. Morison and following discussion.

Among the considerations presented were:

Medical and Natural Sciences: Biology - general

Previous Interest: None for this purpose. In December 1958 The  
Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$300,000 to The Population  
Council, Inc., for fellowships for candidates from Asia, Latin  
America, the Middle East, and Africa, to be awarded during the  
three-year period beginning January 1, 1959.

General Description: The Population Council was incorporated in  
1952 as a nonprofit foundation "to stimulate, encourage, promote,  
conduct, and support significant activities in the broad field  
of population." It endeavors to fulfill this assignment in two  
general ways. In the first place, members of its permanent staff,  
supplemented from time to time by scholars loaned by other insti-  
tutions, conduct studies on demographic trends and on the physi-  
ology of reproduction. Secondly, it stimulates and supports work  
carried on by others. In 1958, for example, it made 16 grants  
totaling \$288,960 in the field of demography and 27 grants total-  
ing \$226,596 in the biology of reproduction. Careful to avoid

premature or partisan propagandizing, it has sought primarily to establish an objective attitude toward the facts of population increase in the minds of responsible members of the public and government officials in areas in which population problems constitute a clear and present danger.

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These circumspect efforts have increasingly been rewarded during the last year with inquiries from foreign governments for advice and help in devising programs for the control of population expansion. At the present time, for example, negotiations with the Pakistan Government have reached the point where it seems almost certain that the Council's recommendation of a \$7,000,000 program will be accepted. At the outset, primary emphasis will be on an experimental program of public education designed to test the effectiveness of different sorts of approaches. Particular attention will be given to devising means of disseminating information appropriate to the local social structure and existing media of communication, without resorting to the expensive and quantitatively inadequate method of individual interview which has characterized most previous efforts in the field. At the same time the Government will build up facilities and personnel for providing more specific "clinical" aid to persons prompted to take definite measures to limit family size.

Preliminary inquiries looking toward help in organizing similar programs in other Far Eastern areas are already straining the resources of the Council's modest staff. Efforts to obtain the help of competent people by temporary assignment from other institutions have almost immediately run into the reluctance of universities to release key faculty members for suitable lengths of time. The fact of the matter is that the supply of individuals qualified to deal with the statistical, socioeconomic, psychological, medical, and public health aspects of population increase is woefully short. Fortunately not all these disciplines need to be expertly represented at all times in the field programs now being devised. For this and other reasons the Council feels no urgency to expand its own permanent

staff. As an alternative it has hit upon the possibility of helping a school of public health to expand its full-time staff in one or more disciplines related to the population problem with the understanding that the school could then more easily make available the part-time help of a considerably wider spectrum of personnel. Such a move would almost automatically produce as an extra dividend a greater interest in population problems on the part of an institution responsible for training personnel to meet the public health problems of the future. The advantages of such a plan were immediately grasped by the administration and faculty at Johns Hopkins University. It is proposed to center the effort on the Division of Maternal and Child Health since this field is widely recognized as an appropriate take-off point in the mounting of field programs for the initiation of family planning. Success in reducing maternal and infant mortality immediately gains the confidence of even the most primitive populations. Furthermore, by demonstrating that it is not necessary to have an unlimited number of children in order to ensure the survival of a reasonable number of heirs, it relieves one of the primary anxieties leading to unrestrained reproduction. Finally, the personnel required for an effective maternal and child health program are not only trained in the gynecological arts basic to the practice of contraception but are strategically placed for offering such help.

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The Johns Hopkins Division of Maternal and Child Health, directed by the unusually capable and broadly informed Professor Paul A. Harper, has had for some time a special interest in population problems. Not only has the Division cooperated in the work of the Institute of Hygiene in Tokyo in public health demography, but Professor Harper took an active part in the Pakistan survey which resulted in the report recently submitted to the Government. Building on these previous interests, it is proposed to increase the present staff to include an associate professor with field experience in the medical aspects of maternal and child health, a social anthropologist, and a statistician.

In the first instance it is expected that one of these people, probably the expert in maternal and child health, would be assigned to Pakistan on a full-time basis to direct the field experiments. The other two would be based in Baltimore and be responsible for certain aspects of the experimental design and for processing much of the data collected. It is expected, however, that these people, as well as several other members of the Hopkins staff, would make periodic visits to Pakistan for advice and consultation. The Population Council is planning to assign a full-time staff sociologist-demographer to the Institute of Economic Development in Karachi primarily to develop a training program in that institute, but with approximately 40 per cent of his time free for cooperative work with the field team. It is difficult to predict the further course of the program in detail, but presumably the Hopkins group would work in a similar relationship to other projects which the Council confidently expects to develop in the future.

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Finances: Financial support is requested to provide additional staff for the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and for research and travel funds to permit expansion of its teaching, research, and consultation services. The proposed grant of \$250,000 would be allocated and used during the five-year period approximately on the following annual basis:

Salaries (including an associate professor of maternal health; an assistant or associate professor of social anthropology or other social scientist; a statistical assistant; and a secretary or administrative assistant) . .	\$38,000
Research and general expenses . . . . .	5,000
Travel, domestic and foreign. . . . .	<u>7,000</u>
Total	\$50,000

The Johns Hopkins University would provide space and assume some expense for general administration of this program. The Population Council expects to provide approximately \$20,000 annually to meet additional travel and field expenses of the Hopkins personnel engaged in joint programs.

Comment: The proposed grant might reasonably be made either through The Population Council or directly to the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. The former course has been suggested on the grounds that the field work made possible by expanding the Hopkins staff in most if not all cases, will be initiated by the Council. For example, the preliminary planning and negotiations leading to the first joint project have already been completed by the Council, and the Pakistan Government is likely to consider the Council as primarily responsible for its future prosecution. Furthermore, the Council initiated the discussions with the Foundation which resulted in the present proposal and the Dean of the Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health has specifically suggested that the requested funds be channelled through the Council in order to emphasize the "truly joint nature of the project."

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Future Implications: Since the Foundation has a continuing concern with the population problem, it is prepared to give careful consideration to promising proposals in this field. If the cooperative arrangement between The Population Council and The Johns Hopkins University works out as is hoped, a request for further aid will probably be received.

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