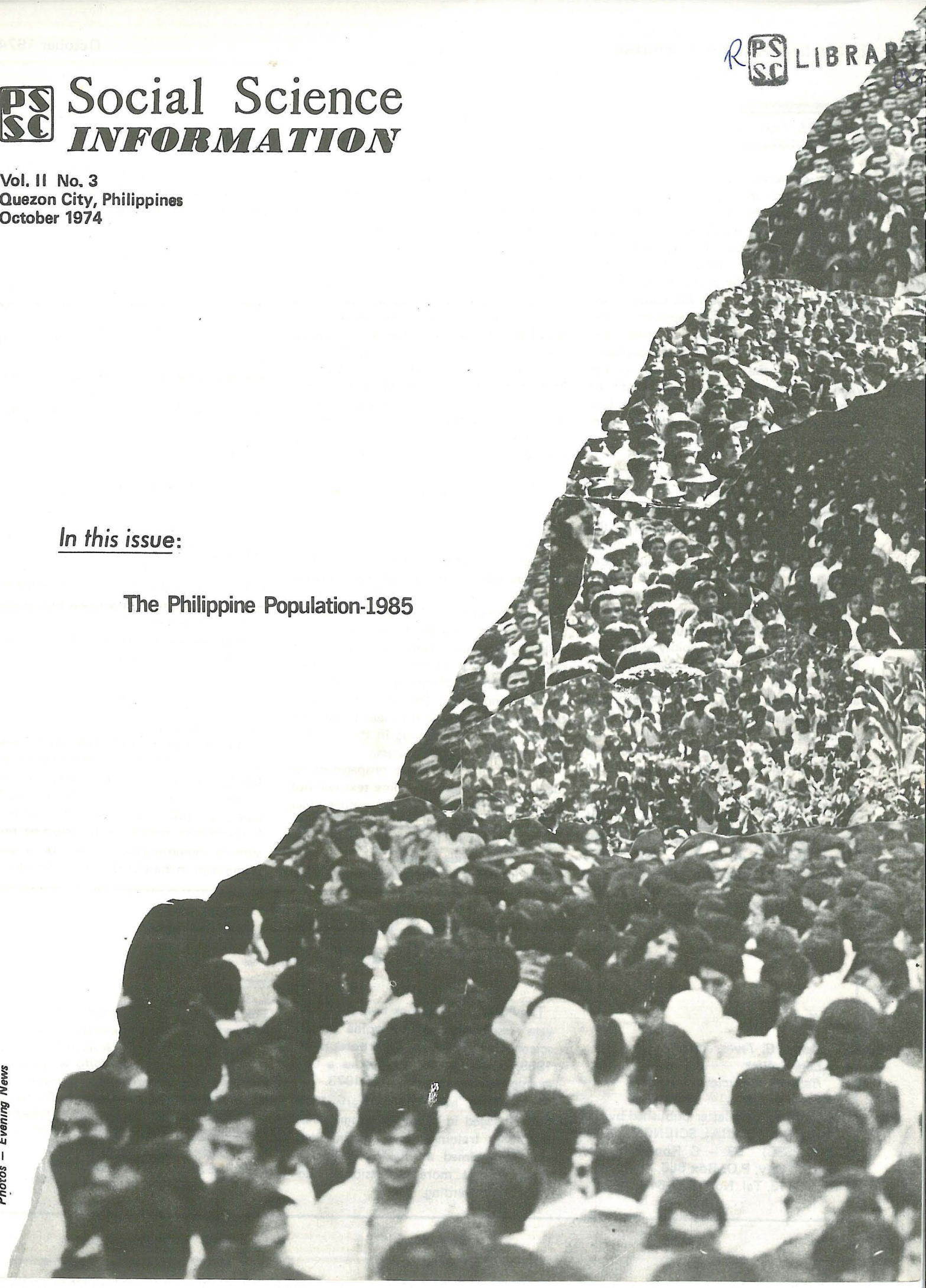


**PS SC** Social Science  
**INFORMATION**

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In this issue:

