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"POPULATION PLANNING OF DEVELOPING NATIONS"

First Annual Progress Report
1968-1969

The University of Michigan
June 30, 1969

AID Institutional Development Grant

AID/csd-2171

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I. Background and Objectives of the Grant:

The present report constitutes an analytical review of major program developments in the population field at the University of Michigan which are a consequence of the first year of AID Institutional Development Grant (AID/csd-2171). Although many other activities and developments in the population field have taken place at Michigan during the past year, this report will confine itself to those which are most directly linked to the University's AID grant.

As set forth in our proposal of June 21, 1969, the general objectives of the AID Institutional Development Grant are (1) to increase the staff and other resources of the Center for Population Planning, and (2) to facilitate the participation of other University centers, departments, and institutes in interdisciplinary approaches to population issues of the less developed countries. For administrative purposes the grant is divided within the Center into two parts according to these two inter-related objectives. Overall responsibility for the grant and administrative direction of that part providing general institutional support for the Center rests with the Center's Director, Dr. Corsa. The portion facilitating participation of other University units and faculty in interdisciplinary approaches to population issues is under administrative direction of Dr. Finkle, one of the senior staff members of the Center. Basic financial support for the Center, since its formation in 1965, has come from the Ford Foundation with the University gradually taking over certain support and with

other foundations and governmental grants and contracts financing specific activities. The overlapping nature of the Center's staff makes it patently neither feasible nor desirable to attempt to relate all activities to specific funds. Staff and support expenditures of the Center are, therefore, financed primarily or entirely from that source of funds most closely related to an individual's major activity and rarely is one person's support during a given year from more than two funds. Thus, while most of the activities reported here are financed directly from the AID Institutional Development Grant, few of the individuals are completely financed from that source, and some of the individuals received no financial support from the grant. This report does reflect accurately the considerable contribution which the AID grant has made to "Population Planning of Developing Nations" at the University of Michigan during July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1969.

II. Accomplishments: A Review of the Initial Year.

A basic assumption underlying the present project was that the needs in the population field, especially in the developing nations, required the technical competence of various academic disciplines, most of which had not been heretofore involved in population problems. While the contribution and importance of demography, public health, reproductive physiology and economics are clearly established in the population field, there nevertheless remained a need for specialists from such fields as geography, political science, sociology, psychology, education and other

disciplines to address themselves to some of the issues confronted by developing nations in their efforts to curtail population growth.

The most significant accomplishment of the Center for Population Planning during this past year, as a result of its AID grant, has been to establish close working relationships with other academic departments in the University that will enable a limited number of faculty from these departments to examine population problems from the perspective of their own disciplines.

A second major accomplishment has been the strengthening of the academic resources of the Center for Population Planning through the creation of new faculty positions in the Center and by the appointment of faculty members whose major commitment will be in the population field.

A third area of accomplishment worthy of note has been the creation of new courses in the population field offered by the Center for Population Planning as well as by other departments throughout the University of Michigan.

A fourth achievement has been the initiation of a series of research projects dealing with population problems in the developing nations.

The following sections of this report will deal more specifically with each of the four areas of accomplishment that have resulted during the first year of the AID Institutional Development Grant.

A. Comparative Population Research Seminar (Professor Jason Finkle).

As stated previously, one of the major objectives of the AID

grant is to provide a mechanism for capitalizing upon the experience and expertise of faculty throughout the University of Michigan who are capable of contributing to the understanding, analysis, and implementation of planned social change in the population field. To realize this goal, approximately seventeen professors from various academic disciplines were invited to participate in a continuing Comparative Population Research Seminar dealing with population problems in developing nations. Although several of the members were experienced in the population field, more than half had little or no direct involvement in population research or in population programs. All members were, however, extremely capable in their own disciplines and, furthermore, were experienced in research problems in the developing nations or in the area of social change.

The members of the Seminar felt that it was necessary during the first year of the program for them to devote themselves to achieving a greater understanding of some of the substantive problems in the population field and to gaining a more precise appreciation of the relationship of their own discipline to specific population problems. The Seminar convened regularly, at least every two weeks, to discuss an aspect of population planning, usually led by an invited guest (See appendix for list of Seminar leaders and their topics). In preparation for these meetings, the guest chairman provided a reading list which constituted the basis of the discussion. Although other faculty members expressed an interest in joining the Seminar, it was felt that any enlargement of the

group during the first year would diminish its effectiveness.

