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POPULATION PLANNING OF DEVELOPING NATIONS

Second Annual Technical Report
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

Center for Population Planning
The University of Michigan
1225 South University Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

AID Institutional Development Grant

AID/csd - 2171

Center for Population Planning
The University of Michigan

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The University of Michigan
Center for Population Planning

Second Annual Technical Report
A.I.D. Institutional Development Grant CSD-2171
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

I. Overall Contribution to UM Capability in Population Planning

This report describes the contribution to the University of Michigan's capability in population planning made during 1969-70 by the Agency for International Development's Institutional Development Grant CSD-2171 to the Center for Population Planning. Since A.I.D.'s contribution is best seen in relation to the University's total development in population planning, the Center's overall (fifth) annual report for 1969-70 is appended as part of this report. In objective financial terms Grant CSD-2171 contributed 25.6 percent of the Center's budget during the year. More important it made possible much of the new staff and related activities which are the increased capability of the University in this new field.

Foremost, it facilitated the addition of three major new faculty members in Population Planning - Thomas Poffenberger, Ed.D., jointly with the School of Education; George Simmons, Ph.D., jointly with the Department of Economics and Fred Munson, Ph.D., jointly with Hospital Administration. In relation to the interdisciplinary faculty research seminar led by Professor Finkle, significant progress in teaching and/or research in population planning was made by faculty in several fields, notably economics, education, geography, sociology and anthropology. Research on various aspects of population planning in India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand was facilitated. Consultation and service capabilities were utilized in Washington, Nepal and Malaysia. A new AID Family planning advisor for Pakistan was recruited from the Center.

II. Grant Objectives

The basic purpose of this grant is to develop within the University of Michigan specialized competency in population planning of less developed countries (LDC's). This is seen to involve a substantial increase in (a) the staff and other resources of the University's Center for Population Planning and (b) the participation of other university schools and colleges, departments, centers, institutes and other units which possess skills related to population planning.

The specific objectives of this grant as stated in the original proposal are:

1. To increase the University's capacity to provide program administrators and academic personnel from developing countries with advanced and specialized training in various aspects of population planning.
2. To increase the University's capacity to provide training and educational opportunities for professional staff members of A.I.D. and other agencies rendering technical assistance in population planning overseas.
3. To undertake a series of comparative studies dealing with population change, population policy, fertility, and population planning programs in developing nations.
4. To develop training and educational materials based upon investigation into actual problems in population planning in the developing nations. These materials will be made available to other universities and agencies in the United States and abroad.
5. To develop and organize interdisciplinary courses of study relating to population problems in developing areas, including special short courses for U.S. and foreign students. This will involve the introduction of new courses and the appropriate restructuring of certain existing courses to incorporate the findings and knowledge derived from the activities of this proposal.
6. To increase the University's capability in technical consultation on population matters for A.I.D. in the United States and overseas.

III. Major Accomplishments during 1969-70

A. Development of Teaching Competence

Since much of the teaching and most of the development of new teaching programs in population planning and related subjects at the University of Michigan are interdisciplinary, involving teamwork among several members of the faculty, attribution of accomplishment can only by the most artificial of devices be related directly and specifically to one particular source of financing such as AID Grant CSD-2171. Nevertheless, specific credit can be given the grant for three important additions to teaching competence at Ann Arbor during 1969-70 in: (1) economic demography, (2) population geography and (3) population education. Important contributions were also made to development of graduate teaching in population planning (see pages 7-11 of attached Fifth Annual Report of the Center for Population Planning).

One of the few graduate programs in American universities in economics and population had been initiated at Michigan in 1968 under the direction of Paul Demeny. George Simmons was recruited from Berkeley during 1968-69 to a joint economics-population planning professorship made possible in part by this AID grant in order to strengthen the program. Dr. Demeny decided, too late for a replacement to be sought, to move to Honolulu in September 1969 and Dr. Simmons unexpectedly found himself in charge of a young program and a brand new training grant (from NIH/PHS/HEW). His response can be credited with survival of the program and would have resulted in continuation of the grant had not the PHS made and persisted in a serious administrative error by shifting responsibility for the

grant to an inappropriate sub-agency. This is hopefully being corrected but resulted in a major fiscal gap for 1970-71.

