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COUNTRY REPORT

MEXICO

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.

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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 ICP 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

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MEXICO

1. INTRODUCTION

Mexico, a nation of 62.3 million people, has one of the fastest population growth rates in the world (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b). With the 1976 population growth rate estimated at 3.5 percent, the crude birth rate at 46 per 1000 population and the crude death rate 8 per 1000, the population will double in 20 years. Additionally, 46 percent of the population is under 15 years of age (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a).

ICP/IPPA received 13 proposals to study Mexico; three were signed as work agreements, seven were rejected, and three were withdrawn.

There were no conferences or workshops in Mexico, but an ICP/IPPA social science analyst visited the country during 1974 and 1975 to monitor work agreement progress and discuss the IPPA with government officials and researchers.

Results from the three work agreements are to be published by ICP/IPPA in monograph form. They are titled "Migrant-Nonmigrant Fertility Differentials in Metropolitan Areas of Latin America" by Barry Edmonston and Susan McGinnis (in The Dynamics of Migration: Migration and Fertility and Internal Migration, Volume 1--Monograph 5), "Outmigration from Rural Mexican Communities" by Wayne A. Cornelius (in The Dynamics of Migration: International Migration, Volume 2--Monograph 5), and "Migration and Population Redistribution in the State of Mexico" by Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., Nadia Youssef, Michael Antochiw, Dennis Berg, and John Brennan, Jr. (in The Dynamics of Migration: Migration and Fertility and Internal Migration, Volume 1--Monograph 5).

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--1976-1975--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 report on "Migration and Population Redistribution in the state of Mexico," by Van Arsdol and associates, presents findings on determinants and consequences of population movements and distribution within the state of Mexico, Republic of Mexico. Population pressures and the need for migration-influencing and migration-responsive policies are approached in terms of the growth of the state--which includes the effects of the expansion of Mexico City and migration impacts in and on the state. A model of migration is developed and tested, and population projections for the state's municipalities--based on estimates of net migration and natural population increase in the municipalities--are given.

High levels of migration to state municipalities may be accounted for in terms of economic development, the authors find. To achieve a more adequate migration management, these determinants should be subject to policy control. Migration-influencing policies to be evaluated include the decentralization of residential settlements. Migration-responsive policies which deserve careful scrutiny include the regulation of land use and the allocation of infrastructures to migration-impacted areas. Furthermore, "the high fertility potential of metropolitan municipalities of the state can be lessened by the migration responsive policy of dispersing young and fertile populations away from the metropolitan zone to newly developed and more remote urban centers."

Further research needs to be done on the relationship between economic development and migration.

The Edmonston study examines levels and trends of rural-urban fertility differentials on a state by state basis in three Latin American countries--Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. Gaps in the demographic data uncovered by this study need to be filled by better registration systems, or in their absence, by innovative and imaginative estimation techniques. Making demographic statistics more usable and reliable, the authors assert, should be a high priority item for Latin American governments.

The authors predict that the combination of increased education and urbanization in the three countries studied--Brazil, Colombia and Mexico--will result in a decline in completed family size--an average of two children per woman for those women affected. Thus, continued rapid urbanization and increases in school enrollment ratios should lead to further significant declines in the urban fertility rate. This will somewhat ease the burden of urban planners, but unless present trends change, the gap between rural and urban living standards will widen, aggravating the already serious problem of income inequality. The case for greater attention to the problem of high rural fertility, therefore, is strengthened.

As for future research needs, if greater attention is to be given to the problem of high rural fertility, much more needs to be learned about fertility determinants in rural areas.

The Cornelius study, "Outmigration from Rural Communities in Mexico," examines the determinants and consequences of rural outmigration for nine rural communities in the Los Altos region of the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

The study attempts to determine 1) the impact of Mexican government policies and programs on outmigration from the rural communities and 2) the impact of outmigration on the social, political, and economic life of rural sending communities. In addition, the author presents a demographic profile of the research communities and discusses migration from the communities to the United States.

In the communities under study, the most demographically destabilizing set of public policies appear to be those concerning social services (especially health care), and physical infrastructure (especially roads), and the absence of adequate employment opportunities (especially of non-agricultural jobs). The most effective policy approach to stem outmigration would be the creation by the public or private sectors of nonagricultural employment opportunities in the communities, the authors contend.

Furthermore, "Careful studies should be undertaken prior to government investments, to identify those rural communities which are most likely to be 'destabilized' demographically by these interventions, and those which are least likely to be affected in this way, by virtue of their resource endowments, population characteristics, or other factors." In light of wage differentials between the United States and Mexico, social and economic inequalities within Mexico, and the Mexican poor's perception of the United States as a land of economic opportunity, the author maintains that "serious efforts at short-term control of emigration to the United States would have to be focused on U.S. demand for migrant labor rather than the Mexican supply of laborers."

b. Work Agreement Summaries

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statements

(see attached)

DATE: 16 July 1975

Revised 23 Feb 76

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-37
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-189

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Wayne A. Cornelius Lic. Ruiz Massieu

ADDRESS: Department of Political Science
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 1 Dec 74 - 30 Apr 75 TOTAL COST: \$45,146

TITLE: Determinants and Consequences of Out-Migration from Rural Communities in Mexico

DESCRIPTION: The principal research objective will be to assess the impact of Mexican government policies and programs upon rates of out-migration from eight rural communities.

