



CPC20006188

"The Carolina Population Program"

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"The great university responds to the challenges of each age."

As I understand the motives of the founders of the University of North Carolina, they intended that we produce the trained leaders needed by the State. The culture of the late 18th and early 19th centuries demanded a broadly educated and humane alumnus prepared to serve society as statesman, clergyman, lawyer, physician or teacher. Later in the 19th century, the need arose for persons more narrowly but intensively trained to meet the demands of the evolving industrial society. At mid-20th century, the university is aware that it must produce both broadly educated business and professional men and highly specialized technologists.

Today, however, I perceive a new demand upon our institutions, which originates in the complexity of the problems which the world now faces. A partial list of these problems includes the threat of nuclear annihilation, poverty in the midst of plenty, rapid depletion of non-accumulating natural resources, pollution of the biosphere, and explosive growth of human populations. I believe that solving these problems will require not only the application of the best thought in many specialized fields but also the harnessing of a wide variety of specialized talents in a search for unanticipated "interaction effects." In short, I believe it imperative that all institutions of our society, including our universities, organize themselves to contribute to solving these problems.

As I view the history of the University of North Carolina, we responded rather well to the demands of the 19th and early 20th centuries, but our record during the past 30 years has not been outstanding. History will show that:

- 1). UNC was *not* a leader in the nuclear revolution of the '30's and '40's.
- 2). UNC was *not* among the leading institutions which established the important area study programs demanded by post-World War II American political responsibilities, and
- 3). UNC was *not* a leader in the molecular biology revolution of the 1950's and 1960's.

With the decisions to establish the Population Center, the Institute of Environmental Sciences and the Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology,

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Center as will extensions of the study of infectious disease on physical and intellectual growth by Dr. Floyd Denny, Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics. The patients under examination and investigation in the Medical Center will comprise three populations: mothers with problems in pregnancy and delivery which might lead to defective children; newborn children and young infants who may be the product of genetic, obstetric, toxic or infectious damage, and mildly retarded children, especially those with emotional difficulties, who will be subjects for long term investigation and treatment.

The Medical Center will be an integral part of the existing School of Medicine and Memorial Hospital complex. The investigators staffing the laboratories will be derived from all of the pre-clinical departments, and the clinical departments of Pediatrics and Psychiatry in the Medical School. They will have access to the clinical and supportive services already established for the research of the Medical School faculty and for the training of graduate students, resident, interns, post-doctoral fellows and medical students.

Thus, the Institute as a whole aspires, through consolidation of the efforts of leading faculty throughout the University to move to and remain at the forefront of scholarship and achievement in the area of child development and mental retardation.

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the University has clearly signaled that it intends to grapple with at least two of the major challenges of the next few decades. Our response to these challenges will have a major impact on the shape and programs of the institution. It is my hope that in responding to these challenges we shall firmly establish the university in the first rank of the world's educational institutions.

The following numbered paragraphs attempt to outline succinctly the stages through which the Population Program has passed, describe our current operating principles and list some of the accomplishments which might interest readers of the *Bulletin*.

- 1). The University's Department of Sociology has a long history of interest in demography and has educated many of America's leading demographers. More recently, the School of Public Health has developed a strong interest in implementing programs of family planning.
- 2). In November, 1964, former Chancellor Sharp asked me to become chairman of an effort to build a University-wide program of population studies. This led to appointment of a faculty committee in December, 1964, consisting of 3 sociologists, 3 persons from the School of Public Health, and two persons from the Medical School.

- The committee has since evolved into a Board of Directors and has added representatives from Economics, Anthropology and Journalism.
- 3). The first 9 months were spent obtaining initial operating funds. At present we are receiving support from the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, The Agency for International Development of the U. S. State Department, The National Institutes of Health and the State of North Carolina. Approximately \$3,000,000 have been contributed by outside agencies and the State contributes strongly to the program through support of basic faculty salaries.
 - 4). The executive arm of the program is "The Carolina Population Center." This is now located at 500 Pittsboro Street (the corner of W. University Drive). Three other houses on Pittsboro Street also provide space for persons engaged in our central operations. We hope soon to develop more obvious "visibility," but this depends upon finding enough time to have signs prepared.
 - 5). A number of new faculty have been added to various departments, and graduate assistantships and fellowships have been made available in many disciplines for both American and foreign students.
 - 6). In recruiting faculty, we have followed several principles.
 - a). A faculty member recruited for population studies must be acceptable to and be given an appointment by a regular University department even though his entire salary may be paid by outside funds through the population program.
 - b). It is hoped that all such faculty members will maintain a link with department activities; the degree of involvement will probably vary widely in different parts of the University.
 - 7). We are a University-wide program and are interested in supporting any person or department with a good idea and the capability of contributing to teaching, research or service in the population field.
 - 8). Organizationally, we intend that the membership of our Policy Board reflect all the interested elements of the University.
 - 9). As chairman of the Policy Board, I conceive my responsibility as
 - a). stimulating the inflow of funds and of competent workers into the program and helping to see that they are enabled to carry out their duties effectively,
 - b). fostering the fullest possible involvement in the program by University departments, and
 - c). helping to maximize the benefits of the program to the University, the State and the world.
 - 10). The Director of the Carolina Population Center, Dr. Moya Freymann, who is a Professor of Public Health Administration with special training in social science, is responsible for our operations with the support of the Policy Board.

