

## Timeline highlighting the significant events and research activities of the Population Investigation Committee throughout its history.

### 16 February 1935

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, Charles Booth Chair of Social Science at the University of Liverpool, and Chairman of the Positive Eugenics Committee, delivers the Galton Lecture of the Eugenics Society entitled 'Eugenics in the Light of Population Trends'.

Carr-Saunders draws attention to the falling birth rate and concerns over the fertility of married women and a decline in the size of the family. He argued that 'some organisation, with the whole population situation under review and desires to construct an adequate programme, should examine all the proposals made to deal with these difficulties, and weave them into a coherent population policy.'<sup>1</sup>

### 4 June 1935 – 3 June 1936

The Council of the Eugenics Society establishes an ad-hoc committee to recommend how to implement the ideas of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders. A memorandum is produced regarding the formation of a new committee. It stated that the title of the committee should include the word 'population', the Eugenics Society would initially offer £250 to the committee, and a number of organisations would be invited to nominate representatives.

### 15 June 1936

The first formal meeting of the Population Investigation Committee (PIC) held. An earlier meeting held on 8 Jan 1936 approved the name of the committee. On 15 June 1936 Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders is elected Chairman of the Committee, C.P. Blacker the General Secretary, and David Glass the Research Secretary. The terms of reference of the PIC are established as being 'to investigate the various causes of the decline of the birth rate,'<sup>2</sup> which includes medical, social and economic factors. It is also decided that the committee should be independent from the Eugenics Society and those organisations who had appointed representatives to it.

### 1936

The first publications of the PIC appear including: D.V. Glass and C.P. Blacker, *The Future of Our Population?* (Population Investigation Committee, 1936), D.V. Glass, *The Struggle for Population*, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1936) and A.M. Carr-Saunders, *World Population: Past Growth and Present Trends*, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1936).

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<sup>1</sup> A.M. Carr-Saunders, 'Eugenics in the Light of Population Trends', *Eugenics Review*, Vol. 27, No. 1, Apr 1935 p18

<sup>2</sup> Population Investigation Committee minute book, 1936-1943, (Wellcome Library. SA/PIC/A/1/1)

## 1937

Discussions held with the Registrar General in relation to obtaining vital statistics. The PIC desire the inclusion of questions concerning the age of the mother at the birth of each child and the duration of marriage at each birth.

The Medical Sub-committee is formed and begins to draw up a questionnaire to throw light on the proportion of married couples that are childless through no wish of their own, what proportion of couples limit the size of their family on account of the health of the wife and other medical reasons, the extent and consequences of abortion, and birth control practice.

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders appointed Director of London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).

## 1938

The Population (Statistics) Act comes into effect. Vital statistics relating to the age of the mother at birth can now be obtained.

Grant received from Carnegie Corporation of New York for investigating the demographic problems of the Crown Colonies. Work begins on preparing a handbook on the Colonies by Robert R. Kuczynski. A grant of £500 is also received from Carnegie Trust to investigate the demographic aspects of the housing problem.

Fertility Inquiry begins. The questionnaire compiled by the Medical Sub-committee is used on a sample of 500 women patients of Dr P.T. Cooper in Tonbridge. The Hollerith system is used in coding and analysing material.

Population Policies Committee formed and jointly administered and financed by the Eugenics Society and the PEP (Political and Economic Planning). The aim of the Committee, in contrast to the PIC, is to formulate policy.

PIC opens its own independent bank account. The Eugenics Society agrees to transfer its contribution.

## 1939-1945

Outbreak of the Second World War. A War Emergency Committee is established in 1942 and empowered to deal with the Committee's affairs. Work on the medical questionnaire stopped. No new work undertaken, but many activities completed.

## 15 Jan 1943

Committee meeting held where the aims of the Committee redefined as follows:

- To examine the trends of population in Great Britain and the Colonies and to investigate the causes of these trends with special reference to the fall of the birth rate.
- To examine the policies adopted in other countries with a view to raising fertility.
- To encourage the study of such population policies as may be advocated in Great Britain.

## 1943

Dr Elsas appointed General Secretary, due to the active service of both David Glass and C.P. Blacker.

## 1944

Royal Commission on Population (RCP) formed to examine the post-war population trends in Great Britain, and to consider what measures should be taken in the national interest to influence the future trend of population. Six members of the PIC appointed to the RCP.

Dr Elsas leaves position of General Secretary to devote his time to research on housing, which was begun before the war.

Dr Kuczynski nearing completion of a study of the census and vital statistics of the British Empire.