It is hypothesized (1) that those rural communities which have benefited most from government development policies and programs will be more likely to have a high rate of out-migration and (2) that government benefits received by a rural community may stimulate out-migration primarily through the effects of rural benefits upon rate of natural population increase, income levels, and aspirations for socio-economic mobility.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
<u>31 Mar 75</u>	<u>29 Jul 75</u>		<u>Cost reimbursable</u>	
<u>30 Jun 75</u>				
<u>30 Sep 75</u>				
<u>30 Apr 75</u>				

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-32
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-143

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR(S): Juan Carlos Padilla Aguilar

ADDRESS: Director, Instituto de Desarrollo
Urbano y Regional
Juarez Norte 101
Toluca, Mexico

TELEPHONE: 56487

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 3 May 75 - 7 May 76 TOTAL COST: \$49,281

TITLE: Migration and Population Redistribution in the State of Mexico, Republic of Mexico

DESCRIPTION: To analyze the implications for urban settlement, environmental utilization, and industrial development of current and anticipated population distribution in the State of Mexico.

To test a model of migration based on distance and on population and economic characteristics of municipios of destination within the State of Mexico.

REPORT SCHEDULE

DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED
7 Sept	18 Sept 75
7 Dec	26 Jan 76
7 Mar	19 Mar 76
7 Jun	

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
\$4,000		
3,000		2 Sept 75
3,000		3 Feb 76
2,000		
380		

And payment made to the Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano y Regional, upon receipt of bill.

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

REVISED 3 Oct 75

REVISED 11 Nov 75

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-26

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-161

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR(S): Dudley Kirk Barry Edmonston

ADDRESS: Food Research Institute Food Research Institute
Stanford University Stanford University
Stanford, California Stanford, California

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 1 Sep 74 - 28 Feb 76 TOTAL COST: 1/341/694 \$31,649

TITLE: Rural and Urban Fertility Changes in Latin America: The Influence of Migration and Urbanization in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

DESCRIPTION: This report is: a. To determine levels and trends of rural-urban fertility differentials at the state level, in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, and to relate these trends to indicators of modernization; b. To investigate the relationship between fertility, community size and degree of modernization in each country; c. To analyze the effect of migration on fertility, using census and survey data; and d. To estimate the potential impact of future migration and urbanization on fertility and population growth in each country.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
31 Dec 74	20 Jan 75		Cost Reimbursable	24 Jan 75
31 Mar 75	7 Apr 75			7 Apr 75
30 Jun 75	1 May 75			9 Jun 75
30 Sep 75	25 Jun 75			

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

MIGRATION AND POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION IN THE STATE OF MEXICO

Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., Nadia Youssef
Michael Antochiw, Dennis Berg, and John Brennan, Jr.

ABSTRACT

Population pressures in the State of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, and the need for migration-influencing and responsive policies are approached in terms of the growth of the State of Mexico, the effects of the expansion of Mexico City into the state, and migration impacts in the state. A model of migration to the state is developed and tested, and the authors suggest a number of policies that might redistribute the population in the State of Mexico and modify the fertility potential of the population.

SUMMARY

The investigators present findings regarding determinants and consequences of population movement and distribution within the State of Mexico. They also present population projections for municipalities within the state which are based on estimates of net migration and natural increase in the municipalities. Specific migration-influencing and migration-responsive policies are recommended for further consideration by local, state, and Federal governments in Mexico.

FINDINGS

1) The high rate of immigration to the State of Mexico has made its population growth rate the highest in the country. It is estimated that the state's population increased by 45 percent between 1970 and 1975. Outmigration of the state's native population is minimal. 2) A two-step pattern characterizes migration to the state: Movement from rural areas to the Federal District is redistributed into the state. The magnitude of migration from the Federal District to the State of Mexico is four-and-one-third times that from the State of Mexico to the Federal District. 3) The investigators view population change in the Metropolitan Zone in terms of the suburbanization of Mexico City. They find that the population redistribution rates within the zone increase as rapidly or more rapidly than population growth rates. Between 1950 and 1970 the percentage of total metropolitan population decreased in the Mexico City Central Area from 71 to 34 percent; however, in the Federal District, it increased from 25 to 46 percent and in the metropolitan areas of the State of Mexico it increased from 4 to 21 percent. 4) It is estimated that the population of the eleven metropolitan municipalities of the State would have been approximately 80 percent less in 1975 were it not for the net immigration of the previous fifteen years. It is further

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Van Arsdol, Jr. should be directed to the Population Research Laboratory, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 1.

