

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

FOR AID USE ONLY

Batch 85

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION	A. PRIMARY Population	PA00-0000-G536
	B. SECONDARY General--Venezuela	

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Venezuela, country report

3. AUTHOR(S)
(100) Rierson, Michael; (101) Smithsonian Institution. Interdisciplinary Communications Program

4. DOCUMENT DATE 1976	5. NUMBER OF PAGES 38p.	6. ARC NUMBER ARC
--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
Smithsonian

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability)

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER PN-AAF-565	11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT
----------------------------------	-----------------------

12. DESCRIPTORS Projects Research Venezuela	13. PROJECT NUMBER
	14. CONTRACT NUMBER CSD-3598 GTS
	15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

COUNTRY REPORT

VENEZUELA

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

M. C. Shelesnyak, *Director*

John T. Holloway, *Associate Director for Operations*

Shirley Sirota Rosenberg, *Editor*

December 1976
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

This Country Summary, published under Contract No. AID/csd-3598,
may be quoted without prior permission. Credit should be given
to the publisher.

FOREWORD

In June 1972, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution undertook an integrated effort--the International Program for Population Analysis (IPPA)--to encourage policymakers and social scientists--particularly those from the Third World who are interested in policy solutions to population problems--to become involved in the study of problems and solutions of contemporary conditions related to population dynamics.

Several components make up the IPPA:

- o Support of short-term research projects of the social science aspects of population problems in developing countries that are amenable to change.
- o A communications network--implemented by small workshop/seminars, and a publications program which includes a quarterly newsletter, edited workshop/seminar proceedings, and an Occasional Monograph Series.
- o Technical resource facilities to aid and develop the community of interest in population concerns.

In an effort to introduce policymakers and social scientists to the ongoing population dynamics research in a number of countries, and the way in which that research has been supported by IPPA, ICP has prepared a Country Summary for each of 15 countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, and Venezuela. One Country Summary is presented in this compilation. All countries and compilations were selected on the basis of the amount of effort--

primarily work agreements and workshop/seminars--expended by ICI in that country. No report is meant to be a comprehensive study of either the ICP activities or the population-related interests of any country featured in this collection.

The material was collected and edited by Michael Rierson.

M. C. SHELESNYAK, *Director*
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

2. Work Agreement Activities

- a. Use of ICP/IPPA Data--Implications of Findings
- b. Work Agreement Summaries
- c. Policy Relevance Statements
- d. Interest/Involvement of Policy Makers in Specific Work Agreements

3. Proposal Activities

- a. Statement on Proposals Received
- b. Principal Areas of Research Interest
- c. Proposal Summaries

4. Other Activities

- a. Trip Reports
- b. ICP/IPPA Publications

5. Selected Bibliography

6. Persons Interested in ICP/IPPA Activities

VENEZUELA

1. INTRODUCTION

Venezuela's population increased from 8.6 million in 1965 to 12.0 million in mid-1975, a 40 percent gain which contrasts with an average gain of 32 percent for the rest of Latin America during that same time period (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b). With the crude birth rate at 36 per 1000 and the death rate at seven per 1000, Venezuela has a 2.9 percent rate of natural increase, just above the Latin American average of 2.8 (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a).

Although the Government of President Carlos Andres Perez has not explicitly endorsed a population policy, it has a de facto policy of providing family planning services on demand.

The (AVPF) Venezuelan Family Planning Association, an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, initiated a nationwide family planning program in 1968, assisted by the government and several external donors. In 1974 an Office of Family Planning within the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance was established and, in 1975, assumed administrative and funding responsibilities for the delivery of nationwide family planning services, including the clinics of AVPF (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

Private family planning institutions in Venezuela view their present role as twofold: while providing technical assistance to the government's family planning efforts, they are also preserving an independent voice dedicated to the promotion of family planning efforts. The AVPF furnishes advice and technical support to the Health Ministry on a contract basis and will be responsible for training and monitoring personnel for the new clinics (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

Seven proposals focusing on Venezuela were submitted to ICP/IPPA. Four were withdrawn and three were signed as work agreements. Final reports from two work agreements will be published by ICP/IPPA in monograph form. They are "Mass Communication and Family Planning" by John T. McNelly (in The Organization of Family Planning Programs, Monograph 8 Vol. 2) and "Employment and Contraceptive Practice in Selected Barrios of Caracas" by Michael Bamberger et al. (in Recent Empirical Findings on Fertility, Monograph 7).

In the case of Venezuela, no conferences or workshops were conducted. Direct contact with government officials, individual investigators, and institutions, was established through visits of ICP/IPPA social science staff to the country during 1974 and 1975.

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Annual. 1976a. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b. World Population Growth and Response--1965-1975--A Decade of Global Action. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

a. Use of ICP/IPPA Data--Implications of Findings

The John T. McNelly, Fausto Izcaray, Richard R. Martin, and Boonlert Supadiloke report, "Mass Communication and Family Planning," is a study of gaps in knowledge and awareness about population and family planning among socioeconomic groups in Barquisimeto, Venezuela, conducted during the summers of 1973 and 1974. Data analyzed for respondents concerned mass media exposure and population and family planning knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs.

The investigator found that the poor, who can benefit most from information because they have less of it to start with than the rich, are those who receive the least information because communication processes work to the advantage of the privileged. In this way, the mass media contribute to the knowledge gap among socioeconomic groups about 1) family planning at the personal level, and 2) population issues at the societal level.

Some of the findings suggest that awareness among the less privileged about population and family planning is more influenced by media exposure than it is among the privileged. The investigators report, "Material and educational factors lead to the kind and amount of media exposure that is associated with awareness of facts about population and family planning; this awareness, in turn, is related to approval of family planning at the individual level." The authors conclude "that communication effects gaps probably can be reduced only through the adoption of planned channel and message strategies."

