Newly Acquired Resource Materials Now Available

The Communication Institute maintains a resource collection of materials on the application of communication to development programs. This collection stresses unpublished reports and other documents that are not routinely collected by libraries or listed in standard bibliographies.

New materials on population/family planning information, education, and communication are being added to the collection constantly. These new additions to the collection are listed in this supplement which accompanies each issue of the IEC Newsletter. Relevant materials collected by the East-West Population Institute are also listed.

Program administrators, communication specialists, and other interested practitioners, trainers, and researchers are welcome to request copies of these materials for use in their work. The Institute can provide reproductions of most of these materials in the form of either photo copies or microfiche. When it is not possible to supply copies of a particular item due to its bulk or due to limitations on its circulation, the requestor will be referred to the original source. Those reviews of noteworthy books, manuals, and handbooks that may appear in the IEC Newsletter will include information on the source and price of the publications.

Copies of materials are provided by the Institute at cost or on an exchange basis. "Exchange" simply means that in return for reproductions sent to the requestor, the Institute asks that he supply relevant reports, newsletters, campaign materials, and other items available now or in the future. These will then be added to the Institute's collection in order to maintain and expand this clearinghouse service for the benefit of people working in population IEC around the world.

Requests should be directed to Population IEC Materials Service, East-West Communication Institute, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 U.S.A. Please request each item by its code number.

General Strategies and Programs


The need is indicated for a multiagency approach in which the clinical, educational, and administrative aspects of family planning programs can be given equal organizational weight. The authors discuss the inadequacies in current programs. Both active interagency cooperation and leadership by public health departments are stressed.


The need for an integrated application of modern concepts of administration to family planning administration is discussed. Effective multi-dimensional administration is described in terms of organizational patterns, personnel, goals, supervision and coordination, financial management, communication, evaluation, and research. Examples of each concept are included.


A general framework for designing and improving educational components of family planning programs in the U.S. is provided. Methods and techniques in education, planning, and selection and utilization of materials are discussed in this manual which is written for the educational specialist or person responsible for the educational services of a family planning program. Information is presented in step-by-step format with some examples to illustrate points. The appendices include general references, selected sources for family planning information, and technology and training.


The contract terms of a 3-year (1973-76) project for the Ministry of Public Health conducted by Development Support Communication Service are described. The project is designed to assist the Thai government in developing planned and integrated support communication for the National Family Planning Programme. Activities and objectives, Thai government obligations, organization and responsibilities, revision and eval-
The role of mass media in the family planning program is discussed in terms of educational objectives and staff attitudes. Recommendations include: 1) to broaden the scope of family health services; 2) to suggest changes in job content and training, which will enable midwives and other paramedical staff to play a more effective part in family planning services; and 3) to improve coordination and utilization of the government's communication resources in the schools.

Use of Mass Media


The Adams & Eve was billed as the nation's first birth control boutique. Patrons and goals of the establishment of this shop, located near the University of North Carolina campus, are described in the news stories. The shop is operated by Population Planning Associates, Inc., which was founded by Timothy Black and Philip Harvey.

15-10: Cernada, George P. and T.H. Sun

Mass media inventory. Taiwan, 1972, 15 p.

The role of mass media in the family planning program in terms of educational objectives and staff attitudes is described. Program content, audience analysis, media channels used, advertising and commercial sources, and an evaluation plan are summarized in the question-answer inventory. A 5-page annotated bibliography related to mass media is included. Costs of the mass media program are detailed in a 2-page appendix.

15-11: Gilley, R. and M. LOGHMANI

Progress report on expanding mass media and functional project to five provinces in Iran and developing a model family planning program in two districts in Esfahān, Iran, March 1973, 24 p. Appendices, 71 p. Illustrations.

The first 6 months of the expanded mass media campaign are described in terms of background, problems, and campaign results. The family planning program's background, setting, and strategy are summarized. The mobile unit and the education program using full-time family planning field-workers are discussed. Appendices include: the first report on the communication campaign; the second report on the mass media communication projects; mass media examples; contract and record forms; coupon examples; etc.

15-12: Kintanar, Thelma B.

Attitudes toward the family life in Philippine short stories as published in selected periodicals: a report on work in progress. From UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION. FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT. Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, September-October 1972, 5 p.

The content analysis of the Philippine short story as published in 3 major Philippine periodicals over a 10-year period is summarized. The purpose is to identify those attitudes and values regarding the family and family life in the stories which can be incorporated into the program of development and training in family planning communication. Categories for analysis and tentative findings are summarized.


