



EAST-WEST COMMUNICATION INSTITUTE

## Information, Education, Communication in Population

POPULATION IEC MATERIALS SERVICE

Supplement to  
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EAST WEST CENTER

Honolulu, Hawaii USA

### Newly Acquired Resource Materials Now Available

The Communication Institute maintains a resource collection of materials on the application of communication to development programs. This worldwide collection stresses unpublished reports and other documents that are not routinely collected by libraries nor listed in standard bibliographies.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 re-

questor, 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

- 17-1: Black, Timothy  
*Institutional checks to family planning.*  
From *FAMILY PLANNING*, vol. 21, no. 2, July 1972, 5 pp.

The growth of institutional resistance in family planning is discussed. Committee management, amateurism, growing entanglement of the medical profession, lack of definitions, confused and inappropriate operating philosophies, territoriality, "tunnel vision," belief in organizational omnipotence, and emergence of a family planning establishment are all described, and solutions are suggested.

- 17-2: Elder, Robert E., Jr.  
*Development administration in a north Indian state: the family planning program in Uttar Pradesh.* (monograph 18)  
Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, 1972, 195 pp.

This study focuses on family planning program administration problems at the district, block, and village level in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The evolu-

tion of the family planning organization in Uttar Pradesh is presented, together with a comparison of its achievements with those of other Indian states. The problems which district family planning officers have to confront in the process of implementing the family planning program are described, including the problems involved in the use of extension education techniques.

- 17-3: Ellingsworth, Huber W. and Florangel Z. Rosario  
*Communication and decision-making behavior of IEC administrators in the Philippines and Malaysia.* (case study report no. 2) Honolulu, East-West Communication Institute, 1972, 23 pp.

This report is part of a case study of the organization and administration of family planning IEC programs in the Philippines and Malaysia. It focuses on how administrators act as communicators and as decision-makers in the conduct of their work and is based on data obtained in 1972 by structured interviews with 69 administrators. The report consists of two parts: 1) a description of communication method and its relationship to source and receiver status, and 2) an in-depth look at the middle status administrator in terms of formal and informal communication networks, communication styles, and leadership values.

- 17-4: Flexner, William Alan  
*A communication approach to the administration of family planning programs.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina, 1970, 80 pp.

Demographic transition and its meaning for developing nations with high population growth rates are discussed. The idea of whether economic and social transformation is a necessary precondition for fertility reduction is also considered. Communication is described as an indispensable ingredient for bringing about contraceptive adoption among individuals situated in societies all along the development continuum. A model shows the role that communication plays in the process of individuals adopting contraceptive practices. Also discussed are problems that occur while attempting to influence family planning communication and individual contraceptive adoption. Three administrative implications are: institutional location, client-oriented training, and need for evaluation.

- 17-5: Johnson, W. Bert, Frank Wilder, Donald J. Bogue, and others  
*Information, education and communication in population and family planning: a guide for national action*. Chicago, Illinois, Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago, 1973, 207 pp.

Family planning programs and associated agencies are provided with a summary analysis of their massive assignment in public information and education. This book was designed as a supplement to existing reviews and analyses of the other components of these programs—such as the medical, clinical, biological, sociological, and administrative elements. The report is a symposium of views of representative specialist-advisors engaged in population communication and education services. Its formulation was initiated in December 1970 by a conference of these specialists, sponsored by the Community and Family Study Center of the University of Chicago and the East-West Communication Institute. The conference concluded that a focused analysis respecting the information-education component of the program would be helpful to all engaged in family planning program activities.

- 17-6: Lebanese Family Planning Association  
*Developing an information and education program for Lebanon*. (revised) Lebanon, LFPA, 10 June 1970, 6 pp.

The objectives of the information and education program and the necessary strategies are outlined. Target groups for the program include: government officials; elites; semi-official agencies; non-governmental agencies; special groups, such as army and police; and the general public. The monthly work plan for July through June (1970-1971) is outlined.

- 17-7: Perkin, Gordon W. and Brooks Ryder  
*Population and family planning in Indonesia*. [New York], Ford Foundation, October 1968, 32 pp.

An overview of the Indonesian population and of its social and economic development is presented. The structure and organization of the national family planning program, including goals, supply channels, training, information and education, evaluation, and budget, are given. Positive and negative factors of the national program are also outlined. Also included are brief profiles on local supporting resources and institutions, as well as assistance from international agencies. Past and present research is also described.

- 17-8: Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea  
*Annual report of family planning*. Vol. 11, Seoul, Korea, PPFK, March 1973, 42 pp. *Illustrations*.