Future research is needed to test and evaluate current communication strategies in the areas of family and population planning. The findings of the present study are based on evaluation through statistical techniques of the relationships among a large number of mass media exposure and knowledge, attitude, and belief variables. In the future, more accurate evaluation effects of specific strategies should be possible through the use of longitudinal and field experimental approaches.

The Michael Bamberger, Mara del Negro, and George Gamble report, "Employment and Contraceptive Practice in Four Caracas Barrios," is based on case studies and findings of a survey in four Caracas barrios which were part of a larger study on women, employment, and contraceptive practice conducted during 1974-1975. The primary purpose of the study was to examine the socioeconomic implications of the incorporation of barrio women into the labor force. The study was also designed to obtain information on the problems that women face when seeking employment and in work situations.

One area which the investigators sought to explore was the relationship between female employment and contraceptive practice. It was hypothe-

sized that the employment of women might serve, through various intermediate factors, to stimulate the use of contraception. The assumption was that employed females are more interested in preventing pregnancy because they want to continue working outside the home. It was also assumed that employed women, through daily contact with co-workers, would be in a better position to learn about the advantages and disadvantages of various contraceptive methods and the benefits of small families and pregnancy spacing. Furthermore, employed women might be better able, both financially and in terms of information, to use contraceptives than women who stay at home.

The findings suggest that, contrary to the original hypothesis, employment is not a particularly important factor in women's use of birth control. Although work may enable some women to learn more about contraception, persuade them of its advantages, and stimulate them to use it, these stimuli are apparently no more important than those which nonworking women receive in their daily lives. The study also reveals that few women use contraception just to continue working. In and of itself, work is not a desirable goal for most barrio women. They work hard for short and intermittent periods during their lives primarily because of economic need, and they work without the incentive of promotion. Work is not a career for these women; therefore, few attempt to prevent pregnancy to continue working.

In the area of policy relevant suggestions, it is recommended that family planning services be expanded to make them more convenient and readily available to barrio women. More family planning centers should be located on or near the barrios. Family planning services would be more readily used if they were located in clinics which administer child and maternal health care. The health benefits of family planning for both mother and child should also be emphasized.

Moreover, it is recommended that a variety of birth control methods be offered. Many barrio women are familiar with relatively few methods and would be better able to meet their particular needs if they had a wider selection from which to choose. Information about the use of contraception should be accompanied by information about possible side effects. Unexpected side effects fuel rumors about the harmful effects of birth control and cause women to discontinue use.

The establishment of multipurpose centers in the barrio, which would include daycare facilities, a low-cost community laundry, a cafeteria where working women could buy already prepared foods to take home, complete medical facilities (particularly maternal and child health care and family planning services), and complete vocational guidance and job placement services would provide essential services for barrio women and for the whole community.

b. Work Agreement Summaries

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statements

(see attached)

**d. Interest/Involvement of Policy Makers in Specific
Work Agreements**

(see attached)

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-29
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-154

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR(S): Professor Juan A. Bustillo Professor Gene E. Bigler II

ADDRESS: IESA
 Apartado 13455,
 Caracas, 101-Venezuela

TELEPHONE: 52-16-60

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 22 Nov 74 - 21 Nov 75 TOTAL COST: \$36,937

TITLE: The Effect of Selected Administrative Practices on the Efficiency of Family Planning Clinics

DESCRIPTION: The research is for the comparative study from the organizational perspective of the efficiency of operation of family planning clinics in Venezuela. Specific objectives are: (1) To determine the actual goal structure differences among family planning clinics and between these objectives, and those of the Asociacion Venezolana de Planificacion Familiar; 2) To evaluate and improve existing measures of efficiency and administrative practices for the context of family planning clinics and where appropriate to develop new ones; 3) To examine the relationships between specific administrative practices and clinic efficiency; 4) To ascertain the effects of other organizational-personnel related variables on administrative practices; and 5) To study important environmental variables to determine what effect they may have on efficient functioning of the clinics.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQ
		\$4937	On signing of contract	
			On approval of	
21 Mar 75	26 Sep 75	8000	Mar 75 report	7 Oct 75
21 Jun 75		8000		
21 Sep 75		8000		
21 Dec 75		8000		

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

REVISED 3/31/75

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-15

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-48

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Lic Guzman Roca

ADDRESS: Centro de Estudios Sociales
Caracas 101, Venezuela

TELEPHONE: 82 62 75 / 82 62 75

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 5 Mar 74 - 30 Jun 75 TOTAL COST: \$35,600

TITLE: Women and Work in a Caracas Barrio: A Study of the Social and Economic
lications of the Incorporation of Barrio Women into the Labor Force of

DESCRIPTION: Survey of 700 families from four barrios of Caracas with a subsample of
of these families interviewed three times to form a panel. Case studie
on a separate subsample of 75 women and analysis of employment policies
and practices of 100 companies. Collection of data on structure of fam
ily, attitudes and practices of family planning, effects of employment
on a woman's attitudes and on the structure of her family, mechanisms
through which the changes are brought about, interviewing variables
which determine the extent and nature of the changes in the family and
in attitudes, and adjustment to work. Assistance in the establishment
of an adequate base for the development of policies and programs concer
with the family and employment.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUE
		\$8,000	OSC	
4 Jul 74		7,000	OARO Jul 74	
4 Oct 74		7,000	OARO Oct 74	
4 Jan 75		7,000	OARO Jan 75	
30 Jun 75		6,600	OARO Jun 75	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-24
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-158

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR(S): John T. McNelly Eausto Izcaray

ADDRESS: School of Journalism and Mass Communication FUDECO
 University of Wisconsin Aparatado 523
 Madison, Wisconsin 53706 Barquisimeto, Lara
 Venezuela

TELEPHONE: 608-263-2928

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 1 Nov 74 to 30 Apr 76 TOTAL COST: \$29,044

TITLE: Mass Communication and "Knowledge Gaps" About Population and Family Planning

DESCRIPTION: The contractor in collaboration with the Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Region Centro Occidental de Venezuela shall complete a study of mass communication and "knowledge gaps" about population and family planning in the Venezuelan city of Barquisimeto. Data will be analyzed on respondents surveyed during the summer of 1973 and re-surveyed during August of 1974 regarding mass media exposure; perceived linkages between population/family planning and population-related social problems; and population/family planning knowledge. A report of research will include descriptive, correlational, factor, and causal analyses of the data as well as discuss how communication through the mass media may affect population and family planning "knowledge gaps" among socio-economic groups in Barquisimeto.