## 1945

Grant awarded from the Nuffield Foundation of £5000 per year for 5 years. The PIC also continues to receive grants from the Eugenics Society. A research programme is drawn up. Projects initiated include an inquiry into certain aspects of child bearing and the maternity services in Great Britain, and a study of a series of comprehensive handbooks covering the demography of the self-governing dominions, India, and Egypt. A proposal is also made to issue a Journal devoted to demography and demographic research.

## 1946

RCP conducts a Family Census to gather up-to-date statistics on fertility and family size. The Census is directed by two members of the PIC, including David Glass, following a schedule suggested in a pre-war publication of the PIC.

A National Inquiry into Maternity Services begins in collaboration with Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Institute of Child Health to study children and their

families. The Joint Committee established to enquire into social and economic aspects of child bearing in Great Britain. The subjects are the children of women who gave birth during the week ending 9 March 1946. Money for the Inquiry received from the Nuffield Foundation and the National Birthday Trust Fund.

David Glass appointed Reader of Demography at LSE. Consequently, the work of the PIC became closely aligned with Department of Demography at LSE.

Constitution of the PIC established, as a result of discussions relating to superannuation. Up to this point the PIC had been a completely informal committee. Consideration also given to registering as a charity. If the PIC was not a charity and began to publish a Journal, any profit would be liable to income tax.

Administrative base of the PIC moved to LSE, where PIC research workers had been since Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders was appointed Director of LSE in 1937. Previously the administrative base had been the Eugenics Society.

## 1947

*Population Studies* first published. It is the only international journal published in English specifically and exclusively concerned with demography. David Glass appointed editor.

PIC work in collaboration with the Scottish Council for Research in Education (SCRE) to examine the trend of intelligence in Scotland and to test the hypothesis that because of differential fertility, national fertility is likely to fall. The Scottish Mental Survey of 1947 covered the whole of the 11-year age group in Scotland. Approximately 85,000 children born in 1936 were given the same intelligence test as that administered in the 1932 Scottish Mental Inquiry, and an individual questionnaire was completed.

The British Population Society (BPS) was dissolved and absorbed by the PIC. Its assets and obligations were transferred but its membership was not. The BPS was originally established in Oct 1928 as the British National Committee set up under the Statutes of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems (IUSIPP). When the PIC was established in 1936 it was deemed to be a rival to BPS.

Eugene Grebenik appointed Assistant Research Secretary.

## 1948

Publication of *Maternity in Great Britain: a survey of social and economic aspects of pregnancy and childbirth undertaken by a joint committee of The Royal College of Obstetricians and*

*Gynaecologists and the Population Investigation Committee* (London: Oxford University Press, 1948).

Follow-up study of the mothers and children of the Maternity Survey initiated. Given grant of £4000 by the Nuffield Foundation to cover the cost of the inquiry. J.W.B. Douglas appointed Director, and assisted by Miss Griselda Rowntree.

Preliminary results of Scottish Mental Survey published in *The Times* in Nov 1948 by Godfrey Thompson to help the Royal Commission on Population.

Swedish Population Policy prepared by a research worker of the PIC. It is published in two parts in *Population Studies* in Jun and Sep 1948 as the only comprehensive study available in English.

Death of R.R. Kuczynski. His handbook of the British Colonial Empire is unfinished. His daughter Mrs Long agrees to complete it.

Demographic Handbook of New Zealand completed by Miss E. Lessof, a research worker of PIC, and being revised for publication.

Eugene Grebenik appointed Research Secretary. David Glass appointed Vice-Chairman.

## 1949

First study of the relationship between fertility and social mobility begins in order to investigate R.A. Fisher's hypothesis that social promotion in our society was achieved at the expense of family size. Undertaken jointly by the Nuffield Research Unit of LSE and the PIC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour. The first report published in *Population Studies* in Mar 1952.

Publication of *The trend of Scottish intelligence: a comparison of the 1947 and 1932 surveys of the intelligence of eleven-year-old pupils*, by the Scottish Council for Research in Education, (London : University of London Press, 1949).

The Nuffield Foundation provides funds for a follow-up study of the Scottish children. A Joint Mental Survey Committee, with representatives from the PIC is established.

Maternity Survey follow-up study continues with supplementary questionnaires sent out to gather additional information regarding the problem of prematurity. The Joint Committee intend

to publish a series of papers covering various topics. The Nuffield Foundation provides an additional grant of £6000 to undertake a further follow-up on the children's 4th birthday.