As a consequence of the Seminar, several members introduced a population component into existing courses. In some instances, they created new courses which dealt primarily with population. Moreover, several members of the Seminar are planning courses on population that will be introduced into their departmental offerings at a future date. A description of new courses whose development has been facilitated by the AID grant will be presented in another section of this report.

In addition to their participating in biweekly conferences, the members of the Seminar decided that the most appropriate and effective way for them to seriously involve themselves in population problems was to commit themselves to research. It was agreed that all members of the Seminar who were not precluded from doing so by other commitments would undertake, starting Summer 1969, a specific research problem dealing with the general theme of "modernization and population change." The specific research activities of members of the Seminar will be discussed under the section of this report dealing with research.

The membership of the Faculty Research Seminar during 1968-1969, as well as a few comments about their research interests appears below:

FRANK ANDREWS

Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology (Social Psychology); Study Director, Survey Research Center. Dr. Andrews is a specialist in survey research techniques and has been instrumental in the establishment of

- FRANK ANDREWS (cont.) a Survey Research Center in Peru. His research interests include cross-national studies in Latin America on elite-mass attitudes towards family planning, and in the social-psychological factors affecting economic development.
- EUGENE BURNSTEIN Ph.D., Professor of Psychology (Social Psychology); Program Director, Research Center for Group Dynamics. Dr. Burnstein has done extensive research in both experimental psychology and in group processes, and is currently interested in relating these areas to social-psychological aspects of population problems.
- WILLIAM CAVE Ph.D., Professor of Educational Sociology. Dr. Cave's research and teaching concern social change and education. He recently was field director for the University's Baroda, India Project in Village Educational Development, and has just completed a text on the effect of education on social change in Soviet Central Asia.
- JAMES CLARKSON Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Geography (Ecology). Dr. Clarkson is interested in the relationship of population to environment and resources in Malaysia and Southeast Asia. He has recently been funded by the Asia Society to undertake field research on aspects of population geography in Southeast Asia. He, along with Dr. Olsson of the Geography Department, are preparing themselves in the population field as part of their development of a new curriculum in population geography.
- LESLIE CORSA M.D., M.PH. Professor of Population Planning; Director, Center for Population Planning. Dr. Corsa is widely known for his activities in family planning in both the United States and in the developing nations. In addition to his administrative duties as Director of the Center, Dr. Corsa has been engaged in field research in Malaysia and in Pakistan and has served as adviser in Family Planning to the Government of Pakistan.

JASON FINKLE

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Population Planning (Political Science and Public Administration). Dr. Finkle is a senior member of the Center for Population Planning and coordinator of the Comparative Population Research Seminar under this grant. He has done considerable research on political development in Southeast Asia and has recently served as a consultant in family planning in India for the Ford Foundation. Dr. Finkle's research interests center around political development and comparative administration in India and in Southeast Asia.

DAVID GOLDBERG

Ph.D., Professor of Sociology (Demography); Associate Director, Population Studies Center. Dr. Goldberg has done extensive field research in the United States and in Turkey on the demographic aspects of fertility. During 1970-71 he plans to conduct field research in Latin America on fertility. His proposed research plan includes an important segment on aspects of family planning.

LESLIE HOWARD

M.A., Lecturer in Sociology. Mr. Howard's research and teaching interests are in the area of sociology of development and social change. He has several years of field experience in Ranchi, India, where he was part of a team studying the socio-cultural aspects of development.

EVA MUELLER

Ph.D., Professor of Economics. Dr. Mueller is a developmental economist who has worked closely with John Lewis in the AID Mission in India. She is re-directing her research interests into the area of economic development and population, and is currently on leave to Taiwan where she is conducting a study that involves a behavioral analysis of economic motivations and their relation to family planning attitudes and practices and to fertility behavior in general.

GAYL NESS

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Sociology and recent Director of the Center for South and Southeast Asia Studies. Dr. Ness' research focuses on planning and food production in Malaysia and Southeast