Experts meeting on integrated approach (site) to use of broadcasting and other communication media for family planning and other development programmes: secretariat background paper, Kuala Lumpur, 14-18 August 1972, 74 p.

An integrated approach to the use of mass media and cooperation between broadcasters and family planning communication specialists at all stages of production are recommended. General problems of media planning and production are discussed, and various stages of production are outlined. Notes for research in mass media operation, media-audience interaction, efficiency of different presentation formats, and transferability of methods from one country to another are set forth. Ten country case studies are used as practical exercises in developing family planning communication programs.
Formal Population Education

15-17: Council of State Social Studies Specialists
Teaching materials to encourage the study of population at the secondary levels, which are the first part of a total 14-unit series. These publications are a joint project of the Center for Information on America and the Council of State Social Studies Specialists. Topics such as the study of population, the size and growth of nations, trends in living of Americans, childbearing, and migration, deal with the demographic, economic, and social aspects of U.S. population. Charts and a reading list are included in each unit to facilitate learning.

15-18: Mehta, T.S. and Ramesh Chandra, eds.
Background articles and papers for educational planners and teachers in population education are written by noted authors in the field. Topics covered include: general population education, in-school curriculum development, teacher training, role of voluntary organizations, review of Indian educational programs, and overview of world population problem with emphasis on India.

15-19: Vietsman, Stephen
Definitions and rationales for in-school population education and population literacy are discussed, as well as the relationships between population education, sex education, family life education, and environmental education. The status of population education, the process of developing population education programs, and the role of international agencies are examined also. Primary attention is directed to Africa and Latin America. The author argues for population programs that explore the advantages and disadvantages of various family sizes, rather than those that aim at acceptance of the small family norm.

Extension Education/Interpersonal Communication

15-20: Responsible Parenthood Council
(The Responsible Parenthood Council's (RPC) population education program, Manila, RPC, 1972, 5 p.
The population education program, which is part of the larger Responsible Parenthood Program, is specifically designed for the non-school adult population of the rural areas. A description is given of the program contents which comprise separate seminars for opinion leaders and fieldworkers at the provincial, municipal, and barrio (village) levels. Program design, quality control, and program status are summarized.

15-21: Song, Sang Whan, Soon Bang and Joo Myung
Use of mother's class in promoting IUD acceptance and its effectiveness, Seoul, Korea, Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, 10 p.
The results of a study conducted during 1965-1966 that used mothers' classes for the promotion of IUD's in Koyang County, Korea, are described. Mothers' classes were organized in the villages as an educational program for the public with proper educational materials both to offset rumors and to create a favorable and supportive atmosphere for the acceptance and retention of the IUD. Frank comparisons between the drawbacks of the IUD and the actual alternatives to its continued use are seen to have increased the number of satisfied IUD users in the community. Sample selection and study procedure are also summarized.

15-22: Tehran, University, Faculty of Social Sciences and Cooperatives, Institute for Social Studies and Research, Section of Demography
The impact of literacy and education on attitudes of married women toward fertility and family planning practice is examined through 1971 KAP surveys conducted in Tehran and Isfahan Cities. Knowledge, attitudes, and practice results from Tehran City are reported, and results from Isfahan City are listed in tables.

Education for Functionaries, Professionals and Leaders

Some leadership studies in the Philippine implications for family planning counseling and training, Fairview, University of the Philippines, 1972, 17 p.
A review of some leadership studies is made to relate social, political, and economic findings to family planning leaders. The review focuses on leadership factors, identification of leaders, characteristics of leaders versus non-leaders, and location of leaders. Leaders in family planning are then identified, and implications for research are presented.

15-14: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Mass communication infrastructure, its use in population/family planning and the research basis for such use in 20 selected countries: secretariat background report for Meeting of Experts on Research in Family Planning Communication, Davao City, Philippines, 24-28 October 1972, 82 p.
An analysis of the existing research on use of communication in population/family planning and of the use of mass communication infrastructure indicates that little mass communication research is being conducted. Non-use of materials is attributed to lack of information channels and to over-influence of Western models of research in the developing countries. An ECACE working group proposed to overcome these problems is presented. The gathering, the translation of these studies into less technical language, and their publication and distribution to participating agencies is recommended. References which give further insight into the research basis for use of media are listed.
Countries analyzed include: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia.
Social, Cultural, and Psychological Aspects of Family Planning

15-24: Alfonso, Hermomia M. and Malina S. Pugne

Rumors that have been associated with various family planning methods and the number and type of rumors recalled by motivators about contraceptives are explored. Relationships between type of rumor recalled and variables pertaining to the motivator, such as social stratification, civil status, religion, occupation, and education, are analyzed. Data are provided by responses to the section on rumors in a 3-page questionnaire administered to family planning motivators in 3 areas.

