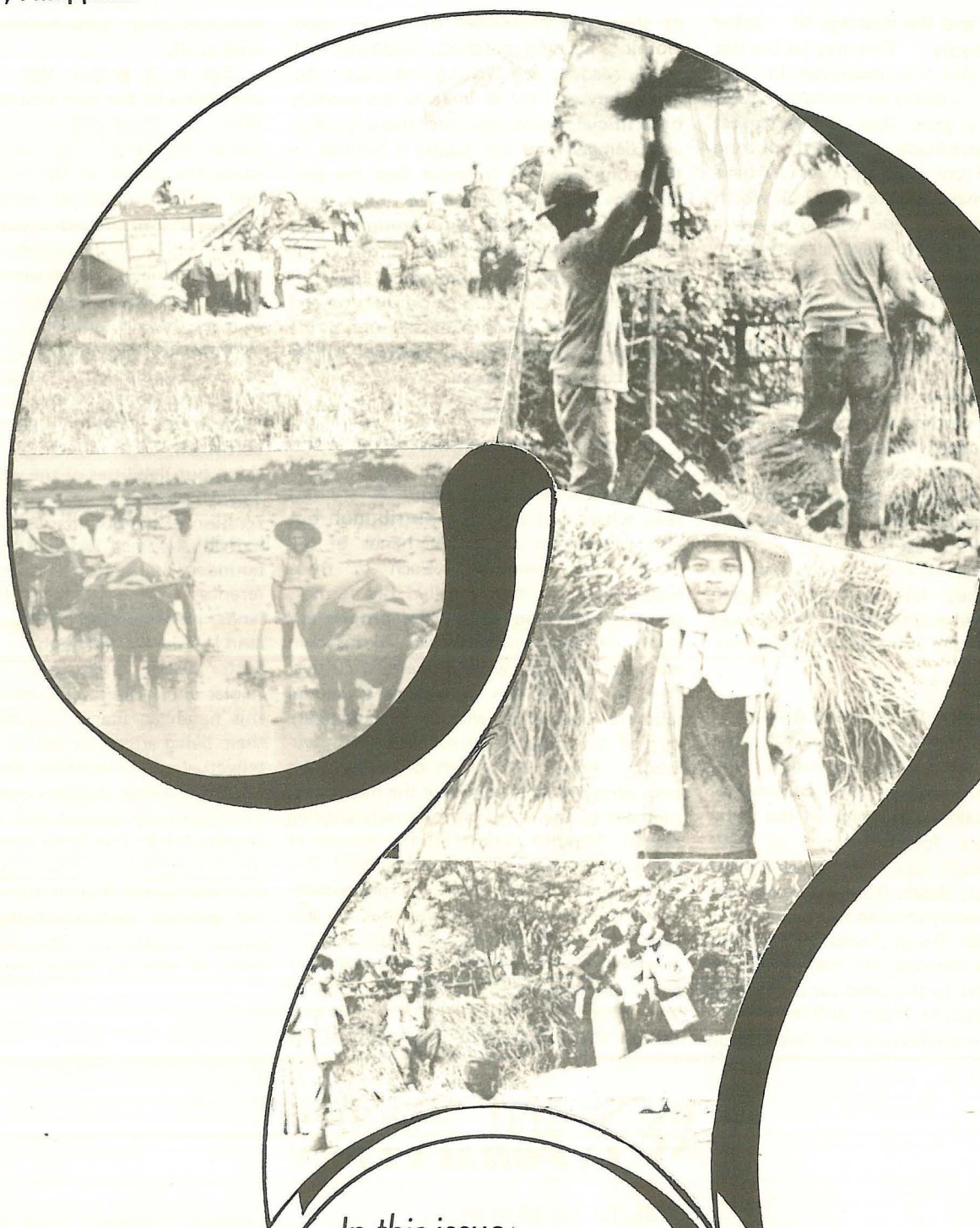




Vol. II No. I  
Quezon City, Philippines  
April 1974



In this issue:

What farmers around  
the Bicol River Basin say  
they want from the  
Philippine Government

## Editor's notes

Inflation and the shortage of paper have hit us badly. This may be the last time we can give this newsletter for free unless we get a subsidy somewhere. I guess this is about a good time as any to test whether this publication is worth putting out or not. From the responses we have been getting, many people think it is worth putting out. But are you willing to pay a few pesos for it? We have already been forced to cut production to 1000 copies. This is the reason why we have not sent as many copies as we used to. We will inform you of subscription rates as soon as prices stabilize.

In the meantime, may we request you to continue sending us news and articles via the attached newsgathering sheets. Right now, we can only show our appreciation by giving correspondents and contributors several free copies. We hope to do better in the future.

Special thanks to Frank Lynch and Jean Shand for their feature articles. Again thanks to all who contributed in one way or another to this issue of the newsletter.

\*\*\*\*\*

Runaway inflation has made paupers of many people. Hard-earned savings have diminished in value overnight. Unscrupulous businessmen and commercial traders have taken advantage of the situation and have forced owners of half-finished houses to buy cement, corrugated boards and G.I. sheets from the black market by deliberately making them victims of such exigencies. Drugs, foodstuff, and fuel have been adulterated. All these events all the more point to the need for disallowing commercial people from poking their noses in the manufacture and distribution

of the basic necessities of life — food, clothing, housing materials, medicine, fuel, soaps, reading and writing materials — because they will try to increase the scarcity by artificial means, wherever there is a sizeable demand and the supply is limited. In this connection, it is better that the production and distribution of these basic essentials be made thru producers and consumers cooperatives and autonomous institutions thereby eliminating the unscrupulous middleman. The production and distribution of goods that fall under the category of luxuries, may, however be left to the commercial people.

\*\*\*\*\*

In most of the countries of the world the distribution of food is in the hands of the businessmen. Such countries are not few, where not only the distribution but also production are in the hands of the traders and merchants. Each of these businessmen or the so-called big farmers owns, hoards and enjoys the proprietary rights of large tracts of land in his own name or another, while the actual cultivators, as his workers or tenants or feudal laborers (cultivators who get a fixed share out of the produce in exchange for their labor), grow the golden crops by their own physical labor and take the major part of them to the house of their non-laboring master. Morally almost all the people of the world today have acknowledged that tillers alone should have the proprietary rights of the arable lands and that the presence of any third entity between the cultivators and the Revenue Department is entirely undesirable. So it must be admitted that where the production of food is concerned the question of ownership of the

non-producing trade-merchant does not arise at all.

But is it proper that the individual ownership of the land should belong to the tillers i.e., those that are the "owners" by moral standards? No, certainly not, because the extent of the cultivable land of one individual cannot certainly be very large and with the ownership of that much land it will be an impossible task for him to make adequate arrangement for developed seeds, improved manure, irrigation etc. Further there is a question of personal difficulties that may arise at times, and it may not be possible for a farmer to make proper arrangements for sowing, reaping of the harvest etc., and the land may go uncultivated. Such non-arable lands are nothing but liabilities of the whole humanity. There are other things wasted in the fixation of the boundaries to the respective individual-owned lands. (Actually, to put boundary limits in the absence of any differences in the levels of the contiguous lands, means nothing but sheer wastage of land.) It is also difficult to introduce any better system of tillage in one's own particular and limited land, and on account of this handicap many countries in spite of their being advanced educationally and intellectually have not been able to introduce into their fields, tractors and other scientific mechanical devices and innovations. If anyone thinks that lands should remain under the individual ownership of the tillers, and not under that of the non-tillers, on the grounds that the cultivators have a special attachment for their respective lands, it may be argued in reply that the

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## Social Science INFORMATION

D-738, Tel. No. 99-97-64.

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\* The PSSC is a nonstock nonprofit, private association of Philippine social-science organizations. Incorporated in 1968, it was NSDB-certified as a tax-exempt science foundation in 1973.

The Council has since January 1972 been engaged in 12 special programs of research, training, and publications assistance aimed

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A quarterly newsletter published by the PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (PSSC)\* 53 — C. Roces Avenue, Quezon City; P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Rizal

## Readers' corner

I think the PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION is the best thing that has happened to social science in the Philippines in the last decade.

Congratulations on a most valuable and informative publication — one badly needed in the States.

Donn V. Hart  
Director  
Center for Southeast Asian Studies  
Northern Illinois University

Why not start a running correspondence among researchers through your laudable publication?

Estrellita I. Peña  
INC Research Department  
Commonwealth Ave., Q.C.

The researches conducted under PSSC's Modern Philippine History Program and PSSC's National Survey Program such as those of Bauzon's "Rural History and Land Tenure in Negros" and Bulatao's "Ethnic Attitudes" are doing a valuable service to sociology and land tenure classes by providing first hand updated information.

Graduate students doing research work would find them interesting too.

Nieves Tality  
National Teachers College

The Social Science Information has been favorably commented on by many Filipinos and others and I would like to have copies here for those interested in social science in the Philippines.

Harold C. Conklin  
Professor of Anthropology  
Yale University

Mr. Rowe V. Cadelifia's logic per his letter in the January 1974 issue of *PSSC Social Science Information* is quite odd. He avers that because of the pauper-pay in universities "time will come when only the misfits and less capable (i.e. mediocre) people will go into this vocation (sic)."

Moreover "the better ones" (are these the intelligent?) eventually prefer "the degree that promises satisfying economic turnover."

For the information of Mr. Cadelifia, salaries are important but these are not the *sine qua non* of intellectual attainment. It does not follow that if low salaries continue to attract faculty members, these people are pedestrian.

It is possible that supraindustrial — or even geniuses for that matter — join the teaching profession out of *sheer idealism* and *dedication* — despite the task's lean paycheck. On the other hand, although the present crop of "intelligent" Filipinos (the "better ones") go into business and later migrate — the fact must also be admitted that there are mediocre minds who aspire to

become businessmen.

It the pedestrian researcher makes it into the faculty of a particular school, this is due not to the prosaic but to the degraded quality of the teaching profession. Other factors must be considered, e.g., political and sectarian intrusions, etc. Suffice it to say that the teacher-pauper is not necessarily stupid and rich merchants, *ipso facto*, supraindustrial.

Tragedy or the sad plight of Filipino teachers is not synonymous with mediocrity.

May I stress that commercial schools (both public and private) should not seize or capitalize on a teacher's *idealism* to underpay him or keep his wage down subsistence levels? This system is dangerous.

Sarkar's philosophy (which was Mr. Cadelifia's initial point of departure) and educational views are usually misinterpreted by some people. Sarkar advocates raising the salaries of teachers to the pay-level of Supreme Court justices and legislators not to make teachers materialistic but to simply recognize their vital role in society.

R. Miranda  
University of the Philippines  
Quezon City

### Correspondence

This section is reserved for comments, suggestions, queries and letters to the editor with the hope of establishing this section as a forum for the exchange of ideas among readers.

Letters published reflect the views of the correspondents and their publication does not necessarily signify endorsement of these views by the PSSC Social Science Information.

### Calendar

May 8-10 — Symposium on "Majority-Minority Situation in Southeast Asia at Mindanao State University. Sponsor: Mindanao State University.

May 13-15 — Seminar on "A New Secondary Curriculum An Inquiry into the Integration of the Social Sciences, the Natural Sciences, and their Relationship to Experiential Education" at De La Salle. Sponsor: De La Salle, Graduate School of Education.

May 13-15 — Seminar for social science teachers in high schools, Greater Manila Area, De La Salle College.

June 24-29 — Workshop on Contemporary Chinese Communities in Southeast Asia at De La Salle College. Sponsor: De La Salle College and Ford Foundation.

June 1974 — Conference on Manuel L. Quezon at the San Diego State University, California. Sponsor: Association for Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast.

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B-2 Researcher/Copywriter/Reporter, Female, single. Proficient in French, German, English, Pilipino. Worked as French translator. UP Mass Comm. 1971.

B-3 Researcher/Reporter, Female, single 23 years old. UP Mass Communication. Worked as copywriter, interviewer, researcher, secretary, reporter.

G-1 Instructor/Researcher. Male, American, 30 years old MA, Cornell U, Georgetown U cum laude. Proficient in English, Tagalog, German, French, Latin, Greek, Indonesian, Malay, Hiligaynon, Aklanon, Kinaray-a, Romblomanon, Odionganon, Banton, Looknon, Cebuano, Waray, Masbate. Research and teaching experience. Former Peace Corps volunteer, awardee of various fellowships. Varied publications.