estimated that migrants and their children may have accounted for 89 percent of population growth in these municipalities during the 1960s. Seventy-two percent of the infants born in the municipalities in 1970 would have been born to female migrants during the preceding decade. 5) Migration to the eleven metropolitan municipalities has, since 1970, been more selective of females than males across the age spectrum. 6) Tests of the pull-force perspective and destination model of migration indicate that population characteristics, distance, and economic stimulus determinants account for approximately 65 percent of the total difference in migration to municipalities in the state from 1968 to 1970. 7) Economic stimuli play a more important role in generating migration to the more rural-western municipalities of the state than to the more urban eastern municipalities. They are even more important in generating migration to the eleven municipalities within rather than outside the Metropolitan Zone. Migration to the settlements surrounding Mexico City and the Federal District is, however, dominated by the growth of the city.

CONCLUSION

The investigators conclude, "Economic development and economic level account for significant migration to municipalities. It is likely that these determinants can be controlled by policymakers in the state in order to obtain more effective migration management."

POLICY RELEVANCE

Migration-influencing policies which should be evaluated, according to the researchers, include the decentralization of residential settlements. Migration-responsive policies which should be evaluated are regulation of land use and allocation of infrastructures to migration-impacted areas. They further note, "The high fertility potential of metropolitan municipalities of the state can be lessened by the migration-responsive policy of dispersing young and fertile populations away from the Metropolitan Zone to newly developed and more remote urban centers."

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

Further work needs to be done on migration and economic stimulus sequences in the State of Mexico. Further attention to the policy determinants of resource allocation should permit the development of migration models which lead to prediction and control. A more complete migration model would need to take into account the effects of previous migration impacts; the effects of migration determining and influencing policies; migrant stock; availability of land, housing, and municipality infrastructures; and the migration-determining effects of the Valley of Mexico.

COMMENTS

The model of migration based on distance, population, and economic characteristics of municipalities of destination within the state does well in accounting for the expansion of the Mexico City Metropolitan Zone, particularly migration to the eastern municipalities of the State of Mexico. It does poorly in accounting for migration from other parts of Mexico to the more rural municipalities.

MIGRANT-NONMIGRANT FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LATIN AMERICA

Barry Edmonston and Susan McGinnis

ABSTRACT

The investigators examine rural-urban fertility differentials on a state basis, and over time, in three Latin American countries, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. The resulting time trends are then related to indicators of modernization. The independent impact of migration on fertility is then investigated on the basis of recent census and survey data. The findings are used to postulate the impact of migration and urbanization on future trends in fertility and population growth.

SUMMARY

The report is divided into five, semi-independent research papers. The first paper, "Measuring Fertility in Latin America," deals with the availability and reliability of demographic data. The next paper, "Data for Analyzing Rural-Urban Fertility Levels in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico," presents the basic data for the study of modernization and fertility in the three countries. The third paper, "Urban Influence on Regional Fertility in Latin America," explores the validity of the so-called spatial gradient model which assumes that fertility will vary positively with distance from metropolitan center. The fourth paper, "Modernization and Fertility: An Areal Analysis of Local Areas of Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico," documents Brazil's and Colombia's passage from stagnant to declining fertility around 1970. Urban areas are clearly in the forefront of this decline. Mexico lags, although there is evidence of declining fertility for selected states by 1970.

The fifth paper, "Migrant-Nonmigrant Fertility Differentials in Metropolitan Areas of Latin America," explores the influence of rural background on urban fertility. Cities examined are Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, and Mexico.

The sixth and final paper, "Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration: A Model for Less Developed Countries," views migration primarily as a response to market forces.

FINDINGS

The first paper reviews the latest census materials and points out the inadequacies of vital registrations. Because these inadequacies severely limit the kinds of demographic analyses that can be conducted, nine alternative methods of generating vital statistics are explored. The paper concludes that some of these methods could be usefully employed to supplement existing data collection systems, thereby supplying estimates on missing data and providing a cross-check. In the next paper, census data are used to derive indices of fertility for the rural and urban populations of each state for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970. Since these data were often not available in the desired form, adjustments and estimates of missing data had to be made using

Note: Correspondence should be directed to Barry Edmonston at the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 1.

techniques described in the first paper. In the third paper, data from Bogota, Mexico City and Sao Paulo are used. Only the Brazilian data shows evidence of the predicted spatial gradient, but the gradient is not strong. Therefore, the model is found to have very limited applicability here.

Findings from the fourth paper show that apparent causes behind the rapid, urban fertility decline in Brazil and Colombia are the decreases in female marital rates, increases in female literacy, and increases in female participation in the non-agricultural labor force. In Mexico, by contrast, urbanization alone appears to be the key variable affecting fertility. The authors predict that present trends will continue into the foreseeable future.

The fifth paper shows that only in Rio does rural background appear to play a major role on urban fertility. The effects of education, which were controlled in the analysis, prove to be far more significant than residence background.