The Philippine Population-1985



## Editor's notes

The conservatives usually cry very loudly against the rapid mechanisation brought about by the use of advanced types of scientific technology. The fact is that the mechanisation under a capitalistic framework means more misery and unemployment to the common people and hence the objection from the conservative camp. The mechanisation applied in the public welfare without hitting the capitalistic framework has to be opposed, because with the double increase in the yield of a machine the requirement of human labour will decrease by half consequently capitalists retrench labourers mercilessly. A few optimists can, however, remark "under the pressure of circumstances, men will find out the ways for absorbing the surplus labourers in different jobs and the very attempt of finding out such means will accelerate the scientific progress. So the ultimate effect of mechanisation brought about under capitalism is rather good". This view though not useless has got no practical value for it is never practicable to make the necessary arrangement to find jobs for the retrenched labourers, as rapidly as they are thrown out of employment due to speedy mechanisation. The unemployed labourers are ruined, bit by bit, due to poverty and hunger. A few of them try to keep their souls and bodies together by indulging in theft, robbery, corruption and other different sorts of anti-social activities. This situation is, certainly, not desirable. But there is no possibility of such reaction in a collective economic set up. There, the mechanisation will mean less labour and more of comforts. With double increase in the productivity of machines,

the working hours of labourers will be reduced to half. The reduction in the working hours will, certainly, have to be effected, keeping in view the demand for the commodities and the availability of labour resources.

The proper use of science, under the collective economic set up will only bring forth human welfare. It may well be just possible that owing to mechanisation no one will have to undergo labour for more than five minutes a week. Being not always engrossed in the anxiety about grains and clothes, there will be no misuse of their mental and spiritual resources. They will be able to devote more time to sports, literary discourses and moral and spiritual pursuits.

\*\*\*\*\*

The trade union movement is essentially required for safeguarding the interests of labourers and for this proper steps should be taken in order to let it flow in a right channel. Generally, it is observed that the leaders of this movement do not try to make labourers conscious of their responsibilities with the same spirit they try to create in them the sense of their demands and rights. The best way to avoid this mal-adjustment is the clear acceptance of the rights of labourers in the management of industry and business.

In this direction, mere propagation of ideology or sermonising some text will not be of much value. There is another great defect in the general trade union movements: — that its leadership does not remain in the hands of true labourers. With party interest at their hearts, political

leaders always meddle with it. Their objective is always to serve the interests of their party and not the welfare of labourers.

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The aspiration to become rich by exploiting others is a sort of mental malady. In fact, if the eternal hunger of the human soul does not find the real path leading to mental and spiritual wealth, it becomes engaged in the work of depriving others of their rights by robbing them of their resources more than what is required in this material world. If any member of a joint family seizes the food materials from the store by application of mental or physical force, he certainly becomes the cause of misery to others. Similar is the case when a capitalist says; "We have seized wealth by intelligence and labour. If others have the mental and physical potentialities they may do it. Who objects to it?" They do not want to realise that the volume of the commodities is limited whereas the requirements are common to all. In most of the spheres the abundance in one individual's case leads to the reduction in morsels in the case of others (or leads to taking the bread out of the mouth of others). Not to understand this common necessity of all is a mental ailment.

But the people afflicted with this malady are also members of this vast human family and consequently, they are our brothers. Therefore, they will have to be cured of this disease by either making humanitarian appeals or by exerting pressure of circumstances. It will be a great crime even to think of their destruction.



## Social Science INFORMATION

### Staff:

*Dennis G. Teves, editor*  
*Leni S. Diaz*  
*Rebecca T. Ducusin*

A quarterly newsletter published by the PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (PSSC) 53 — C Rocas Avenue, Quezon City, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Rizal 3113. Tel. No. 99-97-64.

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 13 special programs of research, training, and publications assistance aimed at making Philippine social science more professional, relevant, and rewarding.

The PSSC Executive Board for 1974-75 are *Armand V. Fabella*, chairman; *Loretta M. Sicat*, vice-chairman; *Oscar M. Alfonso*, secretary-treasurer; and *Rodolfo A. Bulatao*, *Mercedes B. Concepcion*, *Consuelo L. Gutierrez*, *Raul P. de Guzman*, *Gloria D. Feliciano*, *Patricia B. Licuanan*, *Telesforo W. Luna, Jr.*, *Frank Lynch*, *Cristina P. Parel* and *Emy M. Pascasio*, members. Executive Secretary is *Dennis G. Teves*.



## Readers' corner

### Correspondence

Readers are invited to write in their comments, suggestions and queries to the editor with the hope of establishing 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 the views by the *PSSC Social Science Information*.

