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THE ASIA FOUNDATION
SPECIAL PROBLEM-ORIENTED PROGRAM
ASIAN POPULATION

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 1974

As of the end of Fiscal Year 1974, the Foundation had completed two years of its Special Problem-Oriented Program in Asian Population, under a special three-year grant from AID.

In inaugurating this program, the Board of Trustees had accepted both the risk and the responsibility of involving the Foundation in a greatly expanded effort in the field of population. It did so because of its belief that the Foundation had both the obligation and the capability of providing a singular contribution in this field. The Foundation was to concentrate on methods of informing, educating, motivating, and persuading people in the most fertile groups to limit the size of their families. It proposed to do this in four ways: primarily by encouraging local community organizations with whom it had long established relationships to take on a new responsibility -- to share the need to persuade the people who trusted them to limit their fertility. It proposed to encourage government agencies not involved in population matters, but with whom it had also worked, to take part in the national effort in ways appropriate to their statutory purposes. It proposed, in addition, to involve local universities and scholars in practical research whose findings could be applied to help direct the most efficient use of resources for Population IE&C purposes. And it intended, as well, to encourage regional organizations to contribute their competence to this problem where they had not yet done so. Overall, it was to encourage new ideas and new approaches that had promise.

The Foundation determined to concentrate its support on: (1) action programs by private and public agencies; (2) research and documentation; (3) certain work relating Manpower and Population; and (4) work in the field of Law and Legal Custom as it affected fertility.

The Foundation, realizing a need for specialist guidance in the development of this expanded program in Population, within two months of its start employed a professional in the IE&C field with an international reputation, Frank Wilder, with whom it had worked earlier in India. As Senior Program Adviser on Population, Mr. Wilder worked with the Foundation's country Representatives and the home office and with Asian project principals from local and regional organizations in developing a range of new projects. He worked especially closely with the Foundation's Office of Special Programs which operated under the highly capable and sensitive stewardship of Louis Lazaroff. In order to maximize the effect of the Foundation's concentration of funds under a Special Program, the Population program was administered by the Office of Special Programs, which must approve all projects proposed by the Representatives. In addition, proposals in the Population program must first be reviewed by the Senior Adviser. However, both in FY 1973 and 1974, in order to encourage prompt exploration of projects in this field, all the Representatives (except that for Japan) were given a development fund of approximately \$5,000 per country to use in supporting selected new IE&C projects without prior approval.

FY 1973, the first year of the program, had been a period to determine whether the original conception could indeed be applied on a scale as broad as the Foundation had proposed and yet within the context of the Foundation's proven method and style of assisting social and economic development through country and regional programs. It was a period of learning involving close collaboration between the Representatives and the home office and Senior Adviser. The learning ran two ways. On the one hand, it was necessary for Mr. Wilder to learn the Foundation's method and style of operation, to become familiar with the responsibilities of the Representatives and the home office, and to adapt his professional skill to the Foundation's opportunities and limitations. It was the responsibility of the Representatives and the home office to learn how to program more effectively in the IE&C field, using the advice and guidance of the Foundation's new consultant.

The rapidity and ease with which the program moved forward was greater than had been anticipated. Close, cooperative and smooth relationships between the Representatives, home office, and the Senior Adviser developed quickly. By the end of the first fiscal year, population programming under this Special Program had taken place in almost every country in which the Foundation maintains an office. Some countries moved forward more rapidly than others -- Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, and the Republic of China in particular. Although in the first year Mr. Wilder and the home office had been closely involved in development of new programs, by the beginning of the second program development had passed almost completely into the hands of the country Representatives and their local staffs. After moving his base of operations from San Francisco to Singapore early in FY 1974, Mr. Wilder devoted his time to assisting the Representatives in examining proposals and in working closely, on their behalf, with grantees engaged in programs already funded.

The ease with which the Representatives moved into the exploration, consideration, and management of proposals for work in this field was more than matched by the volume of requests that began to flow in. As Chart I shows, by the end of FY 1973 a total of approximately \$387,672 had been spent on programs against an earlier target of \$355,000. The original target for expenditure in FY 1974 was \$413,000. By the beginning of FY 1974, the volume of requests had risen so rapidly, impelled both by Representative and prospective grantee interest, that it was possible for the Foundation to submit to AID/Office of Population a work plan listing firm projects proposed by Asian principals amounting to over one million dollars, and assuming the grant of additional funds above the original figure. When it became clear that such funds could not be obtained -- although AID had no objection to the Foundation's increasing its expenditures to sustain the momentum achieved -- expenditures were held to \$587,783. This meant cutting off virtually all further expenditures after the end of January 1974, with six months of the fiscal year left to go.

Over the two-year period, as will be seen from Chart I, the most rapid growth occurred in Korea, the Republic of China, the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia. (The total for Malaysia itself is somewhat misleading since slightly less than half, or \$23,735, was spent for programs of a regional organization headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, the IGCC -- the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of South-east Asia Regional Cooperation in Family and Population Planning.) Programs were supported in each Foundation country, with the exception of Pakistan and Afghanistan. There was only minimal support in Japan, and largely to meet the costs of visits to Taiwan and Korea for trainees from other Asian countries attending IE&C training programs of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning.

By the end of FY 1974, the potential in each of these countries had not yet crested. In addition, new possibilities, finally reflecting the interest of the local government, began to appear within private sector agencies in Bangladesh; a new Foundation resident Representative had just been assigned to Pakistan, marking an improvement of the atmosphere for Foundation programming in that country; and new opportunities, particularly with the trade union movement, had begun to firm in Malaysia.

To some extent, this rapid growth in activity during FY 1974 represented local interest in programs related to World Population Year.

An analysis type and purpose of grants in FY 1974 by country, represented in Charts II and III, is revealing. In most of the countries, support was provided for conferences, seminars, and workshops in Population IE&C. For the most part, these were local programs carried on within the country for the general public, or for representatives of particular organizations or professions. Most lasted for only a day.. In most instances, especially in Thailand, a particular point was made to involve local government and provincial authorities and administrators. Most were also held away from the capital city and in provincial centers and designed to reach people at the rural and provincial level. In many instances local government family planning agencies and local family planning associations assisted in the preparation of appropriate substantive materials. In a relatively few instances, the support provided was for participation in an international conference, usually in the Asian region, for example, the International Conference on Population Education in the Asian Region, which was held in Manila and which resulted in the establishment of a new regional Population Education organization, and the Regional Conference of the International Council of Women, held in Sydney.

Most Representatives provided support for training in Population IE&C, much of it at the East-West Communication Institute of the East-West Center, Hawaii, either under the IE&C modular program or the program in documentation. Most participants in these programs visited Population programs in other Asian countries, either before or after the training in Hawaii, and often the local Foundation Representative was closely involved in making arrangements. This was usually based upon extensive correspondence between him and his colleague who had made the original training award. In this way, the benefit to the participant and the individual country was maximized. This capacity for drawing on competent and informed help throughout the region in order to develop programs carefully tailored to the needs of a particular country agency, is a further illustration of the Foundation's regional capability that is applied in all of its work.

At the same time, the Foundation continued to explore the possibility of providing training of Asian IE&C personnel within Asia itself. By the end of the fiscal year, the Senior Adviser was discussing such training at the Mass Communication Institute of the University of the Philippines.

During the fiscal year, most of the Representatives provided support for the preparation of Population IE&C materials -- pamphlets, posters, strips for vehicles, folders, inserts or labels with a family planning theme to accompany various items distributed commercially, etc. Support for the local preparation of programs or spot announcements on radio, TV, or for films was provided by grants in Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Hong Kong. Journals of various types, dealing with Population matters, and ranging in aim for the general public to the professional, were supported by the Representatives in Indonesia, the Republic of China, Thailand, Vietnam, and by the San Francisco office for the regional Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA).

General campaigns for family planning (as, for example, for World Population Year) were supported in Hong Kong, Korea, the Republic of China, and Thailand.

In addition to the services of the Foundation's Senior Adviser on Population and a specialist on IE&C Training, Mrs. Belinda Brohier, the Foundation made available the services of specialists recruited locally at comparatively low cost, in four countries -- Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, and the Republic of China. A short term Asian specialist was also made available to the IGCC for a survey of Asian documentation needs and capabilities.

Comparatively little support was provided for Asian agencies for administrative costs of Population activities. When such support was provided, it was of low cost and for interim periods only. In Korea a grant was made for a program coordinator for the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK) to work with Korean community organizations. The coordinator's support will now be taken over by the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea. In addition, a grant was provided for certain initial administrative costs of the new Planned Parenthood Association of Vietnam (PPAV), before the latter became eligible for support from the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

A review of the content of the programs supported by the Foundation during FY 1974, again as seen in Chart III, shows support to both the private sector, and to a lesser extent to programs of government agencies. For the most part, assistance to governments was confined to support for training of IE&C staff, some books, and, in the case of the Singapore National Family Planning and Population Board, for a new campaign aimed at men, and concentrating on promotion of vasectomies.

In virtually every case, funds were not made available to the private or public agency involved unless there was a counterpart contribution in cash or kind, or both. In a number of cases, the value of the local contribution represented an investment substantially in excess of that made by the Foundation, either in the particular project or in the overall program of which the project was but a part.

The average size of project grants in the two years is roughly comparable, \$3,858 in FY 1973 and \$4,340 in FY 1974. These amounts are consistent with the Foundation's overall style of programming for social and economic development. They reflect the Foundation's pattern of supporting programs whose requirements in both money and trained manpower can be more readily met and managed by agencies in the less developed countries, and that can, in time, be supported by the local agency out of locally obtained funds. This same concern over grant size is applied to research grants where, within the last few years in particular, proposals by Asian scholars have tended to be inflated to levels almost equal to those in the United States and far beyond the range of local capacity to duplicate within the foreseeable future. The Foundation has consistently sought to restrict the size of research grants in this field as well as others, again, in order to accomplish the additional purpose of encouraging the use of Asian financial resources for Asian research.

In contrast to the experience in FY 1973, comparatively few projects were undertaken involving support to local family planning associations. But again, in those cases where such support was provided, it was either to meet short term needs for an experimental program for which no other funds were available or where such support could not be obtained in time to take advantage of a given local opportunity.

In virtually every country, assistance was designed to reach rural and provincial areas. Particularly in Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Laos, and Singapore, programs were designed to reach young people moving into their fertile years.

In most of the twelve Foundation countries in which projects under the expanded Population program were supported in FY 1974, assistance was given to local experiments with Population education. (In addition, the Representative in Malaysia reports that government has now become more interested in experimenting in Population education in school curricula.) The programs in Population education supported by the Foundation varied from seminars for rural teachers in Thailand to intensive experiments with programs at the collegiate level in Korea and the Republic of China. The Foundation believes it is important to provide support for such small-scale experimentation by Asian principals. It believes that such programs are best designed by local people for needs at the given local level, and that local interest in experimenting with such methods over a variety of educational levels should be supported if the experiment has promise both in technique and in potential interest by provincial or national authorities.

Support of practical documentation designed to be useful to agencies actually engaged in IE&C work was supported in Korea and with the IGCC and, by the close of the fiscal year, arrangements were underway for providing professional support to a new Indonesian government documentation program using an IE&C documentary specialist from the East-West Communication Institute

A review of the research projects summarized in the following reports submitted by the country Representatives indicates the practical purposes which the research is intended to serve, and the anticipated practical effects. This research is conducted by Asians for Asians. Many of the projects are concerned with the persistent social and cultural practices that support preferences for high fertility.

A significant area of Foundation Population programming is in the field of Law and Legal Custom as it affects fertility. Despite considerable Foundation interest in work in this field, only a few projects were supported in FY 1974. Proposals were slow to emerge, partly because of the slight interest on the part of the practicing members of the bench and bar -- and the law school academicians -- in legal research, and partly because of the further difficulty of persuading them that research on the relationship between law and fertility can yield results beneficial to national Population limitation efforts. For this reason, the Foundation proposed to the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA) that it consider introducing a new section on Law and Population in its semi-annual Journal and help stimulate such interest on the part of Asian lawyers through other appropriate innovative activities. Programs in Law were also supported in Korea (again through a women's organization) and Taiwan.

During 1974 the Foundation, in order to broaden its funding, submitted proposals for financial support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and to a number of private U.S. donors. Negotiations with UNFPA are still underway and proposals to private funders are still pending.

It should be emphasized that the Foundation's work in Population is part of its overall effort to support Asian social and economic development. For it was in this interest that the Board of Trustees established the expanded Population program. Since the Foundation was founded, it has provided support to community or private voluntary organizations such as women's groups, trade unions, farmers' organizations, cooperatives, professional societies, youth groups, as well as to government agencies for the broad purposes of increasing the pace and expanding the reach of developmental change. The Foundation's work in Population is intended to encourage these same vehicles for change, to include a new factor essential to this change, to see that fertility control is integral to economic and social development, and to act upon this.

The groups with which the Foundation has worked not only serve those who often have benefited least from national economic and social growth, but also those who have become part of the new urban and rural middle class in these changing societies, as well as the new intellectual elite who have grown up, in these years of development, to shape policy and affect national opinion. The Foundation's Population program, being based upon cooperation with these same groups within the context of overall country programming devised by the Representatives and the home office, is an integral element of this overall Foundation concern with desired economic and social change. It complements, as well, a program emphasis established earlier by the Foundation in favor of programs that increase employment opportunities and tend to reduce the growing disparities in income. It will reflect, as well, two new emphases to be introduced into Foundation programming in FY 1976, concerns with problems of food and nutrition and the delivery of health services to those who need them most yet obtain them least.

The most revealing evidence of the nature of the involvement of the Foundation's Representatives in Population programming as part of their overall concern with national development, is that provided by the Representatives themselves. The following country descriptions are taken from the FY 1974 overall annual reports submitted by the individual country Representatives.

BANGLADESH

The entire population of the world could be put into the 48 contiguous states of America and the density would still be less than that of Bangladesh. This population, though incredibly poor by any standards, has already benefited by the life-saving advances of modern public health measures, and is rapidly increasing. It is an overwhelmingly young population, most of whom have yet to reach child bearing age, and it is increasing at the rate of approximately 3% per year. This most intensely populated rural society in the world will double sometime within the next 20 to 30 years, depending on the effectiveness of the population control program which is now being started.

Given this situation, the modest size of the Foundation's program in population is disappointing. Only three grants were made this year, one to support the doctoral studies of a career government officer who will soon return to join the Planning Commission, one to a female member of Parliament to attend an international conference dealing with the role of women and population control, and one to an officer of the Bangladesh Family Planning Association for visiting some population research centers in the United States.

However, judged in terms other than money spent, the Foundation's involvement is somewhat more encouraging. Contacts have been maintained with the relevant government and private agencies; our assistance and advice has been sought by people involved in the field; government officials have been most receptive to the counsel and advice of Mr. Wilder and Mr. Lazaroff on their visits, and the Foundation is identified as being in the population field by the Planning Commission and the Health Ministry. In spite of the small number of grants to date, it appears that the Foundation is in a good position to expand when the situation evolves to the point where an effective program can be started.

At present, however, and perhaps for some time to come, Bangladesh will not be ready for an Asia Foundation type program in population with emphasis on small grants for experimental or pilot projects. The Government now wants large-scale assistance to carry out the nation-wide program, and in the area of IE&C seems mostly interested in large-scale assistance for setting up research and training facilities. Big money is available from a number of other sources, and probably in amounts that are too large to be used effectively. At this point it would be unwise, if not downright foolish, to "put The Asia Foundation's money into a consortium" as has been suggested. In a more open society and with a more sophisticated government, it should be possible to go ahead with the large-scale governmental programs on the one hand, and smaller experimental projects on the other, all at the same time. However, Bangladesh is Bangladesh and the government is faced by problems of a type and of a magnitude which have rarely been confronted by stable and experienced governments. That it may not be capable of doing or controlling all that needs to be done is not seen as an indication that responsibility should be delegated or decentralized. It merely means that the smaller (and by definition "less important") things do not get attended to. There is some indication that the Government is starting to look with more favor on family planning activities by private organizations and voluntary agencies, which if true is a hopeful development.

List of Grants

Bangladesh Family Planning Association (8-201/SF(B)-4110, L/A 24 May 1974): A grant of \$1,065 was made by the home office to Mr. Farruk Ahmed Choudhuri, the Program Officer of the Bangladesh Family Planning Association to enable him to visit population program centers in Washington, D.C., the University of Chicago and at The John Hopkins University, Baltimore. Mr. Choudhuri's expenses from Bangladesh to the USA were paid by the Pathfinder Fund so that he could attend a short term training course at the Governmental Affairs Institute in Washington, but that grant made no provisions for additional travel within the USA which could be useful for the development of the Association's program in Bangladesh.

College of Home Economics, University of Dacca (8-250/B-SF-3017 and B-SF-3018, L/A 4 June 1973): Late payments of \$445 on each of these prior year grants, for a total of \$890, were made during this fiscal year. The grants had been awarded to enable two lecturers of the College to participate in a Seminar on Family Planning at the University of Tennessee from July 20 to August 20, 1973, sponsored by the American Home Economics Association.

Mr. Rashidur R. Faruquee Doctoral Study in Economics (8-286/SF(B)0245(2), L/A 26 June 1973): Under the terms of this continuing grant, an additional \$6,714 was obligated toward the studies of Mr. Rashidur R. Faruquee, to enable him to study toward a Ph.D. degree in Economics at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The grant aims at contributing to the development programs in Bangladesh in the field of rural economics and population dynamics. On his return to Bangladesh he may be in charge of the Population branch of the Planning Commission or head of an institute of population research of the Ministry of Health. Of the funds obligated, \$5,691 were expended during the fiscal year, and the remaining balance was scheduled to be paid prior to December 1974.

Bangladesh Family Planning Association, Dacca (8-299/B-SF-4005, L/A 22 October 1973): A grant of \$1,484 was made to Mrs. Mumtaz Begum to attend the Regional Conference of the International Council of Women held in Sydney, Australia, from October 24 to November 1, 1973. Following the Conference, Mrs. Begum spent three days in Singapore to discuss the population program there. Mrs. Begum, who is very much involved in family planning in Bangladesh, being a Vice-President of the Family Planning Association (which is supported by the IPPF), a Member of the Bangladesh Parliament, and sitting on the Parliamentary Committee on population control, expressed the usefulness of her participation in the Seminar and hoped it will help her contribute towards the development of the field of population planning in Bangladesh.