- GAYL NESS (cont.) Asia, with emphasis on cross-national analysis of the role of bureaucracies in development. He is currently on leave from the University to engage in a 14-month field research project on agricultural development and fertility control in Malaysia and the Philippines.
- GUNNAR OLSSON FL, Associate Professor of Geography (Mathematical Geography). Dr. Olsson is particularly interested in research on spatial theory and on geographic diffusion models. As mentioned previously, he and Dr. Clarkson are doing intensive study in the population field as part of the development of the population geography program.
- HOWARD SCHUMAN Ph.D., Associate Professor of Sociology; Director, Detroit Area Study, Survey Research Center. Dr. Schuman has conducted comparative research on social change in India and Pakistan, and is currently directing a series of research projects on racial problems in the United States.
- JOHN TAKESHITA Ph.D., Associate Professor of Population Planning, Center for Population Planning. Dr. Takeshita is a senior member of the staff and has been involved in extensive field research on family planning programs in Taiwan and Japan, and has just returned from Malaysia where he conducted a national follow-up survey of family planning acceptors at the request of the National Family Planning Board of Malaysia.
- SANDRA TANGRI Ph.D., Lecturer in Population Planning and Psychology (Social Psychology). Dr. Tangri's research plans focus on the employment aspirations of women as they affect fertility, and the social-psychological factors in national development. Before joining the Center, she was a Research Fellow in the Population Studies Center studying psychological factors in the Taichung family planning action program.

J. WILLIAM WENRICH

Ph.D., Education (Community Adult Education); Study Director in the Center for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge. Dr. Wenrich's research has involved working with elites and local leaders to effect planned change. He has also several years of field experience in Latin America with AID and with the International Development Foundation as a foreign service officer.

ARAM YENGOYAN

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anthropology. Dr. Yengoyan has extensive field experience in the Philippines and among the aboriginies in Australia. During the Winter term 1970, he will be returning to the Philippines to conduct research that will include aspects of fertility behavior.

PATRICIA ALLEN

M.A., Research Assistant, Center for Population Planning. Mrs. Allen has assisted in coordinating the activities of the Comparative Population Research Seminar.

B. New Faculty Additions to the Center for Population Planning.

Notwithstanding the importance of generating a professional interest in population problems among faculty members from various departments throughout the University, the faculty of the Center for Population Planning is critical to determining the quality and breadth of the teaching and training programs in population. Accordingly, the Center has attempted to assemble a faculty from diverse disciplines that will concentrate their teaching and research efforts in the population field. The following new appointments to the Center for Population Planning during 1968-69 are either wholly or partially funded through the AID Institutional Development Grant to the University.

Anna Lee Feldstein, Ph.D., Biostatistics, the University of Michigan.

In September, 1968 Dr. Feldstein (then Dr. Lee) accepted a joint appointment as Assistant Professor of Biostatistics and Population Planning. Her major commitment to the Center for Population Planning during 1968-69 has involved data analysis from the follow-up study of intrauterine device users undertaken in cooperation with the Pakistan National Research Institute of Family Planning. She also has been involved in the Taiwan II IUD Study, in the automation of data being collected from the Detroit Maternal and Infant Care Project, and in the teaching of a research course on population and biostatistics. Before joining the Center she was Research Mathematical Statistician with the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health. During the academic year 1968-69 three-fourths of Dr. Feldstein's salary was paid from 211-D funds with the Department of Biostatistics assuming one-fourth.

Sandra Tangri, Ph.D. Social Psychology, the University of Michigan.

Dr. Tangri accepted a joint appointment in September, 1968 as a Lecturer in Population Planning and Psychology. Dr. Tangri has a special research interest in women's career aspirations and fertility. During the Winter term 1969 Dr. Tangri taught a graduate seminar in the Psychology Department that dealt with women and fertility behavior. Dr. Tangri was fully supported from our AID funds.

Everett Rogers, Ph.D., Rural Sociology, Iowa State University.

Dr. Rogers accepted an appointment in the Center for the Summer Term 1969 as a Visiting Professor of Population Planning to teach a new course on the communication of family planning innovations, and to prepare a research paper for the Comparative Population Research Seminar. Dr. Rogers is a Professor of Communication at Michigan State University in the Department of Communication. He^{has} conducted extensive field research in South America, Africa and India on the diffusion of innovations, and is the author of several books and numerous articles on communication and modernization.

In addition to the appointment of the above full-time teaching faculty, four faculty from other departments in the University have been designated as Research Associates with the Center: Dr. James Clarkson and Dr. Gunnar Olsson of the Geography Department, Dr. Gayl Ness from the Sociology Department, and Dr. Aram Yengoyan of the Anthropology Department. These appointments have evolved from the participation of these men in the Comparative Population Research Seminar and in the research projects they are conducting with the partial support of the AID grant. While the designation of these men as Research Associates involves their participation in the teaching and research program of the Center, it does not involve a further commitment of funds from the AID grant.

AID funds also have been used to support a computer specialist and a research assistant who has helped to coordinate the various activities of the AID grant.