RCP sponsors an inquiry into fertility and birth control conducted by Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. The report by Dr Lewis-Faning acknowledges that the origins are a project and questionnaire devised by the Medical Sub-Committee of the PIC before the war (see 1937-1938). PIC acquires the questionnaires and punched cards relating to the inquiry to use them to prepare for a more detailed analysis.

## Jan 1950

Following a grant of £500 from the National Birthday Trust Fund, PIC begins a pilot survey on fatigue in pregnancy in a number of antenatal clinics in Kensington and Fulham. The activity of women during pregnancy is recorded in diaries made during a week in the first four months, and a week during the last two months. Useful incidental material also collected on attitudes towards the health service, fears of women during pregnancy, and the unsatisfied demand for advice on contraception.

## 1950

PIC preparing a chapter on some of the social aspects of the Scottish Mental Survey. The Mental Survey Committee engaged in a follow-up study of a random sample (6-day sample) of the children.

Maternity Survey follow-up continues with a random sample of one in every four working class children. The full sample of other social classes retained.

Mrs Cicely Watson begins study of French Population Policy.

Governors of LSE agree to recognise the PIC as advisory body to the Governors on all questions of demographic research. PIC now associated with the new Department of Sociological and Demographic Research.

## 1951

Maternity Survey follow-up receives £4500 from the Nuffield Foundation for a special first school medical examination in 1952 when the children are six years old. The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists withdraw from the Joint Committee.

## 1952

Completion of French Population Policy research by Cicely Watson. Papers published in *Population Studies* in Mar and Jul 1952 relating to abortion and contraception, and migration

policy. Dr Watson is retained to complete research on Belgian Population Policy. A report is published in *Population Studies* in Nov 1954. This study is sponsored and supervised by PIC but officially undertaken by the Department of Sociological and Demographic Research at LSE.

Society of Medical Officers become one of sponsors of the Maternity Survey follow-up study, now known as the National Survey of the Health and Development of Children. Nuffield Foundation agree to give a further annual grant of £5000 for 3 years.

## 1953

Publication of *Social Implications of the 1947 Mental Survey*, by James Maxwell for the Scottish Council for Research in Education, (London: University of London Press, 1953).

Nuffield Foundation agree to give a grant of £1700 a year for 5 years to the follow-up study of the Scottish Mental Survey. The PIC continue to be represented on the Mental Survey Committee.

Griselda Rowntree appointed to undertake study into broken marriages, including about 300 families from the Maternity Survey follow-up study, where normal family life has been broken through the death of a parent or through divorce or separation.

Consideration given to future research programme of PIC. Agreed that a study of marriage habits in Britain would be an important and valuable contribution to demographic knowledge. Co-operation with the General Register Office to draw a sample of about 500 marriage certificates from their records. This sample drawn to study the possibilities of obtaining data on social class differences in marriage habits from the occupations given on marriage certificates.

## 1954

National Survey of the Health and Development of Children continues with a grant from Ford Foundation of £10,000, making it possible to survey the children until they leave primary school. Dr Douglas appointed as Senior Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh. From this point the dispatch of forms, coding and tabulating is done in London, but the analysis and statistical treatment of information is completed in Edinburgh.

Research of Miss Rowntree on broken marriages to be published in *Population Studies* in Mar 1955. The inquiry yielded two important sets of data: an estimate of the total incidence of broken marriages since the beginning of the follow-up to the Maternity Survey, and evidence that there are no differences to be found between the development of children of broken marriages and those of the control group.

Co-operation begins with the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in extracting copies of certain particulars from divorce petitions lodged in the Divorce Registry. This is the first time such records have been made available for research. PIC also approves to pay for the extraction of sample data for petitions filed in 1951, and it is hoped at a later stage to draw similar samples for 1931 and 1911. In order to obtain comparable material relating to the position in the 1870s, an analysis will be made of all the divorce petitions for the years 1871-1872.

Analysis of relevant published and unpublished statistical and other documentary materials relating to marriage and divorce trends in England and Wales also begins, including the calculation of divorce rates by duration of marriage.

PIC sponsoring an inquiry into the changing habits and attitudes to marriage since the second half of the 19th century. Miss Rowntree in charge of this project. All inquiries relating to marriage and divorce are undertaken under the supervision of the Marriage and Planned Parenthood Sub-Committee of the PIC.

Joint project begins with the Institute of Education, funded by a grant from the Nuffield Foundation to study fertility and social mobility within the teaching profession. David Glass part of the Advisory Committee of the Inquiry. Two papers by Wolf Scott published in *Population Studies* in Jul 1957 and Mar 1958.