HONG KONG

Faced with uncertain economic future, Hong Kong moved during FY 1973/74 to protect its competitive edge in the international market by examining its productivity, the relation between its educational system and the supply of trained manpower, and the threats of another population explosion. During the year, there was an increase in the number of legal and illegal immigrants from China, boosting the Hong Kong population to well over the official estimate of 4,000,000. The influx and the increase in the number of marriageable young adults caused grave concern that there may be another population explosion in Hong Kong. Prospects of government legislation to deter large families, however, were still remote. Speakers at the World Population Year seminars held under the auspices of the Family Planning Association with Foundation assistance urged early government action in reducing the number of tax exemptions for children and in reconsidering the preferential treatment given to larger families for public housing allotment. It was reported that the government was planning to formulate a population policy which may involve revision of these laws, but it may take some time before any positive action may be expected.

In the meantime, the Family Planning Association and its supporters were fighting a government plan to classify birth control pills as a "dangerous and poisonous drug" which may only be dispensed by prescription. The Association pointed out that such an action could seriously hinder its campaign. The government Medical and Health Services took over most of the birth control clinics from the Family Planning Association, allowing it to concentrate on population information, education and communication programs. The Foundation responded to some of its requests for assistance.

Lists of Grants

Population Communication Training (8-215/HK-SF-4012, L/A 15 February 1974): The Medical and Health Department of the Hong Kong Government began to take over birth control clinics during the review period and the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong decided to devote itself to population information, education and communication programs. At the recommendation of the Foundation's Senior Regional Program Adviser on Population, the publicity officer of the Family Planning Association, Mrs. Josephine Tang, was given a grant of \$2,365 to attend the First Modular Program of Professional Development in Population Information, Education and Communication offered by the East-West Communication Institute, February 25-May 3, 1974. Following the program, Mrs. Tang visited family planning centers in Korea and Taiwan for ten days in each country to familiarize herself with their programs. The Foundation Representatives in those countries assisted by arranging programs for her. Immediately following her return to Hong Kong in late May, Mrs. Tang was actively involved in publicizing the population control essay contests (8-299/HK-SF-4015, see below), and in rewriting the screenplay of the family planning film for which the Foundation had given a grant of \$6,941 in FY 1973 (8-249/HK-SF-3041). The ten-minute motivational film, when completed, will be shown on TV and cinemas and loaned as audio-visual aids to interested civic organizations in Hong Kong and overseas. Unfortunately, the Foundation was informed by the Association early in July that Mrs. Tang had been dismissed from her post following a serious dispute with the top executives of the organization. The Representative tried to mediate but found the Association determined to terminate her services "in order to maintain better discipline among its employees."

Population and Family Life Education (8-248/HK-SF-3021, L/A 30 January 1974): Under a supplementary letter of agreement with Hong Kong University, an additional grant of \$3,701 was given Mr. A. R. Marsh, lecturer in Biological Education of its Department of Education, to produce specially designed kits for population education. In FY 1973, under a letter of agreement signed on May 22, Mr. Marsh was given \$1,947 to start the project (8-299/HK-SF-3021). While the initial grant was to cover the designing and the manufacture of the prototypes, additional assistance in FY 1974 was for the purchase of additional materials, for samples of literature and material from population education centers elsewhere, for the printing and mailing relating to the production and distribution of approximately 6,000 sheets of bi-lingual evaluation material, and for the salaries for a full-time assistant for six months. More than 200 kits have already been manufactured. The samples were prominently displayed during the World Population Year Conference staged by the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong. During the display, Mr. Marsh explained their application in classrooms. In the course of developing the kits.

Mr. Marsh found that he needed a full-time assistant for six months. A demonstrator was employed with Foundation grant money. The University contributed Mr. Marsh's time, administrative support, and the workshop facilities in the biological laboratory.

Travel Grant to Visit Population Centers (8-299/HK-SF-4008, L/A 7 January 1974):
Dr. Rance P. L. Lee, Director of the Social Research Center of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, was invited to attend a conference on the comparative study of traditional and modern medicine in Chinese societies, held at the University of Washington, Seattle, February 2-6. Dr. Lee asked and was given a Foundation grant to extend his trip to visit the San Francisco Bay Area, Honolulu and Seoul to discuss population research problems at University of California, Stanford, East-West Center and the Korean Population Center. As Dr. Lee's airfare to and from Seattle and his living allowances during the Conference were paid by the University of Washington, the Foundation grant was limited to \$285 for additional airfare and for his per diem allowances in San Francisco, Honolulu, and Seoul.

Population Year Conference and Essay Contests (8-299/HK-SF-4015, L/A 9 March 1974):
The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong observed the UN-proclaimed Population Year with two information, education and communication programs with Foundation assistance. The first, a series of seminars on various aspects of the population program, was held during the month of April. Government, academic and civic specialists took part in the seminars which were held in the chambers of the Legislative Council, which, in Hong Kong's political structure, is the parliament building. The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, personally opened the conference and delivered the keynote speech. Although all the seminar proceedings were simultaneously translated into Chinese, the Chinese press coverage was not adequate. As a result, the seminars did not produce the desired impact on the Chinese community, although the recommendations suggested by the specialists may eventually influence the government's population policy.

Secondly, two essay contests were to be held during the summer vacation among students of different age groups. The Family Planning Association sent thousands of circulars to various schools announcing the contests. For these activities, the Foundation contributed \$1,463, partly to cover the cost of printing folders, pamphlets (including a bi-lingual edition of the International Planned Parenthood Federation booklet), and other articles for the Population Year Conference and Seminars; and partly as cash prizes for the essay contest winners.

INDONESIA

Most Indonesians still hold the popular belief that a large family is desirable. A survey conducted by the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia supports this conclusion and also notes that the fertility rate is still high, in spite of the efforts of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) and its cooperating agencies. The age of marriage for most Indonesian women is low, contributing to the national average of six healthy babies for a woman's reproductive period. The birth rate is still seriously eroding the economic growth rate. Indonesia is the world's fifth most populous country (about 125 million people) with two-thirds of the people living on seven percent of the land, on the islands of Madura and Java -- an area the size of the state of New York. The Indonesian Government has recognized that not only are there too many

...people for its arable land area, but also that population concentration is uneven, with too small a portion of the country bearing the burden for their support. The government is continuing to approach these two major problems through the promotion of the principles of family planning and birth control and through transmigration programs which move people from the more heavily populated areas to resettlement in more remote, less crowded parts of Indonesia. Given the magnitude of the problems involved, the scope and effect of both programs remain grossly inadequate.

Massive amounts of money (estimated at \$30 million) from abroad and the assistance of nearly thirty Indonesian and international implementing agencies have contributed to Indonesia's family planning programs over the past few years. This has brought about the creation of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), established to set priorities for spending and assure that the work of the implementing agencies complements one another. The BKKBN has grown into a large, cumbersome bureaucracy vulnerable to inefficiency, stagnation, confusion and mismanagement. The BKKBN's focus, with no small encouragement from foreign donor agencies, has been statistical with a major effort expended converting the masses into a tabulatable column of "acceptors" used to justify and encourage further contributions of foreign funds. Large educational efforts, which are recognized but largely ignored, have been directed toward changing people's attitudes about the desirability of having large families.

Against the backdrop of the total national family planning program, it is extremely difficult to measure the impact of the respective programs of individual implementing agencies. The Asia Foundation provides assistance to three major private sector agencies selected because their programs attempt, through IE&C methods and materials, to inform and educate the population about the effects of overpopulation and about the positive elements of family planning concepts. The Foundation has also tried to extend its assistance to organizations representing Indonesia's major religious groups: the Moslems (Muhammadiyah/Aisyiyah); the Christian Protestants (Indonesian Council of Churches); and the Christian Catholics (Sanggar Prathivi). The Balinese Hindus are as yet unrepresented in the Foundation's portfolio but some program development discussions have started.

While the Foundation continues to reexamine its commitments to the programs it is now supporting, (for reassurances that they are effectively contributing to Indonesia's total national family program efforts), it maintains its belief in the underlying goals of the national family planning effort, notwithstanding the limited impact current programs have had to date in slowing population growth.

The BKKBN and some of the national and international agencies under its coordination continue to benefit from Foundation assistance. The Indonesian Council of Churches (DGI) is receiving the lion's share of Foundation support through program support and the provision of the consultative services of David and Nancy Piet, Family Planning Information, Education and Communication materials specialists. Indonesia's major Moslem social welfare institution, Muhammadiyah/Aisyiyah, is producing, with Foundation assistance, booklets and informational materials which demonstrate that the principles of family planning are consistent with the tenets of responsible Islamic parenthood. Sanggar Prathivi, a Jesuit-operated radio and TV materials production center, is also receiving Foundation assistance for the production of radio and TV dramas which promote family planning concepts.

List of Grants

Muhammadiyah/Aisyiyah Population IE&C Material Production (8-290/INDO-4023, L/A 18 December 1973): A one-year grant of \$10,412, of which \$5,206 was funded during the reporting period, is assisting Indonesia's paramount Moslem social welfare organization to introduce and promote family planning concepts and methods in the Moslem community through the publication of books, magazines, and instructional guidance pamphlets which are distributed to Muhammadiyah's volunteer personnel at 2,000 currently active branch facilities. Two books and five magazines have been published and distributed thus far. The remaining publications planned will be completed this year with the remainder of the Foundation's grant, which will be disbursed in FY 1975.

Sanggar Prathivi Population IE&C Materials Production (8-291/INDO-4043, L/A 7 March 1974): As Indonesia's only privately owned radio and television materials production center, Sanggar Prathivi, with a Foundation grant of \$7,700, is producing electronic media material, 45 radio and television drama scripts dealing with the personal, familial, societal, and national responsibility for family planning. The programs are produced in cooperation with other family planning organizations and will be broadcast throughout Indonesia on the air or played for special gatherings in family planning clinics. To date, the programs have already been broadcast by 61 radio stations throughout the country. Funds provided to Sanggar Prathivi during the current reporting period totalled \$3,860, with the balance scheduled for disbursement early in FY 1975.

Indonesian Council of Churches (DGI) Provision of Consultants (8-292/INDO-4035, L/A 27 February 1974): The consultative services of IE&C materials specialists, David and Nancy Piet, are being provided through a Foundation grant designed to assist DGI to develop, produce, distribute and evaluate sound filmstrips, cartoons, film trailers and printed materials designed to motivate specific Indonesian cultural audiences to adopt family planning practices. Costs related to the Piet's support during the reporting period aggregated to \$12,055, and their services will continue to be provided into FY 1976 under the terms of this grant.

Indonesian Council of Churches (DGI) IE&C Materials Production (8-292/INDO-4056, L/A 16 April 1974): In conjunction with the consultancy services being provided by the Piets under grant 8-292/INDO-4035, the Foundation has committed itself to provide assistance directly to the DGI in support of the development of its IE&C program. During the reporting period, a Foundation grant of \$6,800 was made to determine the most appropriate and effective IE&C materials through a survey of present material and equipment usage, the development of instruments to study field worker effectiveness, and the development of prototypical materials for population education. A total of \$3,238 was disbursed from this grant in FY 1974, with the balance scheduled for disbursement early in FY 1975.

Jesuits Engaged in Social Communications in East Asia (JESCOMEA) Annual Meeting (8-298/INDO-4030, L/A 6 December 1973): The Annual Meeting of JESCOMEA was held in Sindanglaya from 1 to 7 January 1974 and a Foundation grant of \$1,000 contributed to the internal costs of this meeting. Approximately 65 participants from six Asian countries implemented an agenda focusing on the use of various forms of mass media to promote responsible parenthood and family planning. An additional

\$5,000 in support of the external costs of this meeting -- principally international travel for participants -- was provided under a grant made through the Foundation's office in Manila (see 8-298/P-SF-4040).

Population Books for Provincial Training Centers of the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (8-299/INDO-4016, L/A 28 August 1974): A grant of \$271 provided books to the national training and research center of Indonesia's Planned Parenthood Association. In addition, similar sets of books were provided to six provincial training centers of the Association. Scattered all over the country, these centers are the Association's implementing arm providing information on family planning.

East-West Center Internship in Communication and Documentation (8-304/INDO-4038, L/A 12 January 1974) (8-304/INDO-4039, L/A 14 January 1974): Two identical Foundation grants totaling \$2,320 enabled two key officials from two of Indonesia's important family planning organizations to participate as interns in communication and documentation at the University of Hawaii's East-West Center from 21 January to 18 March, 1974. Miss Aminsari Maryan of the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association National Training and Research Center for Family Planning and Mr. Zulkifli Amsyah, Head of the Library of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board, are applying their newly acquired knowledge at their respective institutions.

JAPAN

The Foundation's projects in Japan in the population field have been addressed entirely to population problems of the developing countries. No assistance has gone to Japanese bodies for their own programs in population control or family planning within Japan. It is anticipated that the final report of the Study on Urban Population Growth may make a genuine contribution to an understanding of Asian demographic factors as well as approaches to population restraint. The Foundation projects in the population category have served to bring together Japanese and Asian government specialists with academic and professional leaders.

List of Grants

Population Travel and Study Awards (SPOP/Population 8-201/J-SF-4009 and J-SF-4017, L/A 14 September and 12 December 1973): The Foundation expended a total of \$5,083 to finance field trips to the Republics of Korea and China by Asian participants in two seminars and training programs conducted by the Japanese Organisation for International Cooperation in Family Planning.

Participants in the first of these tours, between 21-24 September 1973 to Taiwan, consisted of Mr. Tomihisa Kawakami (JOICFP Seminar Leader), Miss Young-Soon Whang (Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea), Mr. Sulaiman Mat Tekor (National Family Planning Board of Malaysia), Dr. Manuel G. Roxas (Department of Health, Philippines), Mrs. Lee Thoi Phang Wong (Singapore Family Planning and Population Board), and Dr. Oktay Erten (Ege University Medical Faculty, Izmir, Turkey). Participants in the second tour, between 16-19 December 1973 to Korea, consisted of Dr. Soemarno Superman and Dr. Suyoro Yahya (Indonesia), Dr. Angeles T. Maulion and Dr. Iva C. Anastacio (Philippines), Mrs. Nguyen Kim Anh (Vietnam), Dr. Achyut Many Acharya (Nepal), Dr. Sedequr Rahman and Mr. Abul Hashim (Bangladesh), and Miss Yukari Hareyama (Japan).

Support to these field trips enabled The Asia Foundation to have close working relations with the JOICFP, Japan's major public-private institution in family planning affairs. This association also served to keep the Foundation in Tokyo in contact with leading American family planning and population experts, such as General Draper, on their periodic visits to Japan.

Although the letters of agreement on the two field trips were signed with the JOICFP, less than \$800 of the total of \$5,083 was expended for travel and per diem of JOICFP Japanese employees. The bulk of the Foundation-proffered awards went to Asian delegates to the training seminars in Japan. The Foundation's Representative in Tokyo met with these Asian delegates who expressed to him their appreciation of the field trips to Korea and Taiwan made possible by the Foundation alone.

The programs in the countries visited were arranged by the Korean Institute of Family Planning and the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning. Both organizations gave favorable evaluation to the field study tours.

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP): Internship for Toshihisa Tanaka (SPOP/Population 8-300/J-SF-4023, L/A 7 January 1974, and 6-099/J-4024, L/A 7 January 1974): Foundation grants totaling \$7,502 to Mr. Toshihisa Tanaka of the JOICFP enabled him to undertake travel, research and study on population problems in the United States and Asian countries for 7 months. Grant 6-099/J-4024, charged to the Japan country budget, provided \$600 to enable the grantee to undertake 1 month of intensive English language training preparatory to beginning his population-related work. Funds charged to the Population budget during the reporting period totaled \$6,902.

KOREA

Programming of the Korea office in population continued at a brisk pace during the first six months of the report period. As will be noted from the following list of grants, all major grants (except the Project Coordinator at PPFK, funding of which is on a cyclical basis) were made during the first half of FY 1974. When it turned out that anticipated funds would be cut off for the second half of the fiscal year, programming momentum naturally declined. Even so, the Korea office expended \$85,000, which amounts to more than four-fifths of the nearly \$100,000 spent in FY 1973.

The Korea office has reported frequently to the home office on our grants in this field. The projects with the Korean Federation of Housewives Clubs ("No Pregnancy Year Campaign"), the Korean Institute for Family Planning (documentation center), and the Federation of Korean Cultural Centers (rural IE&C campaign) have been particularly successful. The KIFP documentation center should become a permanent fixture and continued programming with the KFHC and the FKCC is envisaged during FY 1975. Brief evaluations of these and the other grants are contained in the list.

The Representative has major qualms about programming in this field. The concept of working with non-family planning organizations on IE&C projects has been proved valid in Korea through the success of numerous grants. The Korea office has been able to move quickly into major projects with various organizations. The opportunities for further expansion are virtually limitless. Yet, having built up momentum in the latter half of FY 1973 and the first half of FY 1974, the sudden cut-off of funds left the office and its programming initiatives high and dry. A sudden switch from the offensive to the defensive became necessary. Good proposals had to

be turned down throughout the latter half of FY 1974 and limp excuses made to enthusiastic Korean organizations about the Foundation's funding problems. Program exploration ceased, the Representative and the Program Officer (Mr. Park) turned their attention to other fields, and the PFFK Project Coordinator filled in her time by attending several international conferences.

The FY 1975 SPOP/Population budget indicates that the situation will not be alleviated during the new fiscal year. The overall budget has been reduced by 50 percent (from FY 1974; 70 percent from FY 1973). Only continuing projects with previous grantee institutions are to be supported. No funds whatsoever are allotted for Development. Under these circumstances, the program can only continue to stagnate, and the valuable experience, program contacts, and growing reputation of the Foundation in the population field will be largely dissipated. It is suggested that the home office make greater efforts to stabilize and project the flow of funds in this SPOP so that the field offices can plan more rational and systematic programming.

List of Grants

Study of Mothers' Clubs for Family Planning in Korea (8-208/K-SF-3034(1), and K-SF-3034(2); L/A 1 July 1974): Two additional payments related to this FY 1973 project were made during FY 1974: an air ticket of \$1,203 (K-SF-3034(1)) was provided to Prof. Everett Rogers, University of Michigan, to visit Seoul and serve as consultant on this project for a ten-day period; and a one-day per diem allowance of \$35 (K-SF-3034(2)) was given to Dean Park Hyung-jong of the SNU School of Public Health during his consultation visit to the Foundation home office to discuss the project and family planning in general in Korea. Additionally, \$9 in Foundation-originated cable fees were charged to this project, resulting in aggregate payments of \$1,247.