C. Educational Program.

The AID Institutional Development Grant also has been instrumental in stimulating the creation of a new course in population planning and of several interdisciplinary courses relevant to the population field in other departments of the University. Moreover, a new curriculum in population geography is being developed by the Department of Geography with partial support from AID funds.

A new course, H.D. 654, Topics in Population Planning will facilitate the use of the diverse expertise of faculty affiliated with the Center. It will further strengthen the teaching program and provide an opportunity to capitalize on the professional competence of new members of the faculty. The specific content of Topics in Population Planning will vary from semester to semester based on three criteria: (1) the needs of the students; (2) the special expertise of available faculty members; and (3) the recognition of critical problems in the population planning field.

The initial presentation of this new course was undertaken during the Spring-Summer Term, 1969, by Professor Everett Rogers. His course focused on the general concepts and principles involved in communication and social change, with specific emphasis placed on the role of communication in the diffusion of family

planning innovations in the less developed countries. One of the major objectives of the course was to sensitize students to the multiple problems and variables confronted by "change agents" and to introduce them to strategies of planned change.

During the Winter Term, 1969, Dr. Gayl Ness, (a member of the Comparative Population Research Seminar) with the assistance of Dr. Jason Finkle offered a graduate seminar in the Sociology Department on the subject of Development, Population, and Food. This seminar was broadly concerned with the processes of modern social and economic change and focused on two substantive problems: population control and agricultural development, and how a modernizing society utilizes the instruments of planning and bureaucracy to attempt to deal with these problem areas.

Dr. Aram Yengoyan (a member of the Comparative Population Research Seminar) initiated in the Anthropology Department a graduate course in Demographic Approaches in Anthropology which focused on the influence of population characteristics on social structure and social process.

Another new course developed during 1968-69 was an advanced seminar given in the Psychology Department by Dr. Frank Andrews, also a member of the Comparative Population Research Seminar. The course, The Social-Psychology of Socio-Economic Development, considered social-psychological processes relevant to social, economic and political developments in modernizing countries and in certain target groups within the United States; considered urbanization

and migration; and included considerable material on the motives and attitudes relevant to family and population control.

Curriculum in Population Geography.

It is widely recognized that geography has a great potential for an active and productive role in population studies, although little to date has been done. In January, 1969, the Center awarded funds from the AID grant to the Department of Geography to assist them in developing a curriculum, faculty, and graduate research in medical-population geography. Much of the work of several of their faculty has concerned the ecological problems in expanding food production and population migration; and a number of current Ph.D. theses are also concerned with food production and population. The Geography Department has committed equal University resources (matching the funds made available through the AID grant) to develop population geography as a major element in the department's program and to attract graduate students into this new area. Two of their faculty, James Clarkson and Gunnar Olsson (both members of the Comparative Population Research Seminar) will be given released time from their teaching responsibilities during part of 1969-70 in order to develop a series of courses in population geography.

It is expected that four faculty from the Department of Geography will be involved in the population geography program; namely, Drs. James Clarkson, Gunnar Olsson, Peter Gosling and Waldo Tobler. The first two, Clarkson and Olsson will devote a major part of their instructional and research effort in

this direction, while Gosling and Tobler will be primarily concerned with medical geography, an important component of the general field of population geography.

The Geography Department indicates that its curriculum and development program in the field of population geography will take place in three phases: Phase one involved a preliminary study by the faculty during 1968-69. Phase two (during the academic year 1969-70) will involve additional training in certain aspects of population control and in appropriate research techniques, and Phase three (during and after the 1970-71 academic year) the development of field research for which they will seek external funding.

One of the most effective and efficient ways to insure an expanded institutional commitment to population geography studies, and continued faculty and graduate student participation, is through development of a departmental curriculum in this field. Accordingly, the Geography Department proposes to add six courses and seminars to its curriculum that deal in part with population planning problems. They also plan to add a population studies/food production/medical geography option to the undergraduate concentration program and to the graduate curriculum. The proposed new courses are as follows: medical geography, population and food supply, spatial models in population planning, problems in medical geography, ecological factors in population studies, and research seminar on population geography.

D. Research

Members of the Comparative Population Research Seminar, as indicated earlier in this report, have initiated research projects dealing with the general theme of "modernization and population change." While the research may be justified on its own merits, there was the additional justification that members of the Seminar able to devote a summer to research on population problems would acquire experience in the empirical problems of population planning. Both the AID grant and funds from other parts of the University have been utilized to support the preparation of these research papers. A description of the research papers in progress appears below.