Vouchers from Shealy:		PAYMENT SCHEDULE	
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE
<u>28 Feb 75</u>	<u>3/4 ASM</u>		<u>Payments made to Wisconsin Univers</u>
<u>31 May 75</u>	<u>27 May 75</u>		<u>upon receipt of bills.</u>
<u>31 Aug 75</u>	<u>8 Sept 75</u>		
<u>30 Apr 76</u>			

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

MASS COMMUNICATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

John T. McNelly

ABSTRACT

The work agreement was a study of gaps in knowledge and awareness about population and family planning among socioeconomic groups in Barquisimeto, Venezuela. Data analyzed for respondents concerned mass media exposure and population and family planning knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes during the summers of 1973 and 1974.

SUMMARY

Working with persons of differing socioeconomic status the investigators studied the effects of mass communication on knowledge and awareness of population and family planning issues. Linkages, if any, between individuals' beliefs about birth control for themselves and the consequences of population growth for the society were identified, so that information on socioeconomic constraints and patterns of knowledge and awareness from media exposure could be used to improve mass communication strategies in family and population planning. Barquisimeto, a state capital of about 300,000 people in the west-central part of Venezuela, was the site for the research.

Surveyed in 1973 were 322 adults of both sexes making up a multistage area probability sample. The 636 adults surveyed in 1974 consisted of 206 respondents from the 1973 study and an additional 430 adults selected from neighboring households.

Media exposure variables covered respondents' use of newspapers, radio, television, magazines, books, and movies. A population attitude index was developed from four of twenty-three items dealing with beliefs of respondents about national population concerns.

FINDINGS

The poor who can benefit most from information (because they have less of it to start with than the rich) are those who receive less information because communication processes work to the advantage of the privileged. In this way, mass media contribute to the knowledge gap among socioeconomic groups about family planning at the personal level and population issues at the societal level. Contrary to expectations, path models accounting for informational and attitudinal effects do not differ much between social strata; similar processes appear to be operative in both social strata.

Note: Correspondence may be directed to Dr. McNelly, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 8.

CONCLUSION

Men and women of high and low socioeconomic status spend several hours daily viewing, reading, or listening to various media. Men and women of low socioeconomic status are relatively more dependent for information and entertainment on radio and television, which should be used to convey messages to them on population and family planning. Those of high socioeconomic status have greater access to newspapers, magazines, and books. An increasing percentage of the urban population is able to choose its media preference for entertainment and information. Linkages between personal and national concerns about population are stronger among men and women of high socioeconomic status.

Some of the results suggest that awareness among the less privileged about population and family planning is more influenced by media exposure than it is among the privileged. The investigators report, "Material and educational factors lead to the kind and amount of media exposure that is associated with awareness of facts about population and family planning; this awareness, in turn, is related to approval of family planning at the individual level." The authors conclude "that communication effects gaps probably can be reduced only through the adoption of planned channel and message strategies."

POLICY RELEVANCE

Population and family planning programs which neglect the traditional media lose out on an important communications opportunity. Family planning and population communication should not be based on the assumption that audiences are captive or semi-captive; rather, family planning and population messages are in competition with messages from other channels. Communication strategies that focus narrowly on issues related to clinic attendance or contraceptives while ignoring national population concerns may not be taking advantage of motivational factors associated with family planning. Communication strategies should be developed to foster recognition of linkages between family planning and population concerns among the less privileged.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

Research is needed to test and evaluate current communication strategies and non-strategies in the areas of family and population planning. The findings of the present study are based on evaluation through statistical techniques of the relationships among a large number of mass media exposure and knowledge, attitude, and belief variables. In the future, more accurate evaluation effects of specific strategies should be possible through the use of longitudinal and field experimental approaches.

COMMENTS

None.

ABSTRACT

This report focuses on the determinants of female labor force participation and contraceptive practice in four Caracas barrios in an attempt to determine whether employment of barrio women stimulates use of contraception. The authors find that, contrary to popular myth, there was no relation between women's work and use of contraception.

SUMMARY

This report is based on case studies and findings of a survey in four Caracas barrios which were part of a larger study on women, employment, and contraceptive practice conducted during 1974-75 by the Centro de Estudios Sociales, Caracas, Venezuela. The primary purpose of the study was to examine the socioeconomic implications of the incorporation of barrio women into the labor force. The study was also designed to obtain information on the problems that women face when seeking employment and in work situations. One area which the investigators sought to explore was the relationship between female employment and contraceptive practice. It was hypothesized that the employment of women might serve, through various intermediate factors, to stimulate the use of contraception. The assumption was that employed females are more interested in preventing pregnancy because they want to continue working outside the home. It was also assumed that employed women, through daily contact with co-workers, would be in a better position to learn about the advantages and disadvantages of various contraceptive methods and the benefits of small families and pregnancy spacing. Furthermore, employed women might be better able, both financially and in terms of information, and more likely to use contraceptives than women who stay at home. Four barrios were selected for the study, which were chosen from four different areas of the city to obtain a representative sample. The sample households in each of the barrios were randomly selected from the numbered houses on updated maps. The sample represented 7.7 percent of the housing units in the four barrios. A total of 620 women over 14 years of age, were interviewed. Information was gathered on marriage, pregnancies, employment, contraception, interspouse relations, family relationships, and community involvement.