This report includes a summary of the organization's activities during 1972. Among those prescribed are: IEC proj-

ects in media, publications, health education, regional organization, services, and international exchange.

- 17-9: Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea  
*Draft work program: 1974-1976*. 28 pp. *Charts*.

The background of the Korean population and family planning program, as well as the overall objectives of the PPFK program in support of the national family planning program during the years 1974-1976, is summarized. The purposes and descriptions of programs and projects are given for the coming years. Areas include information, education and communication; medicine and clinics; training; study and research; and administration and field work. Conference and meeting schedules are also appended.

- 17-10: Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea  
*Family planning in Korea: FY 1964*. Seoul, PPFK, June 1965, 52 pp.

The family planning activities of the PPFK in 1964 are presented along with a brief outline of the development and progress of the Korean national program. Brief summaries are given of: 1) the Urban Population Project (Sungdong-gu Family Planning Project)—to obtain specific information about various educational measures applicable to similar socio-economic areas; 2) the Koyang Family Planning Research Project—to demonstrate and assess the possibility of reducing the fertility rate in a given population by conducting intensive family planning educational programs and by providing adequate family planning services; 3) an IUD study to test the safety and effectiveness of the Lippes loop; 4) a male sterilization study; 5) an induced abortion study in Sungdong-gu; and 6) a nation-wide survey of knowledge, attitudes, and practice of family planning and birth control.

- 17-11: Roberto, Eduardo L.  
*Social marketing strategies for diffusing the adoption of family planning*. From *SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, vol. 53, no. 1, June 1972, 19 pp.

The problem of efficiently planning the diffusion of birth control practices is viewed as being basically no different from the marketing planning of commercial products and services. The process of formulating a social action strategy as a system with interrelated sub-strategies is illustrated by the construction of a diagram-model of the social marketing framework. Sub-strategies for family planning diffusion are developed, based on the specification of how components may best be defined and arranged for the attainment of objectives of the program. The utility of social marketing is demonstrated in planning the approach to an important social problem.

- 17-12: Rosario, Florangel Z.  
*Administrators' perceptions of information, education and communication programs in family planning in the Philippines and Malaysia*. (case study report no. 3) Honolulu, East-West Communication Institute [1973], 13 pp. *Tables*.

This report focuses on family planning IEC administrators' perceptions of: 1) sponsor-organization communication, 2) public-private agency communication, 3) consumer-to-organization communication, 4) background of IEC organization, and 5) channels for IEC messages. Analysis is based on data obtained during June and July 1972 through structured and unstructured interviews with 69 administrators from the Philippines and Malaysia.

- 17-13: SCC Development and Research Foundation

*An integrated communications program for social development*. Philippines, Social Communications Center, 1973, viii, 274 pp. *Appendices*. xlvii pp.

Theoretical and practical guidelines for the work of the SCC Development and Research Foundation are outlined, and the Foundation's approach to "development communication" as distinguished from "mass communication" is defined. Descriptions of specific development communication programs include: 1) responsible parenthood and family planning, 2) family health and nutrition, 3) cooperatives, 4) land reform, 5) civic education, 6) labor education, 7) drug addiction control, and 8) Christian renewal. The subject background, analysis of the problem, suggested communication approach, and a proposal on the use of various media, are given for each program. Appendices include studies on: civic issues, comics and radio soap operas on family health education, unionism and cooperatives. Other topics are aids in defining target audience and the Philippines and their movies in perspective.

## Use of Mass Media

- 17-14: Eapen, K. E.  
*The media and development: an exploratory survey in Indonesia and Zambia with special reference to the role of the churches*. Sponsored by the Centre for Mass Communication Research, University of Leicester on behalf of the World Association for Christian Communication, Leeds, England, J. A. Kavanagh & Sons, Ltd., 1973, 83 pp.

This final report concerns the one-year enquiry into the role of the churches in the use of mass media in Indonesia and Zambia. The report examines the existing use of media facilities within the appropriate national settings and makes recommendations about the possible use of such facilities in the future. A brief review of family planning communication is included because of its immediate relevance to countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin

America. A brief description of the approach adopted for the study, a summary, and conclusions are given. Recommendations for policy and research and an outline for a research project are also presented.

- 17-15: McMillan, Michael, editor  
*Using commercial resources in family planning communication programs: the international experience.* Honolulu, East-West Communication Institute, May 1973, 140 pp. *Illustrations.*

An overview of the use of various commercial resources is followed by more detailed discussions of advertising and market research. Studies of programs in four countries describe the operation of advertising agencies and their techniques, together with the results of their utilization. This source book is based on papers and discussions presented at the "Conference on Commercial Resources and Their Application to Population Communication" held at the East-West Center in 1972. The conference was designed to provide the attending program administrators with useful information about the basic techniques commonly used by the commercial sector, about the operation of commercial firms, about the planning and timing of communication campaigns, and about the proper approaches toward the marketing and advertising of sensitive products.