Research by Dr. Lee Hyo-chai (8-210/K-SF-3039; L/A 15 January 1973): A payment of \$4,061 as the second and final installment (committed during FY 1973 under this grant) was made to Dr. Lee Hyo-chai, former President of Korean Sociological Association, in support of an 18-month study of the effect of women's employment and organization participation on their attitudes toward family planning in Korea. The study is expected to produce data valuable to women's organizations in planning long-range programs for education in family planning. The grantee's interim report has indicated that the research is being carried out satisfactorily on schedule with no alterations except minor changes in sampling groups.

Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PFFK): Training at EWCI (8-215/K-SF-4059, L/A 20 November 1973; K-SF-4059(1), L/A 24 January 1974): A total grant of \$2,317 enabled Mr. Kim Sang-jo, Chief of Public Information Section, PFFK, to participate in the First Modular Program of Professional Development in Population IE&C at the East-West Communication Institute (EWCI), Honolulu, for a ten-week period, February 25 - May 18, 1974, and a post-training field trip to Chicago for two weeks. The program was to provide Mr. Kim with new knowledge which would contribute to the development of low cost IE&C campaigns stressing media utilization. The grantee has not submitted a written report; however, he reported verbally that the program was interesting but at too elementary a level to be of much value in his work. PFFK continued Mr. Kim's salary.

PPFK Project Coordinator for IE&C Activities (8-235/K-SF-4107, L/A 22 May 1974): A total of \$9,887 was approved under this grant (\$2,474 spent during FY 1974 and \$7,415 committed for FY 1975) to the PPFK in support of the continued employment of Mrs. Kim Jae-hee for another year, beginning May, 1974, as a Project Coordinator responsible for providing technical support for family planning IE&C programs carried out by private organizations. Mrs. Kim has now become a regular staff member of the PPFK, being officially designated under the Division of Planning and Evaluation. Mrs. Kim's excellent performance during the past year has greatly contributed to the successful achievements of several IE&C projects supported by the Foundation. PPFK management has stated that it is now prepared to accept the concept of Mrs. Kim's function as a regular service of PPFK, even after Foundation support is withdrawn.

Ehwa Womans University -- Family Planning Education Program for Korean College Students (8-241/K-SF-3098, L/A 30 May 1973): In FY 1973 a \$13,735 grant was made to the Women's Resources Development Institute of Ehwa Womans University in support of the development of a new 16-month education program for ZPG for Korean college students. Late payments totalling \$35 were made in FY 1974 relating to this grant.

SNU School of Public Health: Program Development Officer in Family Planning (8-271/K-SF-4015, L/A 30 August 1973): A grant of \$4,746 was provided to enable the SNU School of Public Health to appoint Mr. William Puppa as Program Development Officer for one year beginning August 1973. Mr. Puppa, a young American who had been working with the PPFK, has been responsible for helping to identify program-specific data needs, gathering already available information on population and family planning, and for making the data available in usable form for project design and implementation. The grant covered one year's salary and administrative expenses for Mr. Puppa, while the SNU School of Public Health provided office space, supplies, and other administrative support. An evaluative report from Dean Park Hyung-jong indicated that Mr. Puppa's services were extremely useful to the work of the School of Public Health.

Conference on Population and Its Societal Impacts in Korea (8-274/K-SF-4026, L/A 20 September 1973): A grant of \$5,000 was made to the Korean Council, International Liaison Committee for Research on Korea (ILCORK), in partial support of a conference on "Population Growth and Its Societal Impact" in Pusan, Korea, February 21-24, 1974. The purpose of the Conference was to examine the impact of rapid population growth upon social, economic, political, and psychological spheres of Korean society. Fourteen research papers were presented for discussion among the participants representing Korea, the U.S., and Japan, totaling 31 scholars and specialists. The Ministry of Finance contributed \$3,750 toward the costs of the research papers. Both Korean and foreign participants have confirmed that the Conference was unusually successful. The papers were reportedly of high caliber. The Conference attracted considerable attention in the press.

Study on Family Planning Communication (8-279/K-SF-4047, L/A 1 November 1973): A total grant of \$27,100 was approved (\$13,700 spent in FY 1974 and \$13,400 committed for FY 1975) to the Graduate School of Mass Communication (GSMC), SNU, in support of a study on "Communication Strategies for Advocating Family Planning" for a two-year period, beginning November, 1973. The two-year study, which is being conducted by Dean Kim Kyu-whan and Dr. Oh Kap-whan, includes a survey of literature, construction of questionnaires, pilot studies and pre-tests, field surveys, data processing, and preparation of reports. This project is the most comprehensive examination of the Korean IE&C program ever undertaken. As close coordination among the GSMC, the PPFK, and the SNU School of Public Health has

been built into the project, the results of the research should have maximum applicability. Dean Kim has recently completed his tenure of deanship and returned to a teaching position at GSMC, so he has more time for work on the project. The interim report indicates that the project is making good progress and has already produced several interesting findings from its in-depth interviews. Dr. Oh has informed the Foundation that a full-scale field survey is scheduled for mid-August.

Evaluative Study of Population Education for Teachers (8-287/K-SF-4054, L/A 13 November 1973): A grant of \$4,912 was made to Prof. Lee Sang-joo, SNU College of Education, to enable him to undertake a one-year evaluative study on the in-service teachers training program in population and family planning education, which was conducted by the Korean Federation of Education Associations (KFEA) under the Foundation's grant (K-SF-3093). The study aims to identify changes in the participating teachers' thinking and teaching behavior resulting from the population education program and to obtain useful guidelines for the national teachers training program. The results of the evaluative study should provide useful information to the Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute which are working on a national master plan for introducing population into the formal school curriculum. SNU is providing administrative support.

"No Pregnancy Year" Campaign Project (8-294/K-SF-4064, L/A 29 November 1973): A grant of \$21,520 was made to the Korean Federation of Housewives' Clubs (KFHC) in support of a nine-month "No Pregnancy Year" campaign, beginning November, 1973. As an innovative IE&C project, the campaign was aimed at highlighting the advantages of delaying pregnancy from a number of different viewpoints. The activities conducted by this national women's organization, coinciding with UN World Population Year, included a series of rallies, street campaigns, symposium, and message disseminations through mass media. The project was actively supported by the PPFK with provision of printed IE&C materials and technical advice. Specially arranged supporting data and materials were provided by the School of Public Health, Seoul National University (SNU) with the Foundation's grant (K-SF-4076) for effective accomplishment of the project. The KFHC raised \$4,900 from other sources to meet the remaining costs. The project has just been completed, awaiting a final report, while the two interim reports indicated that the campaign has been most successful and has received a great deal of favorable press and magazine coverage, as well as increased support from the intelligentsia. Various newspaper articles and other materials have been forwarded to the home office. It is anticipated that the Foundation will make a second grant for continuation of the project in FY 1975.

Campaign for Promotion of Family Laws Revision (8-295/K-SF-4071, L/A 11 December 1973; K-SF-4071(1), 8 July 1974): A grant of \$7,405 was made to the Pan Women's Committee for Promoting the Revision of Family Laws in support of a ten-day campaign in February, 1974. The project had to be delayed until July for rescheduling and re-orienting its area of operation due to political reasons. It was originally planned to launch the campaign simultaneously in 11 major cities throughout the country. Since the amendment of letter of agreement in July, the Committee carried out intensively the campaign activities in Seoul, which aroused the interest of the public and politicians and received a series of mass media coverage, mostly favorable. The Committee is now ready to present its ten-point revision proposal to the regular general session of National Assembly in next September, and the Committee is hopeful that at least a few of its ten points will be enacted.

Family Planning Documentation Center (8-297/K-SF-4075, L/A 24 December 1973): A grant of \$7,335 was approved (\$6,035 spent and \$1,300 reserved for equipment purchase abroad) to the Korean Institute for Family Planning (KIFP) in partial support of establishing a Family Planning Documentation Center at the KIFP Library for the first year, beginning January, 1974. The grant covers a one-year salary for a second librarian, purchase of equipment abroad, and publishing costs of directory, newsletter, and review. The KIFP is contributing \$4,200 to meet the remaining costs of the Center's operation. The project had a slow start from the outset due to stringent government controls in recent months over issuing publishing licenses for periodicals, but this obstacle has now been overcome. The Center has been able to publish two issues of Family Planning Newsletter for June and July, and hopes to be able to publish promptly and regularly from now on. A recent survey conducted by the Center has indicated an enthusiastic response from FP field workers and other readers of the Newsletter.

Preparation of Family Planning Education Materials (8-299/K-SF-4025, L/A 20 September 1973): A grant of \$2,285 was made to the Korean National Council of Women (KNCW) in support of a project for the production of family planning education materials. The project took advantage of the public interest generated by the debate on the role of men in family planning held previously under KNCW auspices with Foundation support (K-SF-3100). 3,000 copies of leaflets, which deal with new policy directions in family planning programming, with particular emphasis on promoting more active male participation by means of vasectomy, were produced and distributed to members of the KNCW, the participants of the 11th Annual KNCW Conference and the fifth women leaders training program. Fifty-four sets of color slides dealing with planned pregnancy and childbirth, happy family life, and the facts about contraceptive methods and practice, were also produced and have been put into use in premarital counseling programs conducted by various organizations. KNCW provided administrative support and voluntary personnel.

PPFK Staff Member IE&C Visit to Manila (8-299/K-SF-4073, L/A 11 December 1973): A supplementary grant of \$131 covering a per diem allowance enabled Mrs. Kim Jae-hee, Project Coordinator, PPFK, to make a four-day visit to the Philippines, following attendance at the ECAFE-sponsored workshop on "Evaluation of Educational Materials used in Family Planning Programs" in Bangkok in January, 1974. This small grant was approved to Mrs. Kim to take advantage of her overseas trip which was opportune to familiarize herself with family planning activities in the Philippines by observing IE&C programs and meeting leading family planning specialists. ECAFE provided airfare and living expenses for Mrs. Kim's workshop attendance. The grantee's report indicated that the observation trip was a helpful one to her as Project Coordinator at PPFK.

Purposive Studies on Family Planning IE&C Materials (8-299/K-SF-4076, L/A 28 December 1973): A grant of \$2,960 was made to the SNU School of Public Health in support of a seven-month project for purposive studies and development of family planning IE&C materials, beginning December, 1973. The project accomplished its specific purposes successfully by directly supporting the KFHC with information on the economic and health consequences of family planning practice, which was used for the development of IE&C materials needed in carrying out the "No Pregnancy Year" campaign (K-SF-4064). The informational materials also enabled the mass media to prepare informative articles regarding family planning and the campaign itself. The SNU School of Public Health provided personnel and facilities.

Family Planning Pilot Project in Rural Areas (8-305/K-SF-4081, L/A 16 January 1974): A grant of \$6,193 was made to the Federation of Korean Cultural Centers (FKCC) in support of a three-month pilot project of family planning IE&C campaign activities in eight selected provincial areas, beginning January 15, 1974. This short-term project was designed to motivate family planning practice among the rural populace, including the hard core of traditionally conservative people in the remote areas. The FKCC and the provincial Cultural Centers involved in the project contributed a total of \$3,750 to the campaign. The Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK), local governments, and private local organizations also provided, respectively, printed IE&C materials, vehicles and field-workers plus administrative support and campaign leaders. The grantee's analytical evaluative report (K-SX-460) suggested corrective measures and recommendations as guidance for future family planning programs in rural areas. The project has been highly successful in involving a major national organization in IE&C work for the first time in the provinces, and the Korea office plans to support further IE&C activities by the FKCC in FY 1975.

LAOS

The fact that Laos is sparsely populated (it has one of the lowest population densities in the world) has led the country to be somewhat complacent about the subject of population dynamics and family planning. Very little attention is paid to the question of population growth rate and its implications for social overhead needs as opposed to more directly productive investment. Emphasis in the field is on the technical side in the provision of clinical services at the expense of general educational programs aimed at bringing about an awareness of the problem and at tapping the resources of those sectors of the society not directly concerned with medical and health problems. The Commission for the Promotion of Family Well-Being was created specifically to engage the efforts of all ministries of the Government in coordinated action, and the Foundation has tended to concentrate its efforts in this field on work with the Commission. The reporting period saw the first Foundation grant to the Commission, and with this help it was able to set up an office and to start functioning. Its first program was the conducting of a series of informational seminars for military personnel.

List of Grants

WFBY Conference, Seoul, Korea (8-252/L-SF-4004, L/A 21 August 1973): The Foundation's grant of \$1,718 assisted the Young Buddhist Association of Laos to send a six-man delegation to attend the WFBY International Youth Leadership Training Conference held in Seoul, Korea, 26-31 August 1973. The emphasis of the conference was on leadership training techniques with panel discussion on drug addiction and on population problems. WFB Headquarters in Bangkok provided airfare for two of the six delegates, approximately \$552. The host country provided free lodging; meals and local transportation for all the delegates estimated at \$600. While participation in the conference should have been useful experience for the delegation in helping to develop a sound local program for Laos, the activities of the YBA have on the whole been disappointing.

Mohlam Film: Family Welfare Association (8-299/L-3031, L/A 30 July 1973): In FY 1973, a grant of \$3,260 was made to the Lao Family Welfare Association to assist in the production of a short motivational film using the popular Mohlam

(an improvised singing dialogue between a man and a woman). It had been anticipated that USIS would be able to assist with the loan of equipment and technical personnel. When this turned out to be impossible because of a policy regulation within USIS, it was determined that the costs of obtaining these requirements elsewhere would be prohibitive. The grant was cancelled and, with the exception of \$158 which had been expended in preparation for the grant activity in the interim, the funds returned. This \$158 was charged against the Foundation's FY 1974 budget. The Family Welfare Association has been experimenting with using live Mohlam singers with some success. Foundation support has not been requested for this experimental effort.

Commission for Promotion of Family Well-Being (8-310/L-SF-4014, L/A 11 March 1974): A grant of \$7,005 (with an additional \$6,500 committed for FY 1975) to the Commission for the Promotion of Family Well-Being for the establishment and operation of an office for one year, and for conducting a series of family planning educational seminars for: (1) military personnel; and (2) doctors, nurses, and other public health personnel. The RLG contribution in terms of office space and facilities, professional salaries, is estimated at \$6,500. USAID provided office equipment and publication costs at approximately \$8,960. Under the conscientious leadership of Tiao (Princess) Ouanna Souvanna Phouma, daughter-in-law of the Prime Minister, as Executive Secretary, the Commission has progressed well during the first six months. Tiao Ouanna is anxious to establish the Commission on a firm footing administratively before undertaking too many program activities.

MALAYSIA

In an immediate sense, Population is the other side of the manpower coin, as rising numbers of jobs will have to be created to employ rising numbers of people. Perhaps more importantly, however, is the pressure of rising population on such social amenities as schools, health facilities, sanitation, electricity and piped water supplies, food and shelter, and that intangible of pre-eminent importance to any developing society, efficient child care. In these areas, Malaysia is plentifully, if somewhat unsystematically, served. Further, a population of some 12 million is spread out over 130,000 square miles, yielding a not unmanageable density. Over the last 7 years, the birth rate, too, has fallen from 3.2% per year to about 2.7%.

Nevertheless, the Government sees that if the benefits of its developmental efforts are to be optimized under the Second Malaysia Plan, population matters must receive their share of attention. Fiscal Year 1974, therefore, saw the Foundation developing a well-rounded population approach to the Information, Education, and Communications side of family planning. Good programming contacts were established with the National Family Planning Board, the Federation of Family Planning Associations, and the Inter-governmental Coordinating Committee. Of perhaps greatest interest, however, was the initiation of a Foundation-assisted series of seminars in family welfare by the National Union of Plantation Workers. The Union's membership is drawn from amongst the economically lower third of the population, which has hitherto displayed a tendency towards earlier than average marriages, more frequent pregnancies during the period of fertility, higher than average incidents of still-births, infant mortality, and malnutrition with associated diseases. Using the appropriate vernaculars, and employing community leaders and union officials to lead the sessions (along with successful previous acceptors drawn from the community to give testimony as to the results and benefits), these seminars have therefore proven timely and effective in obtaining new acceptors.

For the future, further contacts with the organized labor movement are planned. The Ministry of Education has also publicly indicated that it may wish to include elements of family welfare education within the school curricula. These developments may lead to opportunities for cooperation.

List of Grants

Internship in Communication Documentation (8-201/M-SF-4006, L/A 13 August 1973); (amended 29 August 1973): A travel and subsistence grant of \$1,482 was made to the National Family Planning Board, Malaysia, to enable Cik Natifah Negat Anoom, Family Welfare Officer, to (a) observe the proceedings of the Workshop on Documentation, from 5-12 September 1973, and the Working Meeting of Asian Resources for a Population Information Network, from 13-15 September 1973 (both of which were organized by the University of Northern Carolina, Chapel Hill and were held in Bangkok, Thailand), and (b) participate in the Internship in Communication Documentation at the East-West Communication Institute in Honolulu (EWCI), from 16 September to 3 November 1973. Matching contributions came in the form of continued salary (\$300) from the NFPB, and per diem, health and medical insurance from the EWCI for the period of 16 September through 3 November 1973. The training was needed in anticipation of the proposed documentation division within the National Family Planning Board's Information, Education, and Communication Section. Cik Natifah seemed to have personally benefited from the experience gained in her participation in the Internship in Communication Documentation program in Hawaii and the two meetings in Bangkok, but has yet to take positive action on her return to Malaysia.

Internship in Communication Documentation (8-201/M-SF-4032, L/A 2 January 1974): A travel grant of \$1,214 was made to the Inter-Governmental Coordinating Committee (IGCC) to enable Miss Mahani Yusoff, Assistant Documentalist, to participate in the Internship Program in Communication Documentation at the EWCI between 21 January-18 March 1974. This short-term course to upgrade the skills of operations personnel was felt to be successful and beneficial to Mahani, who has had no formal training in Library Science studies but who is interested and involved in the field and whose opportunity for acquiring knowledge was through on-the-job training. As a result of this training, a program has been drawn up by the IGCC to create a more effective reference center which would ultimately assist in the proposed documentation/network within the region. Matching contribution was derived from EWCI in the form of per diem at \$8 per day, health and medical insurance, accomodation, books and supplies. The IGCC provided her salary during the period of this program.

Congress on Obstetrics/Gynaecology (8-201/M-SF-4045, L/A 15 April 1974): A grant of \$577 was made to the Committee of the Sixth Asian Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to invite Dr. Juan Flavier of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Philippines, to present a paper on "The Aspects of Communication in Family Planning" at the Sixth Asian Congress on Obstetrics and Gynaecology held in Kuala Lumpur, 20-27 July 1974. This triennial congress was organized by the Malaysia Obstetrics and Gynaecology Society, and took as its theme "Towards the Betterment of Womanhood in Asia." The congress was attended by about 400 delegates from 22 Asian and European countries, as well as Australia. Altogether, 10 international experts were invited to present papers. Subjects discussed included nutrition and maternal health, and the communication aspects of and recent advances in family planning. The Foundation's grant covered travel and subsistence for Dr. Flavier. The Congress Committee handled arrangements

for participants, and the IPPF Regional Office provided a M\$10,000 grant to defray expenses.