H-1 Researcher. Preference for areas in Philippine government, politics and public administration, Male, graduate student, UP

H-2 Research Associate. Male, 26 years old. UP Public Administration graduate. Research and writing experience.

K-1 Social Worker. Female, 33 years old. Married. BSW graduate 1968, Available anytime.

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## What farmers around the Bicol River Basin say they want from the Philippine Government

Frank Lynch, SJ

**ABSTRACT.** A basic assumption of both the Bicol River Basin Development Program and its Social Survey Research Unit is the primacy of "people development." It is taken as given that regional progress is primarily the development of thinking human beings who have learned to participate in decisions that affect their destiny. As a consequence of this orientation, the first major research activity of the SSRU (in October 1973) included an inquiry into what the average rice farmer of the Bicol River Basin wanted from the Philippine Government. It was discovered that, above all, he wants better water-management, more widespread land reform, and more non-farm employment opportunities. He shows notably less interest in such programs as electrification and family planning. In these expressed preferences a near consensus is discernible.

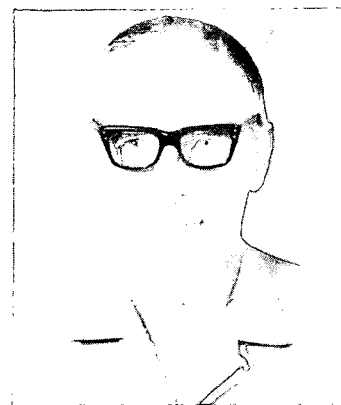
To be properly oriented, regional development activities must take their decisions neither totally from the planners nor exclusively from the people. They must proceed from both.

For if plans and programs are based purely on the consensus of the common man, with no additions, deletions or changes of emphasis by those especially trained for the task, the resulting development scheme will almost certainly be characterized by an immoderate concern for the immediate, both in time and space, and too little awareness of the roots and causes of the region's problems.

This will be so because ordinary people, by and large, attach more importance to the present and near future than they do to what may happen, say five or ten years hence. Similarly, the meaningful world is for them what they can see, hear, smell,

taste, touch, and travel over — the land, water, plants, animals, artifacts and fellow human beings, high and low, in their immediate environment. Finally, when they think of problems that need solving, what come to mind are symptoms, not diseases — effects, not causes. High prices, low wages and unemployment are for economists the tip of an iceberg; for the common man they are almost all that matters. For regional purposes, most people make poor planners.

Program specialists, on the other hand, are skilled at tasks such as these. Their problem comes rather from an unconscious tendency, ever in need of restraint, to mistake important means for essential ends. For in the single-minded pursuit of national or regional growth they will continually be tempted to by-pass dialogue with the people involved to "get on with the business at hand." Yet to take this task would be to miss the chance to achieve, at least in some small fashion, what is basic for any genuine regional progress — the development in the most human sense of the people living there. By not taking into account the opinion of the average person, by not giving him his say and *listening* to what he says, finding means to discuss with him in reasonable manner the advantages and disadvantages of the program he suggests, the planner dooms himself to what must, on serious reflection, be judged a sterile exercise. For regional progress is either the development of thinking human beings who have learned to participate in



decisions that affect their destiny — or it is really *nothing*.

This paramount emphasis on people is essential to the philosophy behind the Bicol River Basin Development Program (BRBDP). Progress is seen as the expected outcome of joint action taken on grounds of a continual, dynamic dialectic between people and planners. To be sure, both the BRBDP and the people start with their own norms and measures for growth, some flexible, others relatively fixed. As the dialogue is joined, however, agreements and differences will hopefully be seen *and* recognized, and as the situation demands, rejoined over or resolved. From this interaction should come the genuine growth the BRBDP hopes to promote.

The role of the Social Survey Research Unit in this dialogue is that of a middle-man, an interpreter. For in addition to its function as an evaluator and monitor of program activities, the SSRU is meant to be the people's voice. If it is to be this in fact, it must find or create the means whereby ordinary people can talk with the planners, as it were, and exchange ideas with them. In this way, it is hoped, the Bicol River Basin Development Program will become as well the *Bicolano's* River Basin Development Program.

An initial step in the desired direction was taken when the SSRU tried to find out, among other things, which programs the average rice farmer thought should be given priority in government plans. These questions were part of the SSRU's first major research activity, Quick-Look Survey 1, conducted in mid-October 1973 in the province of Camarines Sur.

The remainder of this paper concerns the results of that inquiry. Discussed in turn are the background and farming characteristics of the farmers who were interviewed, how they were selected, some of their aspirations, and their program priorities. Selected conclusions and a brief discussion close the text.



### The survey respondents

**General characteristics.** The people we interviewed (almost always in Bikol) can be briefly described in two sets of phrases, the first of which applies to *all* of them; the second to *most* of them.

**Everyone we interviewed is:**

- A resident of Camarines Sur;
- A rice farmer who was cultivating at least one parcel of land in October 1973; and
- A household head.

**Almost everyone we interviewed is:**

- Married (92 percent);
- Male (98 percent); and a
- Mother-tongue speaker of Bikol (95 percent).

The average (median) *age* of these respondents is about 44 years; their average (median) *education* an incomplete elementary course, or fewer than six years of formal study. See Table RS01.01.

The 579 married respondents have an average of about five *living children* but the range is from 0-14, as follows: 0-2 children, 17 percent; 3-6, 42 percent; 7-10, 36 percent; and 11-14, 5 percent.

If we use the materials of which their houses are constructed (strong, light, mixed) as a very rough indicator of their *socioeconomic status*, then we can think of these respondents as divided into three subgroupings: "upper class" (14 percent), "middle class" (32 percent), and "lower class" (54 percent).

The total number of respondents is in all cases 600.

The *study area* in which the farmer-respondents live comprises all of Camarines Sur *except* the Caramoan Peninsula (specifically not included are the municipalities of Caramoan, Garchitorena, Presentacion, and Siruma).

**The selection process.** How were the respondents selected and whom do they represent? More than two-thirds of the farmers described above were randomly selected from lists we got from Municipal Development Officers, Production Technicians, and/or Farm Management Technicians in the municipalities of the study area. The lists were of two kinds: *Samahang Nayon* members, and members of particular *compact farms*. From these two lists we derived three, calling those on the first list our Class A population; those on the second, Class B; and those on the third, Class C, as follows:

Population class	N	Members of
A	736	Samahang Nayon and compact farm
B	1881	Compact farm
C	1541	Samahang Nayon
Total N	4158	

A fourth population class (D), the size of which is estimated at 8316, consists of those farmers whose names would come to mind if members of population Classes A, B, and C were each asked to identify rice-farmer acquaintances who lived near them but were members of neither the Samahang Nayon nor a compact farm.<sup>1</sup>

The respondents, then, *directly* represent the members of the compact farms and Samahang Nayon in the particular poblaciones and barrios we studied, along with their neighbor-acquaintances who belonged to neither organization — 12,474 in all. *Indirectly*, the farmers we interviewed are representative of all Class A, B, C, and D people in the study area, who number about 91,000.

The sample of 600 is 5 percent of the *directly* represented population. Findings we report here must be understood as correct within 6 percent, plus or minus (the so-called sampling error). This range of error would hold (if new samples were drawn) in 19 out of 20 studies (reliability level, 0.05).

**Farming characteristics.** More than half (56) percent of the respondents were cultivating only one parcel of riceland during the current crop season. Another 28 percent were farming a second parcel, while a minority of 16 percent reported from three to seven parcels.

Especially likely to be farming only one parcel were farmers from the Goa district (78 percent; 0.001), members of Class D (68 percent; 0.01) and those of lower socioeconomic status (62 percent; 0.05). Members of Classes A and B were especially likely to have two or more parcels (71 and 73 percent, respectively; 0.01).

Referring either to his only parcel of riceland, or to one selected randomly from several for purposes of discussion, the average respondent reported the following:

- The size of this sample parcel is 0.72 hectares;
- The riceland is generally either irrigated (49 percent) or rainfed (46 percent), rarely upland (2 percent) or farmed in several ways (4 percent).
- The median per hectare gross harvest is reported as 56.60 cavans of palay for irrigated land, 42.70 for rainfed, and 25.00 for upland. Overall, the median is 49.24 cavans per hectare.
- This sample parcel is most often (85 percent of cases) found in the barrio where the respondent lives. In all but 4 percent of the cases it is in the

Table RS01.01. QL1 rice-farmer respondents classified by major group criterion and by subgroupings (Camarines Sur, mid October 1973)

Group criterion	Subgrouping
Respondent class	A (137); B (150); C (136); D (177)
District	Sipocot (85); Naga (100); Magarao (100); Milaor (112); Goa (102); Iriga (101)
Age (in years)	15-24 (18); 25-34 (121); 35-44 (168); 45-54 (143); 55 or over (150)
Educational attainment	None (49); Incomplete elementary (318); Elem. grad./ some HS (170); HS grad./ some coll. (57); Coll. grad. (6)
No. of living children	0-2 (120); 3-6 (240); 7-10 (120); 11-14 (30)
House of materials	Strong (87); mixed (189); light 324)

same municipality.

- e. In slightly fewer than half the cases (46 percent) an M99 loan has been obtained for the sample parcel. Especially likely to have obtained loans, were, of course, farmers belonging to Classes A and B, since compact-farm membership is a prerequisite for M99 loans. Those with at least a complete high school education also tended more than others to have gotten loans (62 percent; 0.02). No preference is evident for farmers on grounds of district, kind of house materials, age, or number of children.

- f. However, in only 17 percent of cases is the respondent aware of any written farm plan and budget for his sample parcel.

Significantly higher percentages were recorded for the Sipocot, Naga, and Goa Districts (29, 22, and 22 percent, respectively; 0.001), for Classes A and B (33 and 28 percent; 0.01), and for high school graduates (29 percent; 0.02.)

Asked what they considered themselves to be at present, respondents selected the following categories:

Current Status	N	Percent
Owner-cultivator, landlord	122	20
Amortizing owner	17	3
Lessee	116	19
Share tenant	291	49
Combinations	51	8
Don't know	3	1
Total	600	100%

Especially high percentage for the owner categories (first two rows, above, totaling 23 percent) were found in the Milaor, Iriga, and Naga Districts (29, 27 and 26 percent, respectively, 0.05), in Classes B and D (28 and 30 percent, respectively, 0.01), among high school graduates (51 percent, 0.02), older farmers (45-54 years, 26 percent; 55 and over, 36 percent 0.02), and those of higher socioeconomic status (54 percent, 0.001).

#### Selected aspirations and attitudes

On the other hand, the great majority (73 percent) of respondents say they would like to be landowners. This tendency is so widespread that all kinds of respondents show about the same desire for this status. One exception occurs in

that high school graduates have a higher percentage of aspirants than those with less education (82 vs. 71 percent; 0.02). Of those 139 respondents already in an owner category, all but 12 elected to remain in that status. Of the 407 who are share tenants or lessees, the majority would also choose ownership status, but a sizeable number prefer a dependent role. Here are the percentages.

Percentage choosing to be:					
Current status	Owner	Lessee	Share tenant	Other	Total N
Lessee	72	23	1	4	116
Share tenant	65	16	15	4	291
Total (%)	67	18	11	4	407

Asked to comment on the desirability of being a landowner, on the one hand, or a tenant or lessee with security of tenure on the other, 61 percent of respondents say that ownership is preferable, despite the responsibilities it entails. But 37 percent opt for security of tenure. No significant differences occur.

Asked to comment on the desirability of staying in a well-known community despite economic hardship, or trying a new start elsewhere, only 21 percent are for moving out.

However, high school graduates (46 percent; 0.02), members of the upper socioeconomic subgrouping (34 percent; 0.01), and farmers of the Goa and Iriga Districts (32 and 35 percent respectively; 0.01) take the adventurous position more frequently than others. Members of the Samahang Nasyon are least inclined to try a new start elsewhere (16 percent; 0.05).

Asked whether or not, all things considered, they would say they were content with the general state of their family, 86 percent replied that they were.

Notably satisfied were farmers from Sipocot district (92 percent; 0.01). Outstanding for the frequency of their *negative* replies were Iriga respondents (only 73 percent content; 0.01) and those who had completed elementary school but not high school (79 percent; 0.02).