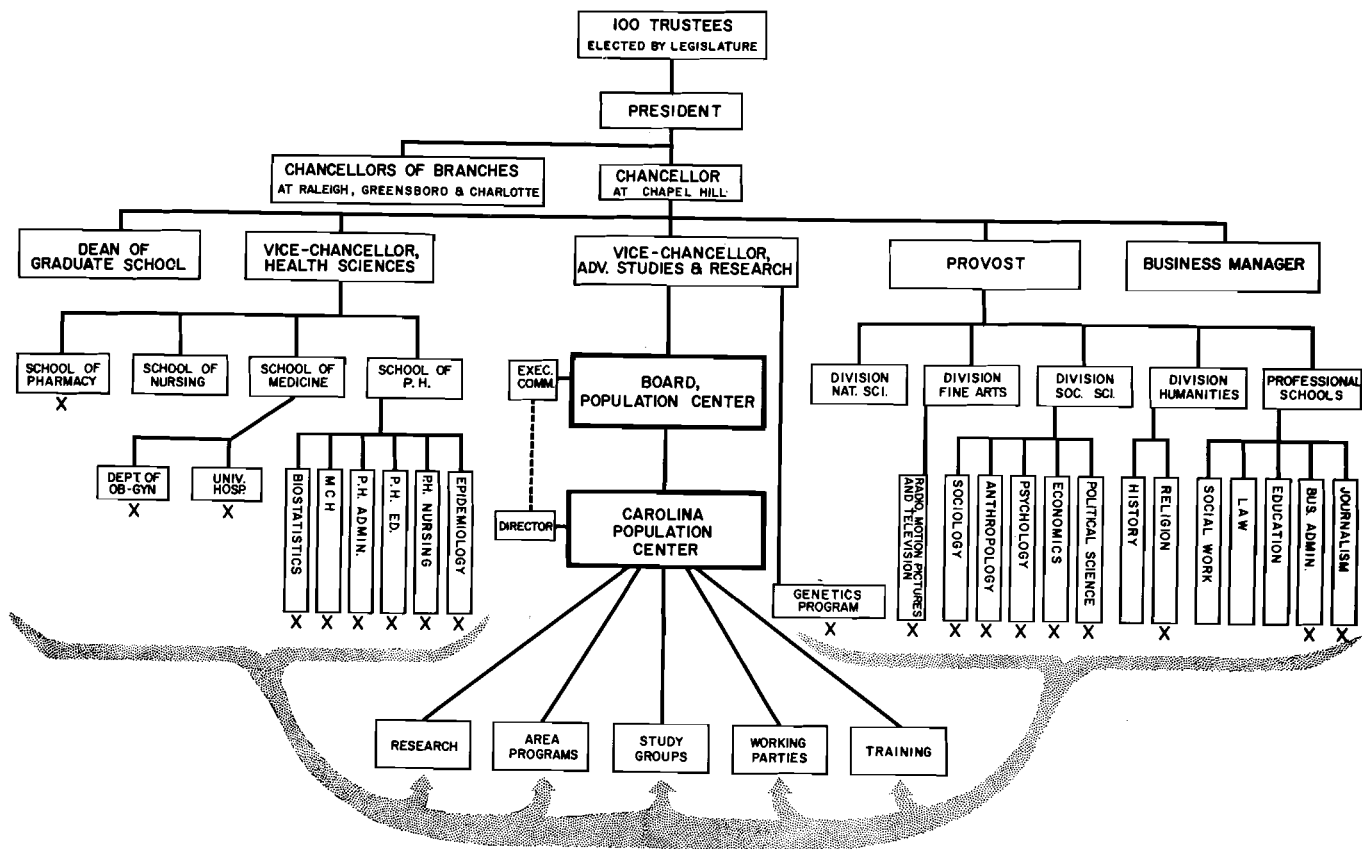


Figure 1—Organization of the program of research and training in population at the University of North Carolina. Departments and schools in which there is some degree of involvement are indicated by the cross (X). The chart indicates the extent of involvement on January 1, 1967.

- 11). The counties of the Health District which includes Chapel Hill are being assisted to develop the services which they require for their own needs. We intend that the family planning program in our health district will become a model which others will wish to emulate.
- 12). Efforts are underway to help State agencies develop policy about population matters. It is clear that the Population Center will be an important resource agency to the State for help and ideas in this field.
- 13). Last year a seminar attempted to pull together ideas about the ideal population for the United States. These lectures have been edited by Professor Daniel Price and will be published soon in a volume entitled: "A Population Policy for the United States."
- 14). Plans are maturing for assistance to Thailand, India and Egypt and we may also "adopt" a country in Latin America. Our role overseas will be largely that of assisting the universities and agencies of other countries to establish centers and programs such as ours. It is clear that we cannot train in Chapel Hill the personnel required by the developing countries. We may be able, however, to educate the "trainers" for some of these countries and provide them with the experience of seeing a model population center in operation.
- 15). Funds provided by The Rockefeller Foundation are now being used to establish teaching, research and service in family planning within the Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology of the Medical School. Before long, we hope to have a clinic going at the N. C. Memorial Hospital in which medical students, nursing students, and house officers can observe and participate. Dr. Jaroslaw Hulka, formerly of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the University of Pittsburgh, has been added to the staff to head up this effort. We have also added to the staff Mrs. Ethel Nash, current president of the National Association of Marriage Counselors. Mrs. Nash, who has had extensive experience in teaching sex education, is teaching our medical students during the current year.

The scope of population activities with the University at Chapel Hill is shown in Figure 1. The crosses (x) below the names of schools or departments indicate activities either in teaching, research or service. The program is changing so rapidly that the chart prepared a month ago is already out of date. Activity has been started since then in the Department of Zoology of the Division of Natural Science. Here Professors Odum and Stiven, who are ecologists, are attempting to develop a scientific language which can be used by workers in all areas of ecology including the study of human populations. I have no doubt but that still other departments and schools shall have become involved by the time this issue of the *Bulletin* is in the hands of its readers.