Interest in the Department of Geography in developing a population geography teaching specialization was described in last year's report. Drs. Peter Gosling, Gunnar Olsson and James Clarkson continued during 1969-70 to carry out their proposal for development of faculty competence, new courses and a graduate teaching program in population geography. Several new courses: Geography 445 Introduction to Population Geography; Geography 446 Models in Population Planning and Geography 745-746 Seminar in Population Geography were prepared to be given during 1970-71. Population material was also added to courses in Cultural Geography, Southeast Asia and Asian Survey. Considerable efforts also went into informing and counselling geography students about the population courses to be offered in geography and related courses in the University which some students took in preparation during 1969-70.

The School of Education under new leadership of Dean Wilbur Cohen has taken an active interest in the new field of population education. Prof. Thomas Poffenberger who holds a joint appointment in education and population planning, largely financed by this grant, has been a key force in developing and merging interests in several parts of the University toward establishment of a group who would offer a program of specialized teaching in population education. During 1969-70 Prof. Poffenberger taught HD654 Topics in Population Planning with emphasis on population education in rural areas of less developed countries.

Financial support by the grant was also given to the

fifteen staff seminars starred in Appendix 4 of the Center's Fifth Annual Report.

Three doctoral dissertations are dealing directly with population planning in less developed countries: David Kleinman's on Fertility Variations and Resources in Rural India; Timothy Johnson's on applications of a program evaluation model to Malaysia's national family planning program and Helen Koo's study of abortion in Taiwan.

Appendix 2 of the attached annual report includes the present location of former students of the Center now working in LDC's.

Impact on Teaching Program throughout the University

In addition to the specific courses which have been generated by faculty members supported by 211d, there is now clear evidence that 211d has had an additional impact on the teaching of population problems that had not been originally anticipated. Due to the interest and involvement in population issues of faculty members in the various departments, there has developed an extraordinary demand for Center faculty and associates to participate as guest lecturers or seminar leaders in a broad range of courses throughout the University. The courses and number of occasions in which Center faculty have participated on a "guest" basis one or more times is too long to list. Almost every college in the University has discovered that its field of concern in one way or another is related to population problems.

A parallel development has taken place in the relationship between the Center for Population Planning and what may be described as the "ecology movement" on Campus. The University of Michigan

has been among the first and most prominent universities in the field of ecology, involving not only a variety of academic disciplines and colleges, but also a highly articulate student-faculty nexus with an activist orientation. Members of the Center faculty and faculty affiliated throughout the University have increasingly found common cause between population planning and ecological interests. Although the relationship between the two is most significant in the areas of teaching and research, it is most evident in the high level of cooperation between student groups such as Zero Population Growth and ENACT, (Environmental Action for Survival).

B. Development of Research Competence

Contributions to development of research competence in population planning by this grant are made in several ways: (1) direct assistance in research projects involving faculty and students of the Center and other parts of the University; (2) the interdisciplinary faculty seminar initiated under the grant last year; (3) extension of the Center's research resources, in particular, in the areas of data processing and computer programming.

Specific Research Projects Supported by this Grant

Family Planning Policy and Field Operation in Malaysia and the Philippines

Dr. Gayl Ness of the Sociology Department spent a year engaged in field research in Malaysia and the Philippines. Briefly, Dr. Ness was extremely successful in obtaining both policy information as well as performance data on the Malaysian and Philippine family planning programs. A detailed report is available if desired. It is anticipated that during the coming year he will complete his analysis to the extent that the initial reports, articles, and monographs from this research will become available.

Logics and Population Planning

Dr. Gunnar Olsson of the Geography Department examined limited aspects of family planning programs in terms of his long-standing interest in social science methodology and mathematical logic. As a consequence of his intellectual interest in population problems, Dr. Olsson plans to carry out field research of a wide variety in the developing nations involving the application of some of his more theoretical research.