#### Program priorities

Eleven government programs, nine of them presently included in the Bicol River

Basin Development Program and two added by the SSRU, were submitted to the farmer-respondents for appraisal.

From the BRBDP we took the following:

- Water-management ("Build more irrigation and flood control projects");
- Land Reform ("Help more farmers become landowners");
- Credit ("Credit for more farmers");
- Samahang Nasyon ("Form more Sa-

mahang Nasyon");

- Road Construction ("Build more roads");
- Transportation ("More regular bus service");
- Compact farming ("Form more compact farms");
- Electrification ("Electricity for more towns and barrios"); and
- Family planning ("More family planning clinics").

The SSRU added these two:

- Non-farm employment ("More daily-wage jobs for farmers when they are not fully occupied with farmwork"); and
- Free high schools ("More free high schools").

Each project was briefly described on a flash card given to the respondent. He was then asked to compare each project in turn with every other one, considering the question, "Of these two programs, which should the government undertake *first*?"

The rank order of preferences and proportion of positive choices expressed by the farmers are shown in Table RS01.02.

Agreement on rank order is significant among all groupings — whether subdivided by respondent class, by district, by age, by educational attainment, by number of living children, or by socioeconomic status (0.01 or 0.001 by the Kendall coefficient of concordance *W*). Most notable is the consistently high place given to *water management*, which is not only always first, but also significantly higher than its nearest competitor, land reform.

Table RSO1.02. Rank order and proportion of positive choices expressed by rice-farmer respondents for selected development programs (Camarines Sur, mid-October 1973).

Development Program	Rank Order	Proportion of positive choices	Number of Respondents
Build more irrigation and flood control projects	1	.79	600
Help more farmers become landowners	2	.66	600
More daily-wage jobs for farmers when they are not fully occupied with farm work	3	.61	600
More free high schools	4	.53	600
Credit for more farmers	5	.49	600
Form more Samahang Nayon	6	.47	300
Build more roads	8	.43	600
More regular bus service	8	.43	600
Form more compact farms	8	.43	263
Electricity for more towns and barrios	10	.33	600
More family planning clinics	11	.28	600

The proportion of positive choices is defined as the actual number of times a particular program was chosen over another, divided by the maximum possible number of times it *could* have been so chosen.

Respondents who could not pass a test calling for basic understanding of the Samahang Nayon and a compact farm were not asked to compare these programs with the others.

Some differences within respondent groupings are worthy of comment (the test applied was that for the difference of proportions).

- Land reform interests* Magarao District farmers (proportion favorable .73) significantly more than it does the farmers from Iriga (.57). Significance level is 0.05.
- Non-farm jobs* are significantly (0.05) more attractive to farmers with an incomplete elementary education (.63) than they are to those who are high school graduates (.49).
- Credit* is rated higher (0.05) by Naga District farmers (.57) than it is by those from Sipocot (.41).
- Electrification* interests farmers of the Magarao District (.21) less than it does their fellow farmers from Sipocot (.34), Naga (.41), Milaor (.35), or Iriga (.35). All differences are significant at least at the 0.05 level.
- Family Planning* shows differences in preference by education and by age, but *not* by number of living children. Thus farmers with no formal edu-

cation show only minimal interest (.15) in family planning, compared with elementary (.34) and high school (.36) graduates; elementary graduates; also show a stronger preference for family planning than do those who never finished grade school. (.25). All differences are significant at least at the 0.05 level.

Among age groups the most concerned about family planning are farmers who are 25-34 (.39) or 35-44 (.37) years old; they give more frequent positive replies than do the 45-54 (.21) or 55-and-over (.15) age groups. All differences are significant at the 0.01 level.

However, only for the 35-44 year-olds and the elementary school graduates does family planning succeed in moving out of 11th place. For these subgroupings it is in 10th place, ahead of electrification.

### Conclusions

Since conclusions emerge from the fusion of findings, on the one hand, and on the other, selected assumptions, premises, goals, previously known facts and similar available information, the series of conclusions one might conceivably derive from a study's findings is bounded only by the abundance or scarcity of these latter inputs. For reasons of economy and emphasis, we restrict ourselves to six such statements.

Before he considers them, the reader is reminded that the validity of these con-

clusions is conditional in two ways. First, as with any conclusion, the truth of those that follow depends on the truth of the findings and other elements on which they are based. Second, because of the known range of sampling error involved, all the overall findings derived from this particular study should be taken as correct only within 6 percent, plus or minus.

They are also conditional in a third way. They are subject to modification by new data, and to expansion or supplanting by more important conclusions based on premises, objectives, or facts other than those used in putting together this particular set of statements.

*First. The M99 program is benefiting good credit risks significantly more often than poor credit risks.*

This conclusion is suggested by the fact that Class A and B respondents — 90 percent of whom have M99 loans — have two or more parcels of riceland significantly more often than do farmers without M99 loans. The relative financial stability of M99 borrowers is confirmed by a fact recorded in "SSRU Research Report Series," No. 2: the median size of the irrigated sample parcel reported by M99 borrowers is significantly larger (0.001) than that reported by non-borrowers.

*Second. Relatively few M99 borrowers have recently (if ever) had the learning experience implicit in the making of a farm plan and budget.*

This conclusion follows from the fact that only one out of three, or fewer, of Class A and B respondents are aware of any written farm plan and budget for their sample parcels. It is confirmed by the fact, reported in "SSRU Research Report Series," No. 2, that only 22 percent of A-B respondents actually participated in making a farm plan and budget for their sample parcel.

*Third. Official statements to the contrary notwithstanding, about half the rice farmers of Camarines Sur still identify themselves as share tenants.*

For Samahang Nayon members, the figure is 52 percent.

*Fourth. The desire for landownership, while widespread among those who now call themselves lessees or share tenants, is by no means universal. One cannot assume a priori that a particular non-owner wants to own land. He may just want security of tenure.*

For many rice farmers, it seems, the relative benefits of being a landowner have yet to be proven. Twenty-eight percent of

Turn to next page



lessees and 35 percent of share tenants remain unconvinced. Security of tenure, dependent though it be, is for them more important than owning the land.

Fifth. *Rice farmers of Bicol River Basin are generally content with the overall state of affairs in which they find themselves at present. Moreover, even if they felt economically depressed they would probably be reluctant to move away to some promising new residential site.*

Sixth. *The single most important conclusion to be drawn from the findings reported above is perhaps this, that there exists a near-consensus among rice farmers of Bicol River Basin regarding what they want from the government.*

They want above all better irrigation and flood control, more widespread land reform, and more non-farm employment opportunities.

After that, they want more free high schools, credit for more farmers, and more Samahang Nayon.

Next, they want better roads, more regular bus transportation and more compact farms.

Finally and in last place, they want more widespread electrification and more family-planning clinics.

#### Discussion

The low priority which the farmers place on road construction, electrification and family planning seems at first glance to be an illustration of the shortsightedness of the average man as a regional planner, referred to in the introduction to this report. Nonetheless, two considerations are suggested, the first of which accepts road construction as a high-priority goal, while the second raises one small doubt regarding the *proven* need for an intensive family planning program in the Bicol River Basin at this time.

The fact that non-farm wage employment scores so high (third place) and better roads so low (eighth place) suggests the possibility of the BRBDP's gaining popular support for its road construction plans by

adopting a labor-intensive approach to the program. If large numbers of farmers are given non-farm jobs as road construction workers, they will probably show increasing approval of this essential government effort.

While it is likely that a family-planning program is needed now in Bicolandia, and likely as well that the disinterest of the average farmer in family planning derives from the usual folk lukewarmness toward such proposals (generally affirmative, but most often stopping short of acceptance), another possibility should be entertained. This is, that a drastic reduction in the birth net-production rate, while imperative for the nation at large, may not yet be called for in certain regions of the Philippines, such as this one, at the present stage of their development. At least one United Nations development-communications officer has posed this question, and it deserves an answer. For if in the foreseeable future a large family-labor pool will benefit the Bicol River Basin Area, the low rating presently given to family planning may fit the present situation better than we think. In any event, if the data exist to sketch the population picture peculiar to the BRBDP's target area, they should be assembled and the question answered.

#### Notes

This research report is based principally on findings made in the SSRU's (Social Survey Research Unit) of the Bicol River Basin Development

(BRDP) Quick Look survey I (mid-October 1973). The author is director of the SSRU.

Frank Lynch is a resident consultant at the Institute of Philippine Culture and Professor of Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila. He is also the editor of the Philippine Sociological Review.

He obtained his M.A. degree from the University of the Philippines in 1949 and his Ph.D. in Anthropology in 1959 from the University of Chicago. He was former Director of the Institute of Philippine Culture and vice-chairman of the PSSC Executive Board.

1. The estimated size of population Class D is based on the experience with sample Classes A, B, and C: asked to name Class-D-type farmers, they mentioned an average of two.

2. As of October 1973 there were about 18,000 Samahang Nayon members and about the same number of compact farm members in the study area. In terms of our Classes, they were divided (our estimate) as follows: A, 5452; B, 12,600; C, 12,240; and D, 60,548; total, 90,876.

3. The percentage given in parentheses refers to the number of respondents of the named category who possess the characteristics being discussed. Unless otherwise mentioned, the figure that follows (here, 0.05 for example) is the level of significance of association indicated by the Chi-square test for  $k$  independent samples. Significance of association refers to the likelihood of a particular relationship, found in the sample, having occurred by chance in the sample draw, and not really being present in the population. The 0.05 here means that in this case it could have occurred by chance in only one out of 20 sample draws. For 0.01, the odds would be one out of 100; for 0.001, one out of 1000. We do not report levels higher than 0.05 because, with most others, we (arbitrarily) consider such an association nonsignificant, that is, too likely to be due to chance.

4. This is the median area. The mean figure of .97 hectares would be misleading in the present instance, since it results from the presence in the sample of relatively small number of very large parcels. The Coefficient of Variation (standard deviation divided by mean) for these area data is a very high, 70. For similar reasons, the median is used above. Details of parcel sizes and harvests will be found in "SSRU Research Report Series", No. 2: *Rice-farm practices in Camarines Sur: Do compact farms, Masagana 99, and the Samahang Nayon make a difference?*

5. The sentence or phrase in parentheses is the expression of the project as it appeared in English and Bikol on the flash cards presented to respondents during the interview





## Minorities write their own literature

Jean Shand

As defined in general usage, narrative is the account of an event or series of events. Thus not only is narrative the vehicle through which an informant may offer personal or societal history, but it is also a primary mode in the language arts by which group traditions and aesthetic standards are passed on from one generation to another.<sup>1</sup>

Minority groups in the Philippines have a wealth of oral folk literature. Linguists, anthropologists, sociologists and historians are all interested in recording these narratives, but the people who have most to gain from writing and publishing folktales are the minority groups themselves. As minorities assimilate into the national stream of life they need the security of hearing over and over in story form those of their traditional values which are timeless in nature. More than that; they need to keep alive the skill of narrating to their own communities in their own dialects and discourse style so that skilled storytellers can verbalize the comparisons and contrasts of the old and the new and thus usher their people into the modern Philippines with less trauma. The Philippine minority groups need creative, stable people who understand the *new* ways because they understand where they came from and how it relates to where they are going.

Minority speakers from ten language groups participated in writers workshops in the fall of 1973, sponsored by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The aim of the workshops was to give the kind of training which would enable these people to write down their traditional folktales and their personal experiences creating the written counterpart of their dialect, trained in typing and taught how to evaluate and edit

their own work. They were encouraged to value their own dialect and literature, not as a retreat into the past, but as an anchor for people who are changing rapidly as they assimilate into the national language and customs. Field trips during the workshops opened new windows for some of the writers into technical areas such as citrus growing, rabbit raising and understanding medical services offered through clinics. These experiences were the subject of some of the books they wrote.

The participants were from very diverse backgrounds. The workshop at Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon included writers of very limited background. Two were from remote communities where the old traditional ways of life are all that people know. The workshop held in Bagabag, Nueva Viscaya included school teachers from participating school districts of Natunin Central, Mt. Province and Benguet. These teachers were very enthusiastic about writing materials which can be used as supplementary reading in their schools.

One of the happiest parts of the workshop was that the books were completed during the 6 weeks of workshop. Typists worked very long hours, writers illustrated their own books and everyone helped fold and staple the books as they were mimeographed right in the workshop in the workshop facilities. New authors could return home with books in hand to share with people who have (in some cases) never seen their own language in print.