In the final paper, the authors show that labor in the rural areas, especially skilled and semi-skilled labor, is migrating to the cities where the return to human capital is greater. The model is only sketched out in this paper. Full specification awaits future work.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Gaps in the demographic data, uncovered by this study, need to be filled by better registration systems, or in their absence, by innovative and imaginative estimation techniques such as those used in the second paper in this collection. Making demographic statistics more usable and reliable should be a high priority item for Latin American governments.

CONCLUSION

The authors of this work predict that the combination of increased education and urbanization, in the three countries studied, will result in a decline in completed family size to an average of two children per woman for those women affected. Thus, continued rapid urbanization and increases in school enrollment ratios should lead to further significant declines in the urban fertility rate. This will ease somewhat the burden of urban planners but at the same time, unless present trends change, the gap between rural and urban living standards will widen, aggravating the already grave problem of income inequality. The case for greater attention to the problem of high rural fertility is therefore strengthened.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

If greater attention is to be given to the problem of high rural fertility then much more needs to be learned about fertility determinants in their rural areas.

COMMENTS

None.

OUTMIGRATION FROM RURAL MEXICAN COMMUNITIES

Wayne T. Cornelius

ABSTRACT

The determinants and consequences of rural outmigration were evaluated for nine rural communities in the Los Altos region of the State of Jalisco, Mexico. The investigator found that government investment in rural community development was valuable only if the local economic structure afforded opportunities for its utilization.

SUMMARY

The summary objectives were 1) to assess the impact of Mexican government policies and programs on outmigration from the rural communities and 2) to assess the impact of outmigration on the social, political, and economic life of rural sending communities. The final report also presents a demographic profile of the research communities and discusses migration from the communities to the United States.

Rates of permanent migration to or from the research communities have ranged over the period since 1940 from -9.9 percent yearly (net outmigration) to +4.8 percent yearly (net immigration). The communities have together experienced the range of government interventions that have typified Mexican rural development policy since 1940.

FINDINGS

(1) Fill-in migration accounts for the stable or, in some cases, expanding populations of the communities in the period 1950 to 1975. Migrants to the communities appear to have been responding to economic opportunities and better living conditions. (2) Since natural increase, and immigration from surrounding communities have more than offset any population losses, the expected consequences of heavy outmigration from the communities have not arisen. (3) The majority of government interventions in the communities appear not only to have failed to stem outmigration but, in some cases, to have actually accelerated the migration process. (4) It is pointed out, for example, that land reform has not been a successful long-term deterrent to outmigration in these communities. As the population continues to expand after an initial reform, the man/land ratio deteriorates and outmigration continues. (5) The Mexican government's investments in public services and community infrastructure frequently were not found to have provided sufficient incentive for the inhabitants to remain in the

Note: Correspondence should be directed to Dr. Cornelius, Department of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 2.

communities. They did, however, lead to advances in the quality of life for the inhabitants.

The specific effects of government investments were found to be mediated by the local economic opportunity structure. For example, the impact of road construction varied in the communities. In one community, it accelerated outmigration simply by facilitating the access of the people to the outside and, thereby, increasing their awareness of economic opportunities on the outside. In another community, the introduction of electricity by the government followed by expansion of employment opportunities in the private sector seems to have resulted in a lowering of the rate of outmigration. (6) Bringing some industries to their communities is the unvarying recommendation of residents regarding what is to be done to stem outmigration. The researcher notes, "The evidence assembled thus far in our study indicates that government programs which expand non-agricultural employment opportunities would probably have a major impact on migration from communities like those under study." (7) It is too early to evaluate the impact on outmigration of the Mexican government's population program. However, the researcher noted that through 1975 contraceptive information and services were unavailable in the research communities. (8) An unexpected finding was that more than 41 percent of the migrants who left the research communities between January 1975 and January 1976 went to the United States. In fact, Los Angeles was second only to Guadalajara as the destination of preference for the migrants. Destinations were overwhelmingly urban, with large cities predominating. (9) Specific findings regarding emigration to the United States include: (a) Seventy percent of the movement is estimated to be illegal. (b) Migrants who enter the United States illegally are among the poorest in their home communities. (c) The migrants are overwhelmingly male. (d) Migrant informants were found to have contributed more to the U.S. treasury through their payment of taxes than they collected through benefits from U.S. programs using tax money. (e) Agricultural production in the research communities does not appear to be depressed by emigration to the U.S.--"contrary to the fears or beliefs of some Mexican government officials."

CONCLUSION

In the communities under study, the most demographically destabilizing set of public policies would appear to be social services (especially health care) and physical infrastructure (especially roads) in the absence of legal job stimulation (especially of nonagricultural jobs). The most effective policy approach to stem outmigration would be the creation by the public or private sectors of non-agricultural employment opportunities in the communities.