- 17-16: Reuter, James B.  
*Catholic radio campaign: Philippines.* [1973], 9 pp.

This plan of work for a mass media campaign is designed to gain approval for family planning from the Catholic Church in Asia. The objectives and goals of the campaign are presented, as well as its work plan—including script writing, pretesting, production, distribution, and evaluation. Also included are budget statements through 1974.

- 17-17: Tuncer, Uğur  
*The attitudes of the Turkish people regarding family planning and the educational activities in the Turkish population planning program.* Turkey, 5 pp.

This paper discusses the attitudes of Turkish people toward family planning, based on a 1963 survey. The channels used in informing people about family planning include: posters, pamphlets, bulletins, films and slides, newspapers and magazines, and fairs.

## Formal Population Education

- 17-18: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization  
*Programme for Better Family Living, Uganda: report of a workshop on curriculum development.* Sponsored by the Government of Uganda, and FAO with the support of U.N., Kampala, 19-23 March 1973, Rome, FAO, 1973, 64 pp.

The report is of a workshop whose aims were: 1) to suggest ways of integrating family life and population edu-

cation into training programs of colleges and institutions in Uganda, and 2) to develop proposals for family life and population education in the in-service training of field staff of ministries and organizations participating in Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL). A background paper on the experiences in curriculum development in population and related family-oriented education in the Philippines is presented. Proposals, developed by working groups for integration of PBFL concepts into curricula of training institutions in Uganda, include training for: teachers, health staffs, agriculture and animal resources staffs, and community development staffs. Also included are recommendations and suggestions for future action. A list of participants and their evaluations of the workshop are appended.

- 17-19: Wayland, Sloan R.  
*Proposed outline for reference book for population education for country X.* [New York] Teachers College, Columbia University, 1968, 9 pp.

This outline is designed to illustrate the range of content which a reference book for a particular country might contain. The outline includes an introductory statement of the general population problem; the historic setting of the problem; characteristics of the selected country including its birth and death rates, its rate of growth, its quality of life in society and for the individual family, and population policies and family planning programs—both present and long-range.

## Extension Education/ Interpersonal Communication

- 17-20: Kang, Joon Sang  
*Mothers' clubs in Korea.* Seoul, Korea, Korean Institute for Family Planning, 9 pp.

This historical review shows the organization and funding of the Mothers' Clubs. The start of the monthly family planning magazine, *Happy Home*, is also briefly described.

- 17-21: Middleton, John  
*Mothers' clubs: an example of rural adult education in Korea.* [Cambridge, Massachusetts], Harvard Graduate School of Education, 4 June 1971, 24 pp.

This research proposal has the following objectives: 1) to explore factors affecting the effectiveness of Mothers' Clubs before planning and implementing an expanded program of population education through the clubs; 2) to gather data which will assist planners in evaluating the relative merits of the administrative and legal village patterns of club organization; and 3) to gather data which offer insight into the functioning of voluntary educational organizations. The methodology (proposed design, sampling, procedures, and analysis) is presented, together with data on the Mothers' Clubs.

- 17-22: Tuncer, Uğur  
*Family planning mobile units in Turkish population planning programme.* Turkey, 1969, 5 pp.

An overview is presented of two mobile family planning units (one for education and information and the other one, a medical team, for implementation) to show their organization and activity in the field. This report deals both with the mobile team projects carried out by the General-Directorate since 1966 and with plans for the future.

## Social, Cultural, and Psychological Aspects of Family Planning

- 17-23: Central Family Planning Institute  
*A study in communication rumours about IUD: a summary report of important findings.* New Delhi, CFPI, 7 pp.

This report is on a study designed: 1) to find the causes for the drop in IUD insertions in the Delhi Family Planning Clinics, 2) to learn the nature and sources of rumors regarding the loop, and 3) to determine the attitudes of wives, husbands, medical and paramedical personnel toward family planning and their perceived preferences for the loop and other methods.

- 17-24: Pandit, A.  
*Rumours, apprehensions and misconceptions on family planning programme and methods and how to counteract them.* New Delhi, Ministry of Health, Department of Family Planning, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development, May 1970, 7 pp. *Appendix.* 11 pp.

The nature and types of rumors about family planning and contraceptive methods, their sources, and ways to counteract them are discussed. The level, nature, and extent of the prevalence of rumors and misconceptions about family planning in general, contraceptives, and sterilization are also studied. The findings, conclusions, and implications are summarized.