Participants in the workshop who continue writing useful publishable literature in their own dialects are eligible for a refresher workshop in September 1974.

The following are two of the folktale narratives which came out of the workshop.

### KILTING AND BAKOG<sup>2</sup>

A long time ago, so they say, were two brothers, Kiltling and Bakog. They were old but nobody loved them because of their physical defects. When Kiltling tried to go courting the ladies loved to play hide-and-seek with him because he could not see. Then he would pitifully grope his way home. As for Bakog, whenever he went courting people mocked because of his hunchback.

The brothers shared a house together. Kiltling stayed at home as cook while Bakog went out to look for their food. Any time the pagans sacrificed a pig Bakog was there to eat free meat. Whenever they had meat Bakog would always give the toughest or bony parts to Kiltling.

One time when they were eating Bakog gave Kiltling a piece of very tough, gristly meat. Kiltling had a hard time with it. As he struggled to chew it his eyes stretched like rubber. They stretched so much that surprisingly he was able to see. But when he saw his brother eating very

choice meat Kiltling got very angry. He said to his brother, 'How horrible you are. So that's what you've been doing to me because I can't see.' He was boiling with rage and aimed a strong kick at his brother's back. Bakog lay down crying and moaning in pain but when he got up he was amazed to find he could stand up straight and tall. So he was extremely happy that after all his hunchback was straightened out.

### MELE BOTU AND MTUTUNG<sup>3</sup>

A long time ago in the former country, there were mountains that married. The name of the one was Mele Botu and the name of the other was Mtutung. But one day they quarreled; they quarreled over their child. And Mtutung went and beat up Mele Botu. She beat him with the weaving rod. And that's the reason for the dent on the top of Mele Botu. And again Mele Botu beat up Mtutung. He used a pestle to beat her with and even today there is a dent in the top of Mtutung.

But their child stayed with Mtutung, because she's the mother, and she won in their fight. But Mele Botu said to Mtutung even though we part company you divide up the kima shells that we own as a sign that you and I have separated and that we're far apart, and our child is with you. And true, Mtutung divided the kima shells. She gave one half to Mele Botu and the other half was hers.

And now at this time if you have opportunity to go there, you will see kima shells on top of Mtutung but the other half of each shell is on the top of Mele Botu. They each have some at this time, because of their separation. And now at this time Mtutung dwells to the North, and Mele Botu is the one to dwell in the south. But they are very far apart. This is the story of Mele Botu and Mtutung.

### Notes

A report on Writer Workshops conducted by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The author is a literacy consultant at the SIL.

1. Karen Ann Watson, "A Rhetorical and Sociolinguistic Model for the Analysis of Narrative" *American Anthropologists*, Volume 75, Number 1, February 1973.
2. Told originally in Kanyukay by Mrs. Noelle de Castro.
3. Told originally in Tboli by Waning Wanan.

—cOo—



Mrs. Gloria Baguingan receives her certificate at the closing exercises of the writer's workshop, Bagabag Nueva Viscaya held Oct.-Nov. 1973. Mrs. Baguingan a school teacher wrote materials in her dialect, Balangao.

## PSSC activities

### Executive board creates two special committees

The Executive Board of the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) created two more committees, namely, the Southeast Asia Fellowship Program (SEAFP) Committee and the Social Science Center Committee, in view of the increasing number of projects being planned by the PSSC.

The SEAFP Committee was formed to take charge of the formulation and implementation of two fellowship programs: the Southeast Asia Graduate Training Program and the Research and Training Fellowship Program. Members of the committee are Cristina P. Parel, Chairman, Armand V. Fabella, Loretta Sicat, Oscar M. Alfonso and Frank Lynch, S. J., members.

The Social Science Center Committee, on the other hand, was formed to prepare a feasibility study for the establishment of a social science center complex for presentation to various agencies for solicitation of financial support. The proposed complex aims to facilitate inter-institutional and inter-organizational cooperation among the different social science disciplines. In addition to this, it will provide office spaces for the PSSC Secretariat, Central Subscription Service, Data Archives and member social science associations. The committee is headed by Alfredo V. Lagmay with Rodolfo A. Bulatao, Armand V. Fabella, Raul de Guzman and Frank Lynch as members.

### Board approves associate membership of social science organizations

The Executive Board approved for associate membership to the Council the following social science institutions:

1. Institute of Philippine Culture
2. U.P. Agrarian Reform Institute
3. U.P. Institute of Mass Communication
4. U.P. Institute of Planning
5. U.P. Asian Center
6. Bureau of the Census and Statistics
7. U.P. Statistical Center
8. Center for Research and Communications
9. U.P. Population Institute
10. Asian Social Institute
11. U.P. Institute of Social Work

and Community Development.

12. Community Development Research Council, U.P.
13. National Development Research Center, U.P.
14. Local Government Center, U.P.

Geography has also been approved as the thirteenth discipline of the PSSC paving the way for the application of organizations under said discipline.

Organizations interested in becoming members of the PSSC may inquire from:

The Executive Secretary  
Philippine Social Science Council  
53-C Roces Avenue, Q.C.  
Tel. 99-97-64

### PSSC holds summer training program

The 1974 PSSC-sponsored summer training program is being held at the Ateneo de Manila (April 8-May 18).

It is participated in by 39 trainees, 5 of which are in the special level, 17 in the advanced level and another 17 in the basic level.

This annual program is held to upgrade regional academic research centers and to diffuse research expertise from Manila and other centers to the provincial areas.

The participants are: *Special level:* Rowe Cadelis, University of San Carlos, Teresita N. Angeles, Ateneo de Davao College; Marcial Monge, Hernanita L. Peliño, Divine Word University (Tacloban) and Vicente Sevilla, Notre Dame University (Cotabato); *Advanced level:* Betty Abregana, De La Salle College (Bacolod); Rose Adjawie, Mohammad Taha Jain, Notre Dame of Jolo College; Ligaya Bautista, Inanama Epistola, Philippine Christian College; Maria Cabrilles, St. Ferdinand College (Iligan); Neva Jean Catedral, Fely Panoy, Central Philippine University (Iloilo); Lorna Makil, Salvador Vista, Silliman University; Elizabeth Mosquera, University of Negros Occ. — R (Bacolod); Lourdes Romero, Sergio Utleg, St. Paul College (Tuguegarao); Dolores Silva, Notre Dame University (Cotabato); Erlita Tan, Rodolfo Vapor, Immaculate Concepcion College (Ozamis); Francisco Cuyegkeng, Commission on Population; *Basic Level:* Virginia Abad, Raidis Jose, University of the Philippines (Baguio); Salvador Alvarez, Restituto Banico, Ateneo de Zamboanga; Ionee Balasoto, University of Negros Occidental — R; Renato Villanueva, Aquinas University (Legaspi); Idris Kuhutan,

Victoria Timbancaya, Palawan Teachers' College; Norma Malilay, Ernesto Bales-tamon, Divine Word College of San Jose (Mindoro); Primitiva Marcos, St. Ferdinand College (Isabela); Melanio Regis, Ateneo del Naga; Teresita Rementria, Aquinas University (Legaspi City); Marilou de la Cruz, De La Salle College (Bacolod); Alpha Vargas, Ateneo de Davao College; Adelaida Segarra, Engracia del Castillo-Mata, Institute of Maternal and Child Health.

Three of the five special participants are taking apprenticeship at the Development Academy of the Philippines under a project headed by Mahar Mangahas. The two others are undergoing training at the Asia Research Organization.

The teaching team is composed of the following: For the basic trainees — Fr. Frank Lynch, Mary Hollnsteiner, Maria Elena Lopez, Pilar Ramos-Jimenez and Jean Miralao; and for the advanced trainees, Cristina Parel and staff, Ester Pacheco, Celine Quinio and Alfonso de Guzman.

Mrs. Pilar R. Jimenez is currently the research training coordinator of the program. In addition to coordinating PSSC research training activities, Mrs. Jimenez will assist in formulating the groundwork for the establishment of a federation of university-based research centers competent to undertake studies for their institutions and for other agencies.



### New PSSC grantees

The Philippine Social Science Council granted Discretionary Research Awards to eight more scholars.

The new grantees are:

1. Virginia Castillejos, St. Paul College of Tuguegarao, Tuguegarao, Cagayan: "Study of the Manpower Needs of Southern Cagayan."
2. Rosita Galang and associates, Ateneo de Manila Department of Linguistics: "The Greater Manila Area Speech Community: Bilingual and/or Diglossic."
3. Floranie P. Jacob, Maryknoll College: "The Theory of Complementary Needs as Related to Satisfactory Marital Interaction Among Filipino Couples."
4. Ruby Roque-Villa, UP Population Institute: "The Effect of Female Employment on the Number and Spacing of Children in the Philip-

piners."

5. Edvilla Talaroc, University of San Carlos Socio-Anthropology Department: "A Study of the Socio-Economic and Religious Life of the Higa-onons of Misamis Oriental."

6. Lucia S. Tan, University of San Carlos: "Social Development Activities of Religious Aid Centers in Cebu City: Their Relevance to National Development Policies."

7. Angelita D. Tangco, University of the Philippines Department of Psychology: "The Effects of Frustration on the Flexibility of Internals vs. Externals."

8. Amaryllis T. Torres, University of the Philippines Department of Psychology: "A Systematic Study of Social Processes in Training Groups."

### SEAFP evaluation

The final stages of Ford Foundation's Southeast Asia Fellowship Evaluation Program are drawing close.

Sometime between May 25 to 31, Mely Tan, head of the Institute of Social and Economic Research in Jakarta and David Steinberg will be meeting with the members of the PSSC Executive Board and the PSSC's Southeast Asia Fellowship Program Committee in order to hear in detail about the capabilities and plans of the PSSC and how it might handle the SEAFP if the Philippine portion were devolved to it.

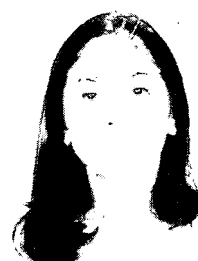
Meanwhile, the SEAFP Committee of the PSSC has already met four times to work out the details, i.e. contracts, timetable, forms etc. of the proposed Southeast Asia Graduate Training Program and the Research and Teaching Fellowship Program.



JACOB



ROQUE-VILLA



TANGCO



TORRES

### PSSC offers research grants

The Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) is offering several grant programs for researches in the social science disciplines. These grants are intended to help scholars undertake studies that will not only contribute significantly to national development but will also be instrumental in filling recognized gaps in existing social science knowledge.

PSSC specifically offers research grants under the following programs:

a) the **Research Integration Program** which aims to support scholars interested in compiling annotated bibliographies of empirical studies made on major development problem areas and writing up a major

integrative essay built upon such bibliographies;

b) **Development Research Program** which is intended to support major research projects considered most likely to contribute significantly to the development needs of the country; and

c) the **Discretionary Research Awards** which are primarily meant to enable scholars to complete ongoing research projects by providing them immediate supplementary funds not exceeding P2,000 upon their request.

For further information on any of the grants offered, interested parties may write to:

The Executive Secretary  
Philippine Social Science Council  
53-C Roces Avenue, Q.C.  
or P.O. Box 655, Greenhills  
San Juan, Rizal  
or may call up telephone 99-97-64.

### Get your social science publication needs from:

CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE  
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Tel. 99-97-64

*Philippine Sociological Review*

*Social Work*

*Philippine Statistician*

*Philippine Journal of Psychology*

*Philippine Economic Journal*

*IPC Papers*

*Philippine Journal of Linguistics*

*Sulu Studies*

*Journal of History*

## News briefs

### PSS holds election

The Philippine Sociological Society (PSS) recently elected a new set of Directors for 1974.

The ten who received the most number of votes out of the 54 ballots received were: 1. Wilfredo Arce 2) Virginia Miralao 3. Ledevina Carino 4. Karina C. David 5. Mary R. Hollnsteiner 6. Eric Casino 7. Gelia Castillo 8. Frank Lynch 9. Wilhelm Flieger and 10. Sylvia H. Guerrero.

Outgoing President Rodolfo A. Bulatao said that in accordance with the By-Laws the first four automatically become members of the Board of Directors. However, since Mrs. David and Mrs. Hollnsteiner tied for fourth, the Board will have to decide on how the problem will be settled.