FINDINGS

The majority of barrio women in the sample have been employed at some time in their lives. Most had their first jobs when they were young and single. Due to minimal levels of education and technical training, these women have worked predominantly in unskilled, low paying jobs, many as domestic maids. Current employment data show that this pattern is changing, but barrio women still earn considerably less than women in the Caracas metropolitan area. The unemployment rate for women in the barrios is at least 50 percent greater than in Caracas. Presumably, a greater number of barrio women would seek employment if more job opportunities and alternative ways of fulfilling domestic responsibilities were available.

Data from the case studies suggest that employment is likely to increase women's use of contraception. For the most part, working women are better prepared and more willing to use contraception than those women who are not working. Communication with coworkers serves to increase women's knowledge of birth control methods.

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Bamberger should be directed to AITEC, Cerpartada Postal 14385, Caracas 101, Venezuela.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 7.

they can control their own lives.

The survey data, however, provide little statistical evidence to support strong links between employment and contraceptive use. As a group, working women use contraceptive methods slightly more than non-working women (46 percent and 41 percent, respectively). The difference is clearly minor and not significant. Nor is there a significant difference between working and non-working women when age, education, attitudes towards birth control, and desires (both male and female) for more children are controlled for individually. Only in the case of two variables are significant associations found. Among married women who did not have any children, a significantly greater proportion of working women are birth control users than non-working women. The difference between employed and nonemployed women is also greater for those who have more than eight children. Another significant difference is found in the area of interspouse relations. Among couples with interspouse relations that are intermediate between joint and segregated, a significantly greater proportion of working than non-working women are using contraceptives.* Working women with joint relations are also using contraceptives more than non-working women in the same category, but the difference is not significant.

CONCLUSION

The findings suggest that, contrary to the original hypothesis, employment is not a particularly important factor in women's use of birth control. Although work may enable some women to learn more about contraception, persuade them of its advantages, and stimulate them to use it, these stimuli are apparently no more important than those which non-working women receive in their daily lives. Few women use contraception just to continue working. In and of itself, work is not a desirable goal for most barrio women. They work hard for short and intermittent periods during their lives primarily because of economic need, and they work without the incentive of promotion. Work is not a career for these women; therefore, few attempt to prevent pregnancy to continue working.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Family planning services should be expanded to make them more convenient and readily available to barrio women. More family planning centers should be located on or near the barrios. Family planning services would be more readily used if they were located in clinics which administer child and maternal health care. The health benefits of family planning for both mother and child should be emphasized. A variety of birth control methods should be offered. Many barrio women are familiar with relatively few methods and would be better able to meet their particular needs if they had a wider selection from which to choose. Information about the use of contraception should be accompanied by information about possible side effects. Unexpected side effects fuel rumors about the harmful effects of birth control methods and cause women to discontinue use. The establishment of multi-purpose centers in the barrio, which would include daycare facilities, low cost community laundry, cafeteria where working women could buy already prepared food to take home, complete medical facilities (particularly maternal and child health care and family planning services) and complete vocational guidance and job placement services, would provide essential services for barrio women and for the whole community.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

None.

COMMENTS

None.

*Interspouse relations were defined as segregated and joint according to a series of measures which gauged the degree of sharing between spouses of household tasks and responsibilities, recreational activities, friendships, and daily communication. Those couples who share more were labeled joint and those who share less, segregated.

THE EFFECT OF SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES
ON THE EFFICIENCY OF FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Juan Antonio Bustillo and Gene E. Bigler

ABSTRACT

This is a study of the efficiency of operation of family planning clinics in Venezuela, from the organization perspective, to 1) determine the difference in the operational goal structure among family planning clinics as well as between the public clinics and those run by the Venezuelan Family Planning Association, and 2) evaluate the clinic measures of efficiency and administrative practice.

SUMMARY

A cross-sectional analysis is made of efficiency of clinics for several clinic subsamples, each with similar structures of objectives. Organizational variables serving as dependent variables include integration; interdependence; uncertainty-complexity of tasks; and specification of procedures.

FINDINGS

Final report not yet submitted.

CONCLUSION

Final report not yet submitted.

POLICY RELEVANCE

How efficiently have family planning clinics in Venezuela fulfilled the goals established by their parent organization? It is a particularly important issue in Venezuela as the family planning program undergoes a transition from private to public management. The Executive Director of the Venezuelan Family Planning Association writes, "The Association views this project with great interest, as an additional way to evaluate its activities." The investigator's final report will include suggestions for a follow-up project for the implementation of administrative reforms which would be most likely to improve clinic efficiency.

COMMENTS

None.

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Bustillo should be addressed to IESA, Apartado 13455, Caracas, 101-Venezuela.

Fundacion para el Desarrollo
de la Region Centro Occidental
de Venezuela (FUDECO)
Development Foundation for the
West-Central Region of Venezuela
Barquisimeto, Lara
VENEZUELA

September 12, 1973

John T. McNelly
Fausto Izcaray Yopez
165 Lakewood Gardens Lane
Madison, Wisconsin 53704 .

This letter is to express to you the interest of the Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Region Centro Occidental de Venezuela (FUDECO) in the analysis of data concerning population obtained in the survey completed in conjunction with your project in Barquisimeto last July. We authorize you to include this expression of our interest in your proposals to obtain funds for the analysis. At the same time we would like you to know that the undersigned, Mr. Felix Cordero Peraza, would be interested in working together with you in the study of cognitive structures related to population.

We look forward to hearing from you in this regard.