Economic Development and Family Planning in India

With partial assistance from 211d, Dr. George Simmons of the Center for Population Planning and the Department of Economics continued with his earlier research on economic aspects of family planning in India. This research has now resulted in a book which will be published by the Population Council.

Fertility and Family Planning in an Indian Village

Dr. Thomas Poffenberger continued his research and writing on the social-psychological factors of fertility in peasant societies. His research has resulted in a series of articles and monographs derived from data obtained in villages in India.

Comparative Analysis of Indian and Pakistan Family Planning Programs

Dr. Jason L. Finkle of the Center for Population Planning has continued his comparative research on the Indian and Pakistan Family Planning Programs. He also continues his research describing the political implications of population change.

Change Agent in Family Planning

Dr. William Wenrich has completed research on the role of the change agent in family planning programs. His monograph will be published jointly by the University's Center for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge (CRUSK) and the Center for Population Planning.

Diffusion of Innovation (Family Planning)

As a consequence of his participation in the Comparative Research Seminar, Dr. Everett Rogers has completed a working paper on the diffusion of innovation and family planning. He has carried this preliminary effort further by conducting field research in

India related to the diffusion process and family planning.

Fertility and Family Planning in Mexico

Dr. David Goldberg of the Population Studies Center and the Sociology Department has formalized his research design and it will be carried out in Mexico this coming year. It is anticipated that partial support for the analysis of his data will come from 211d, thereby enabling him to compare his findings in Mexico with previous research he conducted in Turkey on demographic and family planning questions.

Latin American Elites

Dr. Frank Andrews of the Institute for Social Research and the Psychology Department undertook a feasibility study of a proposed research project dealing with the attitudes of Latin American elites toward population and family planning. He concluded that such a study was not politically feasible at this time in the countries he had been considering.

Pakistan Intrauterine Device Study

Since 1962 Dr. Corsa has assisted Pakistan's National Research Institute of Family Planning in Karachi with its initial national cooperative study of experience of the first cohorts of Pakistani women inserted with plastic intrauterine devices during 1962 and 1963. Data collection was terminated 30 June 1968, coding and computer input were completed by Dr. Anna Feldstein and Mrs. Sally Hughes during 1969-70 and a semi-final report was presented to the Institute in March, 1970. The final analysis will proceed into 1970-71 during which a final report will be completed.

Malaysian Family Planning Acceptor Survey

Mrs. Hughes also assisted with computer programming for this study under the direction of Dr. Takeshita (see page 14 of Fifth Annual Report attached for details of the study which is primarily supported by the Government of Malaysia and the Ford Foundation).

Change in Emphasis

The comparative research seminar served the purpose of engendering interest in the population field among university scholars who had little if any prior involvement or concern in the field. It resulted in the initiation of population research in such diverse fields as anthropology, geography, and psychology. However, it became evident that there was limited potential in an arrangement involving intermittent contact with the population field rather than sustained involvement. Thus, it was decided to shift emphasis from the regular seminar approach to a different set of relationships involving major involvement in the population field by a more restricted group of faculty than had been involved in the seminar.

The effect of this policy change has been to explore at a more intense level the potential role of academics situated elsewhere in the University in the activities of the Center for Population Planning. The organizational involvement of scholars from diverse disciplines assures a continuing relationship as well as one that will yield benefits in terms of teaching and training program at the Center as well as through research and service activities. In effect, rather than utilizing 211d funds to support research that might be "one shot" efforts in the family planning field, the Center is working out relationships that are likely to be long-term involvements in family planning research.

C. Development of Competence for Consultation and Service

Inherent in all of the activities financed by this grant in which faculty and students are exposed to population problems and programs of the less developed countries is the development of consultative capacity. Such capacity, however, is difficult to measure and of little value except as it is used. Even the measure of use is usually incomplete since only major activities tend to be counted whereas much useful consultation goes on by unrecorded and unreported telephone and personal conversations. Furthermore, since it is not the intent of this grant to provide significant consultation and service, the utilization of such capabilities developed by this grant is generally financed elsewhere and depends largely upon the initiative of other parts of AID.