Eugene Burnstein, a social psychologist, is a recent member of the Seminar. In the past he has conducted research on the psychological question of whether attitude change precedes behavior change or vice versa. He proposes to examine the empirical evidence from family planning programs to identify to what extent one may expect behavior change (the adoption of family planning) prior to attitude change.

James D. Clarkson, (Summer salary from AID grant) a geographer, will investigate the possible correlations between fertility levels and livelihood activity in developing nations. This research will be conducted on two levels: 1) a search of existing literature to find out what is known about population structure and fertility levels within gross livelihood activity categories;

i.e., shifting cultivation, transhumance herding, etc. and 2) investigation of the tentative hypothesis that levels of fertility are correlated with overall labor budget demands in closed agricultural societies. This suggests a very low-level decision as fundamental to population planning and makes evident the well-known theoretical and methodological difficulties of moving from a broad aggregate data base to a small, individual data base. It is anticipated that this exploration will be combined with the work of Professor Olsson to arrive at a preliminary statement of the problem.

Jason Finkle, (Salary from AID grant) a political scientist, will analyze the political and administrative variables affecting population policy and program implementation in developing countries.

David Goldberg, (no funds required) a demographer, will explore how community background and social class affect family planning through differences in the role of women. The model is an attempt to show how the process of modernization is translated into differential family planning behavior through the sequence of variables employed.

Gunnar Olsson, "Prediction, Explanation, and Decision Levels in Relation to Family Planning" (Summer salary from AID grant).

Dr. Olsson, a mathematical geographer, will analyze the usefulness of spatial theories and models in family planning and agricultural development programs. These explorations will be

undertaken in three overlapping phases: 1) epistemological analysis of existing spatial models with potential usefulness in family planning; 2) empirical testing of several spatial models using family planning data, primarily from Asia, at the same time attempts will be made to tie the various decision levels and model types together; and 3) connecting of the model approach with the more qualitative approach to family planning and food production.

Everett M. Rogers, "The Climate for Modernization and Fertility Behavior." (Summer salary from AID grant) In this paper Dr. Rogers, a sociologist, will discuss the way in which mass and inter-personal communication channels help to create the climate for modernization among the populations of developing countries. The climate for modernization is defined essentially as a favorable orientation toward change. This climate for modernization is one important prerequisite to specific changes in fertility behavior.

George B. Simmons, "Modernization vs. Family Planning: The Indian Family Planning Programs and the Prevention of Births." (Salary from AID grant) Dr. Simmons, an economist, will direct his research toward determining the extent to which the Indian Government Family Planning Program can actually be said to have prevented births. The problem is to distinguish between the demographic impact of official family planning activities and the effects of other changes taking place in Indian society. If the

pattern of development of countries that have already experienced a fertility decline is followed, one would expect the increases in life expectation, in urbanization, and in industrialization to lead to fertility decline.

John Takeshita, (no funds required) a demographer, will follow up his field research in Taiwan and Malaysia by examining, in empirical terms, the effect of the occupational structure on fertility behavior. On the basis of his research in Taiwan, Dr. Takeshita finds reason to believe that modern occupational roles are among the most reliable indicators of family size and fertility behavior.

J. William Wenrich: "The Role of the Change Agent in Contraceptive Diffusion." (Summer salary from AID grant) Dr. Wenrich plans to examine the role of the change agent in current family planning programs and to analyze the kinds of activities which will maximize his effectiveness in the diffusion of contraception. It is intended to help extend the "franchise of the opportunity" to control family size and to limit population growth in developing countries.

Aram A. Yengoyan, (Summer salary from AID grant) an anthropologist, will explore a number of socio-cultural variables which must be considered in the study of differential fertility. Social factors, cultural phenomena, and economic aspects of primitive and peasant societies will be analyzed and summarized as to their influences on fertility. The role of socio-cultural variables in

mechanisms of population regulation, and the role of abortion and infanticide will be dealt with.

Field Research

The original proposal to AID provided for funds to enable members of the faculty to gain field experience by studying population problems in developing countries. During 1968-69 one of the members of the Comparative Population Research Seminar, Dr. Gayl Ness of the Sociology Department, received an award from the AID grant and from University resources to undertake a 14-month field project in Malaysia and the Philippines. Dr. Ness, who has considerable expertise in the areas of social change and development in Southeast Asia, is the first faculty member to be given support from the AID grant for overseas research. He will investigate and analyze the channels of technology diffusion affecting fertility control and agricultural development. He plans to work with indigenous personnel from universities and research institutes in Malaysia and the Philippines, all of whom will be trained by him to carry out systematic research on the behavior of change agents. The major portion of Dr. Ness' funds are coming from the Institutional Development Grant with the University of Michigan Population Program committing \$15,000 of special population research funds to augment the AID support. The AID grant also has made it possible for a doctoral student in political science to accompany Dr. Ness as a research assistant and to use part of the data collected for his doctoral thesis.

