дования по фертильности. В качестве одной из наиболее характерных черт заседания он отметил желание, чтобы исследование по фертильности в будущем все более углубленно и комплексно занималось общественно-экономическими, социологическими и психологическими факторами. Он с радостью отметил, что заседание единогласно высказалось за необходимость совместных, унифицированных на международном уровне исследований по фертильности, а потом указал на то, что было в большой мере подчеркнуто более углубленное исследование микродемографических, семейно-социологических и биологических факторов. В качестве подытоживания он закрыл дискуссию тем, что фертильность по особенностям времени и пространства проявляет бесконечное количество различий и в существующих в одни и те же фазы экономических и общественных строях.

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST WORKING SESSION OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SYMPOSIUM

In his introductory contribution Dr. Gy. Vukovich (Hungary) outlined the role of the factors influencing fertility and stressed their importance in the practice of economic planning which is gaining more and more ground nowadays. He emphasized, first of all, the role of the socio-economic factors, especially the role of industrialization and the resulting urbanization as well as the migratory movement and social mobility. Recognizing the fact that social mobility decreases fertility, he pointed to the fact that the role of the psychological factors in connection with the impact of mobility on fertility has not yet been elucidated properly by science. He mentioned the increase of the cultural level of the female population as a highly important though negative factor—on basis of the investigations performed in Cairo—and emphasized the interconnection between the cultural level and economic progress. Finally, he referred to the fact that the varying fertility levels, which develop under the impact of highly complex conditions, can hardly be explained by means of the classical methods of population statistics and the methods to be developed in the future should reveal also deeper causes.

Professor V. Castellano (Italy) dealt, on the one hand, with methodological questions: in fertility investigations he prefers correlation analysis and, in general, the figuring of fertility as independent variable—when examining the mechanism of the "random" changes—to descriptive statistics. On the other hand, he outlined the basic principles of the examinations, started in Italy, with a view of revealing the interconnections of the socio-economic factors. Finally, he proposed to carry out the uniform investigation of the fertility problems on an international level.

Professor N. Federici (Italy) gave a detailed account of his activity in connection with the research work on fertility of the Demographic Institute in Rome. The Institute analyses the changes of fertility in originally homogeneous demographic regions as a function of different socio-economic factors, looking back on nearly 100 years. One of the tasks of the analysis is to separate from each other the short-term seasonal factors and the long-term socio-economic factors causing fertility changes.

By quoting some examples Mr. E. V. Hofsten (Sweden) emphasized that in respect to the change of fertility we are inclined to look at the sign of the relation between certain connections one-sidedly and to generalize it in time. For, to take only one of his examples, it is possible that migration arises as a factor decreasing fertility because the small or sterile families are also originally more inclined to migrate. Thus the connections are not unambiguous and are not periodically one-sided.

Referring to the introductory contribution, Professor J. Bourgeois-Pichat (France) stated that it is wrong to underrate the role of the biological factors among the factors influencing fertility. For in his opinion in the last time we have considered indifferent, or, at least, equal, the biological factors in the changes of the fertility levels. He proposed to revert to the primary ideas of demography and to analyse also the biological factors in a deeper way since fertility is, in essence, a biological factor.

Dr. R. Andorka (Hungary) reviewed the examinations of the Hungarian Research Group for Population Studies, the main results of the interconnections between social
mobility and fertility. He stressed the great importance of the great social mobility of the last 20 years in the decrease of Hungarian fertility. Then, enumerating the results of the intergeneration and intrageneration mobilities he called attention to the fact that in case of both changes it is the new strata that adapted themselves to the fertility of the receiving social strata.

Professor I. Stefanov (Bulgaria) stressed the general impact of the social changes on fertility and supported it by quoting Bulgarian examples; then he emphasized that in modern societies it is the social role—and the demographic behaviour—of the females that changed to the greatest extent under the impact of industrialization. These changes vary according to countries, social groups and income strata. Further, he stated that the modification of the biological factors should be maintained in the working theory of demographic research.

Professor F. W. Notestein (USA) stated that though the decreasing impact of the socio-economic factors on fertility is accepted by everybody, still, these connections cannot be regarded as having a linear character. He referred to the fact that though economic development goes together with the ceasing of traditional controls of fertility and with the strengthening of its rational elements, this does not mean necessarily a decrease of fertility as in an other stage of the development an opposite change of fertility may be experienced. He also pointed to the fact that the character of the fertility change can be influenced not only by the economic development but also by its characteristic feature. Thus, for instance, by the quickness of the transitions from one stage into an other. Finally, he considered desirable a more careful studying of the short-term and long-term socio-economic changes which modify fertility as they can produce results of an opposite sign in the field of fertility.

Professor J. Bourgeois-Pichat, Dr. Gé Acsádi (Hungary) expounded his view that a change in the biological factors, in their power to modify fertility is not probable in the short run and according his hypothesis the socio-economic factors have had a much greater impact on the change of fertility than have had the biological factors since early times. Further he dealt with the problem that when analysing differential fertility, the differences by content of the individual groups and the application of such criteria as are secondary and do not influence fertility directly, give rise to difficulties. As an example of the former he quoted the delimitation of the peasantry, as an example of the latter he mentioned the criterion of the religion. Finally, he emphasized that he attributes great importance to a deep and thorough analysis of differential fertility despite of all the difficulties connected with it.