The new board members will be joining the three hold-over directors, Aurora Silayan-Go, Carlos A. Fernandez and Ofelia R. Angangco.

### LSP presents festschrift

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP) presented a festschrift in honor of Prof. Cecilio Lopez on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday last February 1, 1974. The festschrift, "Parangal kay Cecilio Lopez: Essays in honor of Cecilio Lopez on his seventy-fifth birthday," was presented to the honoree by Bro. Andrew Gonzalez, FSC, LSP vice-president. Professor Lopez responded with some remarks on "The Development of Philippine Linguistics: A Personal Retrospect."

The presentation was held at the Graduate School Seminar Room of the De La Salle College.

The festschrift presents a series of studies on historical and comparative linguistics, theoretical and descriptive linguistics and applied linguistics by friends, colleagues and students of the foremost Filipino linguist. Among the contributors are: Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Richard Pittman, Emy H. Pascasio, Araceli Hidalgo, Rosalina Goulet, Eugene Verstraelen, Teodoro Llamzon, Cesar A. Hidalgo, Eliza U. Grino, Andrew Gonzalez, David Thomas, V. A. Makarenko, John U. Wolff and Nobleza Asuncion-Lande.

### PASW committee sponsors program development conference

The Program Enrichment and Exchange Task Force of the Philippine Association of

Social Workers (PASW) sponsored a "Program Development Setting-Up" on April 25, 1974 at the Philamlife Open Pavilion in Manila.

The conference was held to discuss and finalize the structures and activities of the committee for the next two years bearing in mind the PASW directions and focus. It was attended by the different committee chairmen and members, task force convenors and participants.

### UPPI conducts training

The UP Population Institute will conduct a training in population studies on April 22 to May 31. Participants will be personnel from the Bureau of the Census and Statistics. Members of the faculty of the Population Institute will comprise the training staff.

The program aims to train people to handle population courses at the undergraduate level and to develop population researchers and other statistical workers who will use the data collected in the POPCOM/BCS Joint Project of Sample Vital Registration System.

The training course, will consist of two phases spread over two summers and will feature a three-hour lecture and three-hour corresponding laboratory exercises daily, five times a week. The first phase will run for a period of six weeks, approximately thirty days.

### UP IMC hosts training program

UP President Salvador P. Lopez formally opened on Feb. 22, 1974 a special non-degree training program in mass communication for Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) mass media practitioners.

The two-month long training program which ended on April 18 was held at the UP Institute of Mass Communication (IMC).

Aimed at providing mass communicators advanced training in mass communication, the program provided an interdisciplinary orientation with other areas in the social sciences. The fields of study covered included developmental communication and journalism, broadcast communication (radio and TV), audio-visual communication, public information and research and evaluation.

The curriculum consisted of an eight-week intensive training course conducted through a planned series of seminars, workshops, field trips, guided group and individual projects and consultations and the tutorial method.

### New honorary research associates at IPC

The Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) of the Ateneo de Manila University recently granted four Southeast Asian scholars the honorary designation of Visiting Research Associate.

Richard Burcroff, a post-doctoral research fellow at Yale University began his research on "Diffusion of Planners' Norms: A Study of Land Reform under Martial Law" on Nov. 2, 1973 and expects to finish by May 31, 1974. The study which focuses on legal reform, inquires into the nature and form of recent tenancy disputes in the Philippines in order to evaluate the law as an instrument for transmitting planners' norms to rural areas.

James Warren is doing a study on "Slave-Trade-Raid: The Socio-economic Patterns of the Sulu Zone, 1770-1900". He intends to present his study and his doctoral dissertation to the Australian National University.

D. J. M. Routledge, who is on research leave from the University of Malaya Department of History, is working on an "Ethno-historical Study of the People of the Cagayan Valley in the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries." He is concentrating his efforts on the National Archives and Dominican Archives of the University of Santo Tomas.

Kurt Tauchmann of the Department of Anthropology, University of Cologne is pursuing the second phase of an earlier study he conducted among cultural minority groups in the Mt. Province. His present research on "Changing Value Systems Under Varying Economic Situations in Benguet Province" is expected to last until September 30, 1974.

### MSU sponsors

#### ASAIHL conference

The Association of Southeast Asian Institutes of Higher Learning (ASAIHL) is sponsoring a three-day conference on the relationship between majority and minority groups in Southeast Asia in early May. To be hosted by the Mindanao State University, the meet will hear nine outstanding Southeast Asian educators discuss and assess the majority-minority situation in their respective countries. A ninth speaker will assess the over-all Chinese minority in Southeast Asia.

The conference will be held at the penthouse of the Development Bank of the Philippines in Makati, Rizal. This conference is considered as the first top level assembly ever held among Southeast Asian countries to trace and assess existing inter-

actions between majority and minority groups, the cause and nature of group conflicts and approaches or remedial measures which could be taken up to harmonize group differences to achieve greater harmony and solidarity within each individual nation.

Scheduled to speak are Dr. Mamitua Saber, Mindanao State University at Marawi City; Dr. Mely G. Tan, National Institute of Economic and Social Research in Jakarta, Indonesia. Dr. Stephen Chee Hong-Chye, Dr. Atan Long and Dr. Khoo Kay-Kim of the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia; Dr. Lau Taik Soon of the University of Singapore; Dr. Boonsanong Punyodayana of Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand; and Dr. Hoan Ngoc Thang of the University of Saigon in Vietnam.

Prof. Wang Gungwu of the University of Australia in Canberra will speak on the "Chinese Minority in Southeast Asia."

### **UPISWCD conducts 30-day course**

The UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development (UP ISWCD) is conducting a 30-day (week-ends only) training for paraprofessionals in the human services and community work.

The program which started on March 29 and is expected to be concluded on the 29th of June includes relevant fieldwork experience with an eye to future professional training for interested and deserving trainees. Applicants are expected to obtain professional qualification and may be seconded to appropriate training courses.

### **Textbooks on social sciences readied**

Textbooks on basic courses in the social sciences are being prepared by some universities to provide the students with more comprehensive, updated and relevant information on each subject.

At the University of Santo Tomas, faculty members of the social science department have joined hands in writing and editing various chapters for the textbook for Sociology I which will be used for the first semester, 1974-75.

Guest lecturers have also agreed to give their contributions to another research project of the department, a textbook for the new agrarian reform subject.

Meanwhile, Dr. Emerenciana Arcellana, professor and president of the UP Faculty organization is heading a group of political science mentors in preparing a textbook for Political Science 11 being offered at the UP College of Arts and Sciences.

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## **Seminars, conferences, workshops**

The **Samahan ng mga Mag-aaral ng Asya (SAMA)** at the UP Asian Center conducted a series of lecture forum on Southeast Asian regionalism last February. The speakers were: UP President Salvador P. Lopez on "Southeast Asian Regionalism: A Historical Perspective," February 21; Dr. F. Landa Jocano on "The Concept of Culture in Southeast Asian Regionalism," February 24; and Dr. Emmanuel Yap of the Asian Development Center on "The Alternative to Southeast Asian Development Center," February 28.

The UP Asian Center sponsored a lecture on the "People's Republic of China and her Perceptions of the External World" at the Asian Center Library on March 6, 1974. Invited to talk on the topic was Shinkichi Eto, chairman and professor of the Department of International Relations at the University of Tokyo.

The Child and Youth Study Center in conjunction with the Child Development Center of the UP College of Home Economics held a seminar on March 29 on the dissemination of research results on children and youth. Attended by educators, health officers, social workers and graduate students interested and involved in the development of children and youth, the seminar was held at the Tea Room, Alonzo Hall, UP Diliman.

The Agrarian Reform Institute of the University of the Philippines at Los Banos sponsored a seminar on agrarian reform for UP faculty members on January 21-24. Among the speakers were UP Pres. Salvador P. Lopez, Dr. Leslie Bauzon of the UP Department of History traced the history of agrarian reform in the Philippines, and Prof. Mahar Mangahas of the UP School of Economics who presented data on the different incomes of landowners, leaseholders, share-tenants and amortizers.

The UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development (UPISWCD) sponsored the PAKSA discussion series on topics considered important to national development.

Among the social scientists who served as discussion leaders were: Dr. Nathaniel B. Tablante who spoke on "Cooperative Development in Philippine Structure"; Dr. Cesar M. Mercado on "Some Strategies in Community Development"; Miss Teresita L. Silva on "PBSP and Community Welfare and Development"; Dr. Alfredo V. Lagmay on "Behavior Modification in Community

Settings"; and Dr. Ruben Santos-Cuyugan on "Asia: Current Issues in Modernization."

The third of the **1973-1974 Benitez Memorial Lecture Series** featured former Senator Mamintal Tamano and Brig. Gen. Cicero Campos. Tamano discussed "A Regional Approach to the New Educational Reforms in Mindanao," while General Campos spoke on "Home Defense Educational Program and the New Educational Reforms."

The University of Santo Tomas and Sinag-tala Publishers, Inc., jointly sponsored a seminar on economics at the Rizal Conference Hall of UST from April 1-6.

"The Use of Philippine Data in Teaching Economic Principles" was the theme of this seminar held for teachers of economics in colleges and high schools all over the country.

Aquinas University in Legaspi City conducted a seminar-workshop on the "Proper Interpretation of Some Aspects of the NCEE" on March 17, 1974.

Earlier, in January, the University sponsored the PAGE Conference with its theme: "Graduate Education and Functional Research."

The Department of Development Communication at UP Los Banos in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR), Department of Public Information (DPI), National Media Production Center (NMPC) and the Rural Broadcasters Council (RBC) conducted a National Seminar-Workshop on "Masagana 99 and Radio as Partners in Rural Development" on Dec. 10-14, 1973 at UP Los Banos.

The Broadcast Communication section of the UP Department of Development Communications in Los Banos sponsored a training program for DZLB coordinators on the role of radio for disseminating development information on March 4-6, 1974.

The Philippine College of Commerce in conjunction with the UP Agrarian Reform Institute and the Department of Agrarian Reform Education Service sponsored a seminar which aimed to acquaint faculty members in the Greater Manila area on the current development trends in the land reform scheme not only in the Philippines but also abroad. The seminar was held at the PCC Seminar Hall, Mabini campus in Sta. Mesa on March 25-29, 1974.



## Information section

### Social sciences / humanities research centers

(Continued from last issue)

Acronym	Full Name	Current Head	Address
DAIC	Davao Action Information Center	Dr. Robert Allan Hackenberg	301 Francisco Building, San Pedro Street Davao City
DDC	Department of Development Communication	Dr. Nora Quebral	College of Agriculture, UP at Los Baños, Laguna
ICRS	Igorot Culture Research Studies		Patria de Baguio Session Road, Baguio City.
DLAL	Department of Linguistics and Asian Languages	Ernesto Cubar	Faculty Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City

### Fellowship grantees

Entry format.

Grantee. Nature of grant. Place. Date. Grantor.

**Carolina A. de Leon**, Modular Program of Professional Development in Population Information, Education and Communication, East-West Center, Honolulu and Taipei, Feb.-May 1974, East-West Communication Institute and Ford Foundation.

**Romana P. de los Reyes** Ph. D. in Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley, Fulbright and Ford Foundations.

**Robert A. and Beverly H. Hackenberg**, Research on Social Mobility and Fertility Control, Davao City, July 1972-June 1974, US National Institute of Health.

**Francisco J. Morales**, First Modular Program for Professional Development in Population Information, Education and Communication, Feb.-May 1974, East-West Center.

**Hector Angelo C. Navata, O.P.**, Pastoral Theology Course, Seminario de Burgos, Spain, October 1973-June 1974; Ph. D. in History, Universidad Central de Madrid, September 1974 - June 1975; Archives Diploma, Centro de Estudios Hispano-Americano, Seville, Spain, September 1975 - May 1976, Arzobispado de Burgos.

**Bienvenido Noriega, Jr.**, GATT Commercial Policy Course, Geneva, Switzerland, February 4- June 14, 1974, United Nations Development Program.

**Lourdes Sabater**, Training in Science Education, University of California, June-December 1976, Fulbright.

**Edwin Sangoyo**, Third General Combined Course in Comprehensive Development of Regions with Predominantly Rural Characteristics, Nagoya, Japan, February - June 1974, United Nations Development Program.