## PSSC placement service

### Positions open

#### Staff assistant

#### Research assistant

- \* College graduate, major in Sociology or in any of the Behavioral Sciences
- \* Preferably with experience, 2-3 years
- \* Contact:

**Mr. Mac Rivera**  
Philippine Business for Social Progress  
Yutivo Bldg., 254 Dasmariñas  
Manila

#### Political Science Instructors

- \* M.A. Political Science or advanced graduate student in Political Science
- \* Send letters of application together with transcript of records and letters of references to:

**Mrs. Avelina S. Salacup**  
Department of Social Sciences  
U.P. at Los Baños  
College, Laguna

### Positions wanted

**Researcher/Fieldworker.** Male. AB Psychology 1973, FEU. Training: Approaches to Human Development, Institute of Social Order; Accounting, Executive Academy of the Philippines.

**Researcher/Secretary.** Female, single, 24. UP BSEd History Major. Experience: Substitute Teacher in History, High school recorder; secretary, receptionist. Skills: Typing - 50-55 wpm, steno-70-75 words per minute.

**Research Assistant.** Female, single, 24 years old. AB Psychology, FEU.

**Institutions and individuals may  
send particulars to:**

Placement Service  
53-C, Rocas Ave., Q.C.

## Calendar

Oct. 26 - Benitez Memorial Lecture Series at the UP Abelardo Hall, 8:30-11:30 a.m. Speakers: Dr. Waldo Perfecto on "New Perspectives in Vocational Technical Education" and Bro. Andrew Gonzales on "The Constitution and the Language Policy."

Nov. 4-9 - Institute on Agrarian Laws at Bobo Hall, U.P. Diliman. Sponsor: U.P. Law Center

Nov. 6-9 - First Asian Regional Conference on Training and Development to be held at the Philippine Village Hotel. Sponsors: Philippine Society for Training and Development, UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries, National Manpower and Youth Council, Development Academy of the Philippines and the Population Commission.

Nov. 16 - Benitez Memorial Lecture Series at the UP Abelardo Hall, 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. Speakers: Dr. Liceria Brillantes Soriano on "The Constitution and Non-Formal Education" and Dr. Jaime C. Laya on "Education for Economic Self-Sufficiency."

Nov. 20-Dec. 11 - Three-week live-in workshop for young workers on population education at the UP Asian Labor Education Center. Sponsors: International Labor Organization (ILO) and Asian Labor Education Center (ALEC).

Dec. 6-8 - Panel at the Western Conference for Asian Studies on the subject: "The United States and the Philippines: That Special Relationship". Sponsor: Arizona State University, Tempe.

Dec. 7 - Benitez Memorial Lecture Series at the UP Abelardo Hall, 8:30-11:30 a.m. Speaker: Ambassador Leticia R. Shahani on "The Constitution and Education for Civic Responsibility."

## Announcements

### FAPE announces grants on guidance and counselling

Ten scholarship grants, to be awarded by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE), await deserving members of recognized private institutions all over the country.

The scholarships are intended specifically for the training of college personnel in guidance and counselling who, at the end of a 14-month program, will have obtained a master of science degree in guidance and counselling.

To qualify for the grant, the applicant must be a Filipino citizen, a member of the faculty or guidance staff of recognized private institutions of higher learning, sponsored and endorsed by the institution where he is employed and must fulfill the requirements for admission to the MS in guidance program of De La Salle College.

Admission tests will be administered on the following dates: Nov. 9 and Dec. 14, 1974; Jan. 18 and Feb. 8, 1975 from 8 a.m. to 12 noon at the De La Salle College department of guidance

## 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

Individuals seeking employment through the PSSC Placement Service should send the following information: Name/mailling 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 courses 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.

and counseling, Taft Ave. (for those in the metropolitan area); at the Cebu Psychological Center in Cebu City and the Educational Test Center in Davao City, for those in the Visayas and Mindanao areas.

Interested parties may seek further inquiries from Dr. Leticia Asuzano, department chairman or Teresita de Guzman, administrative assistant, graduate department of guidance and counseling, De La Salle College, Manila.

### NIU Southeast Asia program

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Northern Illinois University (NIU) in cooperation with NIU's College of Business has made arrangements to enable students pursuing the M.S. in Business Administration (with a major in International Business) to earn a Southeast Asian concentration.