Department of Statistics: Social/Economic Survey (8-209/M-SF-3012, L/A 21 July 1973): Payments toward this FY 1973 grant totalled \$2,181 during the reporting period. The further detailed tabulations in connection with data derived from the 1967/68 Social Economic Survey, using the Hauser/ODA approaches, were used in the government; presentation of its mid-term review to Parliament of Malaysia's Second Five-Year Plan.

Modular Program of Professional Development in Population Information, Education, and Communication (8-215/M-SF-4033, L/A 7 January 1974): A grant of \$3,715 covering travel, dormitory housing, and subsistence was made to the NFPB to enable Mr. Lim Ah Bah (State Information Officer, Johore), and Mr. Saad bin Matt (State Information Officer, Pahang), to participate in the EWCI's Modular Program of Professional Development in Population Information, Education and Communication in Honolulu, Hawaii, 25 February-3 May 1974. The program offered fifteen problem-centered learning modules which enabled participants to increase their knowledge in IE&C on population, to familiarize themselves with the latest techniques and research findings, and to develop technical and cultural interchange with colleagues around the world. Mr. Lim felt that he had gained much knowledge from most of the modules, especially those which dealt with some of the principles and techniques in developing an effective IE&C program, and with the various aspects of communication in support of social and economic development pertinent to the extension work being carried out in Johore. Mr. Saad participated in eleven out of the fifteen modules offered. At the completion of the East-West Center program, Mr. Lim and Mr. Saad made a field study tour in Taichung, Taiwan, under the auspices of the EWCI. Both of them reported that this tour was an interesting experience and it was observed that the Taichung Population Center has a good program especially in the IE&C field. Ideas were gained, during this tour, concerning preparation of informational and educational materials. Counterpart assistance took the form of continued salary from the NFPB for the duration of the program whilst tuition, materials, and medical insurance were provided by the EWCI.

Program Analysis and Project Development (8-244/M-SF-FAP-4012): An initial amount of \$800, later increased to \$1,908, was approved to meet partial salary for Miss Philomena Van Dort, Special Programs Assistant in Malaysia, expenses for painting and refurbishing the new office, pro-rated rental, materials and professional development expenses in relation to the development of population programs in Malaysia. This grant was instrumental in developing an effective, well-rounded population program within a short period of time. Starting from a narrow base, the benefits of this minimal input may be seen to have been magnified many times, very well achieving the original intentions.

Workshop on Modern Curriculum Development and Evaluation in Biology (8-272/M-SF-4008, L/A 3 September 1973): A grant of \$14,748 was made to the Regional Center for Education in Science and Mathematics (RECSAM) to hold a Workshop on Modern Curriculum Development and Evaluation in Biology, at RECSAM, Penang, 10 October-18 December 1974. Since the core of the population problem is in Asia and population education is, relatively, a newcomer into the school curriculum, RECSAM decided to include relevant portions of population education in the science and mathematics curriculum development program for Southeast Asia.

The main thrust of the workshop was thus to develop suitable curriculum materials such as teachers' guides, etc. in Population Biology for secondary level instruction. After the course, participants were expected to develop some teaching units either in Population Biology or Population Education. An assessment of the course by participants themselves showed that a good number of them felt that much insight was gained from this meeting. A full program utilizing the "integrated" approach -- the practical approach creating a psychological impact and acting as a good supplement to the more conceptual approach -- is planned for September 1974. The Foundation's grant covered costs of tuition and fees, international and domestic travel, accommodation, books and supplies, out-of-pocket allowance, and health insurance for 20 participants from the eight SEAMEO countries: Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Khmer Republic, Hong Kong and the Philippines. RECSAM's contribution towards the workshop was the difference of about \$7,000 to \$8,000 of the workshop expenses, and all of the planning, execution, the actual teaching, administrative support, reporting, and incidental local expenses.

Books for the Federation of Family Planning Associations (8-278/M-SF-FAP-4017, L/A 15 February 1974): Through a grant totalling \$1,466, 210 books (9 titles) were made available to the Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia (FFPA) for distribution to their affiliate associations and other voluntary associations involved in the TAF-funded pilot survey of volunteer organizations held from 1 May-31 July 1973 (M-3023). The result of this survey was a consultative meeting in Genting Highlands with members of these volunteer associations to learn their views on the kind of family planning programs they would like to get involved in and the extent to which they can participate in programs with assistance from the FFPA.

Task Force Expert for Network on Documentation (8-284/M-SF-4020, L/A 8 November 1973): A grant of \$12,514 was made to the Inter-Governmental Coordinating Committee (IGCC) in support of the services of Mr. Bellary Kesavan, Consultant Documentation Center and Library, Population and Family Planning Division, Ministry of Health, Teheran, 1 December 1973-29 February 1974. Mr. Kesavan consulted with documentalists in the IGCC region on the feasibility of setting up a regional network of information on population and family planning. A report entitled: "Information Network for the Countries in the ECAFE Network" resulted from his observations. Response for such a network was favorable from the Indonesian Documentation Division and the indications are that a documentation division may be established soon in Indonesia. In the apparent absence of any Asian documentation center catering specifically to Asian needs, it is felt that such projects should be encouraged for an efficient flow of materials within the Asian region. The Task Force met and ascertained that national information networks are the logical starting points for a regional set-up. These recommendations will be submitted at the World Population Conference in Bucharest, Rumania, in August 1974. The Foundation's grant covered salary, travel, and administrative expenses, as well as funds for the rental of premises. The IGCC's contribution was in the form of administrative arrangements for Mr. Kesavan's visa requirements, his travel and other requirements.

Graphic Equipment for the FFPA (8-299/M-SF-4021, L/A 10 October 1973): A grant of \$183 was made to the Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia, to purchase a drawing table, stool, and lamp for its Information and Education Division. This equipment was initially needed for the production of various forms of family planning educational/informational material for the FFPA's Exhibition on

"Planning Towards a Better Family Life" on 18 November 1973, and presently is put to constant use by voluntary artists who work on various IFPA projects, and by the AVA Assistant.

IGCC Workshop on Population IE&C (8-311/M-SF-4043, L/A 4 March 1974): A grant of \$10,007 was made to the Inter-Governmental Coordinating Committee to enable it to hold the IGCC Workshop on Population IE&C for policymakers and community leaders from nine Asian countries, 10-14 June 1974 in Manila, Philippines. The IGCC IE&C Workshop was held in view of the urgent need to inform and motivate top policymakers and community leaders of those member countries who have not fully accepted and supported family and population planning as an integral part of progressive socio-economic development. The workshop aimed at reviewing, learning from, and improving on the conduct of development and planning, managing, building research in and evaluation of the IE&C component of family and population programs in the IGCC region. Three participants each from the nine IGCC countries: Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and Nepal were present. The workshop touched on the present IE&C programs of each of the countries represented, the involvement of foreign assistance (international agencies), problems, needs, plans and recommendations and extent of involvement and competence at the grassroots level. The summary of the proceedings revealed, among other things, that the success of an IE&C program should not be measured in terms of the number of acceptors but should be measured in the increase of knowledge and favorable attitude towards family planning. It was generally agreed that top Government and religious leaders are opposed to family planning, existing laws are not favorable, and the press in general is hesitant to become involved in the issue. However, wide scale acceptance of maternal and child health care and innovative efforts by voluntary agencies are evident. Coordination at the national level was considered essential to the development of an integrated and effective IE&C strategy. This coordination must apply to the external assistance offered to the country as well as to the development, implementation and evaluation of the IE&C program within the country. The importance of the IE&C training being done by IE&C specialists was stressed, but it was also recognized that IE&C staff members are fully occupied with day-to-day activities which make it difficult for them to assist in training. Folk forms were seen as valuable resources for IE&C implementation but the use for development messages should be done in such a way that the national heritage is preserved. The Asia Foundation's grant helped meet per diem and travel for the participants as well as partial operational expenses for the IGCC Secretariat staff. The IPPF made a partial contribution of approximately \$6,000 towards the workshop.

NUPW Course/Seminars in Family Planning (8-312/M-SF-4042, L/A 5 March 1974): A grant of \$6,948 was made to the National Union of Plantation Workers to conduct a series of 56 seminars on family planning over a period of one year beginning March 1974 in ten states: Kedah, Perlis, Selangor, Perak, Pahang, Kelantan, Trengganu, Negri Sembilan, Malacca and Johore. It is planned that each area would have from two to ten seminars a year. In the relatively predominant Malay areas, for instance, seminars would be conducted in Malay while Indians would have seminars in Tamil, and likewise the Chinese. The first seminar was held on 28 April 1974 at a rubber estate in Carey Island, Selangor. Response to this seminar was good: 122 participants both male and female were present. It is reported that following this seminar several hospital appointments have been arranged. The second seminar was held in the Changkat Salak Estate, Perak, on 2 June 1974, and a third was held in the Ednsor Estate, Pahang, on 14 July 1974.

Only 3 out of 56 courses were held in three of the ten states during the period: March-July 1974, a disappointing number accomplished for the time elapsed. Total participants numbered 422 with a total population outreach of 5,953. An interim report from the NUPW indicates that they intend to use future courses as a forum for stimulating free and frank discussions about family planning, and to avoid the mistake of not carrying out follow-up activities in the areas/estates concerned. We are confident that the coming months will be more productive. The Foundation's grant covers travelling expenses for 150 persons per seminar, food (lunch and tea), stationery, rental of premises, fees for translation into the vernacular languages, clerical costs, and postage. NUPW's contribution is in the form of its existing contacts, administrative services, and the selection of model acceptors and personnel to conduct the seminars.

PHILIPPINES

The celebration of World Population Year was especially significant for the Philippines. In June of this year, the governing council of all United Nations assistance agencies held its triennial plenary conference in Manila (the first time out of New York) which brought back to the Philippines Mr. Rafael Salas, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and his key officers. (Coincidentally, Ambassador Narciso Reyes, the incumbent Chairman of the UN governing council and the country's permanent representative to the United Nations, presided over the 170-man conference.) Considerable time was devoted to the population programs and needs of the Philippines during the five-day conference as well as in a meeting held by Director Salas with local agencies primarily engaged in population programs. The meetings resulted in a promise of increased assistance to population programs in the Philippines by the UN.

Purposely timed to coincide with the closing of the UN Council meeting, the inauguration of the Population Foundation Center Building took place on June 11, 1974. The UN conferees and heads of all agencies engaged in population programs in the Philippines were invited as special guests. President Marcos and the First Lady (who is Founding Chairman of the Foundation) officiated at the inauguration.

The establishment of the Population Foundation Center has added a new major organization to local population agencies. Although ostensibly a private organization by its articles of incorporation, funds for construction of the Center building were contributed by the Philippine Government, USAID, and the Rockefeller Foundation as a result of representations made by the First Lady. It is expected that the Center will continue to receive substantial government funding as well as private contributions from local and foreign sources for its operations. The Center is a grant-making organization rather than an implementing agency and its basic programs for the next five years fall under three categories: Research, Innovation Assistance, and Technical Assistance. Its primary interest will be in private agencies engaged in population programming. The National Population Commission, which also has its offices in the Center, will continue its functions of supervising the national population program and coordinating the utilization of government and external funds allocated for population programs. Allocation of responsibility between the two agencies with respect to the use of private sector funds is a sensitive problem which may require further definition. The establishment of the Foundation Center may also have a substantial effect on the fund-raising efforts of other local population programming agencies since a substantial portion of donated funds hitherto going to local agencies may be diverted to the Center.

Most significant among Foundation projects in this field during FY 1974 have been those to the Institute of Maternal and Child Health to continue its efforts to use rural midwives (hilots) as family planning motivators; to the only substantial program directed toward providing a population education for Muslims by Dansalan College; and for the use of the zarzuela, an indigenous musical drama, to convey family planning messages via TV presentations and live performances in Manila's famed Luneta Park. A grant was also made to the Mass Communications Institute of the University of the Philippines to conduct two seminars and one workshop on the art of motivating family planning by oral and printed communications. Attendees included training personnel of rural development agencies and directors of family planning agencies.

The enthusiasm with which the Philippine Government is pursuing population programs is resulting in over-burdened government agencies thrusting untrained personnel into family planning programs with insufficient orientation and supervision. Every government agency with a regional or national network is being asked to participate in the family planning drive. Foundation programming will continue to be directed primarily to agencies, organizations, and institutions with a demonstrated administrative capacity and which are undertaking special projects not duplicated by others. Action projects and some specialized training will be given preference over the multiplicity of conferences and meetings now occupying a large share of the time of family planning workers. It is hoped that a significant national project aimed at the masculine side of the family can be initiated.

List of Grants

East-West Center's Program on Population Information, Education and Communication (8-201/P-SF-4043, L/A 7 January 1974): A travel and subsistence grant of \$1,870 enabled Dr. Natividad Santos of the Institute of Maternal and Child Health to participate in the East-West Center's First Modular Program of Professional Development in Population IE&C held February 25 to May 5, 1974, and to make a two-week observation tour in Taiwan. The East-West Center provided all program costs, including consultants fees and materials, ground transportation and medical insurance. The IMCH continued Dr. Santos' salary while on leave. Although Dr. Santos felt the course could have been shorter, she believed her professional qualifications had been enhanced by the experience. Dr. Santos was recommended for course participation by the Population Commission and is currently working on family planning programs in the provinces of Central Luzon.

National Federation of Women's Clubs (8-225/P-SF-3062, L/A 23 March 1973): This FY 1973 grant for \$7,230 covered the administrative/program expenses and workshop/seminar expenses of the family Responsibility Program of the NFWC for the period 1 April 1973 through 31 March 1974. FY 1974 payments in fulfillment of this FY 1973 obligation totalled \$3,469.

Family Life Advisory Center Summer Institute on Population Education (8-226/P-SF-4037, L/A 18 October 1973 and 6 April 1974): A grant of \$1,483 enabled the Family Life Advisory Center in Ozamiz City to hold a summer institute on population education during April-May 1974. Because of the wide interest in a previous program by teachers from provinces in Mindanao, the Foundation made this grant to enable it to be conducted for the second year. The Center provided physical facilities, use of the library, administrative and technical assistance. The Foundation grant covered honoraria of lecturers, travel and living allowances of resource persons and purchase of books and teaching materials.

Institute of Maternal and Child Health (IMCH) (8-265/P-SF-3086, L/A 23 July 1973): This 1973 grant obligated \$8,000 for salaries and travel allowances in connection with the IMCH project entitled "Increasing the Effectiveness of Traditional Birth Attendants (hilots) as Family Planning Motivators in Rural Areas" for the period 1 August 1973 through 31 July 1974. The start of the project was delayed until mid-October 1973, following which two different motivational patterns were tested. In July 1974, the Foundation's grant was extended without new or additional funding, through 30 January 1975, in order to allow the IMCH to thoroughly compare the two methodologies and to complete the project. Although no payments were made during the reporting period, the Foundation carried forward into FY 1975 the unexpended balance of \$4,014 (including a new FY 1974 obligation of \$14 to cover variations in the peso-dollar exchange rate) from this FY 1973 grant, and payment of this sum was made shortly after the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Institute of Mass Communication Family Planning Workshops (8-266/P-SF-4004, L/A 7 August 1973 and 26 November 1974): A grant of \$2,932 enabled the Institute of Mass Communication of the University of the Philippines to hold three family planning workshops. The first which was held on September 23-28, 1973, was a seminar on Family Planning Communication for training personnel of rural development agencies and had a total of 25 participants representing 12 rural development agencies. The second, on the same subject, was held at the U.P. in Los Banos, January 23-26, 1974, and was attended by training directors of family planning agencies. The third workshop on the Review of Media Materials for the Philippine Population Program was held March 28-31, 1974, in Baguio City with 24 participants from eight agencies. The Institute's reports indicated all of the seminars are successful. The granted funds were used for travel and per diem of participants. Other conference costs were borne by the IMC. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) supported the previous 18 months' research field experiments (phase I) of the project.

Commission on Population: Development of Materials for the "Samahang Nayon" Program (8-268/P-SF-4003, L/A 1 August 1973 and 4 December 1973): A grant of \$15,023 was made to the Commission on Population to cover expenses of Phase I - development of strategy and informational materials to be used in the national training program of the Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD), known locally as "Samahang Nayon" program. The National Publishing Cooperative was commissioned to prepare the necessary materials. The Foundation grant was to cover personnel services, consultants, supplies, transportation and management fee for the NPC for the period October 22, 1973 to July 15, 1974. Just prior to the close of the period, the Foundation was informed that a decision had been made not to include the proposed program within "Samahang Nayon" activities but that a family planning Trainers Manual already prepared under terms of the grant would be used by DLCCD personnel. Negotiations over alternate use of the remaining portion of the grant were in process as the fiscal year ended.

Responsible Parenthood Council (RPC) (8-269/P-SF-4013, L/A 27 August 1973 and 24 July 1974): A grant of \$8,013 was made to the RPC for the production and distribution of comic pamphlets designed to reinforce family planning motivation in Cavite Province where the RPC had previously carried out an information and education program. The grant period was October 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974 and covered costs of materials were prepared by the Social Communications Center. The Center first made a study to determine the messages the materials should carry and established baseline data to be used later to determine the effectiveness of the project. RPC provided \$214 toward the evaluation of the comics, and the costs of the research design, tabulation estimated at \$373 were borne by the Development Research Foundation.

Dansalan College Population Education Program (8-270/P-SF-4017, L/A 15 Aug 73). In order to assist Dansalan College's program of population education and information among the Maranaos of Lanao del Sur, a grant of \$7,565 was made for the period September 1, 1973 to August 31, 1974. The grant covered staff salaries, local workshops, staff training, purchase of equipment and supplies. Dansalan provided space, facilities and administrative services. Since Muslim Filipinos are particularly resistant to family planning, much emphasis must be placed on education and information before any breakthrough can be expected in Muslim attitudes. The Dansalan College staff is developing population education materials specially designed for Muslim areas and suitable for use by predominantly Muslim schools and colleges, and by local radio stations.