**Paz Serrano**, Master of Science in Guidance and Counselling, De la Salle College, Manila, April 1974 - May 1975, Commission for the Advancement of Christian Education in Asia.

### Research projects

Current researches and projects contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period January to March 1974.

Entry Format: Title of research/project, project director, home institution, status of project, source of funding.

Status of research/project:

Contemplated — formal proposal drawn

Ongoing — from preparatory activities after proposal is approved to the stage before completion of final write-up.

Completed — final write-up accomplished.

#### DEMOGRAPHY

**Central Places of Mindanao.** Peter C. Smith and Howartho Bovis. Ongoing. UPPI.

**Determinants of Degree of Utilization.** Peter C. Smith and Lita Domingo. Ongoing. UPPI.

**Estimates of Infant and Child Mortality: 1960-1968.** Peter C. Smith. Ongoing. UPPI.

**Motivator Payment Experiment.** Aurora Silayan Go, Aurora Montano and James Philips. Popcom. Ongoing.

**Paramedic Pill Prescription Study.** Ferdinand C. Yasay. Ongoing. Popcom/USAID.

**Systematic Analysis of Age-Sex Data from Censuses and Surveys: 1903-1973.** Peter C. Smith. Ongoing.

**Urban Development, Poverty and Population Policy.** Local study of the squatter and low-income areas in Metro Manila as part of a tri-country study including Japan and South Korea. Mary R. Hollnsteiner, Ma. Elena Z. Lopez, Mariflor Parpan and Simon Silverio. Ongoing. AF/Tokyo.

**1974 National Acceptor Survey.** Mercedes B. Concepcion and James F. Philips. UPPI. Contemplated. USAID.

#### ECONOMICS

**Agricultural Wage Rates: Their Relation to Economic and Labor Condition in the**

Rural Sector. A.R. Libro and C.C. de Jesus. Completed. PCAR.

**Profile of Out-of-School Youths in Bukidnon.** CMU. Ongoing. PCAR.

**An Analysis of Market Intermediaries and Their Contribution of Selected Agricultural Products.** UPCA. Ongoing. PCAR.

**A Survey of Philippine Fruit Resources and Their Utilization.** UPCH. Ongoing. PCAR.

**Compact Farming: A Study in Institution Building.** UPARI. Ongoing. PCAR.

**Determination of Credit Requirements and Input Supply Systems for Coconut Production.** BAE/DANR. Ongoing. PCAR.

**Re-examination of the Sugar Industry, Long-Term Goals, Strategies and Economic Policy Implications.** Inter-Agency Subcommittee on Sugar. NEDA. Completed.

**Water Management Studies for Upland Crops.** UPCA. Ongoing. PCAR.

#### EDUCATION

**Validity Study of the CET at Aquinas University.** Lourdes Sabater. Ongoing. AU.

#### FAMILY PLANNING

**Evaluation of the IMCH Family-Planning Training Program for the Hilot of Oriental Mindoro.** Ma. Elena Z. Lopez. Completed. IMCH.

**Evaluation of Family Planning Service of the Department of Social Welfare.** Virginia A. Miralao. Completed. DSW/USAID.

**Family Planning Acceptor Study.** Frank Lynch. Ongoing. Popcom/USAID.

**The POPCOM Integrated Family Planning Program for Philippine Medical Schools.** Teresita A. Serrano. Completed. Popcom.

#### GEOGRAPHY

**Man-Land Relations and Bases for Soil and Water Research and Extension Strategies.** UPCA. Ongoing. PCAR.

## HISTORY

- A Study of British Interest in the American Effort in the Philippines.** Michael P. Onorato. Ongoing. California State University at Fullerton.
- A Study of the Governor-Generalcy of Francis Burton Harrison.** Michael P. Onorato. Ongoing. California State University at Fullerton.
- Survey of the Jose Maria Cuenca Collection in Jaro, Iloilo.** Bella Albos, Michael Cullinane, Resil Mojares, Emma Montecilo. Completed. USC.
- The Life and Times of Sultan Kudarat.** Alunan C. Glang. Ongoing. FFI.

## LAND REFORM

- Agrarian Publications in the Philippines.** Lourdes Y. Santos. Ongoing. MAF.
- Study of Land Reform and Agricultural Development in Nueva Ecija.** Virginia A. Miralao. Ongoing. USAID.

## LINGUISTICS

- Kinalinga-English-Kinalinga Dictionary.** Fr. Francis H. Lambrecht. Ongoing.

## PSYCHOLOGY

- An Evaluation of the Group Counselling Program of De La Salle College: First Semester 1973.** Manuel Durana. Ongoing. De La Salle College.
- Teacher Behavior Inventory.** Kendel Tang. Completed. DLSC.
- The Effect of Music and Art Therapy on the Personal and Social Adjustment of Emotionally Disturbed Teenagers.** Sr. Mary Pia del Rosario. Ongoing. DLSC.
- Validation of Pilipino MMPI Scales MF and Si.** Lucita Lazo. UPDP. Completed. SSRC.

## SOCIOLOGY

- A Study of the Socio-Economic and Religious Life of the Higa-onons of Misamis Oriental.** Edvilla Talaroc. Ongoing. PSSC.
- An Evaluation and Monitoring System to Accompany the Bicol River Basin Development Program.** Frank Lynch. Ongoing. BRBC/NEDA.
- Carmona Urban Resettlement Action Research Project.** Erlinda N. Salcedo and Mary R. Hollsteiner. Completed. PBSP.
- Community Research on the Socio-economic Problems in Legazpi City.** Fr. Dinio. Ongoing. AU-YCAP.
- Community Self-Help Study of Barrio Mangagoy.** Renato A. Ocampo. Completed. PICOP.
- Dumaguete City Survey of Urban Priorities.** Perla Q. Makil. Completed. Redemptorist Fathers of Dumaguete City. NASSA/AF.
- Experimental Research Data Bank.** Gloria A.

- Fernandez. Ongoing. USAID/Bangkok.
- Forest Heights: Social Change and Integration in a Displaced Urban Community.** Carlos A. Fernandez and Gloria A. Fernandez. Ongoing. PBSP.

## IPC-PSSC Survey on Selected Areas of National Development.

- Gloria A. Fernandez. Ongoing. PSSC/IPC.
- Pollution Study of Albay Gulf.** Lourdes Sabater. Ongoing. Legazpi City Engineer's Office.

- Subsistence Settlement Patterns and Socio-Religious Elements in Two Prehistoric Communities in the Philippines.** Rosa Tenazas. Ongoing. FF.

- Survey of Child-Feeding and Nutrition Practices.** Patricia P. Tanco. Ongoing. Checchi and Co. Washington D. C.

- The Hilot: A Baseline Study of the Traditional Birth Attendant in Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning in Oriental Mindoro.** Jesus A. N. Dizon, Jr. Completed. IMCH.

- The Prediction of Total Family Income: A Socio-economic Survey.** Veronica R. Villavicencio. Completed. FRCI/PSSC.

- The Present State of Research on Cultural Development in the Philippines.** Julian B. Dacanay. Completed. UNESCO/Paris.

- The Vitas Community Study.** Mary R. Hollsteiner. Ongoing. DSW.

- Urban Filipino Impoverished Families.** Sister Donald Decaentcker. Ongoing. QCCDC.

## STATISTICS

- Construction of Two Manuals for Courses in Statistical Survey Research.** Frank Lynch. Ongoing. PSSC.

## Recent publications

Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Type. Where Published (if it is an article). Vol. No. Date. Page No. Home Institution. Price. Where available. Publisher.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

- Cultural Imperatives in Population Education.** Felipe Landa Jocano. UPDA. 174. P11.00 1974.
- "Culture in Curing in Filipino Peasant Society." Contributions to Asian Studies.** Donn V. Hart. Vol. 5. 1974. Pp. 15-25. Northern Illinois University.
- "Excavations in Victorias, Negros Occidental: A Brief Report."** Rosa C. P. Tenazas. (article) Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society. Vol. 1 no. 4. USC. 1973. Pp. 274-282.
- Folk Medicine in a Philippine Municipality.** F. Landa Jocano. UPDA. 1973. P15.00.
- Man: His Anthropological Past.** Irineo Israel. (Paper - Humanities Series B) TDC. 159 pages. P8.00. DLSC Bookstore.

## COMMUNICATIONS

- Abstracts of Research in Agricultural/**

- Development Communication, 1936-1973.** manuscript. 198 pages. UP DAC salesroom. P5.00.

## DEMOGRAPHY

- Environmental Biology.** H. Charles Severino, FSC and others. (book) 1972. 572 pages. DLSC. P2.00. DLSC bookstore.
- Philippine Family Planning Chartbook, 1973.** Popcom. 63 pages.
- Planning More Poverty: Costs and Consequences of Squatter Removal in Lanang District, Davao City.** Beverly Hackenberg. (monograph) 30 pages. DAIC/IPC.
- The Poverty Explosion: Population Increase and Income Decline in Davao City, 1972.** Robert A. Hackenberg. (manuscript) 52 pages. DAIC/IPC.

## ECONOMICS

- Business Economics for Filipino Managers.** Bernardo M. Villegas. CRC. P18.00 Sinagtala Publishers/Dyvers Publication, Greenhills.
- Economics for the Consumer.** Bernardo M. Villegas. (book) CRC. P13 paperbound. P20.50 hardbound. Sinagtala Publishers/Dyvers Publications.
- The Philippine Food Balance Sheet, 1971, No. 1.** NEDA. 49 pages. P3.00.

## EDUCATION

- Faculty Research Journal.** (periodical) 66 pages. AU Office of the Dean, School of Graduate Studies and Research.
- Freshman English: An Integrated Approach, Vols. I and II.** Department of Languages and Literature. TDC. Vol. I - P8.00; Vol. II - P12.50 DLSC Bookstore.
- "Research Management as a Requisite for Irrigation Development in Northeast Thailand Stemming from the Pa Mong Dam."** The Thai Journal of Development Administration. M. Ladd Thomas, and C. Noranitpadungkarn. 1972. Northern Illinois University.
- Teaching Vocational Agriculture in the Philippines.** (book) UPDAC and Bureau of Vocational Education. 309 pages. P14.00 paperback.
- The Center for Southeast Asian Studies. Theses on Southeast Asia Presented at Northern Illinois University, 1960-1971, An Annotated Bibliography.** 1972. Northern Illinois University.

## HISTORY

- A Brief Review of American Interest in Philippine Development and Other Essays.** Michael P. Onorato. 1972. Manila. MCS Enterprises, Inc.
- An Introduction to Philippine History.** Jose S. Arcilla. (book). ADM University Press. 1973. 141 pages. P9.50/\$3.00. ADM University Press/Lawin Publishing House.

**Samtoy: Essays on Iloco Literature and Culture:** Marcelino Foronda, Jr. DLSC Occasional Paper No. 1. P25.00. United Publishing.

**Philippine Retrospective National Bibliography: 1523-1699.** Gabriel A. Bernardo. (book). ADM University Press. 1974. 160 pages. P30.00/\$10.00 paperbound; P45/\$15 clothbound. ADM Press/Lawin Publishing House.

**Prelude to 1896.** Teodoro Agoncillo. (monograph). UP Press Bookshop, Diliman.

## LINGUISTICS

**A Catalog of Filipiniana at Valladolid.** Helen R. Tubangui (ed.) (book). ADM Press. 1973. 346 pages. P35/\$12 pa.; P50/\$15.00 cloth. ADM Press/Lawin Publishing House.

**A Translation of Amado V. Hernandez's 'Bagong Malaya'.** Eduardo Devesa. (book). 1973. TDC. 276 pages. P14.50. DLSC bookstore.

**Luha ng Buwaya.** Amado V. Hernandez. (book). ADM University Press.

**Makabagong Balarila ng Wikang Tagalog.** Teodoro A. Llamzon, Fe Laura del Rosario and Marinela Sanchez. ADM University Press. 1974. 146 pages. P14/\$3.50 paperbound. ADM Press/Lawin Publishing House.

**Parangal Kay Cecilio Lopez: Essays in Honor of Professor Cecilio Lopez on His Seventy-Fifth Birthday.** Bro. Andrew, Gonzalez, F.S.C. (Ed.). (LSP Special monograph). P.J.L. 1973. LSP/AF.