15-25: Buenafe, J. Alex
Superstitious beliefs and practices in the Philippines: implications for family planning communication. From UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION: FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT, Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, September-October 1972, 9 p.

Superstitious beliefs and prejudices in the Philippines and their relationships to family planning are briefly described. The possible obstacles to the family planning campaign are considered. Implications are thus derived to show those areas within the scope of stereotype and prejudice that may need attention in the implementation of the family planning campaign.

15-26: Buenafe, J. Alex
Superstitious beliefs and practices in the Philippines: implications for family planning communication. From UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION: FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT, Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, September-October 1972, 15 p.

Superstitious beliefs and practices of different regions of the country are covered, as well as the content of these beliefs. These superstitions are described within the categories of pregnancy, delivery, courtship, marriage, infertility, and menstruation. Suggestions for the use of these beliefs in family planning communication, training of field workers, and research are described.

15-27: Jaco, Daniel E.
Family planning: elements in the communication of an innovation. Lexington, Kentucky, Social Welfare Research Institute, University of Kentucky, April 1972, 35 p.

The relationships of mass media and interpersonal communication to family planning behavior are explored. This report, the second in a series, is based on the Northern Kentucky Family Planning Survey of 1954-56. The survey involved 344 women and their husbands. The report is concerned primarily with the awareness, interest, and decision stages of the family planning process.

15-28: Jocano, F. Land a
Superstitious beliefs and practices in the Philippines. From UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY COMMUNICATION: FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT, Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, September-October 1972, 9 p.

The role that the Filipino family plays in the various social and cultural dimensions of community life is discussed, and the Filipino concept of the family is defined. The family is seen as one of the basic units of Philippine society—with its inviolabilities affecting all kinds of institutionalized behavior in the rural areas. Part I is a case study on the Malitlog (Bisayas) kinship system, and Part II is a study on the Tagalog kinship. Many of the studies describe the structure, characteristics, terms, and relationships of their respective systems.

15-29: Lee, Hoon Koo and Sung Jin Lee

Active family planning diffusors are identified, their socio-economic and psychological characteristics analyzed, and their fertility characteristics and birth control behavior described. Socio-economic background characteristics include age, educational level, religion, and socio-economic status. The psychological characteristics include value orientation, modernity attitudes, perceived environmental pressure, and attitudes toward family planning. Those elements of fertility behavior considered involved include knowledge of family planning, number of living children, ideal number of children, birth preference, and husband's communication about birth control. Analysis is based on a sample of 152 women from a larger national sample survey of currently married women who are 15-44 years of age.

15-30: Maurer, Kenneth, Rosalinda Rajczak and T. Paul Schultz

Estimates are made on the relationships between several constraints on the environment within which households function in Thailand and three related forms of fertility behavior, which are: 1) the proportion of women currently married; 2) the average number of children born per woman; and 3) the proportion of women in the non-agricultural labor force. This direct determinants of these three patterns of household decision-making are specified and evaluated econometrically. The study shows that fertility cannot be viewed in isolation from the economic constraints that influence the formation and the role of the family in Thailand.

15-31: Molinos, Angela

The purpose of the author's survey is: 1) to collect data on customs, beliefs, and values related to sex, life, marriage, family life, childbearing, traditional contraceptive methods, and selected ethnic groups in East Africa; and 2) to collect information on the complexities of formal systems and channels of communication. Results are intended for use in family planning field workers, for family planning communication, and for guidance for policy makers and program planners. Data is being collected through available (mainly published) social anthropological literature and through a questionnaire sent to social anthropologists with field experience in East Africa. This questionnaire is included.

15-32: Panicak, Udai and V. Kothandapani
Modernization and attitudes toward family size and family planning: analysis of some data from India. From SOCIAL BIOLOGY, vol. 16, no. 1, 1969, 5 p.

Family-size preferences and attitudes toward birth control in relationship to variables such as caste, ethnicity, occupation, and education are examined. Analysis is based on a survey of farmers, factory workers, and urban, but non-industrial workers in India.

15-33: Pugne, Malina S.