- 17-25: Schultz, T. Paul  
*A family planning hypothesis: some empirical evidence from Puerto Rico.* Prepared for the Rand Corporation and the Agency for International Development, Santa Monica, California, Rand Corp., December 1967, 76 pp.

The study explores the hypothesis that those parents who are confronted by similar economic and demographic opportunities and constraints tend to want and to have a similar number of children. Frequency of births is correlated to 1) family size goal or number of surviving children, 2) incidence of death, and 3) effect of uncertainty in the family formation process. Cross-sectional data for Puerto Rico from 1890 and to 1950 are used to test some implications

of this family planning hypothesis. Findings are summarized, and some issues for further study are raised.

- 17-26: Siassi, Iradj  
*The psychiatrist's role in family planning.* From AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 129, no. 1, July 1972, 6 pp.

This study tests the hypothesis that the most significant barriers to the success of birth control measures are psychosocial in nature. A six-month study of 200 Iranian women taking oral contraceptives showed only a 12 percent success rate among those who themselves assumed responsibility for taking the pills but a 93 percent success rate among those whose husbands dispensed the pills to their wives. The author discusses the implications of his findings and stresses the need for multiple models of birth control.

- 17-27: Simon, Julian L.  
*The role of bonuses and persuasive propaganda in the reduction of birth rates.* From ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE, vol. 16, no. 3, 1968, 8 pp.

The author states that information-and-dispensation campaigns neither achieve the desired birth rate nor give evidence of even approaching it, given the most favorable situations in less developed countries. Thus policy-makers should consider using bonuses and persuasive propaganda campaigns, including all kinds of personal and impersonal communications. Those basic, informative messages—that tell people what birth control is, how it works, and how it can be obtained—should be excluded. That which is known, believed, and unknown about bonuses and persuasion is briefly discussed.

## Training for IEC Roles

- 17-28: Iran, Ministry of Health, Division of Training, Family Planning Unit  
*Education and motivation in family planning program in Iran.* Tehran, Iran, January 1971, 20 pp.

The training courses for both private and government organizations, which have been organized by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning Division, are described, and the topics for each course are outlined. Also briefly discussed is the use of mass communication for informing the general public about family planning.

- 17-29: Nessa, Saeeda Najmun  
*Mobile training in East Pakistan.* From NEWS AND VIEWS ON FAMILY PLANNING IN EAST PAKISTAN, winter 1968-69, 7 pp.

A summary is presented of the Mobile Refresher Training Project designed for thana level workers in East Pakistan. Three two-member teams were used to conduct two to four day training ses-

sions in five districts. The preparation, training of trainers, development of courses, and implementation are described. Major findings and recommendations for the feasibility of continuing refresher training, based on this one-year trial, are discussed.

- 17-30: Park, Hyung-Jong  
*Training of health personnel in family planning education.* Seoul, Korea, School of Public Health, Seoul National University, [1967], in Korean and English, 8 pp.

The training of health personnel in family planning education is discussed within the areas of: 1) the growing needs of family planning education in Korea; 2) objectives of training of health personnel in family planning education; 3) desired functions of health personnel in family planning education; 4) suggested areas of knowledge and skills needed for health personnel as related to their various functions in family planning education; 5) factors affecting the practice of family planning, such as age, education, religion, tradition; and 6) opportunities for training of health personnel. The key to success in the future program in Korea is seen as dependent upon how well health personnel are trained in family planning education.

- 17-31:  
*Rural population education programme.* Iran, March 1973, 8 pp.

The rural population education program, as established by the Teheran School of Social Work, is described. Students studying social work were trained to educate and motivate the village council, the village youth, women and their husbands, and rural organizations. Implications of the Iranian program for application to other countries are briefly discussed.

- 17-32: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization  
*Communication workshop for rural field workers, Kenya.* Sponsored by the Government of Kenya and FAO with the support of U.N.F.P.A., Nairobi, 18-30 September 1972, Nairobi, FAO, 1972, 112 pp.

This report concerns a workshop which presented those concepts and strategies of communication relevant to rural development activities in Kenya. Discussion included plans for the integration of rural extension and education programs, with special emphasis on population and family planning. Special emphasis was also placed on testing and evaluating a draft of the communication handbook, "Reaching Rural Families in East Africa," which was prepared by Programmes for Better Family Living (PBFL). Selected papers on workshops and planning, papers and discussion reports on the problems of rural families, and lectures on commu-

nication techniques and adult education methods by the Institute of Adult Studies, are appended.