## The Philippine population-1985

Mercedes B. Concepcion

George Orwell's much read book, *1984*, is concerned with the future in a striking way. The book projects *man's future* in terms of political and moral philosophies. The *future* is also an important part of a demographer's task. By measuring the past and the present, the demographer differs from Orwell in that he deals in facts — precise numbers of people, exact physical boundaries, specific ages, etc. Because the demographer deals in numbers, he is, in a way, highly accountable for what he says and writes.

Let us examine the facts and figures for evidence regarding our future. How much are we likely to grow as a nation in the next 11 years? What will be the distribution of population by residence, by age, and by other important characteristics?

### Expected population growth: 1970-1985

In 1972, the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (now the National Census and Statistics Office) prepared three series of population projections based on a sample of the unadjusted returns from the 1970 Census of population. Underlying these projections was the assumption that completed fertility would range as follows:

- \* 5.96 children per woman throughout the projection period for the high series (rate of the 1965-70 period)
- \* 5.12 children per woman by 1985 for the medium series (decline of 14 per cent from 1965-70 period)
- \* 4.28 children per woman by 1985 for the low series (decline of 28 per cent from 1965-70 period)

Between 1960 and 1970, average age at marriage was reported to have increased; the proportion of women remaining single increased and birth rates may probably have declined. As a result, the reported average intercensal rate of population growth showed a decline from the previous intercensal period rate of growth of 3.06 per cent to 3.01 per cent. However, total marital fertility during the past ten years has not declined and is estimated at an average of about 7 children per every married woman.

The unchanging levels of fertility may mean that any gains derived from lower age-specific fertility rates among older women are more than offset by the sharp increases among women, 15-24. Most of these women have indicated their preference for about 4 children, on the average. It could mean that they have decided to have all of these children during the early childbearing period so that once the desired number of children is attained, they may put a stop to further childbearing. Thus, many population analysts hope that this pattern of childbearing exhibited by the younger women portends a possible future fertility decline.

Available evidence seems to indicate that the Philippine population in 1985 may well be between 55-60 million persons. This would represent an increase of 18 to 23 million people over the 1970 enumerated population of about 37 million persons. The number of births should run between 1.5 to 2.4 million per year and the rate of population increase should be between 2.0 to 3.2 per cent annually, assuming that current fertility levels will continue to 1985 or drop to lower levels

as an effect of the current concern with the effect of population growth on the quality of life.

Net international migration is assumed to be still inconsequential as a factor for growth, at least for the period under discussion.

Even if there should be a drop in fertility rate during the coming years, the population growth will remain at high levels because of the increasing proportion of women entering the childbearing ages.

### Expected changes

#### in geographic distribution

The most significant geographic shifts in population, from a national viewpoint, are those which have taken place and which are expected to occur in the central cities and suburbs of metropolitan areas. In the Philippines, one out of every five inhabitants lives in a city. Those residing in cities of 100,000 persons or more account for 14 per cent of the total population or two thirds of the total city population. In 1960, the corresponding proportion in cities of this size was 13 per cent; in 1948, around 12 per cent (Pascual: 1972).

Taking the city boundaries defined in the 1970 census, the population in cities constituted 62 per cent of the urban population in 1970; 66 per cent in 1960 and 72 per cent in 1948. From these figures, it is apparent that there is a slowing down in the rates of growth of cities relative to the rest of the urban population.

In general overall city growth was higher than the national population rate for 1948-1960 and 1960-1970. For the earlier intercensal period, 1948-1960, the rates of city growth ranged from 1.3 per cent in Manila to 12.2 per cent in Quezon City. The rates for this period were also markedly higher than in recent years, 1960-1970, for most categories.

A trend toward decreasing prominence of the largest city, Manila, has been apparent since 1948. The percentage of the total population found in this primate city was smallest in 1970. Quezon City, the second largest city, showed a four-fold increase from 0.6 per cent in 1948 to 2.1 per cent in 1970. In 1948, the population of Manila was 9 times that of Quezon City; at the last census the ratio declined to 2.



Above is the full text of a speech delivered by Mercedes B. Concepcion at the Asian Science Writers' Seminar held at the Loyola House in Angono, Rizal early this year.