Zarzuela Foundation Television Program (8-285/P-SF-4028, L/A 30 Oct 73). A grant of \$6,631 to Zarzuela Foundation enabled it to produce and televise a one-hour zarzuela program with a family planning theme to both Manila and provincial audiences. The grant was made to encourage the use of this popular and indigenous performing arts medium to help promote family planning. The program was well received and the National Media Production Center has stated an intention to produce a movie version based on the same script. The grant covered the costs of artists, technicians, musicians, costumes and video-taping. The Zarzuela Foundation provided \$1,400 for honoraria for the zarzuela cast, and the local sponsors contributed television time worth approximately \$7,500.

Zarzuela Foundation Live Plays (8-293/P-SF-4036, L/A 28 Nov 73). A grant of \$3,591 enabled the Zarzuela Foundation to produce and stage six zarzuela plays with family planning themes at the open theater of the Rizal Park during the period December, 1973 to May, 1974. The plays consistently drew large audiences (even during poor weather) because movie and TV personalities were used in the cast as drawing cards. As contributions on their part, some of these personalities accepted honoraria far below their normal appearance fees. The grant covered the honoraria of the directors, musicians, artists and cast, and expenses for sets and props. The Zarzuela Foundation donated \$900 and made use of the Rizal Park theater and its technical facilities free of charge.

Jesuit Communicators in East Asia (JESCOMEA) (8-298/P-SF-4040, L/A 7 Nov 73). A grant of \$5,000 was made to JESCOMEA to enable it to hold a regional conference to evaluate family planning activities during 1973, and to plan programs for 1974. The conference was held in Jakarta, January 1-7, 1974. Substantive plans were made and a number of the planned projects are now underway. JESCOMEA met the balance of air travel expenses of the delegates and all other costs of the conference. Additional funds totalling \$1,000 were provided by the Foundation's office in Indonesia (INDO-SF-4030) to meet the internal costs of the conference.

National Research & Development Center for Teacher Education (NRACTE) (8-299/P-SF-3091). This grant, made late in FY73, was in support of the first phase of a three-phase research program for the further development of population education materials by the NRACTE, for the period August 1973 through April 1974. The project consists of a try out of a syllabus and teaching materials at two teacher training institutions. The Leyte Normal College in the Visayas and the University of Bicol, with the objective of preparing a final syllabus and text materials for use in teacher training institutions. Funds paid out in FY 74 for this grant totalled \$3,582.

Symposium on Sociology & Social Development (8-299/P-SF-4021, L/A 2 Oct 73).
A travel grant of \$479 funded through the Foundation office in Japan enabled Professor Ofelia Angangco of the Department of Sociology of the University of the Philippines to participate in the Symposium on Sociology and Social Development in Tokyo, October 16-22, 1973. The UNESCO Commission of Japan furnished Mr. Angangco's living expenses estimated at \$245 and the UP continued her salary while attending the symposium. The grant was made at the request of the Foundation's Japan office and because of Professor Angangco's potential to contribute to population planning activities in the Philippines. The presented paper was titled "Population Changes and Implications for Social Development."

SINGAPORE

Singapore is one of the more densely populated countries in the world, with a population density of 3,667 people per square kilometer. Despite having one of the world's lowest gross reproduction rates, in the context of its crude birth rate of 22.1 per thousand population and a crude death rate of 5.5 per thousand -- leading to a natural increase rate of 16.6 per thousand for 1973 -- this is regarded as being still too high in the context of the Republic's high population density. Intense efforts therefore are underway to promote population limitation: the objective is to strive for a gross reproduction rate of 1.0 -- or z.p.g. -- at the earliest possible time. Even after reaching this target, Singapore's population can be expected to continue growing for another 5-60 years due to its current predominantly youthful complexion.

The National Family Planning and Population Board has been reorganized and restructured to provide more than just clinical contraceptive services. This resulted in the establishment of Information, Education and Communication Unit and Training Unit. Since the revamping of the Board, intensive education and publicity work were established culminating in nation-wide Family Planning campaign and follow-up educational publicity matured through house to house visits, seminars for various groups such as community leaders and youth groups and talks, film shows and demonstration at factories, schools and other organizations. At the same time, the Government introduced a policy of intensifying social disincentives to encourage small families.

The Foundation was successful in initiating the first seminar in Family Planning to stimulate community leaders recognizing their role in the field of Family Planning at the grassroot level. Since then, it has been followed by two further seminars at the Community Centers. A grant was also provided to National Family Planning and Population Board to assist the intensification of their mass media campaign on sterilization over television and radio. In addition, the Foundation supported a regional seminar on "Maximizing Social Work for Family Planning and Population Activities", jointly organized by the University of Singapore Department of Social Work and the International Association of Social Workers.

List of Grants

Singapore Family Planning & Population Board (8-215/S-SF-4002, L/A 13 Sept. 73). A travel and per diem grant was made to the Board to enable Dr. Yech Saw Ai, medical doctor in charge of information, education and communication programs, to attend a training course at East-West Communication Institute, Hawaii, and to observe population programs in Taiwan and Philippines in FY 1974. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, the Board decided to cancel this program. Non-refundable payments due to exchange rate fluctuations totalled \$20.

Singapore Family Planning & Population Board (8-232/S-SF-3049, L/A 10 July 73). In FY 1973 a grant of US \$18,345 was approved to support the Singapore Family Planning and Population Board in its intensive mass communication campaign to promote Male Counseling and Vasectomy. This grant was split up into two parts, US \$9,437 was funded in FY 1973 and in February 1974 (FY 1974) a sum of US \$8,130 (difference of US \$778 due to fluctuation in exchange rate), covering the balance of the original grant was funded. The campaign promoting (1) "A 2-child family"; (2) Sterilization; (3) "The New Family Planning/Sterilization Information Service by Telephone, was launched through the mass media publicity system over the radio, television and rediffusion.

Special Programs Assistant, TAF Singapore (8244/S-SF-FAP-4044). Funds totalling \$189 were expended to cover costs of employing a quarter-time assistant to work in connection with the Foundation's population program in Singapore.

Family Planning Association (8245/S-SF-3052, L/A 31 July 73). The Foundation's FY 1973 grant providing support to the FPA in extending family life education courses to non-English speaking newlyweds and other marriageable young people was returned in full in early July 1974, with the exchange rate loss to the Foundation (due to rate fluctuations) totalling \$229. The project did not materialize as planned due to the fact that the FPA was unable to secure approval in time for any of its planned projects from the Singapore Family Planning and Population Board, a statutory governmental body which regulates such activities in Singapore.

Asian Regional Seminar on Population Overgrowth (8-267/S-SF-3051, L/A 31 July 73): This late FY 1973 grant, for which funding took place in FY 1974, provided \$5,000 in partial support to the University of Singapore's International Medical Students Society toward the organization of this seminar. Intending to instill an awareness of the problems which are encountered in carrying out population control activities, even in the face of the acute overpopulation problems facing much of Asia, the conference was attended by more than 120 delegates from about 50 countries in Asia, Europe, and Africa. Of the Foundation funds provided \$3,458 were disbursed in connection with the seminar itself and use of the balance was authorized in order to meet printing and distributing costs of the seminar report.

University of Singapore (8-277/S-SF-4006, L/A 30 Oct. 73). A grant of US \$1,978 was made to support the University of Singapore Department of Social Work in hosting the International Association of Social Workers Regional Seminar on "Maximizing Social Work for Family Planning & Population Activities", November 5-15, 1973. However, only US\$1,607 was expended and the remaining US \$371 was refunded to the Foundation. A total of sixty participants and a number of resource personnel attended this Seminar.

University of Singapore Economic Research Center: Data Experiments (8-280/S-SF-4003, L/A 17 Sept. 73). A grant of US \$3,500 was made to Dr. Pang Eng Fong, Director of the Economic Research Center of the University of Singapore, to complete additional experimental tabulations on Manpower and Population in Singapore. In July 1974, Dr. Pang reported "We have generated additional tabulations on the labor underutilization categories by sex and race, as well as devised a new method for measuring labor underutilization by the mismatch category". They are now writing the report of labor underutilization in Singapore and hope to have the study completed by mid-September 1974. Dr. Pang reported that "we will also attempt to point out in the report the relevance of our work for Singapore as well as for other South-east Asian countries."

Family Planning Seminars (8-282/S-SF-4005, L/A 24 Oct. 73). The Foundation provided a grant of US \$913 to the People's Association of Singapore in support of its "Family Planning Seminar" held at the MacPherson Community Center on November 18, 1973. The theme of the Seminar was "Two-Child Families for Singapore". This Seminar was held in conjunction with the opening of a family planning clinic at the MacPherson Community Center and the Minister for Health officiated at the opening of the Seminar and Clinic. The grantee provided all necessary manpower for the organization, secretariate and administrative support. The Singapore Family Planning & Population Board supplied resource personnel at the Seminar.

Singapore Family Planning and Population Board (SPOP/POP 8-314/S-SF-4039, L/A 7 June 74). In view of the success of the family planning seminar held in November 1973 at the MacPherson Community Center, another grant of US \$1031 was provided the Singapore Family Planning and Population Board in support of a family planning seminar for constituencies surrounding the area around Toa Payoh held on July 7, 1974. A total of 120 participants from the four constituencies surrounding Toa Payoh took part in the one-day seminar for community leaders, and the seminar was held in English and Mandarin simultaneously. Talks on family planning and population matters were held followed by workshop sessions during which participations broke into groups and had free discussions. The Minister for Health and Home Affairs officiated at the opening of the Seminar, and resource personnel from the National Family Planning and Population Board were present to guide the discussions. The Seminar received Radio and TV coverages, Representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, People's Association, and the Ministry of Culture assisted in the organization of the Seminar.

TAIWAN

The Republic of China's family planning program entered a critical phase during the past year. Its program has been one of the most successful in the world: population growth has been lowered to 1.9%, a wide-spread network of contraceptive services has been established, an extremely high level of contraceptive users is evident, and the concept of family planning, in the abstract, has been generally accepted. It would appear, however, that this highly commendable program has already produced maximum results. If the new target figure of 1.5% is to be attained, and if the large crop of younger women now becoming eligible for marriage are to be brought into the family planning system, Taiwan must now go "beyond family planning." It must do this through increased attention to psychological, motivational and cultural factors, through stronger education programs and through the development of properly designed social legislation such as social security, etc. While continuing and hopefully expanding clinical services in the future, the emphasis must be on late marriage, spacing, and "two children are enough."

The very success of the family planning program has resulted in complacency and inattention to these new problems by central government officials who were once keenly interested and involved. However, there were indications during the past year that these authorities had finally begun to see the need for a new phase and direction in the family planning effort. Very high level discussions on this issue took place within the government, and as a result the long-dormant Population Policy Committee has been reactivated, with an expanded scope of responsibilities. Prospects on this level appeared so encouraging that the Population Council decided to move its Taiwan office from Taichung to Taipei to work more closely with central government authorities in carrying out these new programs.

The Asia Foundation found these developments heartening because its support to population programs in Taiwan has focused exclusively on I,E and C aspects of family planning. During the reporting period the Foundation paid particular attention to in-school population education activities, an area which has been surprisingly neglected in a country with such a successful family planning program. Grants to the National School Health Association for an evaluation of fifth grade students, teachers and parents attitudes, to two health educators for attendance at a regional population education workshop, to the chief planner of National Taiwan University's Population Studies Center to visit similar institutions in Korea, and to Tamkang College for the implementation of a population problem course, taken as a cluster of activities, demonstrated the Foundation's intention to work more in this area.

The population problems course at Tamkang College was especially noteworthy because it represented the first such course offered for credit at a local university. The Foundation was doubly interested because in FY 1973 it had supported a Tamkang Professor to develop such a course at the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center. The Professor wasted no time in setting up the machinery for the course after his return. However, the material he produced at Michigan was not that suitable for classroom presentation. It tended to be too demographic in content, and geared more to population specialists. The Representative served on Tamkang's planning committee for the course, and had

frequent opportunities to mention this fact. While the course is still too heavily demographic, the college has now obtained a wide variety of more appropriate audio-visual material, and has benefited from the guidance of other population education specialists (whom the Representative introduced to Tamkang). The course went through a number of configurations during the first semester. Professors from various departments were at first trained in incorporating population material into their general departmental courses. This proved to be too formidable a task for the faculty who had little understanding of the general population problems to begin with. Outside specialists were then brought in to deliver lectures and lead discussions at the college's weekly student assemblies. This enabled the course planners to become familiar with several different pedagogical approaches to population problems. Finally, in the second semester a standard one-credit course to be given by all departments was put together and offered. The course will continue to be given in the future, and the College was moving ahead with its plans to publish a textbook for the course, with help from JCRR. Unfortunately the textbook still contains too much irrelevant material; but it is still undergoing refinement. Student and faculty reactions vary with the department, but it would appear that the younger instructors of general introductory courses are having the greatest impact in teaching the course, partly because they rely less on straight lecture method and more on discussion, and partly because they seem to have a greater understanding of the students' interest and concerns. The continued development of this course will serve as an excellent case study for other local universities when they decide to begin offering similar courses.

Population education activities are difficult to evaluate since one is not dealing in the amount of acceptors but in attitude changes over a fairly long period of time. The Foundation would have liked to support more research and pilot projects in this area of attitudes and motivation, but up to now there seems to be little local interest in the topic. This may change with the establishment of a new Behavioral Research Unit within the planned NTU Population Studies Center. This unit would devote itself to such research and training activities. A number of discussions with persons connected with this planned unit have resulted in a rough agenda for action and Foundation support in the future.

In addition, the Foundation was hopeful that the newly established Provincial Joint Committee on Population Education will be an active group, given the government's new priorities. Talks on future assistance to the Committee have already taken place, and the prospects look good. But the Foundation's expanded assistance to in-school population programs and to projects related to psychological and cultural factors inhibiting family planning is contingent upon adequate funding being made available to the Foundation for its work in Taiwan.

List of Grants

Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning - Observation Program (8-201/T-SF-4012, L/A 10 September 1973): Two groups of participants in the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning Seminars visited the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning in Taichung during the reporting period under Foundation grant totalling \$717. The first group, with additional funding provided by the Foundation's Japan office (J-SF-4009), came during the period September 20 to 24, 1973 with six participants. The second group visited in the period December 19-25, 1973 with five participants (estimated at \$3,000). Participants came from such countries as

Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Pakistan. JOICFP staff also participated. The post-seminar trip enabled all participants to become familiar with a successful national program which is changing its emphasis from clinical aspects to IE&C. All were encouraged and impressed with the excellent schedules arranged by the CCITFP.

International Conference on Population Education in Asia (8-201): The Foundation made two grants totalling \$822 to enable the following grantees to participate in the International Conference on Population Education in the Asian Region held in Manila, January 14-21, 1974:

Dr. S.P. Lee	Chairman, Health Education Department, National Taiwan Normal University	T-SF-4030	L/A 18 Dec 73	\$411
Dr. Shen Cheng	Senior Specialist Provincial Department of Education	T-SF-4031	L/A 18 Dec 73	\$411

Dr. S.P. Lee is Taiwan's leading health educator and is actively promoting in-school population education. Dr. Shen has recently been appointed Chairman of a new Coordinating and Planning Committee on Population Education jointly maintained by the Provincial Health Department and the Provincial Education Department. After attending this conference they became aware of how surprisingly far behind the ROC is in this particular field. They also came up with some practical recommendations for improving population education in Taiwan. This conference was jointly organized by the Population Education Program of the Philippine Department of Education and Culture and the East-West Communication Institute. The conference itself acted as a vehicle for regional exchange on population education problems and for planning of future regional and national population education programs.

Journalism Department, National Chengchi University -- Family Planning Communication Research (8-215/T-SF-3058, L/A 21 July 1973): A Foundation grant of late FY 1973 enabled Mr. Pan Jia-ching, an instructor in the Department of Journalism, to conduct an observation/study tour of family planning communication research activities in Korea and Taiwan. Payments on this grant, totaling \$509, were made early in FY 1974.

First Modular Program of Professional Development in Population IE&C, East-West Communication Institute, Honolulu (8-215): Two family planning specialists participated in the First Modular Program of Professional Development in Population IE&C held by the East-West Communication Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, for the period February 25 - May 3, 1974, and a two week observation and training in the Chicago Planned Parenthood Center after the East-West program under Foundation grants totalling \$4,761. The participants were:

Mr. Joseph Y.H. Ong	Health Educator, Provincial Committee on Family Planning	T-SF-4033	L/A 4 Feb 74	\$2,406
Miss Wang Tsyr-rong	Junior Specialist, Taipei Family Planning Promotion Center	T-SF-4034	L/A 29 Jan 74	\$2,355

The East-West Communication Institute and Chicago Planned Parenthood Center provided training facilities and materials totalling \$1,000. Mr. Ong's participation in the seminar/workshop was focused on the preparation of film slides stressing "two children are enough" and "a girl is as good as a boy." Miss Wang focused on the design of printed materials carrying family planning messages which are especially appropriate for schools and factories. Mr. Ong has been developing his material for reproduction by the Provincial Committee, and is applying his new knowledge to media campaigns. Miss Wang was a less successful participant. Her IE&C materials are of low quality, and it is difficult to determine if she is utilizing new concepts. However, she has major responsibility for the Taipei Center's very active information program, and can be expected to try out new ideas in the future.

Industrial Family Planning Education, Taiwan (8-239/T-SF-3042, L/A 18 May 1973): A two-year grant totalling \$9,049, for which most disbursements in the amount of \$8,939 were paid out in FY 1974, was made to the Taipei Family Planning Promotion Center for an in-plant family planning information and education program conducted by the Taipei Family Planning Promotion Center in cooperation with participating unions and industries. The Center provided approximately \$5,300 in support of all phases of this project. In FY 1973 the Foundation also provided \$750 to the Center for the publication of a booklet entitled "Youth and Marriage" for distribution to college students in the Taipei area. The FY 1974 portion of this grant was originally estimated at \$5,550. However, when the Family Planning Promotion Center submitted its interim report on the FY 1973 portion of the grant, the FY 1974 needs were re-estimated at \$2,599. Thus, the FY 1974 grant was reduced by \$2,951. Full cooperation from the industry was not forthcoming, but this problem was anticipated. Regular links and on-going in-plant education programs have now been established in dozens of factories in the Taipei area. Approaches are being made to both male and female workers.