"Speech and Language in the Philippines." (reprint) **The Diliman Review.** J. David Williams. 1970. Northern Illinois University.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Southern Tagalog Voting: Political Behavior in a Philippine Region. Special Report No. 7.** Carl Lande. Northern Illinois University 1973.

**The Political Experience of Man.** Wilfrido V. Villacorta and Isagani F. Yuson. (book). DLSC. 1973. 255 pages. P15.00. DLSC bookstore.

**United States-Philippine Cooperation and Cross Purposes 1974.** Mamerto S. Ventura. (book). 306 pages. Filipiniana Publications, Diliman, Q.C.

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Introduction to Human Development.** Exaltacion Castillo Ramos, and Rosalita Sickerman. (book). 1971. 126 pages. P9.00. DLSC bookstore.

**Man in Search of Meaning: Literature.** Albert Casuga. (book). 1973. TDC. 155 pages. P9.50. DLSC bookstore.

**Man in Search of Meaning: Philosophy, Religion, Psychology.** Roberto Bonifacio. (Paper - Humanities Series A). DLSC. TDC. 223 pages. P15.00. DLSC bookstore.

**Theories and Politics of Developmental Change: Man in Search of Meaning in**

**Society.** (Paper - DLSC Series in the Humanities Program). 1973. P15.00. DLSC bookstore.

## SOCIAL WORK

**Social Work and Development.** Fondevilla and de Guzman. (monograph) 71 pp. PASW. P7.50 PASW headquarters.

**Development and Participation - Implications for Social Welfare.** Rosita Luna Fondevilla. (paper) CWAPI Phil. Committee Report to the ICSW at Nairobi, Africa, July 1974.

## SOCIOLOGY

**A Bayanihan Society Through the Sociologists' Colored Glasses.** Isabel Panopio and A. Raymundo. (book). Manila. UE. 1973.

"A Framework for the Analysis of Villager-Official Contact in Rural Thailand." **Southeast Asia, An International Quarterly.** Herbert J. Rubin. Northern Illinois University. 1973.

"Births, Deaths, Migration in the Eastern Visayas, 1971-1972; Results of Two Years of Sample Registration." **Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society.** Vol. 1 no. 4. Wilhelm Flieger, S.V.D. and Brigida Koppin. December 1973. USC. Pp. 241-273.

"Christian Filipino Society Approaching the 21st Century." **Siliman Journal.** Donn V. Hart. (reprint) 1971. Northern Illinois University.

**Monks, Merit and Motivation: National Development and Buddhism in Thailand Report No. 1.** J.A. Niels Mulder. 1973. Northern Illinois University.

**Southeast Asia, An International Quarterly.** Harold E. Smith. Vol. 2 No. 3. Summer 1973. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

"Thai-American Intermarriage in Thailand." **International Journal of Sociology of the Family.** H. E. Smith. May 1971. Northern Illinois University.

"Thai-Family: Nuclear or Extended." **Journal of Marriage and the Family.** H.E. Smith. 1973. Northern Illinois University.

**Philippine Urbanization: The Politics of Public and Private Property in Manila, Special Report No. 6.** Richard Stone. 1973. Northern Illinois University.

**Urbanization in Thailand.** Occasional Paper No. 2. Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University. Ronald L. Kranich, Herbert J. Rubin, Pratya Vesarachand Chakrapand Wongburanavart. 1974.

"Will and Awe: Illustration of Thai Villager Dependency Upon Officials." **Journal of Asian Studies.** Herbert J. Rubin. Vol. XXXII, No. 3. May 1973. Northern Illinois University.

## STATISTICS

**List of Available Statistical Series in the Philippines.** NEDA. 127 pages. P8.00.

**NEDA Statistical Yearbook.** 1974. NEDA Economic Operations Center. 385 pages. P20.00.

## Unpublished papers

Entry Format: Title. Author/Researcher. Page no. Home Institution. Funding Institution. Where presented. Date.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

**Customs and Traditions of the Yakan Tribe of Basilan Island, Southern Philippines with emphasis on Muslim influence.** Andrew Sherfan. (thesis). USC. 1974.

**Perception of Work Among the Vendors in the Cubao Commercial Center.** Lorna Guevarra. UPPI funding. UPDA.

**The Ethnography of Work Among the Farmers of Bulacan.** Celia Antonio. UPPI funding. UPDA.

**Work Among the Residents of Project 2.** Bangele Alsaybar. UPPI funding. UPDA.

## DEMOGRAPHY

**Identifying Inter-provincial Migration Streams in the Philippines: An Approach to the Analysis of Destination-Origin Matrices.** Peter C. Smith. (paper) UPPI. 1974 January ODA meeting.

**Measurement of Underutilization Among Filipino Male Household Heads.** Lita J. Domingo. (paper) UPPI. January 1974 ODA meeting.

**Study of a New Approach to the Measurement of the Work Force.** Mercedes B. Concepcion. (paper) UPPI. 1974 January ODA meeting.

**Trends in Philippine Family Planning Acceptor Characteristics, 1970-1972.** (manuscript) UPPI. May 1973.

## ECONOMICS

**The Implications of the National Energy Plan and Policies on Oil Consumption.** Leonardo Mariano, Jr. NEDA. 1973.

**The Energy Situation: Its Impact on the Economy.** Leonardo Mariano, Jr. NEDA. 1973.

## EDUCATION

**A Proposed Guidance Services for the Republic Central Colleges Based on Student Needs.** Gonzalo F. Lachica. (thesis) NU. 1974.

**Proposal for a Mass-Based Movement in the Humanities and the Behavioral Sciences.** Severino M. Montano. (paper) NTC. January 1974.

**The Marriage Between the Humanities and the Sciences.** Severino M. Montano. (lecture paper) NTC.

## LINGUISTICS

**The Ullalim: A Brief Study of the Kalinga Epic.** Estrellita Peña. (thesis) MLQU Graduate Library and MLQU Research Center. 1972.

**HISTORY**

**A Historical Survey of the American Military Occupation of the Lake Lanao Region (1901-1913).** Henry Funtecha. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**LAND REFORM**

**Agrarian Reform Administration in the Philippines.** Mario Reinsoso. (paper) Seminar-Workshop on Agrarian Reform for College Instructors and Professors. AU. 1973.

**Agrarian Reform and Community Development.** Nathaniel Tablante. (paper) Seminar on Agrarian Reform. ARI-UP. 1973.

**Agrarian Reform and Cooperatives.** M.S. Perera. (paper) Seminar-Workshop on Agrarian Reform for College Instructors and Professors. AU. 1973.

**Agrarian Reform and Cooperatives.** Nathaniel Tablante. (paper) Seminar-Workshop on Agrarian Reform for College Instructors and Professors. UP Baguio. 1973.

**Agrarian Reform and Economic Development.** Jaime Rañeses. (paper) Seminar-Workshop on Agrarian Reform for College Instructors and Professors. AU. 1973.

**Agrarian Reform: Challenge to Education.** Angelina Muñoz. Seminar-Workshop on Agrarian Reform for College Instructors and Professors. AU. 1973.

**Agrarian Reform Legislation: Toward a Historical Interpretation.** Julianano Nacino. Regional Seminar on Agrarian Reform for Educators. UP Baguio. 1973.

**Cooperation Through the Utilization of Traditional Institutions.** M.S. Perera. Seminar on Agrarian Reform. ARI-UP. 1973.

**Integrated Approach of Agrarian Reform: The NELRIDP Experiment.** Jose Medina, Jr. (paper) DAR. Seminar on Agrarian Reform. ARI-UP. 1973.

**Price Support and Marketing Operations of the NGA.** Jesus Tanchanco. (paper) NGA. Seminar on Agrarian Reform. ARI-UP. 1973.

**Social and Political Dimensions of Agrarian Reform.** Jesus M. Montemayor. (paper) Seminar-Workshop on Agrarian Reform for College Instructors and Professors. AU. 1973.

**The Economic Case for Agrarian Reform: Employment, Income, Distribution and Productivity.** Carl Montañó. (paper) Regional Seminar on Agrarian & Reform for Educators. Iloilo. 1973.

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**A Study of Translation Equivalence Indices.** Lucita Lazo. (thesis) UPDP. SSRC. 1974.

**Some Social-Psychological Factors in High School Seniors' Academic Achievement: Their Implications for Vocational**

**Guidance.** Lourdes Torre Franca. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**SOCIOLOGY**

**A Study of Thirty Vagrant Boys Served by the Children's Community Kitchen Inc. of Cebu City, July 1973.** Bro. Paulino Bongcaras, S.V.D. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**An Analytical Survey of the Administrative Practices of the Graduate Schools of the Universities in Cebu in Relation to the Socio-Economic Problems of the Region.** Ramon Daomilas. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**A Study of the Inheritance Practices of Barrio San Vicente, Bacayon, Bohol.** Nieves Matiga. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**Barrio Luz: The Impact of Urbanization on the Socio-Economic Structure and Its Implication for Institutional Development, 1973-1974.** Amparo Ojeda. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**Formal and Informal Leaders and their Roles in Community Development Projects.** Rowe Cadeliña. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**Social Stratification in Guadalupe, Cebu City: Structure, Determinants and Manifestations.** Josephine Pelaez. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**The Socio-Economic Status of the University of San Carlos Students.** Conchita Corro. (thesis) USC. 1974.

**Legends:**

AdM	—	Ateneo de Manila University
AF	—	Asia Foundation
ARI-UP	—	Agrarian Reform Institute — University of the Philippines
AU	—	Aquinas University
BAE	—	Bureau of Agricultural Economics
BFD	—	Bureau of Forest Development
BRBC	—	Bicol River Basin Council
CRC	—	Center for Research and Communication
DAIC	—	Davao Action Information Center
DANR	—	Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources
DLSC	—	De La Salle College
DSW	—	Department of Social Welfare
FF	—	Ford Foundation
FFI	—	Filipinas Foundation, Inc.
FRCI	—	Faura Research Center, Inc.
ICARP	—	International Committee for Applied Research in Population
IMCH	—	Institute of Maternal and Child Health
IPC	—	Institute of Philippine Culture
LSP	—	Linguistic Society of the Philippines
MAF	—	Magsaysay Award Foundation
MLQU	—	Manuel L. Quezon University
NASSA	—	National Secretariat for Social Action
NEDA	—	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	—	National Grains Authority

NM	—	National Museum
NTC	—	National Teachers College
NU	—	National University
ODA	—	Organization of Demographic Associates
PASW	—	Philippine Association of Social Workers
PBSP	—	Philippine Business for Social Progress
PCAR	—	Philippine Council for Agricultural Research
PICOP	—	Paper Industry Corporation of the Philippines
PJL	—	Philippine Journal of Linguistics
PNC	—	Philippine Normal College
POPCOM	—	Commission on Population
PSSC	—	Philippine Social Science Council
QCCDC	—	Quezon City Community Development Center
SSRC	—	Social Science Research Council
TDC	—	Textbook Development Center
UE	—	University of the East
UNESCO	—	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPCHE	—	UP College of Home Economics
UPDA	—	University of the Philippines Department of Anthropology
UPDAC	—	University of the Philippines Department of Agricultural Communication
UPPI	—	University of the Philippines Population Institute
USAID	—	United States Agency for International Development
USC	—	University of San Carlos

## Social scientists on the move

### ARRIVALS

**Gloria D. Feliciano**, dean of the UP Institute of Mass Communication presented the keynote paper for Asia at the International Symposium on "Communication Strategies for Rural Development" held on March 18-22 at Cali, Columbia. The symposium was sponsored by Cornell University and the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT).

**Nora C. Quebral**, chairman of the UP Department of Development Communication also attended the international symposium on communication strategies.

**Mercedes B. Concepcion**, dean, UP Population Institute, attended the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development sponsored by the United Nations held at the UN headquarters and the Airlie Conference Centre, Virginia, USA.

**Dean Raul P. de Guzman** of the UP College of Public Administration participated in a conference of heads of major training institutes in the Sian Region held at Kuala Lumpur on February 27. The conference was sponsored by the Asian Center for Development Administration.

**Carlos Ramos**, administrator of the Philippine Executive Academy, UP College of Public Administration presented a technical paper of EROPA at the Conference of Directors of Asian Management Training Institutes sponsored by the Asian Center for Development Administration (ACDA) in Kuala Lumpur on February 24 to March 6.