The author is a professor at and concurrently dean of the Population Institute, University of the Philippines. She is also a council member of the International Union for the Scientific Study on Population and has represented the country in various international conferences abroad. She holds the distinction of being the first woman representative to preside over the 17th Session of the UN Population. At the same time, she is also a member of the PSSC Executive Board.

She obtained her Ph. D. in Sociology (Demography) from the University of Chicago in 1960. She was conferred the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, Honoris Causa by the Ateneo de Manila University in 1970.

Cities varying in size between 100,000 and 500,000 showed a consistently rising trend over time. Smaller sized cities manifested a declining trend during the period 1948-1970.

A striking feature of urban development in this country is its high concentration in Metropolitan Manila, including both the city of Manila and the adjacent areas.

The total population of Metropolitan Manila in 1970 comprising the 5 cities of Manila, Quezon, Caloocan, Pasay and Cavite and 22 municipalities of Rizal, Bulacan, Laguna and Cavite, was 4,363,387 persons spread over 832 sq. km. of land area. This metropolis alone constituted well over a third of the total urban population. Relative to the national density of 123 per sq. km., the density of this metropolitan area, 5,244 per sq. km., is staggering.

Looking 11 years ahead, this is how some demographers view 1985: If recent trends continue, it is to be expected that one out of every 4 inhabitants in these islands will be found residing in the cities. If the growth of population in Metropolitan Manila continues, then about half of the total urban population would be found in this metropolis as defined above. With large absolute increases in the numbers of persons living in rural areas, a faster tempo of urbanization due to higher rates of net internal migration is expected.

In discussing growth, one can look at the factors contributing to population increase of individual provinces. Population growth in the majority of places is affected more by the excess of births over deaths than by internal migration. Obviously, therefore, the greatest absolute growth now and in the future will be expected to occur in the most populous provinces. But if those provinces which have gained population thru net migration are examined, we now find and can expect in the future that the following provinces will attract the greatest number of migrants: Nueva Vizcaya in the north-east, Bulacan and Rizal in Central Luzon, Occidental Mindoro in Southern Luzon, Agusan (North and South), Bukidnon, Cotabato (South and the remainder), and Davao (North, East and South). Batanes, Catanduanes, the Mountain Province and to some extent, Eastern Samar, Ilocos Sur, and Negros Occidental can expect continued out-migration of their population to other areas of the country.

At this point, it is important to recognize that regional development plans with a deliberate policy of encouraging

growth in alternate growth centers away from large urban masses will act as major deterrent to rural-urban movements or the rush to the nation's metropolitan centers.

Much remains to be done to ascertain the reasons for exceptional growth and the probable future for each area. Data from the economic census may serve as a basis for evaluating the viability of private enterprise in each potential growth center. Those kinds of business which tend to be associated with areas of unusual growth may be identified in this way.

#### **Expected changes in age composition and household formation: 1970-1985**

Should fertility decline to 4.28 children per woman in 1985, the largest increase in population will be found among the adolescents, 10-14 years of age. Nearly a seventh of the total increase in population, 2.4 million, will be contributed by this age group. Major changes will also be exhibited by the two youngest age groups, infants and young children, 0-9. Altogether, children below 15 years of age would form nearly a third (32.4%) of the total increase in population expected by 1985. The remaining age groups will not be affected by decline in reproductive performance over the period.

The most significant fact about the expected change in age composition under declining fertility conditions is in the number of children under 5 in 1985. With fertility unchanged, the expected survivors will number some 10.3 million, or 17 per cent of the total population in 1985. If however, fertility rates were to decrease during this period, the number of young children in this age group would only be about 7.5 million, representing a drop of 28 per cent from constant fertility levels. The corresponding decrease in the school age population, 5-14 years, would be 1.8 M children (15.9 M as against 14.1M). There will be a proportionate increase in the population of marriageable ages, 15-49, under this lower fertility assumption. The meaning is clear. Even with a fertility decline over the period, 1970-1985, the impact would be felt most in the pre-school ages, 0-4. The increased proportion of marriageable persons would not necessarily imply an increase in the number of marriages owing to the increasing proportions of the population remaining single.