Maternal and Child Health Institute - Family Planning Education for Health Workers (8-251/T-SF-3045, L/A 11 June 1973): In FY 1973 the Foundation made a grant covering two fiscal years (FY 1973: \$26,422; FY 1974: \$8,544) to the Taiwan Provincial Maternal and Child Health Institute in support of a pilot family planning education and training program for public health nurses and midwives attached to rural district health stations in Taiwan during the period July 1, 1973 to December 31, 1974. In FY 1974 the Foundation paid out \$8,544 as the second installment of the grant. The MCHI and health stations in the pilot counties contributed time, space, and administrative services equivalent to approximately \$10,000. The Provincial Committee on Family Planning offered staff help in the evaluation and supervisory activities -- approximately \$2,000. The program was an ambitious one and suffered at first from some lack of coordination between MCHI education and nursing sections. This was later rectified. Evaluations done thus far indicate a rise in acceptors in the pilot areas where PHN's and midwives have been trained in new methods of education and communication. As a result, the MCHI was planning to expand the geographical scope of the program in the future.

Happy Family Service Center (8-260/T-SF-4009, L/A 21 August 1973): In FY 1973 the Foundation provided a small grant of \$45 for Mr. Alan Tharpe's services to the Happy Family Service Center on the research design to evaluate IE&C aspects of the Center's rhythm method users. A late payment of \$5 on this grant (T-SF-3058) was charged to FY 1974. This year a grant of \$1,406 was given to the Happy Family Service Center in support of a follow-up study on the effectiveness

of information and education programs and devices for natural family planning methods for three months beginning October 1973. In 1971 the Center established a follow-up service to check the effectiveness of the various natural birth regulation methods it had been promoting. Taiwan Provincial Committee on Family Planning helped train three Center staff members in interview techniques and assisted in the supervision of the survey and in the preparation of the final report and evaluation. The survey was subject to many lengthy delays for a variety of reasons. However, the final report has now been drafted, and its contents and recommendations look excellent, pointing to possible productive work in this largely-ignored area of natural methods of family planning.

Taiwan Provincial Committee on Family Planning - Family Planning Month (8-276/T-SF-4016, 2 October 1973): A grant of \$12,000 was awarded to the Taiwan Provincial Committee on Family Planning for the local family planning promotional activities during Family Planning Month. During November an intensive campaign to further the acceptance of family planning was conducted by the Provincial Health Department. As part of this campaign, the Provincial Committee on Family Planning used this grant for direct use by county and city health bureaus, enabling them to independently plan and carry out their own local family planning information and education activities. This was the first time that local agencies were given their own funds to carry out promotional activities; this did much to raise local health station morale and encourage initiative in promoting family planning. As a result of last November's experience, some devices, such as street banners and arches, etc. will not be used in the future, while a number of others such as "satisfied users seminars" will be emphasized. The acceptor rate was higher this past November than in the previous two family planning months. The Provincial Committee allocated approximately \$60,000 of its own funds for the special campaign.

Taiwan Health Monthly Journal (8-288/T-SF-4025, L/A 8 November 1973): A grant of \$4,201 was awarded to Taiwan Provincial Health Department for the preparation and publication of the Taiwan Health Monthly Journal for the period November 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974. The Journal has been in existence since 1964 and has a monthly circulation of 10,000 and is approximately 40 pages in length. In each issue approximately 10 pages are devoted to family planning information and education. The Foundation's grant defrayed one-fourth of the Journal's total costs involved in preparing and publishing the family planning section. The Provincial Health Department provided publication costs (\$10,500). Issues thus far have included fictional short stories using family planning themes, and latest DE&C information. The quality of the family planning section has definitely improved, but a readership survey needs to be done to determine if the Journal's influence has been strengthened.

Family Planning Educators Seminar (8-289/T-SF-4026, L/A 20 November 1973): A grant of \$9,404 was made to the Taiwan Provincial Health Department to conduct a population education seminar and pilot population education programs by and for county health station educators and family planning supervisors. The seminar was conducted March 4 to 13, 1974. The purpose of this seminar was to encourage the initiation of population education programs at the county health station level, to provide leadership in family planning information education and communication methods, and to promote coordination between county health station educators and family planning field supervisors. This seminar and a series of pilot projects was the first opportunity for public health educators

attached to county health stations to receive training specifically in population education. It was also the first time county health station family planning supervisors and health educators worked as a team on integrated family planning education projects. Provincial Health Department provided administrative support (\$1,000). Reports on the results of the seminar are still too vague to allow for adequate evaluation. It appears as though this new approach has created a good deal of excitement and interest by county health station officials. The seminar organizer, Miss Laura Lu, of the Provincial Health Department, can be relied on to produce professional and valuable training projects.

National School Health Association (8-296/T-SF-4032, I/A 27 December 1973): A grant of \$3,229 was given to the National School Health Association in support of a research project entitled "A Study of Knowledge, Education and Practice of Primary School Students, Teachers, and Parents Toward Family Planning and Population Problems in Taipei City." The National School Health Association will use the results of this survey to improve population education in primary school curriculum, in its teacher-training programs on population education, and in the future revision of textbooks having population education content. This research project was directed toward the fifth grade of primary schools in Taipei, and involved survey and interview of students, teachers and parents. Mr. Alan Thorpe, the Foundation's consultant on family planning research and survey specialist from the Provincial Committee on Family Planning, was invited to assist in designing the survey design. Prof. Huang Chien-hou, specialist in educational psychology, also advised the research group on surveying children's attitudes. NSHA provided other staff and administrative services (\$500). By the close of the fiscal year, specific objectives had been determined, a questionnaire designed, and interview and surveys completed. The NSHA is now tabulating and evaluating the results, and will begin preparing the final report in September, 1974.

Professor Wu Tsong-shien - Behavioral Science and Family Planning (8-299/T-SF-4018, I/A 8 October 1973): A grant of \$193 was given to Prof. Wu Tsong-shien, Chairman, Department of Agricultural Extension National Taiwan University, to enable him to consult with officials of Seoul National University Population Studies Center and Rural Development Center on behavioral aspects of family planning, November 10-16, 1973. Prof. Wu is an outstanding behavioral scientist interested in psychological and motivational aspects of family planning. He is responsible for planning National Taiwan University's Population Studies Center and hopes to make his specialty an emphasis of the new Center. His visits to the Seoul National University Population Studies Center and to the Korean Rural Development Office was intended to assist his efforts in drafting plans for his Center. The Korean Institute for Research in Behavioral Science provided round-trip airfare Taipei/Seoul/Taipei and expenses to enable him to attend meetings on social and behavioral aspects of population from November 5 to 9, 1973 (\$325). Since his return Prof. Wu has devoted more of his energies to the actual planning of the NTU Population Studies Center. After earlier delays, Center preparations are now moving along rapidly, including the creation of a family planning behavioral research unit within the Center. It could become a reality during the academic year.

Legal Aspects of Family Planning Policy in Taiwan (8-299/T-SF-4022, I/A 27 October 1973): A grant of \$64 was provided to Dr. Vincent Sze, Professor of Law, National Chengchi University, to undertake four days orientation and consultation

at the Provincial Committee on Family Planning from November 18 to 21, 1973. Dr. Sze was planning to develop and carry out research concerning legal aspects of family planning in Taiwan. His research plan included the topics of development of a model family planning statute, the regulatory role of agencies involved in family planning, and the government's legal basis to finance and enforce family planning programs. Dr. Sze has been provided with an overview of present family planning policies and programs and legal and regulatory problems related to family planning. However, he now appears to have backed off from his earlier plan, and is moving into the area of labor law, with possible relationships to family planning incentives. Nothing concrete has yet materialized. The Provincial Committee arranged Prof. Sze's program and covered minor administrative expenses (\$50).

Tamkang College - Population Education (8-308/T-SF-4035, L/A 8 February 1974): A grant of \$3,588 was given to Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences for its new course on population dynamics and family planning. The course was being offered to the fourth-year students of the college's various departments beginning in the second semester of the 1973/74 academic year. It was developed by Prof. Jui Pao-kung, Dean, College of Commerce, who received an earlier Foundation grant to study the preparations for such a course at the University of Michigan in FY 1973. The Joint Committee on Rural Reconstruction provided \$3,157 for the preparation and printing of teaching materials while Tamkang College itself provided \$300 to invite specialists to lecture on family planning and population problems at the students' weekly meetings. As the first college course on population problems given for credit in Taiwan, it is a major breakthrough. However, the content of the course needs to be improved, with less emphasis on demography and more stress of psychological and motivational factors.

Family Planning Communications Model Study (8-309/T-SF-4036/ L/A 21 February 1974): During FY 1973 the Foundation made a grant to enable Mr. Pan Jia-ching, Instructor, Department of Journalism, National Chengchi University, to conduct an observation/study tour of family planning communication research activity in Taiwan and Korea, for the purpose of the Journalism Department's planned research project on family planning communications models for Taiwan. During the reporting period, the Foundation made a two-year commitment (FY 1974: \$6,802; FY 1975: \$7,347) to the Department of Journalism for a research project entitled: "A Family Planning Communication Model for Taiwan: Appeals, Channels and Audience Responses" conducted from March 1, 1974 to February 28, 1974. In FY 1974 \$6,802 was funded. The purpose of this research is to increase the effectiveness and appropriateness of family planning information and communication campaigns in the Republic of China through the application of professional communications research methodology. This is the first research project on family planning communication conducted in Taiwan by communications specialists. The Graduate School of Journalism has done careful preparation for this study, and had been cooperating with the Provincial Committee on Family Planning. National Chengchi University provided office space, administrative support at \$1,500. During the first five months of research Department faculty had accumulated a library of all past research done in this field, had held several meetings with family planning specialists, and had developed the research design and questionnaires. They were moving in a professional and thorough manner. Future developments look promising.

THAILAND

Thailand has one of the highest population growth rates in Asia, currently and conservatively estimated at 3.1%, with few perceptible signs of diminution on a national basis. Imprecise population statistics and records of births and deaths, coupled with geographical movements of people, especially in the direction of Bangkok and other urban centers are among the obstacles to remedial action. Family Planning on a national scale is coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health but other agencies also play a role, notably the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Ministry of Education, Institutes of Population Studies at Mahidol and Chulalongkorn Universities, provincial authorities and private voluntary agencies. Assistance on a substantial scale is currently provided by USOM, UNFPA, the Population Council, the IPIF and the major Foundations. In July, the Japanese Government agreed to provide aid over a five-year period for family planning, the aid to be largely in the form of communications and audio-visual equipment channelled through the Ministry of Public Health. With so many actual and potential donors operating within and outside Thailand, there is certain to be some confusion and duplication in functions.

Population growth is compounded of a mixture of fertility rates, death rates and migratory movements with the result that some of the more impoverished and underprivileged areas of the Northeast may have relatively low population growth rates while Bangkok registers a very high rate of growth. This is by way of drawing attention to the fact that population and family planning measures cannot be undertaken in isolation from manpower and employment policies and programs. The trend in Thailand is to treat them separately with resultant minimum impact on the overall problem.

Perhaps the most important development in the private sector during the year was the massive reorganization of the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand, the recipient of large-scale assistance from the IPIF, estimated at \$300,000 in the calendar year 1973. Mr. Meechai Viravaidya, the controversial Executive Director and four other important officials were replaced. Mr. Meechai is now head of a subsidiary unit concerned with family planning services. The expectation is that working relationships with private voluntary organizations and other national and local authorities and institutions will be considerably eased as a result of the reorganization.

FY 1973 marked the Foundation's first year of significant population information and education programming in Thailand with an estimated expenditure of \$50,000 in round figures. Expenditure fell to about \$40,000 during the current year, not because of any decline in opportunity but because of a cut-off by San Francisco after 1 January 1974. Consequently with one very minor exception -- a grant of \$400 -- all projects were negotiated in the first five months of the fiscal year with no further funds available for programming during the balance of the year. An amount of \$20,000 is allocated to Thailand for population programming in FY 1975, representing a further decline unless additional funds can be found during the year. As in the previous year, Foundation programming was represented largely in small grants extended to private voluntary organizations, universities, colleges of education and local authorities. While it is admittedly difficult to accurately measure the impact of these grants at this early stage, the zeal with which they were carried out is undeniable. Funds were provided for such purposes as seminars and workshops in rural areas with a heavy input of teacher participation; research studies; publications; community surveys and social action projects. Additionally, the FY 1974 program was generally of a higher quality and performance than in the previous year. Project details are given below.

The Foundation encountered little more than routine and minor difficulties and problems. Within the budgetary limitations imposed, the Foundation will continue to identify imaginative and dynamic proposals from the same sources as in the past, namely private and voluntary organizations, colleges and universities and local authorities. An effort will be made to identify and respond to proposals with dual components of population and manpower.

List of Grants

Khon Kaen University: Population Education Through Workshop on Teaching Social Studies in Elementary Schools (8-201/TH-SF-4012, L/A 12 October 1973): Funds in the amount of \$1,237 were provided to the Faculty of Education, Khon Kaen University, to cover program expenses for a workshop on Teaching Social Studies in Elementary Schools for primary teachers in Khon Kaen province. The workshop program, held during the first part of December 1973 and attended by approximately 35 selected elementary school teachers in Khon Kaen Province, included lectures, panel discussions, group discussions, and demonstration of teaching techniques. It is expected that the workshop will help develop among elementary school teachers an awareness of the problems involved in teaching social studies, particularly with respect to ecology and population education. It is also hoped that the workshop will serve as a model for possible expanded programs in other northeastern provinces. Instructors and resource persons for the workshop were drawn from faculty members of Khon Kaen and Chulalongkorn Universities as well as from the Education Supervisory Office of Khon Kaen.

Population Education and Family Planning Information Dissemination Program (8-215/TH-SF-4039, L/A 12 March 1974): A grant of \$395 was provided to the Teachers' Institute (Kurusapa) to partially cover the expenditures of a Population Education and Family Planning Information Dissemination Program, to be incorporated into the 1974 regular Summer Institute for Teachers' Institute members. The Program had been planned for an initial period of two years, beginning with the 1974 Program to be held during the period 18 March to 19 April 1974 at 35 different localities, both in Bangkok and upcountry, with the cooperation and assistance of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, Teachers Training Colleges and the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand. Foundation assistance helped to encourage other government agencies and private sectors, particularly those which are related to provincial and rural community development, to play a more active leadership role in family planning program. While Foundation funds were used to cover transportation and living costs, the Teachers' Institute provided funds to cover other costs of the regular program of the Summer Institute.

Study of the Measurement of the Under-Utilization of Labor in Thailand (8-218/TH-SF-3074, L/A's 1 May 1973 and 25 July 1974): A total grant of \$14,616 was provided to the National Statistical Office to undertake a study of the measurement of under-utilization of labor in Thailand during a twelve month period beginning 1 May 1973. The study was designed to formulate more meaningful measures of unemployment and under-employment for purposes of effective manpower planning. Of the funds obligated by this FY 1973 grant, \$12,491 was paid out in FY 1974.

Purchase of English Reference Books on Family Planning Subjects (8-238/TH-SF-3051, L/A's 2 April 1973 and 4 May 1974): Funds totalling \$3,000 were obligated against the FY 1973 budget for these purchases on behalf of the Institute of Population Studies of Chulalongkorn University. Although purchase orders were submitted prior to the end of FY 1973, delivery and payments were delayed somewhat, with the result that all payments, totalling \$1,227, were made during FY 1974.

Program Analysis and Project Development (8-244/TH-SF-FAP-3113): Mr. Sanch Ratchinda, Program Officer for The Asia Foundation in Thailand, devoted approximately one-half of his working time to the development of population programs. This time was spent in identifying and examining population and family planning proposals and negotiating with respect to these proposals with Thai project principals. Expenses incurred in employing Mr. Sanch in this fashion, totalling \$3,529 during FY 1974, were charged to the Population budget.

Research Study on Religious Belief and Its Impact on the Social, Economic and Demographic Change of Rural Thai People (8-283/TH-SF-4013, L/A's 12 October 1973 and 4 April 1974): Funds in the amount of \$1,878 were provided to the Department of Social Sciences, Mahidol University, for a research study of the subject program. The study has been completed and has provided an insight into the relations between religious concepts and social, economic and demographic behaviors of the rural Thai people. The study also helped in identifying problems or obstacles related to national economic and social development. Since the study report was prepared in English, an additional grant of \$494 was provided to cover the Thai translation and publishing costs of the report for distribution among other concerned agencies in Thailand. Total grant costs, therefore, aggregated to \$2,372.

Petchburi Vidhyalongkorn Teacher Training College: Family Planning Education Seminar (8-299/TH-SF-4002, L/A 23 August 1973): Funds in the amount of \$1,737 were provided to Petchburi Vidhyalongkorn Teachers Training College to cover program expenses for a family planning education seminar for teachers and students of the College, government officials and community leaders in Pathumthani Province. The seminar was successfully held on 24 to 28 September 1973 at the College campus. The seminar provided an opportunity for the participants to exchange views concerning population problems and family planning programs and they are thought to be in a better position to disseminate knowledge and information on this important subject. The seminar was held with cooperation from Ministries of Education and Public Health and the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand from which materials, equipment and resource persons were secured.

Council on Social Welfare of Thailand: Seminar on "Population Awareness: Prospects of Program Activities in Thailand" (8-299/TH-SF-4004, L/A 11 September 1973): The Foundation provided funds in the amount of \$1,985 to the Council on Social Welfare of Thailand to help cover travel and hotel expenses, food allowances and other necessary expenditures required for convening a seminar on "Population Awareness: Prospects of Program Activities in Thailand." The seminar was held during 12-13 October 1973 in Bangkok. The participants, totalling 94, were selected from various government agencies and private institutions whose programs are related to population education and family planning. Resource personnel and additional reading materials were provided by the Council. Other government and private organizations concerned also lent their cooperation. The seminar was the first of its kind in Thailand and provided opportunities for Thai project principals to meet and discuss mutual program problems and determine more effective ways for channelling information on the subject matter to the Thai people at all levels.

Mahasarakam College of Education: Population and Family Planning Information Dissemination Program (8-299/TH-SF-4014, L/A 15 October 1973): The Foundation provided funds in the amount of \$3,210 to the College of Education, Mahasarakam, for the implementation of the following two projects in the field of population and family planning:

1. The Seminar on Educational Administration and Population Education - Funds in the amount of \$1,975 were provided to cover program expenses of the subject seminar which was held on 12-16 December 1973 with approximately 200 participants. The seminar served its purpose in providing information and technical training in the field of population education and family planning.

2. A Research Study on Attitudes and Readiness Towards Family Planning: A Comparative Study of Urban-Rural People in Mahasarakham, Poi-It, Khor Kaen and Kalasin Provinces - Funds in the amount of \$1,235 were provided for the implementation of the subject research study. The study was carried out and the report mimeographed for distribution among educational institutions, government offices and civic organizations. The study was helpful in the development of a better understanding among the rural population towards family planning campaigns and in educational planning for the growing population of these areas. Moreover, the report of the study may be used as source of information and guidance for officials working in the field of population and family planning.