Sincerely,

Felix Cordero Peraza
Head of Information and Public Relations

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement on Proposals Received

Seven proposals focusing on Venezuela were received; three were signed as work agreements and four were rejected. Two of the work agreements were contracted to collaborative U.S./Venezuelan teams; the third was carried out by Michael Bamberger et al. of the Centro de Estudios Sociales in Caracas. Three of the rejected proposals were from Venezuelan nationals and the third was from a collaborative US/Venezuelan team.

The total amount of dollars requested was \$249,788.25. The average proposed expenditure for all seven Venezuelan proposals was \$32,826.89. The average work agreement proposed expenditure totaled \$31,219.66; for the rejections the average was \$34,032.31.

b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

Principal areas of research interests among the work agreements included mass communication and family planning, women's labor force participation and contraceptive practice, and the organizational and management aspects of family planning programs. Research interests among the rejected proposals included the influence of public policy on population movements, and regional/urban development and spatial distribution of the Venezuelan population.

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Venezuela

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-48
DISPOSITION: WA-15 - 5 Mar 74

PROPOSER(S): Lic. Alberto Ocando Martinez, Director AND Lic. Sylvana Zaia Maccan
Centro de Estudios Sociales
Caracas 101, Venezuela

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Women and Work in a Caracas Barrio: A Study of the Social and Economic
Implications of the Incorporation of Barrio Women into the Labor Force of Caracas.

DATE SUBMITTED: 28 Mar 73 DATE RCD.: 3 Apr 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$53,500 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$35,600 ALSO SENT TO: Rockefeller Foundation

OTHER FUNDING: Rockefeller Foundation and AITEC

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The proposal calls for an evaluation of the consequences for society the family of the incorporation of women from the barrios of Caracas into the work force. Specific areas of concern are: (1) Changes which are produced in attitudes including attitudes toward family planning, and structure of the family when women enter the labor market, (2) Problems which are encountered in seeking and keeping different types of jobs, and (3) Factors which determine the number of women who are seeking work at any given moment of time.

Research findings will aid in the elaboration of recommendations in the area of study with respect to: (1) Policies for governmental organizations and (2) Policies for companies.

A total of 700 families from four barrios of Caracas will be surveyed. A sub sample of one hundred of these families (each of which is interviewed three times) will be selected to form a panel. Case studies will be prepared on a separate sub sample of 75 women. In addition, the employment policies and practices of 100 companies will be analyzed.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: (Revised 26 October 1973)

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Venezuela

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-154
DISPOSITION: WA-29 - 3 December 1974

PROPOSER(S): Professor Juan Antonio Bustillo
IESA
Apartado 13455, Caracas, 101, Venezuela

COLLABORATOR(S): Professor Gene E. Bigler

TITLE: The Effect of Selected Administrative Practices on the Efficiency of
Family Planning Clinics: A Comparative Study

DATE SUBMITTED: 28 Feb 74 DATE RCD.: 25 Mar 74 DURATION: 10 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$28,006 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$28,006 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research is for the comparative study from the organizational perspective of the efficiency of operation of family planning clinics in Venezuela. Specific objectives are: (1) To determine the actual goal structure differences among family planning clinics and between these objectives, and those of the Asociacion Venezolana de Planificacion Familiar; 2) To evaluate and improve existing measures of efficiency and administrative practices for the context of family planning clinics and where appropriate to develop new ones; 3) To examine the relationships between specific administrative practices and clinic efficiency; 4) To ascertain the effects of other organizational-personnel related variables on administrative practices; and 5) To study important environmental variables to determine what effect they may have on efficient functioning of the clinics.

The final report on the findings will provide suggestions for a follow-up project for the implementation of administrative reforms which would be most likely to improve clinic efficiency.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 4 April 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Venezuela PROPOSAL NUMBER: WA-24 - 15 Oct 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. John T. McNelly
School of Journalism and Mass Communication
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

COLLABORATOR(S): Lic. Fausto Izcaray
School of Journalism and Mass Communication
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

TITLE: Mass Communication and 'Knowledge Gaps' About Population and Family

DATE SUBMITTED: 26 Mar 74 DATE RCD.: 28 Mar 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: Not stated START DATE: 1 Jun 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$30,053 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: FUDECO and CONICIT

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research is to study the problem of population and family planning "knowledge gaps" among socioeconomic groups in the Venezuelan city of Barquisimeto and how communication through the mass media may affect these gaps. Adult respondents who were surveyed during the summer of 1973 will be re-surveyed in August of 1974 in order to provide longitudinal panel data regarding mass media exposure; perceived linkages between population/family planning and population-related social problems; and population/family planning knowledge.

Descriptive, correlational, factor, and causal analyses of the data will be completed.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 15 April 1974

FORM IPFA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Venezuela PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-14
DISPOSITION: Rejected - 14 March 1973

PROPOSER(S): Professor Robert Loring Allen And Dr. Heberto Urdaneta
University of Missouri-St. Louis Venezuela
8001 Natural Bridge Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63121

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Influencing Population Movements to Caracas,
Venezuela, Through Public Policy.

DATE SUBMITTED: 8 Dec 72 DATE RCD.: 12 Dec 72 DURATION: 15 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$46,625 START DATE: Jun 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$46,625 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: This project proposes to test the following hypothesis:
That the proposed policy outlined above (10 elements included, p. 6)
is an effective policy which will significantly reduce the migration
of population to Caracas and direct people to intermediate cities and
that the socio-economic benefits of the policy exceed its costs.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey

DATE: 14 Dec. 72

FORM IPPA 1-72

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Venezuela/Venezuela

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-25
DISPOSITION: Rejected - 16 May 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Chi Yi Chen
Catholic University Andres Bello
Urb. Montalban - La Vega - Apartado 29068, Caracas, Venezuela

COLLABORATOR(S): Not stated

TITLE: "Perspectives on Regional-Urban Development and Spatial Distribution
of Population"

DATE SUBMITTED: 25 Jan 73 DATE RCD.: 29 Jan 73 DURATION: Twelve months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$59,159.21 START DATE: 1 May 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$27,709.25 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Catholic University Andres Bello

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: An investigation of the historical and contemporary factors accounting for population distribution in Venezuela is proposed by the applicant. Population crowds into Caracas while secondary cities and the rural sector of Venezuela stagnate. His concern is with policy that can lead to improved spatial distribution of population and economic activities. The applicant suggests it is necessary to rethink the micro-economic theory of location.