PIC give a grant of £175 to Mr H Brookfield to enable him to visit Mauritius and make a study of the development of population.

Eugene Grebenik appointed co-editor of *Population Studies* with David Glass.

Norman Carrier appointed Research Secretary.

## 1955-1956

Although much work has been done on demographic handbooks for New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia, the works are not published.

Norman Carrier examining the possibility of constructing a broad framework of rules and techniques for rectifying the population statistics of under-developed countries.

## 1957

Interim report prepared on the trend of divorce. Published in *Population Studies* in Mar 1958.



## 1958

David Glass succeeds Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders as Chairman of the PIC.

Publication of *Eleven Year Olds Grow Up*, by John Macpherson, (London: University of London Press, 1958) in connection with the Scottish Mental Survey to deal with period 1947-1954.

Publication of *Children under five: the results of a national survey made by a Joint Committee of the Institute of Child Health (University of London) the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the Population Investigation Committee*, by J.W.B. Douglas and J.M. Blomfield, (London: Allen & Unwin, 1958) in connection with the pre-school period of the National Survey of the Health and Development of Children.

Medical Research Council (MRC) agrees to support additional inquiries of the National Survey of the Health and Development of Children in internal migration of survey families, and social concomitants of maladjustment among survey children. The Home Office agreed to help in the collection of information on delinquency. A third inquiry involves analysing the subsequent fertility of the 2000 survey mothers who had their first birth in 1946 with a grant provided by Population Council Inc. The National Spastics Society provided £2000 to investigate epilepsy and cerebral palsy among survey children, and the Nuffield Foundation have given a grant from of £2800 a year for four years to assure that the follow-up inquiry can continue until children reach 15th birthday (1961).

## 1959

First survey of the National Survey of the Health and Development of Children covering the secondary school stage carried out in June 1959.

Scottish Mental Survey follow-up given a grant from the Nuffield Foundation, enabling the follow-up study to continue for another 5 years.

When research into marriage and divorce begun it was hoped that the analysis of statistical and other documentary materials would be complemented by PIC field inquiries into marriage aspirations and into the circumstances affecting the age at marriage and the choice of partner. Rockefeller Foundation provides a £10,000 grant for this purpose to be used to meet the cost of a national inquiry based which will cover marriage and marital breakdown and attitudes on family size and family limitation. An additional grant of £1000 received from the Marriage Guidance Council of the Sir Halley Stewart Trust.

## 1959-1960

National survey relating to marriage and divorce begins. The survey is based on a stratified random sample of 3000 men and women both ever-married and still single between the ages of 16-59, and is concerned with changes in courtship and marriage conventions, and attitudes to various economic and social factors which had in the past been commonly associated with marriage and the establishment of a household. Survey also includes questions on birth control practice, internal migration, marriage across the social classes and social mobility. Fieldwork carried out by Social Surveys Ltd. (Gallup Poll).

Further grant for marriage and divorce field inquiry received from Oliver Bird Trust of £1000 to enable additional questions to be asked and further analysis to be done on fertility and contraception on behalf of the Family Planning Association (FPA).

Publication of *The level and trend of national intelligence : the contribution of the Scottish mental surveys*, by James Maxwell, (London: University of London Press, 1961). PIC continue to be represented on the Mental Survey Committee.

An attempt to contribute knowledge to the field of the British Peerage suggested by Mr Thomas Henry Hollingsworth, who previously carried out a study of the demography of British ducal families. This previous research limited and no real pin-pointing of change could be done. As a result, the PIC initiating a full scale study, financed by a Senior Sociological Scholarship awarded to Hollingsworth by the Nuffield Foundation, \$10000 granted to the PIC by the Rockefeller Foundation, and £1000 from the Eugenics Society. Inquiry will cover whole of the peerage from Dukes to Barons inclusive, the birth generations being those up to the end of the 19th century.

## 1960-1961

MRC established permanent unit at LSE under Dr J.W.B. Douglas to study environmental aspects of mental and physical illness. It will be initiating inquiries of its own and will also be concerned with projects arising out of the National Survey of the Health and Development of Children. The Joint Committee will continue to supervise the study of delinquency and maladjustment and the study of technical education and apprenticeship among survey children. Financed by grants from the Home Office and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In addition to the field work for the National Survey on Marriage and Divorce, Social Surveys Ltd. originally agreed to carry out the coding, punching and basic tabulations of the mass of material collected. This offer to provide all basic tabulations withdrawn due to cost. In limited

analysis so far priority given to the treatment of birth control data. Special report prepared for FPA Working Party in December 1960.