POLICY RELEVANCE

The investigator suggests "Careful studies should be undertaken prior to government investments, to identify those rural communities which are most likely to be 'de-stabilized' demographically by these interventions, and those which are least likely to be affected in this way, by virtue of their resource endowments, population characteristics, or other factors." In light of the wage differentials between the United States and Mexico, social and economic inequalities within Mexico, and the Mexican poor's perception of the United States as a land of economic opportunity, he maintains that "serious efforts at short-term control (of emigration to the United States) would have to be focused on U.S. demand for migrant labor rather than the Mexican supply of laborers."

COMMENTS

None.

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement on Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received 13 proposals to study Mexico; three were signed as work agreements, seven were rejected, and three were withdrawn. Two of the work agreements were contracted to collaborative U.S./Mexican teams; the third was carried out by a collaborative U.S./Colombian team. Four of the rejections went to collaborative U.S./Mexican teams, two went to Mexican nationals, and one went to a U.S. researcher. Two of the withdrawals came from the same U.S. team and the third withdrawal came from a collaborative U.S./Mexican team.

The total amount of dollars requested was \$489,944.50. The average proposed expenditure for 12 Mexican proposals was \$37,688.03. The average work agreement proposed expenditure totaled \$42,260; for the rejections the average was \$42,072.92. The withdrawals had requested \$49,427, \$9,957, and \$9,270.

b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

Several aspects of migration were examined by ICP/IPPA work agreement contractors. They included such titles as "Migration and Population Redistribution in the State of Mexico, Republic of Mexico," "Determinants and Consequences of Outmigration from Rural Communities in Mexico," and "Rural and Urban Fertility Changes in Latin America: The Influence of Migration and Urbanization in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico."

Research interests among the rejected proposals were varied and included such diverse topics as "Fertility Behavior in Mexico: A Study of Mexican Women and Rural and Urban Mexican Couples," "Population Dynamics in Mexico City: Urbanization, Mass Communications, and Working Class Families," and "Population Policy Decision-Making in Two Cultures: The Bureaucrat as Representative."

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

REVISED 2-26-75

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-189
DISPOSITION: WA-37 - 5 Jun 75

PROPOSER(S): Professor Wayne A. Cornelius AND Carlos de Gortari
Department of Political Science, Departamento de Estudios
MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts Economicos, Secretaria de Hacienda
Credito Publico, Gobierno de Mexico

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Determinants and Consequences of Out-Migration from Rural Communities
in Mexico.

DATE SUBMITTED: 30 Jul 74 DATE RCD.: 23 Aug 74 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$45,146 START DATE: 1 Jan 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$45,146 ALSO SENT TO: Not Stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not Stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The principal research objective will be to assess the input of Mexican government policies and programs upon rates of out-migration from eight rural communities.

It is hypothesized (1) that those rural communities which have benefited most from government development policies and programs will be more likely to have a high rate of out-migration and (2) that government benefits received by a rural community may stimulate out-migration primarily through the effects of rural benefits upon rate of natural population increase, income levels, and aspirations for socio-economic mobility.

Quantitative and qualitative data will be gathered on both current residents of the eight rural communities and on individuals and families which have migrated from them since 1950 by means of informal interviewing of key informants, participant observation, documentary research, and a sample survey.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 9 September 1974

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF

ORIGIN: Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-14

DISPOSITION: WA-32 12 May 1975

PROPOSER(S): Lic. J. Carlos Padilla Aguilar
Asesor Del Secretario General De Gobierno
Toluca, Mexico

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr.
Lic. Michel A. Antochiw
Dr. Nadia Youssef

TITLE: Migration and Population Redistribution in the State of Mexico,
Republic of Mexico

DATE SUBMITTED: 26 Feb 74 DATE RCD.: 4 March 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$49,985.00 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$49,985.00 ALSO SENT TO: Ford-Rockefeller

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: "The first policy-related objective of the proposed research is to determine if current and anticipated population distribution in the State of Mexico are congruent with the urban hierarchy of settlement, environmental utilization, and industrial development now being implemented by the State of Mexico. The second policy-related objective is to determine ways in which the rate of migration to the State of Mexico can be decreased, and hopefully to develop an administrative formula for reducing migration to the State."

The method of approach will be as follows: (1) Estimates will be made of net migration and natural increase population growth components of municipios or aggregations of municipios (local government areas) in Mexico D.F. and the State of Mexico circa 1950-1960, 1960-1970, and 1970-1974; ... (2) Natural increase and net migration will be projected to circa 1990 to yield population estimates for Mexico D.F. and the State of Mexico for these total areas and for component municipios or aggregations of municipios, and (3) The 1970 census of population housing will be utilized in conjunction with the data obtained in (1) and (2) above and from existing surveys in order to obtain information on the current and future characteristics of migrants, i.e., area of origin, age-sex, occupation, and household composition of migrants.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 8 March 1974

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Colombia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-161
DISPOSITION: WA-26 - 25 Oct 74

PROPOSER(S): Dudley Kirk Barry Edmonston
Food Research Institute Same address
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

COLLABORATOR(S): Jorge Sapoznikow
Same address

TITLE: Rural and Urban Fertility Changes in Latin America: The Influence of Migration and Urbanization in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico

DATE SUBMITTED: 11 Apr 74 DATE RCD.: 15 Apr 74 DURATION: One year

TOTAL AMOUNT: _____ START DATE: 1 Jul 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$46,711 \$31,649 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Latin American birth rates are generally high and the region has had the most rapidly growing population in the world. Elsewhere urbanization has been associated with fertility reductions; but in Latin America rural-urban differences in fertility have often been small and hence rapid urbanization, i.e., through migration, has not resulted in major fertility reduction. This project examines this generalization in the light of recent data for three of the largest Latin American countries and will attempt an analysis of causal factors involved. Questions to which the study is addressed include the following: What are the present rural-urban differentials in fertility? How are these affected by migration? How does migration affect fertility both at places of origin (usually rural) and places of destination (usually urban)? Through what mechanisms-- demographic, economic, social--does this occur? How are migration and fertility related to other measures of modernization, especially in rural areas? Are there generalizations to be drawn from present development in rural-urban differentials and trends that portend major changes in national fertility levels? What are the policy implications?

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 29 Apr 74

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-200
DISPOSITION: ~~Withdrawn~~ 29 Oct 74

PROPOSER(S): Carlos Padilla AND David Heer
Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano y Regional, Toluca, Mexico

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Effect of Mortality Level and the Preference for Sons on Desired Number of Children and Acceptance of Family Planning in the State of Mexico, Republic of Mexico.

DATE SUBMITTED: 17 Sep 74 DATE RCD.: 8 Oct 74 DURATION: 20 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$49,427 START DATE: 1 Jan 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$49,427 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research is to study the effect of individual child loss, the perception of child survival, the community level of infant and child mortality, attitudinal preference for sons, and the sex composition of existing births on fertility, desired number of children, and acceptance of family planning in The State of Mexico, The Republic of Mexico. It will be ascertained whether the relationships among the above mentioned factors in the State of Mexico are similar or differ from those found in Taiwan. The subject will be an area-probability sample of ever-married women throughout the State.

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: US/Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-142
DISPOSITION: Superseded by P-172, 23 May

PROPOSER(S): Professor Ruth Dixon
Department of Sociology
University of California/Davis, Davis, California 95616

COLLABORATOR(S): H. Ann Finlinson
Department of Anthropology
University of California/Davis, Davis, California 95616

TITLE: An Anthropological Study of Female Employment and Human Fertility

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 Mar 74 DATE RCD.: 4 Mar 74 DURATION: 24 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$9,270 START DATE: 1 Sep 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$9,270 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research will investigate 1) the relationship between female employment and reproductive behavior focusing on two types of decisions -- variable occupational decisions and variable decisions to bear children -- and 2) urban child care in terms of female employment and reproductive behavior. The research is concerned with the extent to which specific forms of child care are associated with different patterns of reproductive behavior and the extent to which child care is evaluated in occupational and fertility-related decisions.

The research will be conducted in Oaxaca, Mexico and will focus on fertile, employed women although the basic unit of analysis will be the household. Both male and female members of each household will be interviewed. Detailed employment and fertility histories will be collected for each woman. The allocation of decision-making authority, the nature of information being utilized, and the personal decision criterion will be determined from household observation and interviewing.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 22 March 1974

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

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-172
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Ms. H. Ann Finlinson
Dept. of Anthropology
University of California/Davis
Davis, California 95616

COLLABORATOR(S): Prof. Ruth Dixon
Dept. of Sociology
University of California/Davis
Davis, California 95616

TITLE: An Anthropological Study of Female Employment and Human Fertility

DATE SUBMITTED: 18 May 74 DATE RCD.: 20 May 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$9,957 START DATE: 1 Oct 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$9,957 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The research will investigate (1) the relationship between female employment and reproductive behavior focusing on two types of decisions -- variable occupational decisions and variable decisions to bear children -- and (2) urban child care in terms of female employment and reproductive behavior. The research is concerned with the extent to which specific forms of child care are associated with different patterns of reproductive behavior and the extent to which child care is evaluated in occupational and fertility-related decisions.

The research will be conducted in Caxaca, Mexico and will focus on fertile, employed women although the basic unit of analysis will be the household. Both male and female members of each household will be interviewed. Detailed employment and fertility histories will be collected for each woman. The allocation of decisionmaking authority, the nature of information being utilized, and the personal decision criterion will be determined from household observation and interviewing.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 4 Jun 74

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

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Dominican Republic and Mexico PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-50
DISPOSITION: Rejected - 15 May 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. William Jerald Kennedy
St. Louis University
221 North Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Impact of Tourism on Two Communities in the Circum-Caribbean Region

DATE SUBMITTED: 9 Apr 73 DATE RCD.: 12 Apr 73 DURATION: 18 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$25,162 START DATE: 1 Aug 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$25,162 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The principal investigator will compare the effects of tourism on two port communities of the Caribbean: Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic; and Puerto Morales, Mexico. The effects of tourism on the following five areas will be evaluated: (1) Population size, (2) Population mobility, (3) Migration, (4) Social change, and (5) Economic development.