The Center's support of family planning program development with AID/Nepal is a good case in point. Financed by a separate contract with AID, Dr. Ralph Ten Have of the Center's faculty continued on off campus assignment in Kathmandu during 1969-70 as principal family planning advisor to the Government of Nepal (MCH and Family Planning Board). His services were also made available during the year to AID/Pakistan to participate in a special program review. Drs. Corsa and Finkle also provided consultation to AID/Nepal in Kathmandu during the year.

Similarly, several staff of the Center made important contributions to international family planning conferences in Malaysia in March, 1970 which were partially financed by AID.

Dr. Corsa was a member of Advisory Committee to State and AID

on International Population Matters which met in Washington on January 5, 1970 and also participated as an external advisor in the AID Spring Review on Population May 11-13, 1970. Drs. Corsa and Simmons participated in the AID-Universities Foundations meeting in Washington on February 17 to explore the feasibility of one or more coordinated plans to facilitate development of population research and training centers in less developed countries.

Dr. Finkle has continued to serve on the Senior Advisory Panel on Population for the Government Affairs Institute in Washington, D.C. The Government Affairs Institute has been encouraged by Dr. Finkle and others from the Center inasmuch as it has filled a void by providing short-term training programs in the family planning field for administrators from developing nations as well as the United States. On several occasions in the past year, foreign participants from the Government Affairs Institute have visited Ann Arbor and taken part in seminars as well as extended discussions with members of the faculty of the Center.

D. Involvement of Other University Resources

The major involvement of other parts of the University during 1968-69 was through the interdisciplinary faculty seminar. This continued through 1969-70 but in addition various faculty employed under the grant developed larger involvements in their own fields of interest such as economics and education. The results of such efforts are specified in IIIA and B.

Plans were also developed with the Center for Research in Economic Development (which administers a 211 d grant on economic policy and planning in Africa) to recruit jointly a faculty member with ability, experience and interest in population planning, demography and development in Africa.

E. Cooperation with other universities

Relationships with other universities regarding population planning include the usual mix of inter-institutional and inter-personal contacts. Optimal inter-institutional relations have yet to be achieved. Since 1965 the directors of American university population units affiliated with schools of public health (Columbia, Harvard, Hopkins, Michigan, North Carolina, Pittsburgh, Tulane) have met periodically and informally as the "Population Club" to exchange information and to plan joint activities. Plans for joint staff conferences on specific topics have not yet passed the discussion stage, except in the case of the annual meetings of population library and information service staff.

The Population Club met three times during 1969-70. Regular meetings were held December 16-17 at Columbia University and May 28-29 at the University of Pittsburgh. A special meeting was held with staff of A.I.D. and several foundations February 16-17 in Washington, D.C. to explore the feasibility of one or more coordinated plans to facilitate development of population research and training centers in several less developed countries with national family planning programs but staff shortages at home and political changes overseas blocked further action during the year.

Another example of inter-university cooperation during the year came in development of the university overseas population fellowships initiated by Michigan and expanded to include the other universities (Johns Hopkins and North Carolina) receiving 211d support in population from A.I.D.

Discussions were also held with colleagues from the University of North Carolina regarding a possible manpower seminar which is being planned sometime in the future.

IV. Expenditures

The overall contribution of this grant to the total expenditures of the Center is shown in the following table (next page) covering 1965-70 by individual year by type of expenditure and income sources for expenditures. This grant provided 25.6 percent of the Center's total budget for 1969-70.

A. Related to specific objectives

Allocation of expenditures to specific objectives cannot be precise since most of the funds are used for salaries of faculty, staff and students almost all of whose activities are related to two or more of the specific objectives. The following figures are our best estimate of the division of effort among the six specific objectives:

1. and 2. Increased capability for training AID staff and foreign nationals - 20%
3. Comparative studies of population policies and programs - 45%
4. Preparation of training materials - 5%
5. Development of courses of study - 20%
6. Increased consultative capacity - 10%

B. Related to budget forecast

Actual expenditures during 1969-70 were 26.9 percent less than funds budgeted, primarily because of delays in implementing specific study projects.