Study of the British Peerage extended to include the legitimate children of peers dying up to 1938. The result of the research published as a supplement in *Population Studies* in Nov 1964.

### 1961-1962

Marriage survey results used to analyse aspects of birth control. Two articles published in *Population Studies* by Griselda Rowntree and Rachel Pierce.

From April 1962 the work of the National Survey of Health and Development transferred to the new MRC Unit at LSE. The Joint Committee dissolved and a smaller committee under chairmanship of Prof Moncrieff appointed. PIC research officers continue to have involvement.

Decision made that the Scottish Mental Survey in its current form should cease after the issue of the thirteenth schedule in March 1963.

Information given to FPA Working Party from the Marriage and Divorce Survey incorporated into report on the Users of Birth Control Clinics in *Population Studies* in Jul 1962. A report 'Marriage in the 1950s' circulated by National Marriage Guidance Council, and another paper on teenage marriage read at the British Association in Sep 1962.

Paper written on the educational experiences of the Marriage and Divorce Survey with the object of extending the educational findings of the Social Mobility Study of 1949. This was submitted in Feb 1962 as part of David Glass' evidence to the Robbins Committee on Higher Education.

### 1962-1963

Report prepared in connection with the Scottish Mental Survey covering the age period 18-26. The present activities of the Mental Survey Committee will cease with the publication of this report. A further follow-up survey might be undertaken dealing with the children of members of the sample and measuring their intelligence as they reach 11 years old.

Proposal for a symposium entitled 'Aspects of Marriage and the Family in Britain 1870-1961' based on the Marriage and Divorce.

## 1963-1965

Rachel Pierce and Griselda Rowntree resign from the Marriage and Divorce Survey. Several publications relating to the study have appeared in *Population Studies*. Further analysis of data awaits appointment of full-time research officer.

Norman Carrier continues cohort analysis of divorce in England. In addition he has developed comprehensive computer programmes for population projections and for the production of stable population derivatives based upon U.N. model life tables.

David Glass completed survey of the developments of organised birth control movements in Western Europe.

## 1965

Following an application by David Glass in 1963 for funding, the Ford Foundation awards grant in 1965 of \$240,000 over five years to establish a postgraduate programme in demography with special reference to students from developing countries. The Demographic Training Programme draws on findings of PIC research, and taught by lecturers of LSE and by teachers specially appointed by PIC and approved by LSE. It was subsequently financed by grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and by the Population Council Inc (USA), which were administered by the PIC.

## 1965-1966

Questionnaire survey planned in conjunction with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and MRC Air Pollution Research Unit, to obtain information on smoking habits and symptoms of respiratory disease, as part of the National Survey of Health and Development.

New National Survey of Fertility and Birth Control Practice initiated with a grant from International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). When the 1959/60 survey carried out it was hoped to undertake series of inquiries every 5-10 years, aimed at studying changes in practice and habits. Pilot surveys undertaken at end of 1966.

## 1966-1967

Death of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, Chairman of PIC 1936-1958, in Oct 1966.

Final report in connection with Scottish Mental Survey follow-up published covering the careers of the 6-day sample members from 1947-1964.

Grant received from Nuffield Foundation for study relating to fertility and birth control practice. Fieldwork begins summer 1967 covering a stratified random sample of women under 60,

whose marriages remained intact until the date of the survey or until they had reached their 45th birthday. As a result of 1959/60 investigation, the questionnaire designed to be more probing and more specifically focussed on family planning.

Invitation from the Government of Mauritius received to advise on the evaluation of family planning activities. Financed by Nuffield Grant to the Government of Mauritius. Mr Xenos, former Research Officer of PIC, appointed. Work supervised by Mr William Brass.

## 1968

Fourth report in the series 'All Our Future' relating to the National Survey of Health and Development published October 1968 by Peter Davies.

Preliminary paper relating to Fertility and Birth Control Survey prepared for IPPF. Published in *Family Planning* in Jan 1969.

## 1969

Grant received from Population Council Inc to increase the size of *Population Studies* Journal.

## 1970

Manual on the on the detection and reduction of errors in basic demographic statistics prepared by Norman Carrier and John Hobcraft. Hoped to obtain a subsidy to issue the manual as a low-price paperback, with distribution organised by PIC.