Information will be acquired through: (1) A representative sample of 200 members of each community, (2) National and local level statistics, (3) Participant observation, (4) Interviews with representatives of groups affected by tourism, and (5) Time-budget studies of craftsmen.

COMMENTS

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 16 Apr 73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-54
DISPOSITION: Rejected - 23 April 1973

PROPOSER(S): Jose Guemez Troncoso
Modrono Xotcpingo
Mexico 21, D. F.

COLLABORATOR(S): Not stated

TITLE: Activad sexual limitada por perjuicios y falta de educacion sexual y su correlacion con el alcoholismo, drogadiccion, y tabaquismo

DATE SUBMITTED: 6 Apr 73 DATE RCD.: 17 Apr 73 DURATION: 12 or 36 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$83,400 START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$83,400 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The long run objective is to study over a span of three years a Mexican population of 2000 men and 2000 women; one-half of the men and one-half of the women will receive some formal sex education. The investigator is concerned with identifying those who over the three year period (1) contract venereal diseases; (2) have illegitimate children; (3) desire fertility control; (4) experience prostitution or sexual deviancy; and (5) experience sexual deviancy and wish to submit themselves to treatment.

The immediate objectives are to evaluate the frequency of sex and the degree of sexual satisfaction among (1) Smokers vs. non-smokers; (2) Alcoholics vs. occasional drinkers and abstainers; and (3) Addicts vs. non-addicts.

Intermediate objectives concern the evaluation of changes in various groups consequent on sex education:
(1) Smokers, drinkers and addicts; with regard respectively to attitudes toward tobacco, alcohol, and drugs; (2) All those who have received sex education; with regard to self-concept and receptivity to treatment; and (3), All those who have received sex education; with regard to responsible paternity.

Medical attention will be given to those requesting it.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 20 Apr 73

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

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: U.S.A. PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-305
DISPOSITION: Rejected 25 Feb 76

PROPOSER(S): Mrs. Eunice Romero de Gwynn
La Calma No. 8
Las Fuentes
Guadalajara, MEXICO

COLLABORATOR(S): Lourdes Servin

TITLE: Family-Well Being, Demographic and Nutritional Correlates: A Comparative Study Among Migrant and Native Families of Guadalajara

DATE SUBMITTED: 29 Dec 75 DATE RCD.: 7 Jan 76 DURATION: 7 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$7,680 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$4,100 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: Cornell University

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The proposal is to study family well-being, demographic characteristics, knowledge and practice of contraception, and child nutritional status among families who have migrated to Guadalajara, Mexico. A comparison will be established with a similar group of families who were born and grew up in the city and live in the same areas of Guadalajara.

COMMENTS:

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

REVISED: 11 November 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-259
DISPOSITION: Rejected 25 Feb 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Rogelio Diaz-Guerrero
Instituto Nacional de Ciencias del Comportamiento y de la Actitud Publica
Georgia No. 123
Mexico 18, D.F. Mexico

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Fertility Behavior in Mexico: A Study of Mexican Women and Rural and Urban Mexican Couples

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 May 75 DATE RCD.: 2 May 75 DURATION: 10 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$73,897.50 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$53,897.50 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia (CONACYT) - Mexico

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: To reinterview a sample of Mexican women interviewed in previous research in order to (a) Test the effectiveness of two models for the prediction of fertility behavior; (b) Monitor the stability of the beliefs, attitudes, and intentions of the women not to/to have an additional child, and not to/to use birth control pills; (c) Determine factors that affect whether a woman actually enacts her decisions.

To interview a sample of rural couples of low formal educational levels in order to determine how attitudinal, belief, normative, demographic and sociological variables affect actual and intended contraceptive and fertility behavior.

COMMENTS:

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/Mexico PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-16
DISPOSITION: Rejected 6 Feb 73

PROPOSER(S): Professor Robert Van Kemper, Anthropology, SMU, Dallas, Texas 75222
Professor Larissa de Lomnitz, UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Population Dynamics in Mexico City: Urbanization, Mass Communications, and Working-Class Families

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Dec 72 DATE RCD.: 20 Dec 72 DURATION: One year

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$50,000 START DATE: 1 Sep 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$50,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Anthropological field research in a squatter settlement and a working-class neighborhood in Mexico City, emphasizing 'the strengths of anthropologic fieldwork -- participant observation and in-depth interviewing.' Also an ethnographic census and use of psychological tests as well as collection of data on objective characteristics of the sample of 2000 persons, 400 households. "We stress intensive investigation of micro-level dynamics as a necessary step to understanding the macro-level implications for population policy-makers in Third World countries like Mexico."