**Romeo Bautista** of the UP School of Economics participated in the workshop on Technology Choice and Employment sponsored by the Economic Growth Center of Yale University on February 8-10. In the course of his tour, he also interviewed applicants to the graduate program of the School of Economics from Southeast Asian countries.

**Amado A. Castro** of the UP School of Economics arrived last February 18, 1974 from Bangkok, Thailand where he served as adviser to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning for the institute's work program for 1974 and succeeding years.

**Nilda M. Castro**, UP Population Institute research assistant, participated in the Seminar on Demographic Research in Relation to International Migration held at Buenos Aires, Argentina on March 5-11, 1974. The seminar was sponsored by the Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED).

**Karina C. David** of the UP Sociology Department participated in the East-West Center Population Institute Workshop on the Value of Children to Parents. The ten-day conference (March 27-April 5) which was held in Honolulu was sponsored by the International Center of Research, Canada.



**Mary R. Hollnsteiner**, director of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University attended the Agricultural Development Council-sponsored conference on "Research Methodology Problems in the Asian Context" held in Singapore on January 11 and 12.

**Felipe Landa Jocano** attended the Overseas Liaison Committee's 1973-1974 International Seminar Series of the American Council on Education on April 1-15 at Washington, D.C.

**Eric S. Casino**, curator at the National Museum of the Philippines attended the symposium on Borneo held in New Orleans as part of the 72nd Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association.

The symposium theme was "Contributions to Social Anthropological Theory from Recent Research in Borneo."

In the course of his tour, he also visited many research institutions in the United States.

**Aurora Silayan-Go**, associate director for planning, Commission on Pop-

ulation (Popcom) attended the regular meeting of the International Committee on Applied Research in Population held in Bogota, Colombia from January 12 to February 5, 1974.

**Teresita A. Serrano**, associate researcher, Commission on Population represented the country in a two-week seminar on "The Role of Survey and Studies for Family Planning Programme Management and Development" sponsored by ECAFE. The seminar was held in Bangkok, Thailand from January 28 to February 9.

**Ely D. Gomez**, head of the Broadcast Communication Section, UPDAC, returned last December 1973 after a 16-month stay at the University Pertanian Malaysia where she served as visiting lecturer in agricultural communications.

**Fr. Ramon Salinas O.P.**, Rector and President of Aquinas University in Legaspi City arrived recently from Salamanca, Spain where he represented the University at the International Federation of Catholic Universities (IFCU).

Philippine Council for Agricultural Research (PCAR) Director General **Joseph Madamba** recently arrived from a twin mission in Singapore and Malaysia. He participated in the symposium "Interaction of Agriculture with Food Science" sponsored by the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the International Union of Food Science and Technology held in Singapore from February 21 to 24. He also stayed in Malaysia from Feb. 25 to March 2 where he observed the facilities and operations on the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) and the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia (RRIM) and explore possible tie-ups with these research institutions.

**Director Aida R. Librero** of the PCAR Socio-Economics Research Division participated in the "Symposium on Agricultural Diversification and Development" sponsored by the Institute of Developing Economics of Japan held in Tokyo where she presented a paper on "Agricultural Diversification in the Philippines."

PCAR Administrative Officer **Genaro D. Revilla** enplaned for Tokyo on January 24 to join the Floating Seminar initiated by the Junior Executive Council of Japan (JEC). While in Japan, he visited various projects and attended a series of conferences with the JEC.

**Patricia P. Tanco**, IPC project director of the "Survey of Child-feeding and Nutrition Practices" left for Washington D.C. on March 15 to attend the meeting of research representatives of the country participants,



evaluation and nutrition consultants at Checchi and AID/Washington officials.

#### DEPARTURES

**Cesar M. Mercado**, assistant professor at the Institute of Mass Communication will attend the Seminar on "Communication in Family Planning" sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). It will be held in Penang, Malaysia from May 20-26.

**Rodolfo A. Bulatao** of the UP Department of Sociology will attend a workshop on the "Value of Children to Parents" sponsored by the East-West Center Institute on April 29 to May 5. It will be held at the East-West Population Center Institute in Honolulu.

**Brother Justin Lucian, F.S.C.** will be leaving the Philippines in July 1974 for Memphis, Tennessee where he will conduct counselling research in conjunction with two state universities, Memphis State University and the University of Memphis. While abroad, he will also prepare a research paper for the 1976 world-wide meeting of La Salle Brothers (General Chapter) as an appointed special area consultant-secretary to that body.

**Jean Shand** of the Summer Institute of Linguistics left for Darwin, Australia to conduct a writers' workshop for field workers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The writers are aborigines who are learning to write creatively in their own languages. The program is in co-operation with the Australian government in their efforts to produce grade school

curriculum in the languages of the aborigines. It started on April 8 and will last up to May 31, 1974.

**Ricardo M. Zarco**, assistant professor in sociology at the University of the Philippines is scheduled to leave for Honolulu to attend a seminar on Drug Abuse Prevention in Washington on May 12 to June 20. The seminar is being sponsored by the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.

**Arsenio O. Gagni**, chairman of the UP Los Banos College of Agriculture Department of Agricultural Education left for Paris, France in early March where he will serve as consultant in agricultural training program to UNESCO and adviser to the International Bank for Rural Development (IBRD) UNESCO mission in Iran.

#### APPOINTMENTS/ELECTIONS

**Jaime C. Laya** was appointed Deputy Director-General of the Planning and Policy Office, National Economic and Development Authority on January 22,



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1974. He was formerly the dean of the UP College of Business Administration.

**Josefina Ramos** is now the Director of the Social Services Staff of the NEDA. Prior to her present appointment, she was consultant on social services.

**Leslie E. Bauzon** was recently appointed Chairman of the Department of History of the University of the Philippines.

**Timothy N. Warner** is now assigned to the Commission on Population as Management Information System Consultant. He is also a management analyst at the Management Science for Health, Inc. in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

**PCAR Technical Services Director Thomas G. Flores** is now the acting director of the U.P. at Los Banos Agrarian Reform Institute vice Director Jose Domingo who recently joined the U.N. International Labor Organization.

Members of the Philippine Association of Social Workers (PASW) recently elected the officers and members of the Board of Directors for 1974. Elected were: **Josefa Z. Generoso** — president; **Monina C. Manapat** — first vice-president; **Esther C. Villoria** — second vice-president; **Dulce Q. Saguisag** — third vice president; **Milda S. Alvior** — secretary; **Sister Teresa Mabasa, D.C.** — treasurer; **Ester J. Amor**, **Aurora D. Ceniza**, **Kazuko D. Kay**, **Thelma C. Lim**, **Pilar Lozada**, **Agrinelda N. Miclat**, **Juliet C. Orzal**, **Rita Florence Roque** and **Ines Villanueva**, Board members.

#### Editors' notes

From page 2

non-tillers too had or have special attraction for their own lands. Frankly speaking, in such matters instead of magnifying our individual sentiments, collective interest should be our primary consideration. What I think is that all the lands of the entire universe are the common properties of mankind. Only the responsibility of preservation and proper utilization of a particular piece of land or country rests on a particular individual or a group of individuals or a particular State. In this case also none need make any fuss over the ownership of lands. Their preservation and utilization are the responsibilities of the local government, which in its turn should carry out its obligation through the medium of producers' cooperatives, comprising the actual cultivators. The drawbacks of the individual rights will be absent in the collective rights and cooperative

supervision, and with the help of proper scientific methods it will be possible to increase crop production without much effort.

The right of distribution of edible grains by businessmen is also undesirable. This right should be fully vested with the consumers' cooperative. So long as the crop production and its distribution do not come under the control of the cooperative form, it is absolutely impossible to stop hoarding, speculation, black-marketing and adulteration in the food market. The consequences of slightest laxity in such matters is extremely dangerous. That food-grains should rot in the godowns of the black-marketeers and speculators or that they should be eaten up by rats and that men should die of starvation by slow degrees — is a position, antagonistic to the human standard of morality.

#### News briefs...

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#### Echo conference of 9th PASW Biennial held

The 9th Biennial PASW Conference on "Social Development is Nation Building" held in Manila last November 28 to 30, 1973 was echoed in Dumaguete City on February 24 to 25, 1974 under the joint sponsorship of the Social Work Discipline, Silliman University, Negros Oriental chapter of the PASW and the PASW.

#### American scholars undertake history studies

Local history studies are being undertaken locally by two American scholars. Mr. Michael Cullinane, a Fulbright fellow, is doing research on the history of Cebu from 1896-1946 and is based at University of San Carlos. Mr. Alfred McCoy is gathering data on the history of Iloilo from 1896-1946 and is based at the Central Philippine University.

## Announcements

Scholars who have made researches on any of the following topics are requested to send the titles and, if possible, copies of their works to:

on political dynamics and political philosophy:

**Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta**  
c/o Philippine Social Science Council  
53-C, Alejandro Rocas Avenue  
Quezon City

on various aspects of Sulu culture  
and social structure:

**Col. Antonio J. Henson**  
c/o Filipinas Foundation, Inc.  
Makati Stock Exchange Building  
Ayala Avenue, Makati

on various aspects of local government  
in the Philippines:

**Prof. Leven S. Puno**  
College of Public Administration  
University of the Philippines  
Padre Faura, Manila

on language and culture in the Philippines:

**Dr. Emy M. Pascasio**  
Ateneo Language Center  
Bellarmine Hall, Ateneo de Manila University  
Loyola Heights, Quezon City

## PSSC public service

The PSSC Social Science Information is carrying two public service features, the Placement Service and the Announcements Service, for the convenience of its readers and other interested parties.

The Placement Service hopes to alleviate the lack of information on job opportunities in the different social science disciplines through a listing of curriculum vitae of professionals as well as students who might wish to seek positions in the social science fields. Entries are coded to prevent the unnecessary disclosure of applicants' identities, so that candidates in the Placement Service need not be concerned about losing their present positions.

The Announcement Service seeks to help social scientists and social science institutions who might wish to submit announcements on grants, seminars, information needed, researches, etc., of particular interest to social scientists in general.

These services are being offered free of charge. Please send information to:

*The Editor*  
PSSC Social Science Information  
53-C, Rocas Avenue  
Quezon City

## Attention: social scientists

The Philippine Social Science Council is calling on all social scientists to participate in its current inventory of social scientists.

Eligible for inclusion in this inventory are those who consider any of the following 13 disciplines as their field(s) of specialization: anthropology (social/cultural, including archaeology); communications, demography, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, public administration, social statistics, social work, and sociology. Respondents should either be Filipino citizens or Philippinists (regardless of citizenship), i.e. they should regularly teach, undertake research, study or write about Philippine society or culture in the light of the above disciplines.

The inventory is being undertaken to provide up-to-date names and addresses which

may lead to information exchange and discussion among social scientists in the Philippines and abroad and to facilitate information on placement and funding opportunities in the Philippines and abroad.

One vehicle for this interchange and information service will be the PSSC's *Newsletter*, copies of which will be sent to all participants. There is also a plan to computerize the information, the resulting tapes to be made available at the University of Hawaii and the PSSC.

The PSSC requests the cooperation of the heads of social science research institutions, associations and college departments. Inventory forms can be obtained from: Mr. Dennis G. Teves, Philippine Social Science Council, 53-C, Rocas Ave., Q.C. Tel. 99-97-64.

Individuals seeking employment through the PSSC Placement Service should send the following information: Name/ mailing address/sex/civil status/age/ phone number: Educational background: highest degree/ major field of study/ institution/ year degree was granted: Position wanted desired field (specific discipline in social science)/ position preferred (e.g. teaching, research, etc.)/ minimum acceptable salary/ date available.

Social science institutions with vacancies are requested to submit details about course or job description, rank or title of position, department or discipline involved, training or specialization required, salary range and other information which would be helpful to individuals seeking employment.

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*Philippine Sociological Review*—quarterly publication of Philippine Sociological Society, Subscription/year ..... P25/\$8.50  
*Philippine Journal of Linguistics*—semi-annual publication of Linguistics Society of the Philippines, Subscription/year ..... P15/\$5  
*Journal of History*—semi-annual publication Philippine National History Association, Subscription/year ..... P12/\$5  
*Philippine Statistician*—semi-annual publication of Philippine Statistical Association, Subscription/year ..... P12/\$4  
*Social Work*—quarterly publication of Philippine Association of Social Workers, Subscription/year ..... P15/\$4  
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*IPC Papers*—publication of Institute of Philippine Culture

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