COMMENTS:

FORM IPPA 1-72
RLV. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen

DATE: 9 Feb 73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Venezuela

PROPOSAL NUMBER: F-01
DISPOSITION: Rejected - 30 October 1972

PROPOSER(S): Robert P. Trumble, Ph.D.
Principal Consultant on Human Resources
Agency for International Development
Caracas, Venezuela

COLLABORATOR(S): Jeanne G. Trumble
Anibal Fernandez, Ph.D.
Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion

TITLE: Analysis of all Contraceptive Methods Employing Use-Effectiveness and Extended Use-Effectiveness and Variables Associated with Successful Use in Caracas.

DATE SUBMITTED: 26 Sep 72 DATE RCD.: 26 Sep 72 DURATION: seven months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$47,615 START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$47,615 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: None

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: To compare the use-effectiveness and extended use-effectiveness of various contraceptives to each other and to results reported from other countries, classify each user for both first method and all contraceptives, to identify factor associated with successful use of each contraceptive and contraceptives in general.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 29 Sept. 72

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Venezuela PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-197
DISPOSITION: Rejected 31 Jan 75

PROPOSER(S): Alberto Gruson
Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales
Apartado 12863
Caracas, 101, Venezuela

COLLABORATOR(S): Clemente Pierret

TITLE: Los Medicos Venezolanos Ante la Planificacion Familiar

DATE SUBMITTED: 12 Sep 74 DATE RCD.: 23 Sep 74 DURATION: 6 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$14,180 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$14,180 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research is to survey Venezuelan medical doctors regarding:
(1) Their demographic knowledge; (2) Their attitudes toward family planning; (3) Their understanding of the relation between population and development; and (4) Their professional guidance in the area of family planning.

A sample of doctors will be drawn from an area of the country experiencing high demographic growth, from an area of average demographic growth, and from an area of low or decreasing demographic growth.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen

DATE: 2 October 1974

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Trip Reports

ICP/IPPA social science analyst Calman Cohen visited Caracas on two occasions--April 1974 and March 1975.

The purpose of the visits were:

Provide an up-to-date summation of IPPA activities and research interests to AID personnel, independent researchers, and researchers affiliated with public and private entities in Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Peru.

Develop the basis for the collaboration of individuals and institutions with ICP and for the submission of research proposals in areas of mutual interest.

Encourage the development of projects with relevance for IPPA priority areas; implementation of national population policies and management of national population programs.

Cohen reports: During the April 1974 visit, I:

Spoke with faculty and Dean Henry Gomez of the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion about research on population program administration. Arranged with Bustillo/Bigler, P-154, for submission of additional information in support of their proposal.

Spoke with Dra. Teresa Albanez Barnola, Directora Ejecutiva, Federacion de Instituciones Privadas de Asistencia al Nino (FIPAN) about the IPPA. A staff member, Sra. Jacqueline de Aizpurua, is to develop a proposal on population education.

Met with Lic. Felix Cordero Peraza of the Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Region Centro Occidental de Venezuela (FUDECO). Expressed the great interest of FUDECO in seeing P-158, McNelly/Izcaray, funded.

Spoke about the IPPA program and proposals received to date on Venezuela with Dale M. Povenmire of the American Embassy.

Visited the Centro de Estudios Sociales (CES) for review of work to date on WA-15, Ocando. Spoke with Ocando who is to be replaced as director by Victor Palacios; reviewed questionnaire to be used with sample of employers, and visited principal field site, Las Minas de Baruta, with researcher in charge, Sylvana Zaia Maccan.

Also spoke with Dr. Damasco Villarroe who has been chosen to head the Family Planning Program of the Venezuelan government; Dr. Pablo

Liendo Coll, Executive Director of the Venezuelan Family Planning Association (AVPF); Dr. Ramon Gonzalez Cerrutti who heads the evaluation department of the AVPF; Sr. Tony Herrera, Director Ejecutivo, Fundacion Paternidad Responsable; and Dr. M. Bamberger, AITEC representative in Caracas.

During the March 1975 visit, I:

Met with Mr. Dan E. Turnquist, Labor Attache, U.S. Embassy, who deals with matters of population.

Met with Juan Bustillo and Gene Bigler of the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion (IESA) to review the state of their research on the efficiency of Venezuela's family planning clinics. A satisfactory oral presentation was made and they are to submit to us an elaboration of the latest conceptual developments on their project. A study similar to theirs is to be undertaken at PROFAMILIA in Bogota. It will permit a comparative study of program efficiency in two countries at some later date.

Met with Lic. Carlos Guzman, Director, and staff members of the Centro de Estudios Sociales (CES) to review CES research on women and work in a Caracas barrio. A satisfactory oral presentation was made and the written third report of progress was provided.

Met with Dr. Michael Bamberger, AITEC representative in Venezuela. An AITEC representative on tour will be in touch with ICP about population research which may be of interest to us in Ecuador and several other South American states.