An overview of the status of Philippine education shows the problems of quality, manpower needs, financial constraints, and student activism facing the educational system. A series of 9 local surveys on the relationship between education and knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of family planning are reviewed. From these data,
implications are derived for research, development of materials, and training in family planning.

15-34: Rich, William

This study of development and population growth is written from the perspective of development efforts as a whole, and views family planning programs as only non factor in that totality. The correlation between development variables and fertility, and the various combinations of development policies that can lead to reduction in births are examined. The need to give more attention to the effect of alternative development strategies on birth rates by development planners in the 1970's is the central focus of this study. Possible ways of treating the basic "disease" of poverty are considered and are viewed as the means to create the needed motivation for smaller families. Implications for U.S. policies and those of other rich nations are presented as the means to create the needed motivation for smaller families.

15-35: Simmons, Alan B. and Ramiro Cardona G.

The stages of family planning adoption in Bogota, Colombia are evaluated. Emphasis is on the period of widespread public discussion and program activity which occurred between 1964 and 1969. Analyses, based on 2 surveys, discuss the role of family planning clinics, changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices of contraception, degree of fertility, decline, and regional differences in family planning adoption.

Training for IEC Roles

15-36: Ables, Higino A., and others
A preliminary proposal for a training program in family communication from UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION, FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT, Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, September-October 1972, 6 p.

The rationale for two types of training programs—a series of workshops and a series of orientation seminars—is outlined. Purposes, training strategies, pre-training activities, implementation and evaluation are discussed.

15-37: Herm, Lorraine and Lertlak Sudhiphat

A communication plan for the project, "Training for Health Personnel in the National Family Planning Programme of Thailand," is based on systematic evaluation of past training and communication needs. Also described is a recommended work plan and its projected time sequence. The proposed family planning training is examined in accordance with objectives, curriculum, trainers, presentation methodology, environment, equipment materials, feedback, administration, and curricula. Influences, results of field visits to Chayapoom, Kurat, Chumphon, Phuket, Khon Kaen, Roi-Et, Kalasin and Udorn are included.

15-38: Nycander, Gosta

The purpose of this survey is: 1) to compile a standardized technique for observing, recording, and assessing the midwives' motivational and follow-up interview of family planning clients; 2) to obtain information from the districts regarding the administrative aspects of family planning activities and to determine whether the midwives' training is adequate; 3) to revisit clients who were thought to be genuinely motivated at the motivational interview in order to evaluate the ultimate outcome of the midwives' work; 4) to determine those factors for non-adoption and discontinuation of contraception and whether they can be modified by new policy decisions and by more efficient administration of the program; and 5) to ascertain those factors which have an impact on the midwives' family planning performance. The training program schedules for midwives, a description of field midwives' duties, a list of a public health inspector's duties, and a field survey questionnaire with detailed instructions are included in the appendices.

15-39: Research development of materials and training programs for 1973: a special year-end report by the project staff; Prepared by the UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO Project on Family Planning Communication, Dillman, Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, 1972, 169 p.

The 1973 programs, training, and administration reports are summarized, and a calendar of family planning communication training of the UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO Family Planning Communication Project is presented. The report also includes: 1) a research design for field experiments with pretesting of informational-motivational materials in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao prepared by the Research and Development Committee [45 p.]; 2) a work plan for the designing, producing, and developing of informational-motivational materials based on research and survey findings by the Development of Materials Committee; the materials developed through this work plan will be used for field experiments and for training [29 p.]; and 3) a training program design, curriculum, and syllabi for 11 seminars and workshops by the Training Committee [30 p.]


The purpose of the meeting was: 1) to develop model training programs for family planning communicators at various levels, and 2) to foster plans for future UNESCO action in the field of training communicators. The activities, knowledge, and skills required for the family planning field worker are specified, and training methods are outlined. The purpose, objectives, and recommended subject matter of training methods for personnel within family planning agencies but with incidental communication responsibility are included. Objectives and guidelines for orientation and training programs for media specialists with major and minor family planning communication responsibilities are presented, with special consideration given to broadcasters and the press. Also outlined are training objectives, techniques, and themes for communicators outside of family planning agencies with influence in the community.

Development and Production of IEC Materials

15-41: Bautista, Paulina F., and others
A preliminary proposal for the development of prototype materials in family planning communication, from UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION: FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT, Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, September-October 1972, 6 p.