Amount budgeted for 1969-70: \$277,100

Amount actually expended in 1969-70: \$202,457

The unexpended funds were carried over into 1970-71 largely to finance activities for which commitments had been made but for which full implementation had not been possible by 30 June 70.

CENTER FOR POPULATION PLANNING

Summary of Major Types of Expenditures and Their Sources

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
<u>Total Expenditures*</u>	\$200,498	\$355,892	\$494,904	\$650,582	\$789,851
<u>Types of Expenditure</u>					
<u>Staff:</u>					
Teaching Faculty	65,470	126,007	184,994	195,853	183,270
Other Academic	9,551	52,694	41,247	49,412	54,865
Non-Academic	21,397	32,066	67,848	73,519	105,722
Consultants	2,711	2,300	2,679	2,840	4,054
Benefits	7,316	13,273	24,826	31,123	30,270
<u>Facilities:</u>					
Equipment	14,789	7,491	9,397	7,889	14,278
Utilities	1,018	7,026	8,314	6,574	10,188
Rent	14,147	13,547	19,522	19,522	19,522
Supplies	9,275	20,337	17,121	26,042	25,362
Computer	1,029	100	7,182	5,250	9,575
<u>Travel:</u>					
U.S.	8,224	4,930	9,885	10,164	14,471
Other	2,736	28,969	9,305	24,857	20,670
<u>Student Support</u>	24,197	13,418	56,602	146,992	188,178
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>					
Grants	---	2,000	---	9,408	68,682
Income	---	---	---	(-214)	(-1,897)
Overhead	18,638	31,734	35,982	41,351	42,641
<u>Income Sources for Expenditures</u>					
University of Michigan**	---	---	9,755	55,615	74,351
Ford Foundation-General	163,175	241,779	370,994	267,485	275,391
AID - 211d	---	---	---	111,430	202,458
Ford Foundation-Special	---	69,461	55,349	94,571	128,938
AID - Special	---	---	---	40,736	43,713
HEW - PHS	---	---	19,693	76,797	65,000
Population Council	10,822	24,711	18,076	3,950	---
Rockefeller Foundation	15,000	14,941	14,971	---	---
Other	11,500	5,000	6,064	---	---

*Figures are rounded to the nearest dollar

**Does not include general administrative support

C. Details of International Travel

The following international travel was supported by this grant during 1969-70:

(1) Drs. Leslie Corsa and Jason Finkle September 3-11, 1969 to meeting of International Union for Scientific Study of Population of which they are both members. Dr. Corsa also visited W.H.O. World Headquarters in Geneva to obtain data for a paper on the effects of population growth on health services in less developed countries. Corsa \$814.03. Finkle \$860.02.

(2) Dr. Jason Finkle to India January 24-February 19, 1970.

In early 1970 Dr. Jason L. Finkle of the Center for Population Planning travelled to India and other places in Asia under authorization from AID to use 211d funds. The primary purpose of the trip was to explore first hand the possibility of a collaborative research relationship with IIT/Kanpur for the conduct of field investigations in Uttar Pradesh dealing with administrative aspects of the Indian Family Planning Program. As a consequence of Dr. Finkle's discussions with social scientists at Kanpur, specific plans were formulated involving IIT and the Center for Population Planning in a joint research effort. Since then, the "Kanpur Project" has become a major research undertaking involving several faculty members from each of the participating institutions.

Three other visits made by Dr. Finkle on this trip warrant mention for each of them had a productive outcome. First, while in the Philippines Dr. Finkle had discussions with Dr. Carlos Ramos, Director of the Institute of Public Administration as well as Vice-President of the University of the Philippines, concerning the potential role of public administration in the family planning field.

Dr. Finkle worked with Dr. Ramos in formulating plans whereby the EROPA Conference and Workshops would deal exclusively with administrative aspects of family planning for the next two years. The EROPA Conference and Workshops were eventually funded and for the first time professors in the administrative sciences throughout Asia are being introduced to critical questions in the family planning field.