Met with Lic. Jacqueline Flugelman de Aizpurua of the Federacion de Instituciones Privadas de Asistencia al Nino (FIPAN). Discussed the submission of a project concerned with the evaluation of sex education materials to be used in the public school system of Venezuela.

b. ICP/IPPA Publications

(see attached)

MASS COMMUNICATION AND "KNOWLEDGE GAPS" ABOUT POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING. McNelly, John T. (*communications specialist, United States*) and Fausto Izcaray (*communications specialist, Venezuela*). 12 months.

Study of gaps in knowledge about individual family planning practice and national population concerns among various socio-economic groups in Barquisimeto, Venezuela, and if and how communication through the mass media may affect these gaps. Analysis of longitudinal panel data on respondents' exposure to mass media; perception of linkages between population and social problems; and knowledge about population and family planning. Descriptive, correlational, factor, and causal analyses of the data to be completed. Findings concerning dissemination of population and family planning information through mass media may be useful to national planners and communicators in Venezuela and other countries.

FDQ--Vol. 2, No. 4
Fall 1974

THE EFFECT OF SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES ON THE EFFICIENCY OF FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS. Bustillo, Juan Antonio (*management scientist, Venezuela*) and Gene E. Bigler II (*political scientist, United States*). 12 months.

Comparative study, from the organizational perspective, of the operational efficiency of family planning clinics in Venezuela. Areas of investigation include differences in goals among clinics; relationships between specific administrative practices and clinic efficiency; effect of organization- and personnel-related variables on administrative practices; and impact of major environmental variables on clinic functioning. Investigators will also evaluate current administrative practices and measures of efficiency, with view to suggesting possible improvements to administrators.

FDQ--Vol. 3, No. 1
Winter 1975

WOMEN AND WORK IN A CARACAS BARRIO: A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF BARRIO WOMEN INTO THE LABOR FORCE OF CARACAS. Ocando Martinez, Albino (*psychologist, Director, Centro de Estudios Sociales, Venezuela*) and Sylvania Zaia Maccan (*psychologist, Venezuela*). 12 months.

Evaluation of consequences for society and family of women's entry into work force from barrios of Caracas. Areas of concern are: Attitudes to and practice of family planning, effects of employment on women's attitudes and on family structure, and problems of seeking and keeping jobs. A total of 700 families from four barrios of Caracas will be surveyed, and employment policies and practices of 100 companies will be analyzed. Research findings will aid in formulation of policies on female employment for both government organizations and employers.

FDQ--Vol. 2, No. 2
Spring 1976

05. VENEZUELA

TYPES OF LAWS	CONTRACEPTIVES		
	Condoms	Pills	RUSS
Imports	Imports are permitted, if medicine is registered. Private import for personal use requires a medical prescription to be enclosed. For commercial imports, a license is required from the Ministry of Development; license is easy to obtain. Low tariffs on imported raw materials.		
	Duty on condoms is 20%.	Duty on pills is 1%.	
Manufacture	Authorization from Pharmaceutical Department to manufacture is necessary. National production is not subsidized by government. Testing of medical products is performed in Instituto Nacional de Higiene.		
		One type of pill (Norelstrin) is now compounded locally.	
Sale and Distribution	There is official distribution of contraceptives in Caracas in the <i>Maternidad Comunitaria Policlínicos</i> and at family planning clinics.		
	<i>De jure</i> : Condoms can only be sold in pharmacies; <i>De facto</i> : 90% are sold by vendors. The commercial price of condoms is not controlled.	Every prescription drug requires a health permit if sold commercially. Considerable delay is involved.	
		Pills are legally sold in pharmacies with a prescription. In practice, pills can be obtained without prescription since almost half of practicing physicians are in Caracas. Prices are controlled by government.	
Advertising and Publicity	Although there is no legal prohibition on commercial advertisement of prescription drugs, none is done. Commercial advertising requires approval of Administration of Pharmacies; requests have always been refused.		
Use of Marks			

From: Comparative Study of World Law on Contraceptives: Revised and Updated. 1974.
 Occasional Monograph Series, No. 1--An ICP Work Agreement Report. Interdisciplinary
 Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution: Washington, D.C.

5. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Berelson, Bernard. 1964. On Family Planning Communication. Demography. Vol. 1.
- Centro de Estudios Sociales. 1972. Empleo y Condiciones Socio-Economicas de un Barrio de Caracas.
- McNelly, John T. 1966. Mass Communication and the Climate for Modernization in Latin America. Journal of Inter-American Studies. 8:345-57.
- McNelly, John T. 1970. Mass Communication in the Development Process. In Heinz-Dietrich Fischer and John Calhoun Merrill, eds. International Communication. Hastings House: New York.
- McNelly, John T. 1973. Mass Media and Information Redistribution. Journal of Environmental Education. 5:31-6.
- McNelly, John T., and Julio R. Molina. 1972. Communication, Stratification and International Affairs Information in a Developing Urban Society. Journalism Quarterly. 49:316-26.
- McNelly, John T.; Ramona R. Rush; and Michael E. Bishop. 1968. Cosmopolitan Media Usage in the Diffusion of World Affairs Information. Journalism Quarterly. 45:329-32.
- Ministerio de Fomento. 1974. X Censo de Poblacion y Vivienda, Resumen General.
- Simon, Julian L. 1968. Some 'Marketing Correct' Recommendations for Family Planning Campaigns. Demography. 5:1, 504-7.
- Stycos, J. Mayone. 1968. Human Fertility in Latin America. Cornell University Press: Ithaca, New York.
- Stycos, J. Mayone. Population and Family-Planning Programs in Newly Developed Countries. In Ronald Freedman, ed. Population: The Vital Revolution. Doubleday and Company: Garden City, N.Y.
- Tichenor, P.J.; G.A. Donohue; and C.N. Olien. 1970. Mass Media Flow and Differential Growth in Knowledge. Public Opinion Quarterly. 34:159-170.
- Wiarda, Ieda Siqueira. 1974. Approaches and strategies of population policy making in a democratic context: The case of Venezuela. In Dynamics of Population Policy in Latin America, ed. Terry L. McCoy. Ballinger Publishing Company: Cambridge, Massachusetts.