Fundamental guidelines are presented for the development of effective family planning communication materials, including content and style. Also covered are: source, target audience, medium, and message. Proposed communication materials to be prepared in 1973, as well as the basis for their production, are also briefly described.

15-42: Bautista, Paulina F.
A study of Filipino values on family life as reflected in Philippine print: advertisements: implications for the development of family planning communication materials from UNFPA-UP/IMC-UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION.
The contents of 806 advertisements which appeared in 14 Philippine publications in 1966-67 were compared with those appearing in 1971-72 in order to present Filipino values on family planning. Analysis is presented in terms of product or service, buying motive (selling appeal), and socio-psychological appeals. This study is intended to provide a working base on which to evolve guidelines for the development of materials for family planning programs.

15-43: Yount, Barbara


Among the communication components of a family planning program, the importance of cultural factors, of linguistic backgrounds and of the relation between symbols and their effects on audiences is stressed. Thus the need is seen of the importance of involving field workers and audiences in the creation and production of IEC materials. Also listed are the problems of designing and producing materials in a central location and their distribution to different regions.

15-44: Yount, Barbara


These elements to be considered and procedures to be followed in writing, editing, and producing an effective publication are presented. The basic steps involved are: the message to be communicated, the effective parts of an article, copyreading, proofreading, paste-up, picture selection and cropping, and production processes. Lists of common copywriters' and proofreaders' marks and their respective explanations, general instructions for preparing copy for the publisher, and layout schedule and instructions are given in the appendices.

Research and Evaluation

15-45: Black, Timothy


Among the disturbing features emerging within the family planning movement, the following subjects are seen as serious obstacles: cumbersome committees, powerlessness of family planning workers, growth of demoralization of the medical profession, confusion and inappropriate operating philosophies, belief in organizational omnipotence, and emergence of a too powerful family planning establishment. Solutions to these problems in terms of overhauling existing organizational concepts and of developing forceful and business-like organizations are presented and then examined.

15-46: Chalooei, T.


A survey conducted in nine different parts of Iran is preliminary reviewed. Since health educators have to impose entirely new ideas upon Iranian families, a preliminary KAP survey was designed to be used as means for planning a communication, motivation, and education program. The special questionnaire designed for this study is included. Answers to questions are tabulated, and percentages are provided.

15-47: Klein, Susan F.

Towards a framework for evaluating health education activities of a family planning program. From the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, vol. 61, no. 6, June 1971, 14 p.

A systems approach to develop a framework for evaluating the education and activities of a large-scale family planning program is described. The vertical axis of the framework is seen as consisting of 4 components: client recruitment; information-giving for method use; and follow-up for continued satisfaction and follow-up. These components are defined in terms of their relationship to the 5-step adoption process which the client usually experiences, which is on the horizontal axis: skill, output, affect, efficiency, and cost. A visual representation of the matrix is presented, and a general guide for selecting measures appropriate for a given activity is presented.

15-48: Ghafoori, T.


A survey conducted in nine different parts of Iran is preliminary reviewed. Since health educators have to impose entirely new ideas upon Iranian families, a preliminary KAP survey was designed to be used as means for planning a communication, motivation, and education program. The special questionnaire designed for this study is included. Answers to questions are tabulated, and percentages are provided.

15-49: Mercado, Cesar M.

Research designs to evolve innovative communication approaches in family planning: proposal. From UNFPA-UP/UNESCO PROJECT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION: FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT, Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, September-October 1972, 20 p.

The general framework of the materials which may be studied in an attempt to evolve innovative communication approaches in family planning is presented. Tables show 1) general objectives of the study, 2) informational/motivational materials and methods which may be studied, 3) information sources, 4) methodology to be investigated, 5) use of the different materials and methods which need to be evaluated; and 6) different groups which may serve as target audiences. Fifteen hypotheses are listed which may serve as useful links in presenting the research design for this study. Also included are general research designs for studying the relative effectiveness of the different informational/motivational materials and/or methods in changing knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and practice of family planning.

15-50: Porapaktheem, Yawarat, Peter J. Donovan and Boonlert Leoprapch

An approach to the evaluation of family planning field workers in Thailand. From A family planning evaluation project: working paper no. 1, Bangkok, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 1972 (?), 19 p.

The relative effectiveness and performance of different types of family planning field workers in Thailand's National Family Planning Project are examined. The report discusses the rationalizations for the project and provides a brief overview of the characteristics of the women served by field workers. A presentation of the material already collected will appear in a second report to be issued at a later date.

