



Lithograph of Portsmouth Square, San Francisco (The Bettmann Archives, New York).

26 February

Population Change with Issues for Local Policy

This year has been designated World Population Year. The United Nations is now investigating various topics on population, many of which will be discussed at the 1974 AAAS annual meeting in San Francisco.

A sequence of population symposia begins with "Population Change with Issues for Local Policy," arranged by George S. Masnick of the Department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Masnick stated that while demographers have given much attention to the question of population policy in recent years, the discussion has largely been aimed at the national level. Often what is a valid generalization in the aggregate offers little insight into population changes that are taking place on the city, county, state, or regional level. The symposium will focus on several aspects of population change that have implications for local policy issues.

Rapid population growth in many areas of the United States has given rise to several "stop further growth" movements. Judith Blake of the University of California at Berkeley will present a paper examining this phenomenon of local interest groups speaking out against local population growth, their relationship with national anti-population growth movements, the sources of opposition to the stop growth ethos, and which groups stand to gain and which to lose the most by curtailing population growth.

Peter Morrison of the Rand Corporation will present a paper "San Jose and St. Louis in the 1960's: A Case Study of Changing Urban Populations," which will offer a detailed account of two cities with very different growth patterns. The role of migration in shaping growth profiles is emphasized. Jose Hernandez of the University of Arizona continues this discus-

sion by offering a comparative demographic study of growth, residential location, labor force, and other human resource characteristics of Black, Puerto Rican, Mexican, and Indian American components of large metropolitan areas.

Where much of the concern with population problems at the local level has focused on immigrants, the component of change due to natural increase has sometimes been neglected. A paper, "Differentials in fertility declines over the '60's," by James Sweet and Larry Bumpass, both of the University of Wisconsin, points out the contribution that above replacement fertility levels makes to the growth of certain subpopulations. Their observations that the change in fertility in the United States over the 1960's and into the 1970's is not a uniform phenomenon across socioeconomic and regional groupings, has important implications for local population growth and population policy.

The final paper, "Abortion, illegitimacy, and the American birth rate,"

arranged by June Sklar and Beth Berkov of the International Population and Urban Research Center at the University of California at Berkeley, gives close attention to recent U.S. fertility changes, with an emphasis on California.

The role that legalized abortion played in the decline in fertility in

California in the early 1970's and its impact in 1973 will be discussed. Discussion will focus on such topics as changes in white-black differentials in fertility in California. While total fertility is higher for blacks than whites, the difference between the groups is due to a much higher rate of illegitimate childbearing among blacks.

27 February

Where Should the World's People Live?

International Migration and United States Immigration Policy

Other angles to the population problem will be covered in a half-day symposium arranged by Rodney Shaw and William N. Ryerson both of the Population Institute in Washington, D.C., entitled "Where Should the World's People Live?—International Migration and United States Immigration Policy."

The United States is a nation of immigrants, and the subject of immigration policy has been approached with extreme caution in the past. It is a subject with intense emotional as well as important economic and international implications. It is only recently that U.S. immigration policy has been considered in relation to its overall

population growth and population distribution implications for the country, and not merely in relation to humanitarian reasons or economic advantages. To consider immigration in this light suggests not only a determination of U.S. population policies, but also an analysis of international migration patterns and the ethics of world population distribution.

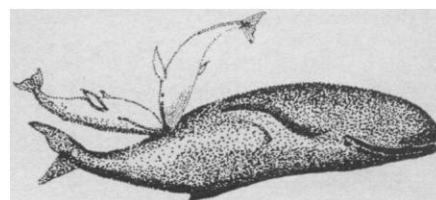
The panelists for this symposium will discuss U.S. immigration policies in light of their population implications, economic and employment considerations, impact on recent immigrants, effects on developing countries, and enforceability of current and proposed legislation.

27–28 February

Endangered Species: Causation and Remedies

The first in a sequence of symposia on species theory is "Endangered Species: Causation and Remedies," arranged by Maxine E. McCloskey of Merritt College. Evaluations of existing laws and agencies, and recommendations for changes, where needed, will be discussed.

The endangerment and extinction of nonhuman life on Earth is a matter of growing global concern. It is estimated that within the last 2000 years about 120 species and subspecies of mammals have become extinct. The rate



has accelerated within the last hundred years to the point where about one species is exterminated annually. This does not include other vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants.

Biological welfare and balance of the planet have reached a critical stage. A long-range global plan of education and action is desperately needed—to allow intensive research on all aspects of causation and remedies and bring the results to public attention.

Only after enough people learn the facts and consequences will they modify their behavior and press their governments and international agencies for change.

During the four half-day sessions, specialists in many fields will cover human causes of endangerment, case studies of endangered species in California, the status of cetaceans, and national and international aspects of protection.

27 February

Major Features of the World of 1994

(arranged by Edward S. Cornish, president, World Future Society)

This half-day symposium will seek to identify the most significant changes that are likely to occur in the world during the next 20 years.

Co-chairmen: Charles W. Williams, Jr. (vice president, World Future Society, Washington, D.C.), and Roy C. Amara (president, Institute for the Future, Menlo Park, Calif.)

Speakers:

Daniel Bell (Department of Sociology, Harvard University)

Willis W. Harman (director, Social Policy Research Center, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.)

Theodore J. Gordon (president, The Futures Group, Glastonbury, Conn.)

Glenn T. Seaborg (professor of chemistry, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley)

John Platt (Mental Health Research Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

John McHale (Center for Integrative Studies, State University of New York, Binghamton)

** Margaret Mead (American Museum of Natural History, New York)

** Herman Kahn (director, Hudson Institute, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.)

(Double asterisks indicate speakers who have been invited but who have not yet responded.)

See 26 October
issue of **Science**
for Registration
and Housing Forms
for San Francisco