Under lower fertility conditions, therefore, we would anticipate the same rate of household formation and relatively fewer births during the next 11 years. Over the past few years, roughly a quarter

of a million marriages have been reported annually. This is expected to remain at about the same level for the next decade or so. It is likely, therefore, that some 250,000 new dwelling units per year will be required to accommodate these new households which will be formed in the coming years. Any appreciable increase in housing standards, the replacement of dilapidated dwellings and sub-standard housing, and the initiation of a trend for unmarried people to set up their own quarters will increase the demand for housing even more.

Some of the major trends in age distribution have been considered in the preceding paragraphs. The accent has been on the adolescents. These trends will have an important impact in the next 11 years on school enrollments. With constant fertility, the number of elementary school pupils will continue to rise by 1985 as the survivors of past births enter the school-going ages. High school enrollment is expected to change relatively little during the period. However, the imposition of the college entrance examination requirement on all youngsters of college age is bound to affect the enrollment at this third level.

If fertility were to be reduced by nearly three-tenths of the 1965-1970 level, then the burden of providing elementary education to youngsters 5-14 would not be as heavy as that existing under constant fertility conditions.

It is obvious that, if Philippine society is to have the ability to handle the numbers of young people who expect to attend school, we not only need more facilities and faculties but farsighted vision and understanding on the part of the public if we are to plan adequately for 1985.

With all these predictions about the Filipino people and where they are going, perhaps it is time to take stock and begin a new search — not for more quantity in life, but for balanced and purposeful growth. This search will be conducted in an environment where we will see continued expansion of suburbs but at the same time, new growth centers. A big need to build more elementary and high schools and the necessity to prepare for greatly expanding college enrollments beyond 1975. For the present while efforts to defuse the population bomb continue to escalate, there will still be more youngsters added to our population by 1985. Each and everyone of us is inescapably involved in the problems the next 11 years will bring.

## Summary of the discussions of the UNESCO's Round Table on social research policy and organizations

Henning Friis

The increasing national and international interest in science policy and organization has only recently begun to encompass the social sciences. While several countries, advanced and less advanced, have accepted the need for planned development of the natural and technological sciences, the social sciences either have not usually been included under science policies or occupy a fringe position. As a result, in a period of over-all increase in resources for scientific research, resources for the social sciences have fallen behind and are by any standards very meagre and scattered in most countries. Such lack of support is also reflected at the international level, since funds for social science through international and regional organizations are very limited.

The state of the social sciences is of particular relevance to those countries which are endeavouring to improve their economic and social conditions, since they have immense needs for hard facts and theoretical models on which to base their development policies and evaluate results. Yet, growth in resources for social research remains very slow, while the gap between developed and less-developed countries is rapidly widening.

### The role of social research in a time of change

One major topic which ran through the discussion of the Copenhagen round table was the extreme relevance of political and ideological issues to the functioning and status of the social sciences. On the one hand they determine the relative weight which social scientists in various regions of the world give to the scientific, technical (applied) and critical (general educational) roles of their profession. On the other hand political and ideological factors influence the attitude of the public and of decision-makers

towards the social sciences.

There are apparent differences between the disciplines. Economists produce 'hard facts' which are accepted as relevant to government planning and they often act in advisory capacities. Other social scientists often deal with problems which in many countries are not in the centre of government concern. Whether they want it or not, sociologists and psychologists are generally outside the planning process. When they step outside their scientific role they tend to be more outspokenly critical and to adopt more utopian viewpoints than is usual among economists. As a participant from the United States remarked: 'Social scientists in government must choose between being influential, maintaining public silence on points of disagreement or being outspoken, exhibiting their professional honesty at the cost of their political entree. Only the court jester is permitted to mock the king.'

Lack of popularity of the social scientists among decision-makers in many countries comes about either because they criticize government or because they deal with matters which are looked upon as esoteric by those grappling with pressing parochial problems.

In Latin America particularly, tensions caused by the political implications of social research have been increasing in intensity over past years. Social scientists in this part of the world prefer to play an intellectual, critical role rather than a technical one. As a Latin American participant observed: 'Their task consists not only in maximizing production within the *status quo*, but in the alteration of the *status quo*, as they cannot imagine modernization without fundamental changes in the basic structure.'

Another Latin American participant foresaw that 'the economic, political and demographic crisis of the underdeveloped

countries will limit liberty of research and diminish the resources for developmental research,' but that there are also opposite trends which promote research, such as an increasing number of social scientists and the view 'in very influential circles of world opinion that the development of the poor and dependent countries cannot be carried out without large structural reforms.'

