



The Rome experience of course made a study of many of these things, though some of us very much regretted that they question of whether population number might be controlled over extended. It will be convenient to consider the results in terms of the "Malthusian balance", that is to say how many people will be, and what they will live, I will take the answer given by the demographers about the numbers, which meant roughly speaking by the year 2500 the present 2500 million would be 4000 million. Many thought that the present 2500 million estimate, it was based on ~~the~~ <sup>over-optimistic</sup> ~~estimate~~ <sup>estimate</sup> of 1 percent per year, whereas the actual average increases are nearly 1 1/2 percent per year, so that the number is really quite likely to be nearer to 5000 million. Put in another way, which avoids these big figures

The world will be like like afterwards. I know how much larger it can get and what the average weather of our being in the most wonderful antiquity of our weather that the as it certainly must one day. I take a meteorological analogy, we and what sort of a world will emerge when population becomes stationary soon, and the general question for us all is when they will stop. No one has seen anything different, but it is obvious that they must stop. have been very on a certain rate for two centuries, and they seem for the general which have much prolonged the average length of human life. The increase and also in a different way by the great developments in medicine and hygiene. The scientific Revolution which produced effects both in a general easing of transportation being partly the rapid filling up of almost unworked parts of the world, partly suddenly multiplied itself by five. The general causes are fairly obvious. The number was roughly constant for 2000 years, and then in 200 years it grew 2500 million. It is not ~~more~~ only a slight ~~over-optimistic~~ <sup>over-optimistic</sup> to say that increasing, but even as late as 1700 they were probably not 500 million. They are for the world. With Malthusian they continued at the level, perhaps slowly 10 million. By the beginning of the Christian era there were perhaps 850 million. With the modern of agriculture in medieval times they increased many times and nearly known how many people there were in Achaean times, but a wild guess. Best as to the actual number of human beings in the past and the present. No body

The UNO conference on population in Rome four years ago. Most of my information is derived from that the present condition which seem to all of us a natural must be quite I was not considering ~~either~~ <sup>how soon</sup> all the disagreeable things would happen, but merely

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Their relation to the subject of this conference, I am sure that all  
will probably agree, as that we have not the responsibility of trying to  
the same. That when there was no break out they will not lead to

I have said nothing about the very important question of industrialization.  
It would take a long time to do, and I have taken long enough already.  
I will only say that the matter has been very much changed by atomic energy  
but that I cannot feel that this revolution can entirely ~~change~~ alter all our  
ways of life in the next fifty years, by which time the crisis of population  
will certainly be with us.

It is natural to speculate on possible <sup>new</sup> sources of food - such as  
chemical synthesis or cultivation of the oceans. It seems <sup>very</sup> unlikely that  
any such source could be developed within fifty years to a pitch where it  
would make any serious contribution to the world's demands. However, I  
cannot say that ~~such sources would be like to put before~~  
you a year, which seems to me to diminish the importance of all this. Man  
is an animal, and as such will tend to eat the rule that however much food  
is produced, there will always be too many mouths asking for it. If we  
could double our food supply, <sup>one day</sup> it would not mean merely that we had  
500 million hungry people instead of 250. So I conclude that all  
the effort of attack on the population problem must be aimed at controlling  
the numbers, ~~not~~ their means of life.

How are these people going to live. ~~It seems the agricultural experts~~. It has  
just been recognized that at present half the world is undernourished. A detail that  
came out at Rome was that between 1947-53 the produce of world agriculture increased  
by 8 per cent - a very remarkable improvement - but its effect was shaded by  
the fact that world numbers increased by 11 per cent in the same period. The  
world was hungrier at the end than at the beginning.  
However the experts do estimate that assuming all normal improvements, and  
also a good deal of capital expenditure on irrigation, the world could double its  
food supply in fifty years, but that that assumes the end. It thus  
seems likely that half the 4000 million will be hungry at the end of the next  
fifty years.

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