During 1968-69 supplementary support monies from the AID grant also have been committed to Dr. David Goldberg of the Sociology Department and to Professor Stephen Paraskevopoulos of the School of Architecture who are undertaking research projects that are primarily funded from other sources.

Dr. Goldberg will shortly be conducting a field study on fertility and family planning in one of the Latin American countries with a grant from the Population Council. His study will essentially replicate materials collected in Turkey with more emphasis given to abortion and to family planning. The funds available from the AID grant will provide for released time for Dr. Goldberg from his teaching duties to analyze and write up the data collected in the field.

Professor Paraskevopoulos was awarded modest support to enable him to incorporate certain population questions into his research on low-cost housing in Bangkok. As part of this project, he will explore the relationship between the availability of housing and the rate and character of urban migration.

III. Program Operations and Problems.

The population program at the University of Michigan sponsored by the AID Institutional Development Grant has just completed its first year of a five-year schedule. The expenditure of funds for 1968-69 was below one-fifth of the total five-year grant. Inasmuch as a significant dimension of the project and expenditures involves field research and experience in family planning and

population in the developing nations, considerable lead time is required to enable professors to adjust their schedules to absent themselves from campus for a prolonged period. This problem is somewhat more complicated because where possible, the Center seeks to utilize these funds so that they will have a "multiplier effect"; that is, to employ these resources where worthwhile research will be funded in part by the University, foundations, and other agencies. There is already evidence that the Institutional Development Grant is having this multiplier effect: (1) Dr. Gayl Ness has undertaken research in Malaysia and the Philippines, with partial support from the University of Michigan; (2) Dr. James Clarkson and Dr. Gunnar Olsson of the Geography Department have been given a commitment of released time from the University as well as funds from the AID grant, to develop their competence in demography and population studies. Dr. Clarkson has also received a grant from the Asia Society to conduct field research on population in Southeast Asia; (3) Dr. David Goldberg of the Sociology Department has received a grant from The Population Council in addition to supplementary support from the AID Institutional grant to conduct research and publish a major report on family planning in Turkey and Mexico; (4) Professor Stephen Paraskevopoulos of the School of Architecture has been granted University funds to undertake a research project on low-cost housing in Thailand. The availability of modest support from AID funds has permitted him to include population as a variable in his research.

Fellowship Support: The Institutional Development Grant has afforded financial assistance to several graduate students in the social sciences at the University to assist Seminar participants in their summer research projects. And, more importantly, the AID grant has allowed a graduate student to participate in overseas field research that will supply the data for his doctoral thesis. In the future, an increase in these kinds of relationships is anticipated as more of the Seminar members are funded for overseas field research.

During the past year fellowship support has been provided to a graduate student pursuing a doctorate in a joint program in education and psychology, with an emphasis on population planning. Before enrolling in the University of Michigan last September, Mr. Eugene Weiss worked in family planning for the Ford Foundation in India. In addition to graduate studies, Mr. Weiss is working with Dr. Finkle on a study of the vasectomy program in Madras. This project involves an examination of a social change program that broke sharply from bureaucratic tradition to capitalize on the previously unrecognized skills of untrained citizens who served as change agents in the advancement of public policy.

Problems: During the first year of the program there have been no significant problems relating to policy and procedure, largely as a consequence of the regulations and procedures issued by AID to institutions receiving grants under 211-D. These procedures reflect considerable understanding of the internal

problems of universities and they seem designed to facilitate goal achievement rather than to inhibit with cumbersome restrictions.

IV. Plans for the Future.

Project plans for this coming year may be summarized as the consolidation, continuation, and projection into the future of the numerous activities begun during the first year of the AID grant. Specifically, the Comparative Population Research Seminar will continue to be central to the coming year's operating plans. The Seminar will meet with the same regularity as in the past, although the emphasis will no longer be on the "education" of seminar members but on the research activities and experience of individual members in the field of population planning.

As was indicated earlier in this report, members of the Seminar are already involved in an extensive series of research projects relating to the general theme of "modernization and population change." Beginning in September, 1969 members of the Seminar will present their research findings before the entire group for critical discussion that will provide a basis for further revision of these reports. It is anticipated that all of the research reports listed earlier will be completed by late 1969 and will then be available for publication and distribution.