In Japan, where much co-operation has occurred between the social scientists and big business, a good deal of controversy has arisen in this connection and many scientists tend to stand aloof from 'the Establishment' or assume a critical role towards it.

Several participants reported increasing interests in closer relations between social scientists and policy-making bodies. In his article, Eric Trist points to the new relationship between science and society which has led to the emergence of domain-based, problem-oriented research involving scientists, practitioners, administrators and politicians: '... the texture of their relationships differs from what it is in fundamental research where scientific interest dominates, or applied research where user interest dominates. The relation of the different types of actor in a problem-oriented domain is that of collaboration.'

Efforts to promote social research useful for policy formation have in most countries given rather meagre results hitherto, except in applied economics. The reason is partly that research has often been irrelevant to actual situations, partly that it has not been presented in a way which has made its implications comprehensible to policy-makers and administrators. The prospective consumers have, for their part generally not shown serious interest in using research results even where these might be relevant: their demands have been limited and their absorptive capacity for research small.

On the relation between researchers and users it was felt that if social research in the future were to be of greater use to planning, more understanding of the nature and significance of policy-oriented research would have to be developed within governments as well as in the academic community. The need for key persons within administrative and planning bodies who could become gate-

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The full text of this report appeared in the last issue of this *journal*, Vol. XXII, No. 1, pp. 152-A.

Henning Friis is executive director of the Danish National Institute of Social Research in Copenhagen and vice-chairman of the Danish Social Science Council. He is a member of the board of trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, of the In-

ternational Social Science Council and several other international social science bodies. He was chairman of the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel 1958-65. He has been United Nations Adviser in Ireland and India on applied social science research and was director of the UNESCO Round Table on Social Research Policy and Organization in Denmark. Author of works on social policy and research including *Development of Social Research in Ireland* (1965) and *Social Policy and Social Research in India* (1968).

keepers of the client-researcher relationship was stressed. These middlemen should provide channels of diffusion for externally generated knowledge and be able to identify relevant research problems within the system. In order to increase the absorptive capacity for social research results it is necessary to teach planners and administrators social science and its uses. Social scientists, however, must become more skilled in the transfer process from research to application.

#### Policies for social research

Social science competence is a scarce resource in most countries and is mainly concentrated in some of the most developed societies.

The lack of trained personnel for social research is not only a problem of quantity, but often also of quality. One serious deficiency, particularly in developing countries is that most graduates are inadequately trained and lack experience in the theoretical and practical aspects of social research. Some university departments are aware of this, but it would be useful if more emphasis were to be placed in curricula not only on the theoretical aspects of research methodology but also on practical exercises.

Indigenous teaching material for this purpose is lacking in most developing countries. There is, for instance, no source-book or analysis concerning the preparation of questionnaires and interviewing in India, though much energy has been spent on sampling techniques. Teaching on other important aspects of survey research, therefore, is based on American and English textbooks not oriented to research in India. A problem common to most countries is the scarcity of skilled specialists in theoretical statistics, programming and other fields supportive of empirical research.

Most research institutions have quite inadequate technical research facilities, a particular handicap in empirical research, which requires an administrative and technical apparatus for sampling, interviewing and data processing. Only a few countries have an organization for sample surveys and computer services available to social researchers. As long as the services of national survey research units are not available, one method of obtaining comparable nation-wide data is to initiate co-operation between competent research institutions in the various regions of a country.

In most developing countries there is an extreme scarcity of domestic funds for social research and what support is avail-

able is out of all proportion to the costs of what can qualify as modern empirical social research. Under these circumstances social research in many developing countries has been organized by foreign social scientists and supported by funds from abroad. At the earlier stages, this was both necessary and helpful. Now, however, attention is being drawn to the political and scientific problems which often attach to reliance on foreign aid to the social sciences. In their report, International Co-operation in the Development of Social Science Research, the participants at the Round Table expressed their view on foreign aid as follows:

"Because of the obvious policy implications of many social research findings the exclusion of local scientists from the design, execution and control of research projects is undesirable from a scientific point of view and fraught with potential political danger.

It was felt that social science research which was under control of outsiders tended to serve their own biases or ends and the academic traditions from which they come. This "control" was seen as not conducive to the natural growth of new theories and the needs of the area or nation or the general healthy growth of the profession.