6. PERSONS INTERESTED IN ICP/IPPA ACTIVITIES

(see attached)

DATE: 11/15/76

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ADDRESSEE PROFILE SYSTEM MASTER FILE

PAGE 508

DR. MARIA M. SUAREZ
DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY
INSTITUTO VENEZOLANO DE
INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
APARTADO 1827
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

PROF. MICHAEL G. FINN
ODIVC
UNIVERSIDAD DE CARABOBO
APARTADO 820
VALENCIA
VENEZUELA

12

DR. ALEJANDRO M. RIVAS
DIRECTOR
MATERNIDAD CONCEPCION PALACIOS
AVENIDA SAN MARTIN NO. 42
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

LIC. SYLVANA ZAIA MACCAN
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES
APARTADO POSTAL NO. 14. 385
CARACAS 101
VENEZUELA

12

PEDRO MIGUEL SILVEIRA
COMPANIA ANONIMA NACIONAL
TELEFONOS DE VENEZUELA C.A.N.T.V.
AVDA. LIBERTADOR
GUACAIPURO
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DR. MIGUEL LAYRISSE
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH
AVENIDA LOS CHORROS
CRUCE CON CALLE ACUEDUCTO
EL SEBUCAN
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

JUAN PAULO CASTILLO
AV. PRINCIPAL LOS CHORROS
#68
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

PROF. ROSALIND GREAVES DE PULIDO
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES
UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA ANDRES BELLO
LA VEGA
APARTADO 80216
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DR. ALBERTO MORALES TUCKER
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE
PLANEAMIENTO URBANO
CENTRO CAPRILES, PISO 6
PLAZA VENEZUELA
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

ASOCIACION VENEZOLANA
DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR
EDIFICIO STURGIS
CALLE CHICAGO LOS RUICES
APARTADO 61212 DE CHACAO
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DR. JUAN PABLO PEREZ ALFONZO
AV. PRINCIPAL DE LOS
CHORROS NO. 79
ESQ. CON CALLE CAMURI
CARACAS 107
VENEZUELA

12

DR. MARTIN VEGAS
PRESIDENTE
ASOCIACION VENEZOLANA DE
PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR
APARTADO 61212
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

LIC. ALBERTO OCANDO MARTINEZ
DIRECTOR
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES
APARTADO POSTAL NO. 14.385
CARACAS 101
VENEZUELA

12

MANUEL PEREZ VILA
DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGACIONES
HISTORICAS
FUNDACION JOHN BOULTON
APARTADO 929
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DR. ALEJANDRO GRAJAL
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DEL FUTURO
DE VENEZUELA
EDIFICIO IESA - SAN BERNARDINO
APARTADO 12500
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DATE: 11/15/76

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ADDRESSEE PROFILE SYSTEM MASTER FILE

PAGE 501

MR. ANTONIO DE HERRERA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FUNDACION "PATERNIDAD RESPONSABLE"
APARTADO 61212 CHACAC
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DR. RAMON GONZALEZ-CERRUTTI
AVENIDA ATENAS 501-4803
CALIFORNIA SUR
CARACAS 108
VENEZUELA

14

DR. J. SAN MARTIN
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DEL
FUTURO DE VENEZUELA
APARTADO 12-500
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

MISS NORMA MARCANO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE PLANEAMIENTO
URBANO
TORRE CAPRILES
PISO 5 PLAZA VENEZUELA
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

ASOCIACION VENEZOLANA
DE ORIENTACION FAMILIAR Y
SEXUAL
ATTN: OSWALDE VILLALOBOS, DIRECTOR
APARTADO DE CORREOS 80442
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DR. ERASMO RAMIREZ
INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES
ECONOMICAS
EDIFICIO ADMINISTRATIVO U.L.A.
MERIDA
VENEZUELA

12

DR. ALEJO PLANCHART
I.E.S.A.
APARTADO 13455
CARACAS 101
VENEZUELA

12

I. E. S. A.
BIBLIOTECA
APARTADO 13455
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

DR. ANIBAL FERNANDEZ
I.E.S.A.
APARTADO 13455
CARACAS 101
VENEZUELA

12

DATE: 11/15/78

DR. OMAR E. HERNANDEZ
INSTITUTO DE URBANISMO
UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

ACA

DR. ANGEL F. OIAZ
INSTITUTO DE
INVESTIGACIONES ECONOMICAS
FACULTAD DE ECONOMIA
UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES
MERIDA
VENEZUELA

12

ACA

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ADDRESSEE PROFILE SYSTEM MASTER FILE

MS. LUISE MARGOLIES
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
INSTITUTO VENEZOLANO DE
INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS
DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTROPOLOGIA
APARTADO 1827
CARACAS 101
VENEZUELA

12

ACA

DR. LUIS LANDER
CENDES
UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA
APARTADO POSTAL 6622
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

ACA

MRS. ELIZABETH CALDERA
C/O YABOUR
URBANIZACION BERMUDEZ
BLOQUE 32 "D"-8
CUMANA, EDO. SUCRE
VENEZUELA

12

ACA

DR. RODRIGO PEREZ LICIANA, DIR.
INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES
ECONOMICAS
UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA ANDRES BELLO
ESQUINA DE JESUITAS 37
APARTADO 422
CARACAS
VENEZUELA

12

ACA

DATE: 11/15/76

INSTITUTO PEDAGOGICO
EXPERIMENTAL
CENTRO DE INFORMACION
DE MARACAY APARTADO 288
ESTADO ARAGUA
VENEZUELA

GOV

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ADDRESSEE PROFILE SYSTEM MASTER FILE