In several instances the research reports now in preparation will form the foundation for further investigations by individual members of the Seminar. As originally conceived the competence of the faculty in the field of population and family planning can be

most substantially strengthened through field experience and empirical research in the developing nations where population planning programs either exist or are likely to be established. As a consequence of research and other explorations during this initial year, there are several potential candidates for field experience.

While a deliberate effort has been made to limit the size of the Comparative Population Research Seminar, at least five members of the University faculty will be added to the Seminar during 1969-70. Each possesses exceptional credentials and each brings to the Seminar an area of competence highly relevant, although in some instances uncommon, to the field of population planning: 1) John Bardach, Professor of Natural Resources. Dr. Bardach has been on leave of absence this past year, dividing his time as a consultant to the State Department in Asia and conducting field research related to the Mekong River Development in Southeast Asia; 2) John Jackson, Professor of Law with a special interest in economic integration and development. Professor Jackson has been on leave of absence this past year as a Ford Foundation Consultant to law schools in India. It is anticipated that Professor Jackson will examine some of the legal questions pertinent to population planning in the developing nations; 3) Fred Munson, Associate Professor of Population Planning and Hospital Administration. Dr. Munson, a Ph.D. in economics, has a special interest in organizational analysis and the application of systematic approaches to management in public organizations. He has previously engaged in research in India and served as a Ford Foundation consultant to a labor-management institute

in India; 4) George Simmons, Ph.D., who will become Assistant Professor of Population Planning and of Economics on July 1, 1969. Dr. Simmons has conducted field research on the economic aspects of family planning in India, where he spent a year as a Fullbright scholar; and 5) Thomas Poffenberger, Ed.D., who will become Associate Professor of Population Planning and Education on September 1, 1969. Dr. Poffenberger has just left the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii where he was Senior Specialist with the Institute of Advanced Projects. He has been a consultant for the Ford Foundation in New Delhi, and has conducted extensive research on village life in India, with particular reference to its implications for both education and population planning.

As a result of the increased size of the teaching faculty of the Center for Population Planning, the curriculum will have greater diversity and the students will be able to undertake study on specialized aspects of population planning. Professors Poffenberger, Simmons, and Munson, all new members of the Center faculty, will work closely with students in small groups and will involve them to a greater extent than has been possible in the past in on-going research programs. During 1969-70 it is anticipated that the new course, Topics in Family Planning, previously mentioned, will be used by two of the Center's new faculty: Dr. Simmons to study the economic aspects of family planning and Dr. Poffenberger to consider the social-psychological components of family planning. An established, basic course on Population and Human Affairs also will be taught by new members of the Center for Population

Planning and by some of the participants of the Comparative Population Research Seminar.

At this time there is no indication of a need to change program emphasis, although there is a general recognition that adaptability to change is a requisite for a university group concerned with population planning. The kinds of questions that confront the Center for Population Planning and to some extent affect the orientation of the Comparative Population Research Seminar suggest the areas of possible change in emphasis that may take place in the future. For example:

1) To what extent is it desirable at this time to participate in a cooperative research program with academic institutions overseas? (For example, the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur has expressed an interest in undertaking collaborative research as well as finding a way to send members of its faculty to the University of Michigan for additional training or research.)

2) To what extent and at what point in time would it be appropriate to become further involved in technical assistance overseas?

3) Should the Comparative Population Research Seminar confine its future activities overseas to research?

4) In what ways can the faculty function that it may have a greater sense of practical relevance, an influence on policy, and closer contact with international agencies concerned with population planning?

These are a few of the fundamental questions that have

arisen during this initial year of activity under the AID grant. The answers to these questions may significantly affect the orientation and direction of the entire AID Institutional Development program during the next four years.