PIC playing a role in the work of the Population Studies Group which was set up by Lord Florey to promote interdisciplinary study of various aspects of population questions.

Supplement to *Population Studies* published May 1970 relating to population policy in UK. Work supported by grant from Nuffield Foundation.

## 1971

Twenty-fifth volume of *Population Studies* published July 1971.

## 1972

Christopher Langford preparing book relating to Fertility and Birth Control Survey.

Norman Carrier and John Hobcraft working on population mathematics, especially in the field of stable population theory. Techniques derived from that theory are now widely used to estimate demographic parameters for countries with defective or limited basic data.

PIC officially registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1960.

### 1973

Members of the LSE Demography Department contributing chapters to a symposium on demographic aspects of marriage and the family in Britain. It is hoped that a draft of the symposium will be ready in 1975.

### 1975

C.P. Blacker dies in April 1975. He continued as Honorary Secretary to PIC until a few months before his death.

Prime Minister of Mauritius agrees to publish the report by Mr Xenos relating to the Mauritius Family Planning Programme as a government publication.

### 1976

David Glass received grant of £30,110 from Nuffield Foundation for three year period for a longitudinal study of social mobility in Britain. The data to be used are those collected systematically since the Maternity Inquiry of 1946.

### 1978

Death of David Glass. A full appreciation of his work appears in *Population Studies*, Mar 1979.

Prof. Ralph Dahrendorf appointed Chairman of PIC.

Study on Social Mobility begun by David Glass continued by Ms McIlroy and Ms Britten.

### 1979

Death of Norman Carrier, who had been both Research Secretary and Honorary Secretary of PIC.

Eugene Grebenik appointed editor of *Population Studies*.

### 1980

Grants for the Demographic Training Programme from Ford and Rockefeller Foundations ceased during 1979/80 session. LSE taken over full responsibility of the programme. PIC involvement effectively ceased from this point, although some staff continued to divide their time between the Population Studies department of LSE and the PIC.

National Survey of Health and Development moved to Bristol. Link with LSE and PIC severed. Financed entirely by MRC. During the 18 years the National Survey was based at LSE members of the Unit published findings in 3 books, 19 chapters in other books, and 82 papers in scientific journals. All the records from birth to 26 years of age put on microfiche.

Grant for study of social mobility extended to enable most of the work to be completed.

All research staff appointments of PIC ended by December 1980.

## 1981

From this point on the PIC activities are almost entirely focused on the publication of *Population Studies*.

Small Grants Scheme established to encourage research work in population studies. Offering grants up to £400 for approved research projects.

## 1984

Prof. Tony Wrigley appointed Chairman of PIC following resignation of Prof. Dahrendorf.

Small amounts of external funding continue to be received for small research projects.

## 1985

Prof. Hobcraft and Dr Schofield appointed co-editors of *Population Studies* with Eugene Grebenik.

## 1986

Fiftieth anniversary of PIC. Reception held at LSE on 25 July.

## 1988

Publication of *The Population Investigation Committee: A concise history to mark its fiftieth anniversary*, by Christopher Langford.

## 1990

Symposium entitled 'Demographic Training in the 1990s' held in April as part of 25th anniversary of M.Sc. course in Demography. 127 participants, 97 of which were former or current students in demography at LSE.

## 1991

Working party set up to consider means for enhancing the activities of PIC, especially the re-establishment of a research programme, and also to consider the relationship between LSE and PIC.

Prof. John Hobcraft appointed Chairman of PIC from 1 Mar 1991.

## 1995

Scholarship Fund established. Tutors of approved one-year MSc courses in subjects with a high demographic content invited to apply on behalf of suitable candidates.

## 1996

Fiftieth anniversary of *Population Studies* celebrated with two-day symposium in November 1996. Publication of a subject and author index for Vols. 1-50.

## 1997

John Simons succeeds Eugene Grebenik as editor of *Population Studies*.

## 2000

Small grants scheme withdrawn and remaining funds transferred to the Scholarship Fund.

## 2001

Editors of *Population Studies* consider possibility of publishing the Journal through a commercial publisher.

## 2002

Decision to publish *Population Studies* externally affects staffing. Only one full-time paid member of staff, the General Secretary.

## 2003

Five year contract signed with Routledge Journals for publishing *Population Studies*.

Decision made to reduce the size of the PIC to 10 members, all of whom would be trustees. In addition, the President of British Society for Population Studies would be invited to be a member of the PIC as a non-trustee.

John Hobcraft resigns as Chairman of PIC. John Cleland appointed Chairman.