Mahidol University: Journal of Population Education (8-299/TH-SF-4016, L/A 19 October 1973): The Foundation provided funds in the amount of \$1,630 to Mahidol University to assist in the publication of a bi-monthly Journal of Population Education for an initial period of eight months beginning with the November 1973 issue. Funds were used to cover publishing costs and expenses incurred for the preparation of manuscripts, tables, charts and illustrations. Editorial staff and administrative services were provided by Mahidol University. Five issues of the Journal were published and distributed among educational institutions, government agencies, civic organizations, educators and other appropriate recipients concerned with population education and family planning programs. The Journal, as far as we are aware, is the only journal of high quality in the field of population education in Thailand.

Komol Keenthong Foundation: A Rural Action Project on Population and Family Planning (8-301/TH-SF-4025, L/A 21 December 1973): Funds in the amount of \$3,753 were provided to the Komol Keenthong Foundation to cover necessary expenses required for the implementation of a population and family planning project which will form an integral component of a Rural Action Project. The project is scheduled for an initial period of one year beginning in January 1974 and approximately 30 selected civic leaders, university and college instructors and student leaders from Bangkok and the provinces will participate. Technical assistance and cooperation has been sought from both government and private sectors, such as PPMI, Ministry of Education, etc. The project, which includes field visits to rural villages, is designed to study and obtain information on living conditions in selected rural areas of the North and Northeast. The information obtained will be analyzed and summary reports prepared for the information and guidance of those engaged in population and family planning programs. This report will also include appropriate ways to limit population expansion and the drain of manpower into major urban areas.

Girl Guides Association of Thailand: The 1974 Summer Action on Rural Development Program in Family Planning (8-302/TH-SF-3059(1), L/A 21 December 1973): The Foundation provided funds in the amount of \$6,914 to the Girl Guides Association of Thailand to partially defray costs of the 1974 Summer Action on Rural Development program in family planning, undertaking from 15 March to 15 June 1974. This program represents a continuation and expansion of the 1973 Summer Action Program partially financed by the Foundation and was implemented on a regional basis.

During the field program, approximately 200 girl guide members and 100 university and college students were assigned to rural villages for training village youth leaders and providing needed population and family planning information, guidance and services. The 1974 Summer Action program is designed to educate and provide information on health hygiene and family planning as well as gathering data on family life and other social conditions. The Girl Guides Association contributed matching funds in the amount of \$2,919 for the program. Cooperation and assistance was also secured from other concerned government and private organizations.

Social Science Association of Thailand: Population and Family Planning Programs (S-303/III-SF-4026, L/A 26 December 1973): The Asia Foundation provided funds in the total amount of \$6,025 to the Social Science Association of Thailand to help in the implementation of the two following family planning programs:

1. A Seminar on Population and Poverty Problems - The seminar was held at Amphur Soongnern, Nakhornrajaseem Province on 3-6 May 1974 with 29 participants from government and private organizations, both in Bangkok and upcountry. The seminar enabled the participants to discuss various subjects relating to population growth and poverty problems of Thailand.

2. Information and Education Program in Rural Areas - Funds in the amount of \$2,568 were provided to cover expenditures incurred from the production of reading materials for distribution in selected rural areas; lecture tours and a mass communication campaign through newspaper, radio and television media. This program is designed to draw the attention of the rural and urban inhabitants of Thailand's demographic problems and their proper solutions.

Other forms of assistance, including resource persons, seminar facilities, reading materials, slides, films and exhibits, as well as a financial subsidy and technical cooperation, has been sought from government departments and private organizations, e.g. Ministry of Public Health, the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand, etc. The Social Science Association has appointed a committee comprising some of its members to administer and assume responsibilities for the two projects.

National Council of Women of Thailand: Population and Family Planning Information and Education Program (S-303/III-SF-4036, L/A 2 January 1974 and 28 February 1974): Funds in the amount of \$5,185 were provided to the National Council of Women of Thailand to cover expenditures incurred for the implementation of a population and family planning information and education program. This program, carried out by about 60 provincial women's organizations affiliated with the NCWF, includes the establishment of Mothers' Club Centers in three selected provinces, Nan, Udorn and Pattalung, to carry out various functions such as disseminating family planning information, encouraging mothers to continue using contraceptives, improving mothers' capabilities, and promoting family planning among the rural population. Following the establishment of the three Mothers' Club Centers, a team comprising of 3 NCWF members would visit members in the rural communities about 15 times a year for follow-up and evaluation purposes with an expectation that additional centers would be established over a wider area. This program is expected to be completed in December 1974. Supplementary to our grant, the NCWF will also provide matching funds in the amount of \$1,489 for preliminary project development, including rural village lecture programs, honorarium payments for lecturers, clerical assistance, stationery supplies and other administrative expenses. Additional forms of support such as technical assistance, basic tools

and equipment, training facilities, reading materials and resource personnel will be provided by provincial authorities, government agencies and other private organizations. This grant was later amended so that \$1,481 of the \$5,185 previously provided could be used specifically for the implementation of the Family Planning/Community Services Program at Roi-Mt Province for a period of 12 months. This project represents a continuation of the program previously supported under our letter of agreement TH-SF-3043 of 2 January 1973 and will serve as a model for population and family planning information and education programs to be carried out on a wider area coverage. It is hoped that this project will assist in broadening the knowledge of family planning in urban and rural areas. Project administration and resource personnel were provided by the HCMT.

Regional Education Office, Region 4: Family Planning Education Seminar (8-307/TH-SF-4029, L/A 26 December 1973): Funds in the amount of \$2,953 were provided to the Regional Education Office, Region 4 for the implementation of a family planning education seminar for teachers in Education Region 4. The seminar was held during 8-10 May 1974 in Krabi Province with 150 teacher participants. During the seminar, information on family planning was provided through lectures, discussions and exhibitions and as a result, the teacher participants were expected to make use of their experience and knowledge derived from the seminar in disseminating and communicating ideas and information concerning population and family planning to students and villagers. The Foundation's funds were used to cover travel and living expenses of the participants, organizing expenses and preparation of seminar papers and a final report. Instructors and resource personnel were drawn from both government and private sectors, e.g. Ministry of Education, Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand and elsewhere.

VIETNAM

Approximately 44 percent of Vietnam's 18.5 million people are under 15 years of age, and the present annual population growth rate is estimated to be at least 3 percent. If a large number of the 1.2 million men now in the military were demobilized, it is expected that a resultant baby boom would double the population by 1992 at the latest.

In April 1973 a National Population Council, with the Prime Minister as Chairman, was created to define the country's national demographic policy. Although the Council is primarily a paper organization, it provides the aegis for family planning proponents in the Ministry of Health.

The "French Law of 1934" is still the main impediment to a national family planning program. Efforts during the year to repeal the law drew a passionate and often irrational reaction from the politically powerful Catholic minority. A national Seminar on Population Control in Vietnam was held in February with USAID support. It was the first time this controversial subject was presented in an open forum, and while the actual conference was a success, the after-response was stronger than had been anticipated. Distorted articles appeared in several newspapers claiming that family planning was an American plot to annihilate the Vietnamese people, and accusing the U.S. of using birth control pills where bullets had failed. As a result, there was a decline of active lobbying for repeal of the law, and on-going government programs were couched in terms of "population studies" rather than "family planning."

In the private sector, the Planned Parenthood Association of Vietnam (PPAVN) began a program of information, education, and communications (IE&C) through a Foundation grant. As planned, the Association affiliated later in the year with the International Planned Parenthood Association (IPPF) which assured operational funding. Thus, Foundation assistance was redirected to support IE&C training for a participant at the East-West Center. To date the PPAVN has opened several satellite offices which offer family planning information and supplies to an increasing number of women. However, personality differences within the Board of Directors seriously impaired the effectiveness of the Association. A decidedly clinical slant to the program has displaced the originally-intended IE&C approach, and for this reason no new Foundation support has been provided.

The GVN expects to receive \$5 million from foreign assistance agencies for population programs in the next 2 years. Most government proposals received by the Foundation have been too grandiose, poorly conceived, or duplicatory. Experience during the last year indicates that the Foundation will continue to concentrate on identifying and assisting the private sector's IE&C activities which complement large GVN programs.

List of Grants

Attendance at Conference of IPPF in Brighton, England (8-201/V-SF-4016, I/A 3 October 1973): A grant of \$1,609 enabled Dr. Nguyen Van Thieu, Expert of the Senate Health Committee, to attend the 9th International Conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in Brighton, England from October 22-27, 1973. In his comprehensive report, Dr. Thieu notes that none of the former French colonies have done any research on the 1920 French Law regarding contraceptive measures. He is planning a major paper on population issues for distribution to legislators.

Planned Parenthood Association of Vietnam (PPAVN): -IE&C Training (8-215/V-SF-4037, I/A 20 February 1974): A grant of \$2,150 provided airfare and living expenses for Miss Nguyen Thi Kuan Dao to participate in the First Modular Program of Professional Development in Population Information, Education, and Communication held at the East-West Center in Hawaii from February 25 - May 3, 1974, and for two weeks of field study in the Republic of China. Upon her return, Miss Dao became the PPAVN's Information Education Officer, and she recently organized a refresher course in IE&C for PPAVN members. Miss Dao is the first person in Vietnam to have formal IE&C training. The cost of tuition and materials, estimated at \$1,500, was paid by the East-West Communication Institute. PPAVN provided \$150 salary payment during the training period.

National Science Foundation: Minister of Education Official (8-250/V-SF-3093, I/A 21 June 1973): Late payments of \$300 against this FY 1973 grant were made during FY 1974. This grant had enabled an official of the Ministry of Education to participate in the NSF program and additionally to make a two-week observation tour in the U.S. and the Philippines following the NSF program.

Planned Parenthood Association of Vietnam (PPAVN) (8-273/V-SF-4008, I/A 18 September 1973): A grant of \$2,234 enabled the PPAVN to establish an office and cover six months' operating expenses for an IE&C section. Although the PPAVN had applied to the International Planned Parenthood Federation for financial assistance, an IPPF team had to visit Saigon to make a recommendation before IPPF funds could be released. After this launching grant from the Foundation, PPAVN received IPPF support for a permanent office and program facilities. The organization is now beginning its second year of operation and has three regional offices.

Medical Review (8-299/V-SF-4028, L/A 17 December 1973): A grant of \$46 was made to Dr. Duong Thanh Lien who works with the Vietnam Medical School Project of the Saigon Faculty of Medicine, to cover one eighth of the cost of publishing the second issue of her maternal-child care journal, The Medical Review. The rest of expenses for the publishing of this issue, estimated at \$320, were supported by the Editor-in-Chief. This second issue of the review contained an article dealing with background information on the need for responsible family planning, available methods to limit family size, and sources of information and assistance. The issue was published and distributed to professional and lay workers in maternal and child-care centers and sold through bookstores, contributing to an awareness of the need for a strong national family planning policy.

Ministry of Social Welfare: Research on Population Patterns (8-299/V-SF-4052, L/A 8 May 1974): A grant of \$300 to the Ministry will support the costs of a research project on "The Current Conditions and Living Standards of Vietnamese Residents in the 3rd Precinct of Saigon." Research design, time and facilities are being provided by the project manager, Mrs. To Ky Khanh and the Ministry of Social Welfare, valued at \$150. The population education researchers are surveying a random sample of 120 families in the Third Precinct of Saigon where the rapid increase in population during the past decade has had a profound impact on all phases of government planning and development. The results of this study will be used by the government for future population planning programs.

Ministry of Education, Culture and Youth (MOCEY): Orientation Seminar on Population Education (8-299/V-4077, L/A 11 June 1974): A grant of \$169 was made to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Youth to cover partial expenses for stationery and transportation expenses for an orientation seminar on population education held from June 3-15, 1974. The MOCEY provided physical facilities and administrative service estimated at \$1,200, and USAID provided a consultant from the University of North Carolina for three months. The seminar brought together 20 MOCEY staff members concerned with the introduction of population education in school and university curricula. The participants discussed the problems of introducing population education into the national curriculum and identified the overseas training needs for specialists, in-country pre-service teacher training needs curriculum, and methods for teaching population and sex education, beginning in grade 9. The MOCEY received \$325,000 from UNESCO for its population education program, and USAID has given fellowships for study in the U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO

The following grants, made by the home office, were generally in support of activities having a regional or multi-national complexion, or in connection with the provision of services by consultants who were either non-Asians or from countries in Asia other than where the consultancy services were performed.

List of Grants

Senior Program Adviser on Population, Mr. Frank Wilder (8-203/SF-FAP-3027): Mr. Wilder was employed for a period of three years, beginning in September 1972, to advise Representatives and the home office on the substance of population I&S programming. During the first year of the Foundation's program, Mr. Wilder lived in the United States, spent the majority of his time working at the home office,

and travelled periodically to Asia. At the beginning of FY 1974, Mr. Wilder shifted his base of operations to Singapore, from where he was able to move regularly, easily, and economically as required within Asia. During the year, he made frequent trips within Asia to work with Representatives, with country project principals at the Representatives' requests, and, at the request of the home office, with regional organizations. The home office also requested Mr. Wilder to participate in a number of population conferences in the region and to work in the United States in cooperation with home office personnel, in formulating proposals for additional Population funding. In these activities Mr. Wilder continued to provide invaluable inputs and expertise to the conception and implementation of the Foundation's population-related activities. His salary, operating, and travel expenses for FY 1974 totalled \$94,672.

Foundation Consultant on Population: Miss Anena Pami (8-207/SF-FAP-3046, L/A 30 October 1973): Miss Pami was employed as a consultant and completed two assignments for the Foundation relating to its population programming during FY 1973. Late payments on this prior year consultancy activity totalled \$17 chargeable to this fiscal year.

Foundation Consultant on Manpower and Population: Professor Philip M. Hauser (8-209/SF-FAP-3005, contract 1 July 1973): To assist Asian principals in applying the new approach to the measurement of labor use and income distribution identified and proposed by Professor Hauser of the Population Research Center of the University of Chicago, the Foundation paid a portion of Professor Hauser's travel costs for two visits to Asia in January and June/July 1973. Late payments for the second of these trips, totalling \$76, were charged to FY 1974.

CAMS/ODA Data Experiments in Measurement of Labor Utilization: Consultancy Services (8-209/SF-4024, L/A's 5 September 1973 and 30 July 1974): This \$24,075 grant to the Committee for Asian Manpower Studies enabled the provision of consultancy services, as requested by various Asian governments, to assist in evaluating and analyzing local data in accordance with the experimental approach to the measurement of labor utilization as described immediately above. The consultants who were employed for this work were Fr. Wilhelm Flieger, Mr. Robert Hanenberg, and Ms. Teresa Sullivan. Professor Hauser also was actively involved in the project. Mr. Hanenberg worked primarily with the National Statistical Office in Bangkok in connection with the national sample survey of labor underutilization, which employed the CAMS/ODA approach. Fr. Flieger and Ms. Sullivan consulted with the Department of Statistics in Kuala Lumpur, with LEKNAS in Jakarta, with the Bureau of Census and Statistics in Manila, and with the National Statistical Office in Bangkok. In each instance, this consultancy work was supportive of preparations by each agency for research proposals to CAMS involving an application of the CAMS/ODA labor utilization approach. Following these consultations, the two prepared a detailed manual which considers and compares the concepts and operations used in the gainful worker, labor force, labor utilization, CAMS-ODA, and combined labor utilization approaches. Alternative operational definitions, procedures, editing and coding instructions, and tabulation schemes are presented and discussed in detail in this manual.

Happy Family Service Center of Tainan, Taiwan: Consultancy of Alan Therpe (8-222/SF-4065, L/A's 27 August and 21 December 1973): This grant of \$1,236 provided the consultancy services of Mr. Alan Therpe to the Happy Family Service Center for six months from September 1973 through February 1974. Mr. Therpe's work was in connection with the follow-up on the Center's project on the effectiveness of information and education for family planners using the natural method. Mr. Therpe also was available to the Foundation's Representative on Taiwan for population program project development and monitoring.

Foundation Consultant on Family Planning: Belinda Brohier (8-277/SF-FAP-3097, contract 12 April 1973): Mrs. Brohier served as Foundation training consultant for work in Asian countries for one year beginning in May 1973. Her assignments were based on the training needs of Foundation grantee institutions and prospective grantees as determined jointly by the Representatives, the Senior Program Adviser on Population, and local project principals, with the approval of the Home Office. During the course of the fiscal year, Mrs. Brohier provided consultancy services to the Foundation's Representatives in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Laos, Malaysia, and the Republic of China. Total costs for her services and expenses during the reporting period were \$17,666.

Kmer: Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics (8-201/SF-MEM-4112, L/A 25 May 1974): The Foundation does not at the current time maintain a resident program in the Kmer Republic. It does, however, retain an active interest in assisting that Republic as appropriate and timely. To this end, grants occasionally are provided from San Francisco for activities either in the Kmer Republic or involving Kmer citizens. This grant of \$524 enabled two members of the Societe Kmer de Gynecologie & D'Obstetrique, Maternite Phangum, of Pnom Penh, to participate in the 6th Asian Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology, which was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 20-27 July 1974. For a report of that congress, see the Malaysia section of this report (grant M-SF-4045).

Books on Population/Family Planning (8-214/SF-FAP-4037): The Foundation provided the sum of \$3,954 worth of books and other reading materials on family planning, population, and related topics to institutions, individuals, and organizations in Asia on a selective, ad-hoc basis. In addition, there was \$77 in late payments for an identical FY 1973 Foundation-administered project (SF-FAP-3074).

LAWASIA Journal (8-234/SF-4068, L/A 13 January 1974): This grant enabled Dr. K. M. Sharma, the editor of this regional organization's Journal, to visit 14 Asian countries and England on behalf of the Journal to solicit contributions and future articles. Dr. Sharma visited the United States for related work at his own expense. Funds aggregating \$2,993 were expended during FY 1974, with an additional \$1,728 scheduled for payment early in FY 1975. This travel was made possible within the context of the Foundation's FY 1973 grant (8-234/SF-FAP-3098) to promote the publication in the Journal of a special section, amounting to approximately one-fifth of the total pages in two issues, devoted to the subject of the relationship between law and population and family planning behavior.

Asian Participation in American Home Economics Association Summer Workshops in Family Planning (8-250/SF-3114, L/A 30 July 1973): This grant (obligated in FY 1973) provided \$5,226 to enable three Asian women, who at the time were studying in the United States under other auspices, to participate in AHEA workshops in Family Planning during the summer of 1973. Two of the young women (Eva Leung - Yee Hun and Marie Fung-yeo Wong) were from Hong Kong; the third (Judith Hsing), Taiwan. Following the completion of their studies, all were expected to return to their home countries, where it was anticipated they would assume roles as an integral part of their professional work, in promoting family planning.