V. Miscellaneous problems.

There are three issues of long-range importance that warrant inclusion in this report for consideration by AID. First, the Center for Population Planning at the University of Michigan has made international population problems a primary focus of its entire education and training program. This decision was arrived at because of the preeminent importance attached to family planning programs in the developing nations and because it was assumed that AID and other international agencies would require personnel with advanced training in population planning to fill positions in these agencies as population specialists. Although the importance of population planning and fertility control have in no way diminished in the international field, the demand for specially trained personnel from the universities has been far less than anticipated. This has resulted in a situation whereby the University of Michigan has been training people for international work in the population field but has been able to place these graduates in agencies dealing with health and family planning problems mainly in the United States. A continued disparity between the orientation of the educational program and the demands of the market place might possibly move the Center for Population Planning to de-emphasize international activities in its student training program. Yet, this disparity is seemingly a consequence

of circumstances within AID that may be modified in the future. As the largest potential employer of international population specialists from the University, AID is central to this whole problem. To the extent that AID is restricted by Congress from hiring new personnel to fill positions as population specialists, there is little likelihood that this problem will diminish. On the other hand, if AID and the Center for Population Planning could work more closely on personnel requirements and exchange information on a more regular basis, it is possible that this problem could be partially resolved without any major modifications in the educational program at the University of Michigan. In an effort to offer a possible solution to this problem, the University of Michigan has proposed the development of an internship program in population that would provide field experience as an integral part of the training of students in the population field. These internships, which might last for a period of 12 to 18 months, would contribute significantly to the professional competence of our graduates, and would also provide an opportunity for AID or other international agencies to consider the interns for professional employment in the international population field. Such a proposal is now being prepared for submission to AID.

The second issue of importance involving the relationship between the University of Michigan and AID concerns AID's interest in requesting the support and competence of the University in the population field. Although AID has no express commitment to

do so, it was assumed that when the University of Michigan was awarded an Institutional Development Grant, AID would maintain a close relationship with the Center for Population Planning to draw upon it for assistance in research contracts, technical assistance contracts, consultantship arrangements; and furthermore, that AID would be highly receptive to research proposals from the University. As of this time (recognizing that only the first year of the program has been completed) there is little evidence that AID is strongly disposed to capitalize on its investment in the University of Michigan. Several proposals have already been submitted to AID from professors at the University who are associated with the population program, and in all probability, additional proposals will be forthcoming. That these proposals have not met the needs and requirements of AID may be attributed, in part, to the fact that AID has not indicated with sufficient frequency and clarity its own field problems that might require the University's research support.

The third problem concerns the issue of "overhead costs" under the AID grant. Despite the fact that the University through the School of Public Health has provided ample space and backup support, the absence of "overhead" support in the AID grant is a definite handicap. To the extent that the Center increases its activities, faculty, and staff through this grant, there will be an increasing need for space and the other resources and services usually covered by "overhead." Yet, at this time, the University of Michigan is

operating under a very stringent budget determined by the State legislature which will make it more difficult for the Center to make "overhead type demands" on the general revenues of the University.

The three issues touched upon in the preceding paragraphs do not constitute serious problems for the population program at the University of Michigan at the present time. However, it is preferable that they be considered as pending problems which will require (independent as well as) mutual deliberation by the University of Michigan and AID.

APPENDIX

COMPARATIVE POPULATION RESEARCH SEMINAR

Major Speakers--Fall and Winter 1968-1969

Parker Mauldin, Ph.D., Director of Demographic Division, Population Council, New York. Discussed gaps in data and knowledge about means of achieving population control and/or effective family planning programs; stressed need for involvement of the non-medical disciplines.

Everett Rogers, Ph.D., Professor of Communication, Department of Communications, Michigan State University. Discussed diffusion of innovations, using diffusion of agricultural innovations as a model applicable to family planning.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Ph.D., Vice-President of the Agricultural Council, Inc., New York. Discussed problems of food production in the developing nations, primarily in terms of the impact and problems of the "green revolution," and how it relates to fertility control efforts.

Samuel Jan Behrman, M.D., Director, Center for Reproductive Biology, The University of Michigan. Summarized recent developments in contraceptive technology, their limitations, and current research.

George B. Simmons, Ph.D. in Economics (emphasis on population) at the University of California, Berkeley. Presented a summary of his dissertation, a cost-benefit assessment of the Indian family planning program.

Mony Nag, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University. Discussed the influence of cultural behavior on sexuality and sexual attitudes and its effects on fertility.

Ronald Freedman, Ph.D., Director, Population Studies Center, The University of Michigan. Summarized the Taiwan population program, and the role of the Population Studies Center in this major research undertaking.

David Goldberg, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology and Associate Director, Population Studies Center, The University of Michigan. Presented findings on selected characteristics by expected number of children and contraceptive use involving 800 women in Ankara, Turkey. This was part of a larger study undertaken in 1966 that would generate a framework for describing a process of social change from an individual standpoint.

David Wolfers, M.D., Population Bureau, London, England. Discussed the means of measuring the post-contraceptive methods available to evaluate relative value of investments in family planning programs.