Dr. Finkle also met in Bangkok with Mr. Lee St. Lawrence, Head of Regional Economic Development for Southeast Asia, to discuss the feasibility and desirability of establishing a regional family planning center in Malaysia or elsewhere in Southeast Asia. At his urging, Dr. Finkle returned to Bangkok after travelling to India in order to devote two additional days to discussing the Southeast Asian family planning proposal.

Finally, Dr. Finkle travelled to Nepal where the University of Michigan has provided backup support to AID's family planning assistance program. The discussions with the Mission Director and the Head of AID's family planning division became an important factor leading to the decision of the Center for Population Planning to extend and increase its backup support in Nepal. \$685.85 (air travel paid by AID)

(3) Dr. Gayl Ness and Mr. Hiro Ando, his research assistant, for their year of field research work in Malaysia and the Philippines (see research). \$7678.57.

(4) Dr. Gunnar Olsson to Thailand to conduct research on geographic distribution of family planning services (see research).

No expenditures in 1969-70.

D. Equipment purchased

<u>Date</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Mfr.</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
2/28/69	Electronic Cal.	700.00	Wang	Staff use
4/1/70	(3) Typewriters	498.00	Smith Corona	Faculty use by Drs. Kar, Poffenberger and secretary
1/31/70	Data Case conver. top and end panel	355.00	Steelcase	Research, data storage
9/30/69	Elec. Calculator	1050.00	Wang	Staff
9/30/69	Typewriter	166.00	Smith Corona	Faculty use by Dr. Simmons

V. Work Plan and Budget Forecast for 1970-71.

The basic objective of the Institutional Grants Program as authorized in Section 211 d of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 is strengthening the capacity of research and educational institutions in the United States to develop and carry out programs concerned with the economic and social development of less developed countries. Population planning and agricultural development are two fields designated high priority by AID for such grants. The intent is to build long range resources in depth to help correct national shortages of properly trained personnel and gaps in knowledge and skills that restrict efforts in assistance in these fields in less developed countries. There must be in advance a reasonable expectation that the activity will become a permanent part of the structure of the institution.

The timing of 211 d coincided remarkably with the mutual interests of the Agency for International Development and the University of Michigan to develop increased competency in population planning at Ann Arbor. Our consideration of each annual work plan and budget begins with their contributions toward development of permanent long range resources in population planning at the University of Michigan. During 1970-71 \$356,412 of AID 211 d funds are budgeted for use. These provide about 30 percent of the total funds budgeted for use by the Center for Population Planning for the year, and a larger proportion of "new" funds which make possible the addition of new faculty, the development of new research and the specialized training of graduate students which are the essence of increased competency in the field.

Most of the funds and proposed work involve continuing commitments to faculty and supporting staff already employed in 1969-70 who

will be continuing primarily the teaching and research developments described in this report. The remainder will go to employ new full and part-time faculty and to the conduct of specific new research projects.

The largest of these research projects is likely to be a cooperative series of related studies evaluating the family planning program of one state of India. Five staff members of the Center plan to develop this proposal jointly with four faculty of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur, U.P. during the summer of 1970. A related pilot study of family economics and fertility is also being planned for implementation with the University of Baroda by two faculty and one graduate student of the Center. Efforts will continue at stimulation of activities in population planning in other parts of the University with special attention to joint recruitment of a new faculty member with the Center for Research in Economic Development (CRED), and possible joint interests in Nepal with the Center for South and Southeast Asia. Several of the studies financed by the grant during 1969-70 should result in publications during 1970-71.

Two other institutional goals to which this grant contributes will be further pursued during the year: establishment of (1) a Department of Population Planning in the School of Public Health and (2) an interdisciplinary doctoral program in population sciences. Better utilization of the University's capacities in population planning being developed by this grant will hopefully be facilitated by agreement during the year on a programmatic services grant to finance specific activities mutually agreed as important and feasible by AID and UM.

Of the remainder of the initial grant \$287,000 is budgeted for 1971-72 and \$292,700 for 1972-73.