People's Republic of China's Medical Health Care System (8-275/SF-4124, L/A 5 April 1974): The Foundation's grant of \$15,000 (plus a \$7 late payment from a prior year obligation in support of the same activity -- SF-3126), provided approximately one-third of the costs of producing a 16-mm film and filmstrips on the Chinese "barefoot doctor" medical health care delivery system. This proportion of Foundation assistance was derived from the fact that approximately one-third of the film is to be devoted to family planning information, education, and communication as it is practical and provided in the Mainland Chinese system. Funds from this grant additionally were earmarked for the production of one or more filmstrips dealing specifically with family planning practices and programs in China. Other contributions to this project included limited travel funds from the National Science Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as the participating individuals and their respective universities.

This film, the first print of which was received from the processors shortly after the end of the fiscal year, was based upon the two visits to Mainland China in 1973 and 1974 by Professor and Mrs. Victor H. Li of Stanford University and fourteen other scholars from various other American universities, with specialties in health, medicine, Chinese studies, family planning, and cinematography. A primary purpose of these visits was to examine the particular strengths and weaknesses of China's efforts in the health area and to attempt to determine the extent to which some of the Chinese methods and approaches might be adapted for use in other countries.

Malaysia Leadership Training Conference: Consultancy of Karen Smith (8-313/SF-4097, L/A 29 March 1974): At the request of the Federation of Family Planning Associations (FFPA) and the YMCA of Malaysia, the Foundation made a grant of \$2,117 through the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters in Washington, D.C. in order to enable Ms. Karen Smith, the Fund's field representative in Southeast Asia, to participate in the preparation and conduct of a Leadership Training Conference in the Genting Highlands of Malaysia in early May 1974. This conference was for the representatives of Malaysian voluntary organizations interested in engaging in family planning activities. At the time of the grant, Ms. Smith was stationed in Indonesia, and the grant therefore provided travel costs plus basic salary and benefits for her for the period of 16 April through 5 May 1974, during which time she was in Malaysia and actively engaged in the preparation for and participation in the conference. Ms. Smith's participation was reportedly highly appreciated and warmly received, and the conference is said to have been a great success. Delegates of various Malaysian ethnic groups came to the conference (which was called a "consultation" by the conference organizers), representing 23 voluntary organizations including some from the business community, religious groups, women's organizations, youth groups, labor, social, and community service organizations. While the long-term

results of the meetings (which were characterized by intense and engaged discussion) are difficult to evaluate, Ms. Smith felt that this, perhaps, was the most meaningful and important meeting in which she had ever played a part in Malaysia.

Miscellaneous home office population program expenditures (8-299/SP-EAP-3031; 8-200/SP-EAP-4019; 9-801, 9-802): During the course of the year, the Foundation incurred miscellaneous program expenditures aggregating \$3,037, as follows: (a) late payments from FY 1973 of \$40, for incidental expenses such as stationery supplies, reference materials, books, etc. related to the setting up of the Foundation's population program; (b) grantee insurance, \$398; (c) program communications, \$2,286; and (d) other program support activities, \$613.

EVALUATION

Now, after two years' intensive experience with the expanded Population program, can it be said that the Foundation is making an important contribution to the achievement of Population goals in Asia? Is it, as a private, independent agency, using public funds, effectively supporting that public's global concern for limiting population growth as essential to economic and social growth and to world peace?

The reports from the Foundation's country Representatives and from the Senior Advisor indicate that by FY 1974 the Foundation by its selective help had established itself in the minds of much of the Asian recipient Population planning community as a sensible, serious, fast-moving and flexible donor. During this past year the Foundation was told by many Asians that they found it refreshing to deal with a donor agency that had permanently on-the-scene persons who were experienced, familiar with local conditions and understanding of locally-felt needs.

Two years of experience has proved its capacity for work in this field and demonstrated how the demand for its services by country and regional bodies in the Asian area outraced the support it could provide.

The evidence of performance by local grantees, the judgments made by Asian governments, and by representatives of other foreign agencies with long experience in Population programming in the countries in which the Foundation operates, have proved the correctness of both the Foundation's program conception and performance. Indeed, in Korea, for example, the Koreans, the head of the U.S. AID Mission and his population officer, the local representative of the Population Commission with a background of years in the country, and the experienced local representative of the UNFPA have all warmly endorsed the singular work of the Foundation, with its emphasis on enlisting community organizations in needed population work and urged that this work be expanded.

This is not to say that all Foundation-supported programs were successful. Perhaps a handful out of the almost 200 projects that were supported during the first two years were less successful than had been hoped. For example, the appointment of Mrs. Brohier as training adviser was premature. Her services were useful when they were in demand, but the Foundation had overestimated the number of requests that would be made for her work. It was considered best, therefore, not to renew her services for another full year, but rather to make arrangements to use her consulting services, as required, for particular programs only.

In contrast, the Foundation, for the first two years at least, had expected to support work in the field of manpower and population by providing funds for testing a new approach to measuring labor utilization and income distribution. This new approach had been developed by the Organization of Demographic Associates (ODA), Professor Philip Hauser, Director of the Population Research Center at the University of Chicago, and the Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS). Support for only a small part of this work was provided in FY 1974, however, since most was taken over by the Consortium established to support CAMS itself.

Again, in population research the Foundation had set as its goal support of studies that could, in a practical way, help in the search for more effective motivational and behavioral techniques for IESO work. Of eleven studies supported

in six countries during FY 1974, all had practical aims and all sought to deal with motivational and behavioral matters affecting IESC programming. For example, two focused on communications strategies designed to affect behavior -- one in Korea, to serve the PPFK in particular; the other in Taiwan, to serve the IESC programs of government. Another Korean study, dealing with attitudes of women toward family planning as affected by work and organizational participation, is to be used by women's organizations in the development of long-range family planning programs for Korean women. A Thai study dealt with the relationship between Thai Buddhist concepts and the social, economic, and demographic behavior of Thai rural people and has now been made available to a wide range of family planning agencies in the country. Another, dealing with family planning attitudes of rural and urban people in a given provincial area, has been distributed to educational institutions, government agencies, and civic organizations. Research in the Philippines was designed to improve a syllabus in Population education to be used by the National Research and Development Center for Teacher Education. Under a grant for research in Vietnam, the population patterns of a particular section of Saigon were intensively studied with the results to be made available to government. Most of the studies referred to in this report are still underway. Those completed are now being distributed in appropriate form to those whom they were intended to serve.

There should, however, be more summarization of Foundation-supported country experience in the Population field, for example, the activities of the variety of community organizations in two contrasting countries. Thailand (during the period of the destruction of a government characterized by concentrated political authority and its replacement by a populist approach to political rule) and South Korea (where community organizations function for a more concentrated political authority) may provide a wealth of relevant experience to other Asian countries searching for greater popular involvement in national efforts to limit fertility.

There are promising areas involved in this new approach to the use of voluntary agencies that have yet to be explored. Some Asian government principals have commented that the involvement of trusted local private groups has made it possible for the government family planning workers to reach and persuade citizens they had not reached before and thus provides a needed ingredient in the more massive government campaigns. Can this be demonstrated by Asian research?

In developing this concept of systematically involving community organizations in Population work, the Foundation has assumed that local bodies must be found to provide these organizations with the necessary technical advice and information for Population IESC programming, and that it might be best to try to persuade the local family planning association to assume this function. Though the experience of the past two years has confirmed that the Foundation was right in believing there is a need to find a local source for this technical service and support, the local FPA is not always the best vehicle. In some countries its leadership may not be trusted by community groups; or does not know how to deal with such local bodies who are as jealous of their independence as the FPA itself; or the local FPA has little knowledge of such organizations, little interest, or both. There may be other ways, and as FY 1974 ended, a new effort being considered in Bangladesh involving the formation of a coordinating body of voluntary agencies for family planning, may provide yet another answer.

The Foundation has proved that it is possible to broaden the base of local support for population planning efforts by systematically involving local community organizations -- people's organizations -- that had not previously been involved in such programs. It is the first organization in Asia to do so in systematic fashion and over such a wide geographic frame. It has pioneered in opening a whole new area of popular participation in anti-natal programs.

The potential of working with such community groups in Asia in the interest of limiting fertility has not yet been reached. There are more local organizations that can be drawn into this work. Their activities are likely to be even broader than what has been demonstrated in two years of intensive work. There may be greater potential for cooperation between different community groups in a given country, with each benefiting from the principle of comparative advantage. There are many more opportunities for closer coordination with larger government campaigns, for innovative approaches bringing the benefits of contraceptive technology to more men and women, for integrating family planning into new ways of delivering simple but essential health and nutrition services to those in greatest need, for practical Asian-designed experiments in Population education for those in school and out, for greater recognition by local governments of the work such private groups can do and of the need for closer government interest and greater government financial support.

"With the ending of FY 1974", as the Special Adviser put it, "the Foundation's Asian Population Program has passed the point of no return. But it lacks the fuel to fly on to its destination." It has proved the point it set out to make. It has encouraged many local Asian bodies to assume a role in Population control efforts that is new to them and opened up the possibility of their playing an even more effective one. But having done so, it finds it necessary to greatly reduce its Population work because of limited funds. The Representatives in those countries where demand for project support has been greatest are now into the painful process of rejecting excellent proposals. In Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, and Taiwan the situation is more than merely embarrassing -- for institutions that launched programs with Foundation help will be left high and dry, discouraged and perhaps disillusioned, and a good deal of good work will have been wasted or not be done at all. The Foundation has been able to generate a new enthusiasm for Population work by people's organizations in a number of countries. But the enthusiasm must be sustained by financial support that is timely.

This raises two important questions: One, what is the Foundation's "destination" in its Population Program? Or, how long should the Foundation stay in the Population planning business? and Two, is the Foundation really contributing significantly to the solution of Asian population problems?

The Foundation believes it must continue to respond as it has in support of Asian Population work as long as its particular kind of selective assistance to its particular kind of project principals is needed. And that can be as long as the national programs the Foundation is assisting, directly and indirectly, are on an uphill path toward stabilizing population growth. No one in the Population planning community can yet forecast when manageable population growth rates will appear on the horizon in most of the countries the Foundation serves. Ominous predictions of U.S. reductions in foreign assistance to the contrary notwithstanding, the mushroom cloud of the population explosion continues to billow upward and outward, with only minimal abatement. Family planning programs are still widely regarded as "temporary" additions to national bureaucracies. Yet all the evidence proclaims that family planning programs are no less permanent than aggressive food production programs. It might be said that a government that arbitrarily

diminishes or ends an all-out program to control population growth may see its own diminution or end. As the Foundation Special Adviser points out, "If the evidence points anywhere, in fact, it points toward the need for a quick sharp shift toward more rigorous measures to enlist the widest public participation in family-size limitation." But those may still be a long time coming.

The Foundation's answer to the second question is yes, that it is contributing significantly to the solution of Asian population problems, although its own historic tendency toward anonymity may have led some observers to a different answer. But this Foundation style, though appropriate to its makeup and goals, is not characteristic of today's Population agencies. The Foundation does not publish very much about its programs. It does not issue monographs on substantive population issues. It does not conduct its own research, and rarely commissions research to serve its own interests. It thinks thrice before it will spend travel money for its staff to attend a conference outside California. It has kept its Population staff to a minimum.

If it is to be judged by its performance over the first two years of putting public funds to work in Population, it must be judged on a cost-benefit basis relative to the performance of other executors of the public trust. The definition and measurement of "benefit" would be difficult, but the most cursory review of procedures in project selection, time involved in project development and execution, dedication of project principals and other such factors the Foundation believes would reveal a record of unmatched achievement.

Success is not always proportional to dollars invested. Bangladesh is a case in point on the national level. There are scores of Asian institutions that are cases in point on a micro-level. The Foundation's permanent presence in fourteen countries, together with its need to count every dollar, permits the Foundation to program in a highly selective way, according to clear and demonstrated interest and need. A massive grant or loan to a Ministry for a many-faceted project demanding concerted work by a multitude of persons has no way of building into itself the assurance of results as planned.

The key issue to examine, the Foundation believes, is the financial prospect for continuing what has proved to be a successful program. In the last six months of FY 1974, because of the unanticipated size of Asian demand, the Foundation was forced to limit its support and to husband its resources for work in the third year of the AID three-year grant. By the end of January 1975, six months after the fiscal year had begun, it was necessary, therefore, to call a halt to virtually all country spending for the remaining six months of the fiscal year. Late in the fiscal year, additional funds amounting to \$200,000 (of which c. \$154,000 was for programs and c. \$46,000 for overhead) were made available to the Foundation by AID, but these were set aside to support work in the third year. Thus, fiscal year 1975 was begun with less than \$250,000 available for such programs. Is the Foundation in a position to stand as a source of encouragement and support to its Asian principals if its contribution is to be fitful, irregular, and marginal?

It is easy, but fallacious, to argue that the Foundation could have held its grant totals in FY 1973 and 1974 to an estimated one-third of approximately \$1 million originally available. The Foundation neither pushed hard for proposals nor spent money loosely; actually, it capped its spending when it was obvious that the demand and genuine need for IEEC support in the non-government sector

Blessed far beyond the expectations of those in AID and the Foundation who had designed the program.

While the Foundation is still facing good proposals that total far more than its resources can satisfy, there is evidence that this upsurge of the past two years is cresting. While there are a number of institutions the Foundation has not yet touched, there are others for whom it has served its purpose. On the other hand, new kinds of demands seem to be surfacing, special cases such as Pakistan and Vietnam, where the Foundation's performance suggests that it may have a role in particular areas of IFCO support -- e.g., population education, training and IFCO management advisory services. While it is possible that the number of Foundation project principals may be reduced in FY 1975 and 1976 the size and breadth of its grants may well increase in some countries, as for example in Malaysia with the Malaysian Trade Union Congress and the National Union of Plantation Workers, and in Korea with the Far-reaching National Council of Women and its influential affiliates.

Here particularly, the opportunities for good and useful work could easily reach the \$200,000 per year mark in Korea, possibly level off at approximately \$10,000 for Taiwan, \$50,000 for Singapore, and \$10,000 for Hong Kong. But, according to the present order of global priorities developed by AID in its approach to Population and within the limits of available resources, these countries are far down on the priority list. Yet there are sizable advantages to supporting selected work in all four countries, and particularly the first two, because of the dangers implicit in a new generation of fertile young adults who have not been persuaded to limit family size, and because much of the experience with innovative Population programs in these countries can benefit other Asian countries that have made far less progress in limiting Population growth.

It is time now -- not only because of the greater difficulty of securing funds -- and if it is possible, to try to set some relatively firm levels at which the Foundation's Population program should plan to continue. The need to bring funding to an almost complete halt by the middle of FY 1974 and to severely restrict program funding in FY 1975, must not be repeated.

It is possible to think of a more regular level of Foundation programming in the Population field, one that is realistic in terms of financial possibilities. Though the Foundation no longer has any doubt that it could support useful, new, and innovative programming in this new approach to community organizations in Asia, both in the present countries in which it is operating and perhaps in a new country such as Nepal, at a total programming level easily as high as \$800,000 per year, it is evident now that it is fruitless to think in these terms in the light of present financial possibilities. On the basis of the experience in the first two years of this program and the demand already made upon the Foundation's services in the first few months of FY 1975, the Foundation now proposes to try to maintain this expanded Population program at a level of \$450,000 for programs, exclusive of overhead.

This is less than the organization has proved it could usefully do in the first two years to assist in increasing Asian acceptance of fertility controls. Yet with a firm figure in mind and in fact, the Foundation could make maximum use of its most precious programming resource, its field Representatives, enabling them to plan with regularity and assurance.

The Foundation, its Representatives and its Senior Adviser have proved that the Foundation can reach a wide range of Asian groups quickly, effectively, and at low cost; that it is highly flexible in encouraging and responding to Asian innovation; that it integrates population work into its country and regional programming for social and economic growth; and that it can reach the poor, the growing middle class, the women, the youth, and the leaders. But it can do so only if it has resources adequate to its capabilities.

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of Country Projects

Country	FY 1974				Two-year Total	
	No. of Grants Made	Average Size of Obligation (\$)	Total Actual Spent (\$)	Total Proposed in FY 74 (\$)	No. of Grants Made	Total Actual Spent (\$)
Afghanistan	*	---	---	7,000	2	2,585
Bangladesh	2	1,275	9,130 ✓	43,700	4	12,017
Hong Kong	3	1,371	7,914 ✓	60,000	10	45,753
Indonesia	8	5,905	27,950 ✓	74,416	13	34,565
Japan	3	4,011	11,975 ✓	---	5	25,100
Khmer Republic	1	524	524	3,060	1	524
Korea	13	6,229	85,019	104,635	32	179,367
Laos	2*	3,364	8,891 ✓	24,500	2	8,891
Malaysia	11	4,978	55,943 ✓	21,300	15	53,760
Malta	---	---	---	104,200	---	---
Philippines	10	5,760	59,137 59,649	132,310	19	79,201
Singapore	6**	1,212	20,633 20,617	46,440	9	30,435
Taiwan	14	3,123	65,184 ✓	106,193	22	100,393
Thailand	14	4,425	54,703 ✓	53,876	33	99,148
Vietnam	6	1,171	7,328 ✓	19,200	12	35,231
San Francisco Grants	7	7,357	173,504 55,943	96,000	14	75,586
Misc Prog Exp	N/A	N/A	2,849	N/A	N/A	4,474
Personnel						
Wilder	N/A	N/A	94,672	N/A	N/A	146,525
Pami	N/A	N/A	---	N/A	N/A	6,703
Hausec	N/A	N/A	---	N/A	N/A	1,963
Brohier	N/A	N/A	17,665	N/A	N/A	27,730
Total Personnel			112,338			182,921
Grand Total	100**	4,340	587,873	1,006,640	191	975,541

* Plus 1 FY 73 grant cancelled.

** Plus 3 FY 73 grants cancelled.

CHART III

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

GRANTS BY CONTENT
(Fiscal Year 1974)

	Pkn.	H.K.	Indo.	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malay.	Phil.	Sing.	Taiwan	Thail.	Viet.
Population Education		x			x		x	x		x	x	x
World Population Year		x			x							
Rural and Provincial Areas			x		x		x	x		x	x	
Community Organizations	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Government Agencies			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Documentation					x		x					
Programs for Men					x				x			
Law					x					x		
Workers in Industry and on Plantations							x			x		
Specialist Services			x		x		x			x		