15-51: Sampoerno, Does, and others

Some aspects and opinions of visitors to the family planning exhibition and other exhibits in the 1969 Jakarta Fair. From the 1969 Jakarta Family Planning Exhibition and Fair, Jakarta Metropolitan Health Department, 1970 (?), 6 p. Tables, 5 p.

The attitudes and opinions of adult visitors to the 1969 Jakarta Fair and the Family Planning Exhibition specifically are studied. A presentation of the material already collected will appear in a second report to be issued at a later date.
Assistance for IEC Activities


This summary information guide is intended to serve as an introduction to the agencies and organizations working in the international population assistance field. The guide gives a brief outline of the agencies' specific fields of interest, the kinds of assistance they offer, and an indication of the size of their present assistance programs. Organizations are grouped into the categories: government agencies and organizations, private organizations, United Nations and their specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organizations, private organizations, and other service organizations.

A list of abbreviations and acronyms, and an index of names of organizations are included.


In addition to describing the annual conference/workshop on library and information needs and services in the population family planning field, the report includes summaries of papers for the panel. Subjects covered include information and education in the U.S. family planning program, communication program planning, international program planning, and development of communication materials. Summary reports of workshops on library methods of information retrieval, hierarchical indexing vocabulary, and computer usage are also included. A 12-page bibliography, evaluation and participant reaction report, and APLIC's bylaws are appended.


The systematic collection and distribution of information based on specific needs of the ECAFE region are described. Coordination of a network of clearing houses on a national level, with information being collected at the beginning of the project, is proposed for the implementation of the system.

Information Sources and Bibliographies

15-55: An annotated bibliography of studies on the population of Taiwan. Taichung, Taiwan Committee on Family Planning, June 1973, 57 p.

Population trends in Taiwan and analyses of family planning programs in their social and demographic settings are included in this bibliography. The approximate listing of 250 articles and books in English cover the last 10 years.


The bibliography consists of documents and books acquired as of September-October 1972. Acquisitions are categorized under headings: research—general and by country, training—general and by country, information campaign materials; and periodicals. A selective index to periodicals available at the IMC-UNESCO project collection lists articles on family planning and related subjects published in 1969-1971. Headings include: abortion, acceptors, characteristics, biological research, birth rates—statistics, contraceptive methods, family planning association, family planning programs, family, fertility, Humanitas Vitae (Encyclical), ecology, etc.


Twenty-three audiotapes from 2 particular distributors that are relevant to teachers of population studies are listed. Catalog descriptions, length, cost and source of tapes are provided. Audiotapes are categorized under headings: 1) population, resources and the quality of life; 2) cities and urbanization; 3) immigration and migration; and 4) population control and abortion. This is the second part of the inventory of audiotapes included in the 1973 fall/winter issue of "Teaching Notes."


Sixty-six available audiotapes and filmstrip/tape units are listed that are of direct relevance to college teachers concerned with instruction in population problems. Catalog descriptions, length, cost, and some technical details for each tape are provided. Sources for the audiotapes are given, and the reader is advised to go to original sources for more information on ordering. Audiocassette titles are categorized under headings: 1) ecology, the environment, and population; 2) human reproduction, fertility, and birth control; 3) migration and urbanization; and 4) general (miscellaneous).

THE EAST-WEST CENTER is a national education institution established in Hawaii by the United States Congress in 1960. Formally known as "The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange East and West," the federally-funded Center is administered in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. Its mandated goal is "to promote better relations between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

Each year about 1,500 men and women from the United States and some 40 countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific area work and study together with a multi-national East-West Center staff in programs dealing with problems of mutual East-West concern. They include students, mainly at the post-graduate level; Senior Fellows and Fellows with expertise in research and/or practical experience in government and business administration, professional study and training participants in non-degree programs at the teaching and management levels; and authorities in various fields meeting in international conferences and seminars.

A fundamental aim of all East-West Center programs is to foster understanding and mutual respect among people from differing cultures working together in seeking solutions to common problems. The Center draws on the resources of U.S. mainland universities, and Asian/Pacific educational and governmental institutions as well as organizations in the multicultural State of Hawaii. Participants are supported by federal scholarships and grants, supplemented in some fields by contributions from Asian/Pacific governments and private foundations.

Center programs are conducted by the East-West Communication Institute, the East-West Culture Learning Institute, the East-West Food Institute, the East-West Population Institute, and the East-West Technology and Development Institute. Open Grants are awarded to provide scope for educational and research innovation, including in new program in humanities and the arts.