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey

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

DATE: 22 Dec. 72

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Mexico

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-167
DISPOSITION: Rejected 2 January 1975

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Gustavo del Castillo Vera Mr. Steven M. Neuse
Via Carranza 910 2602 Carnarvon Lane
San Luis Potosí, S.L.P. Austin, Texas 78704
Mexico

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Population Policy Decision Making in Two Cultures: The Bureaucrat as Representative

DATE SUBMITTED: 1 May 74 DATE RCD.: 9 May 74 DURATION: 9 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$4,935 START DATE: 1 Jun 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$4,935 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION:

The research is to evaluate how public officials in the Mexican states of San Luis Potosí and Guanajuato perceive and implement policies concerned with reducing population growth and enhancing the quality of life of their constituents.

Semistructured interviews will be employed with some 40 to 60 officials in each state. Documentary analysis and observation will be used to amplify understanding of the policy process.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 14 May 74

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: United States

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-310
DISPOSITION: Rejected 17 Feb 76

PROPOSER(S): Professor Ben J. Wallace and Dr. Donald M. Austin
Department of Anthropology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas 75275

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Biocultural Consequences of Migration in Emigrants from Highland to Lowland Chiapas

DATE SUBMITTED: 3 Feb 76 DATE RCD.: 10 Feb 76 DURATION: 18 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$73,016 START DATE: 1 July 1976

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$73,016 ALSO SENT TO: not given

OTHER FUNDING: none

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Comparative investigation of relationships between migration, agricultural productivity, and health status among three types of communities (highland natives and recent and long-term migrants to lowlands) inhabited by the Tzeltal Indians in Chiapas state, Mexico. Information to be collected via description of community structure, environmental characteristics and cultural setting; direct and indirect nutritional assessment; surveys and studies of health status; and questionnaires and observations on, and tests of, productivity. Results likely to provide the basis for generalizations to other peasant migrants, and descriptive data on land use and health useful to Mexican decision-makers.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Anne S. McCook
DATE: 17 March 1976

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Trip Reports

TRIP REPORT: MEXICO, D.F., 2-7 SEPTEMBER 1974

1. Attended XLI International Congress of Americanists and presented paper on Mexican family research.

2. Spoke with staff of Asociacion Pro Salud Maternal about their development of a proposal. They are to prepare a proposal dealing with the reproductive histories and contraceptive practices of recent migrants--that is, domestic servants--to Mexico, D.F.

3. Spoke with staff member of the National Autonomous University of Guadalajara, who expressed interest in submitting proposal dealing with migrants and fertility in Guadalajara.

4. Spoke with Ed Parsons of the United States Embassy about the IPPA.

5. Also, spoke about IPPA support of research with Dr. B. Rubio, Hospital ABC, and Dra. E. Meyer, INAH.

6. Spoke with Lic. Carlos Padilla about the status of his proposal, P-143, and the need for a letter indicating GOM clearance.

TRIP REPORT: VISITS TO MEXICO CITY, GUATEMALA CITY, CARACAS, LAPAZ, AND LIMA, 3-20 MARCH 1975

PURPOSE

1. 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.

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

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

MEXICO CITY

1. Met with John Nagel, Ford Foundation Representative. Discussed the submission to ICP of a proposal by Dr. Rogelio Diaz-Guerrero, one of Mexico's

eminent psychologists. Mr. Nagel will encourage Dr. Diaz-Guerrero and other researchers to submit projects to ICP in the IPPA priority areas.

2. Met with Lic. Genoveva Mora de Hamilton, Executive Director, and staff members of the Asociacion Pro-Salud Maternal (APSAM). Together, we developed further the outlines of a proposal focusing on the reproductive histories and contraceptive practices of domestic servants in Mexico City. Portions of the proposal are to be submitted to ICP and to the International Committee on Applied Research in Population (ICARP).

3. Met with Lic. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, of the Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico. He is to be replaced on the IPPA Cornelius project (P-189) by one of his colleagues, Lic. Ruiz Massieu, who is the second-ranking official at the Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores (INFONAVIT).

4. Met with Dra. E. Meyer, Director, Programa de Historia Oral, Instituto Nacional de Historia y Antropologia (INAH). She expressed interest in the project of APSAM and will consider the participation of INAH staff members on their domestic servants project.

5. Met with Lic. Juan Carlos Padilla Aguilar, Director, Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano y Regional. Discussed contract problems with his State of Mexico migration study as well as the possibility of developing a project on the administration of Mexico's population program which would be worked out with Mexico's Population Council. He is to be in touch with us on this matter.

b. ICP/IPPA Publications

(see attached)

PDQ--Vol. 1, No. 1
Winter 1973

PDQ--Vol. 1, No. 2
Spring 1973

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

From: Comparative Study of World Law on Contraceptives: Revised and Updated. Occasional
Monograph Series Number One--An ICP Work Agreement Report: December 1974.

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

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 3
Summer 1975

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 4
Fall 1975

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6. PERSONS INTERESTED IN ICP/IPPA ACTIVITIES

(see attached)

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DATE: 11/15/76

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ACA

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DATE: 11/15/76

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