## Development and Production of IEC Materials

- 17-33:  
*Closed circuit ETV video tape programs for patients.* Honolulu, Hawaii, Kapiolani Hospital, 9 pp. *Illustrations.*

A description is given of the development and organization of the closed circuit ETV video tape programs for the maternity patients at the Kapiolani Hospital. Programs include the locally produced films on baby care; exercises for women, especially new mothers; and "The Kapiolani Hospital Story."

## Research and Evaluation

- 17-34: Omran, Abdel R.  
*The health theme in family planning.* (monograph 16) Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, 1971, 156 pp.

The premise that potential direct health benefits can be derived from family planning for all family members is tested, first, by an examination of the undesirable conditions that may be aggravated by numerous and frequent births (or abortions). Recent literature is examined on the relationship between a set of family planning variables (such as family size, birth order, birth interval, and maternal age) and a set of dependent variables (such as perinatal and childhood mortality, and maternal morbidity). The second premise—that improved childhood survival may contribute to acceptance of family planning—is tested by an investigation of historical, theoretical, and empirical evidence.

- 17-35: Porapakkham, Yawarat and others  
*Final report of the field worker evaluation project: the follow-up survey.* (working paper no. 4) Thailand, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, September 1973, 8 pp.

The fourth in a series of papers deals with Thailand's Field Worker Evaluation Project which examined the effectiveness and performance of field workers paid in three different ways. This paper presents the results of a 1973 follow-up survey which was carried out among program acceptors of the pill and IUD. It was designed 1) to compare the contraceptive experience of women recruited by field workers with acceptors who had no contact with field workers; and 2) to compare the experience of women recruited by each of the three groups of field workers. Some background data, results of and implications of previous analyses are also summarized.

17-36: Simon, Julian L.

*A huge marketing research task—birth control.* From JOURNAL OF MARKETING RESEARCH, vol. 5, February 1968, 7 pp.

A progress report is presented on research for selling family planning, especially in underdeveloped countries where birthrates are a barrier to economic development. The objectives of the article are: 1) to point out research accomplishments, 2) to attract readers to join in the remaining work, 3) to pinpoint research areas that need attention, and 4) to see what this undertaking can teach about marketing research in general.

## Assistance for IEC Activities

17-37: Buck, Elizabeth and David Radel, editors

*Directory of IEC assistance and services: sources and types of aid available for the information, education, communication components of population and family planning programs.* (revised and expanded edition) Honolulu, Hawaii, East-West Communication Institute, April 1973, 92 pp.

This edition is a source of information on organizations and institutions that provide assistance and services for population/family planning IEC programs in developing countries. Brief descriptions of 53 agencies and institutions include their address, nature, and programs of IEC assistance. Organizations are grouped under two headings: donor agencies, and training and service organizations. Tables show organizations by major subject interests, by geographical focus, and by types of assistance. Summary information is also included, as well as a list of headquarters' and field offices' addresses.

## Information Sources and Bibliographies

17-38: Bertera, Robert L.

*Population/family planning programs: annotated bibliography of evaluation methodologies.* (bibliography series no. 5) Chapel Hill, Technical Information Service, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, June 1973, 18 pp.

This annotated bibliography consists of 48 works published from 1968 to 1973 in the area of population/family planning program evaluation. Particular emphasis is placed on methodological and theoretical contributions. Additional references are appended.

17-39: International Planned Parenthood Federation

*World list of family planning agencies.* London, IPPF, June 1972, 14 pp.

Intended to be used by people traveling abroad, this booklet lists the names and addresses of family planning clinics and/or counselling services available throughout the world. Those family

planning associations listed can provide information about family planning services, as well as about services in other parts of the country. Associations are both listed alphabetically by country within their continents and are indexed by country.

17-40: Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, Audio-visual Unit

*Slides catalogue: demographic data.* Bogota, Colombia, Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, April 1973, 3 pp.

This catalogue shows black and white photographs of slides which can be used as visual aids to teach demography and related subjects. This series contains basic demographic data from different Latin American countries and from the world in general.

17-41:

*Taiwan population studies summaries.* Taichung, Taiwan, Committee on Family Planning, Taiwan Provincial Department of Health, November 1973, 176 pp.

Summaries are presented of the more than 100 studies carried out between 1962 and 1973 by the Committee on Family Planning. Topics include knowledge-attitude-practice of family planning, contraceptive methods, fertility, communication, incentives, and demography. Each summary has a description of the study, a summary of the findings, and a list of references. This collection is intended: 1) to show the kinds of research, and results, carried out in Taiwan; 2) to serve as a reference for additional reading, particularly for those who are doing related research elsewhere.

**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 Between 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 a new program in humanities and the arts.