Professor J. Bourgeois-Pichat (France) quoted examples of the realization of the factors in order to develop a discussion about the biological factors. He mentioned that female fertility is considered even and identical everywhere in the productive interval though this may be not certain at all. His next example related to the birth intervals, within them to the change of the duration of temporal sterility depending upon biological and genetical impacts and their influence on fertility; then he called attention to the fact that we know neither the length of life of the ovules participating in reproduction nor the length of time of conception exactly, we assume that the length of life of the ovules and the length of time of conception are identical in case of all pairs, all peoples and in all periods. He ended the quoting of his examples by assuming that they all are such biological factors whose probability dispersions may significantly differ within a people or group of people.

Professor S. Somogyi (Italy) stated with regret that the essentially physiologic and genetic impacts mentioned by Professor J. Bourgeois-Pichat, cannot be measured on basis of the available statistical data. Then he emphasized that certain factors, for instance, nutrition might influence fertility in several economic aspects and directly in physiologic aspects. In agreement with Dr. Acsádi's view that only a slow effect-mechanism can be evolved by biological factors he called attention to the quick and direct biological impact of nuclear radiation which influences fertility adversely. Finally, supporting the idea of Professor Castellano, he proposed to examine all these questions in the frame of uniform investigations on an international level.

Professor R. Pressat (France) discussed the findings of Professor Castellano. On the one hand, he emphasized that the development of the descriptive statistical methods in the field of demography is necessary also in the future, on the other, he stressed that correlation analysis led to problematic results just because of the periodization. To sum up, he stated
that our descriptive methods are more and more perfect, the second stage of our scientific research, understanding and interpretation require, however, further deep-going investigation and finally, that a scientific and reliable projecting can be considered the purpose of the distant future only.

Mr. Th. Frejka (Czechoslovakia) disapproved of the overestimation, overemphasizing of the macro-relations of fertility change and economic development. He found it desirable, however, to extend the sociological and family-sociological research. In the other part of his contribution he dealt with the discontinuous character of the connections between the standard of living and fertility. He divided the gradual increase of the income and the change of fertility into three periods: in the first period the increase of the incomes is the lowest, the standard of living hardly changes, fertility is very high. The industrial revolution marks the beginning of the second stage when the increase of the incomes quickens but fertility begins to decrease. This stage ensued in the different countries at different points of time. Finally, in the third stage the per capita income continues to increase but, at the same time, also the increase or the stabilization on a certain level of fertility begins. Dr. Frejka emphasized that in the different income stages different orders of values are established by the families in their decisions upon the number of children.

Professor K. H. Mehlan (GDR) quoted an example of the change of fertility taking place independently of geographical conditions and social systems, when he gave account of the fact that the German Democratic Republic was the only people's democratic state in which fertility had increased in the last ten years. He stated that legal induced abortion is more limited in the GDR than in Hungary, in his opinion, however, the difference between the fertility of the two countries cannot be attributed solely to this fact.

Professor E. Vielrose (Poland) gave account of the fertility research (based on sampling) and of the problems of the surveys and factors in Poland. He emphasized that—similarly to Italy—also regional investigations were carried out, though the delimitation of the regions was rather questionable; finally, he welcomed the idea of organizing international fertility investigations.

In connection with Frejka's contribution Mr. Ch. F. Westoff (USA) stated that on basis of investigations made in the USA it may be that there is no connection between social mobility and fertility in the Western countries, whereas in Hungary the existence of such a connection can be regarded as justified. Besides he also emphasized that in the abovementioned third stage it can be assumed, in general, that the closeness of the connection between fertility and social status decreases.

Mr. M. Hasevic (Yugoslavia) verified on basis of domestic examples that the impact of the change of the cultural, educational level on fertility is just as different under different conditions—for instance in developed or undeveloped countries—as the impact of the economic factors. Similarly, on basis of Yugoslavian examples he stated that the connection between fertility and the educational level is closer on a lower general cultural level then on a higher.

Miss S. Réthi (Hungary) outlined the change in the fertility connections and proportions which were thought to be invariable before World War II. She referred to the transformation of the class- and stratum-specific fertility trends, to the modification of the decreasing impact of the cultural factors accepted so far, to its transformation in several places as well as to several such psychological factors which may motivate fertility specifically. Finally, she stated with pleasure that the demography of today declares both in East and in West that there is no unchangeable population law valid for all countries, in all places and for all times.

Dealing with the biological problems of fertility Dr. J. Neméskéri (Hungary) stressed the necessity of realizing the viewpoints of anthropology when investigating fertility. He agreed with the findings of Bourgeois-Pichat and found it necessary to complete the quantitative view of the demographers with the aspects of human-genetics and with a more intensive examination of the sub-populations.

Professor S. Somogyi (Italy) deemed it necessary to emphasize in his second contribution that, in essence, no negative correlation can be experienced between the standard of living and the trend of fertility as fertility can never decrease under a certain level, it can be stabilized at most. Further, he outlined the connections between the demographic phenomena and family research, family psychology.
In his summarizing and concluding words Dr. Dezső Dányi (Hungary) registered all the ideas and proposals which serve the progress of fertility research. He considered one of the most important characteristics of the session the desire to deal with the socio-economic, sociological and psychological factors in a more and more thorough, and complex way. He stated with pleasure that the session supported unanimously the idea of organizing joint, international and uniform fertility investigations then he stressed that a deeper investigation of the factors gained a special emphasis. He concluded his summary by stating that fertility reveals many differences in economic and social systems living in identical phases.