"Economists and statisticians, more particularly in some developing countries, use resources of other countries bilaterally to mutual benefit. However, the use of regional centres or international bodies to design or conduct research in areas of social science scarcity would be preferable to unequal bilateral ventures."

One considerable difficulty in social research in most countries — developed as well as less developed — is the lack of stable financing for continued research programmes. Almost all projects are financed on a project-to-project basis.

*Ad hoc* financing of research makes it difficult to undertake long-run planning of research programmes, and often forces a research institute to accept projects to which it would otherwise give a lower priority. Where a regular flow of projects is not assured, the institution may be forced to dismiss good staff members, thus losing experience gained previously. It is also time-consuming to hunt and wait for money, and grants usually do not cover indirect management costs.

To avoid these difficulties it is important to establish certain stable research institutions with a permanent or semi-permanent basic budget. Whenever additional grants for specific projects are made, provision for overhead costs must

be made.

It is paradoxical that in a situation of scarce funds and manpower, social science throughout the world has been characterized by a scattering of resources.

Even in small countries social research is conducted at a considerable number of institutions which usually do not co-operate closely. Moreover, research institutes are, as a rule, rather small both in less-developed countries and in those with greater resources.

In his article, Oscar Cornblitt argues that when employment possibilities are not limited to a few institutions, more ample opportunities exist for absorbing diverse kinds of talent, in quality as in orientation. Particularly in periods when political circumstances curtail the work of social scientists, excessive concentration in a few institutions is dangerous, while a multiplicity of centres is an insurance against possible breakdown of one or more of them.

While this position may be acceptable in a period of crisis, it is not applicable if empirical social research is to use modern methodologies and techniques, which presuppose a certain concentration of researchers in larger units.

Furthermore, many types of social research, particularly problem-oriented research, usually requires a team of researchers representing several disciplines. In such cases it is preferable for institutions to have more than one or two representatives of the various disciplines, as they tend to become professionally isolated if their number is too small. These considerations lead to the conclusion that at least some social research institutes in each country must be far larger than is now generally the case.

The report previously quoted states that: 'The time has come to increase decisively the scale of resources provided for the social sciences and also to achieve a greater concentration of effort. The discussions made clear that if research capability is to be effective, resources should be assembled into minimum-size critical masses. More specifically figures quoted from various sources would suggest a small-sized institution for empirical research of 30-40 professionals with a continuing annual operating budget of around \$250,000 to medium-sized institutions of 70-100 professionals with budgets around \$1 million. Physical plant, library facilities, access to computing services, adequate clerical help, etc., are the basic

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necessities to make such an institution viable.'

The following national policy towards social science research was suggested:

The first priority is clearly the establishment of a number of viable multidisciplinary social science research institutions, capable not only of doing research but also training social scientists at all levels and servicing other social science institutions. The standards of research and training of such an institution should be at the highest international level. In fact, these centres should be foci for the growth of high-quality social science. The staff should represent the entire range of social science disciplines; there should be library facilities, computer facilities, clerical services and other duplicating and mechanical devices, now considered basic to a modern research institution.

'The training of an adequate body of highly competent social science professionals and the continued production of a sufficient, well-trained body of professionals is the *sine qua non* of social science development. In order to reach a level of self-generating growth the minimum critical mass of social scientists must be trained and various strategies, adapted to the conditions obtaining in different parts of the world, need to be developed for this purpose, including making working conditions and local salaries attractive. A local multidisciplinary research institution of this nature would be the best long-term solution for providing scientific manpower as it would be using locally developed theory, locally provided training materials, local field conditions for, research and stem the rate of brain drain.'

The scattering of research resources is not only due to lack of institutional concentration but also to the absence in most countries, socialist and otherwise, of policies towards the systematic planning of social research. The individualism of academics as well as the lack of interest of governments have contributed to scientific anarchy. It is everywhere apparent that basic information on crucial areas and problems does not exist and that much of the available data is out of date. Even where numerous studies on related problems have been or are being carried out, usually with limited geographical coverage, there is little co-ordination. The most serious problem is not so much the overlapping of research, but rather the lack of basic common thinking and co-operation to improve the quality of research and enhance the opportunities for accumulating knowledge.

A limited number of countries have established national social science councils of similar bodies, which have among their objectives the formulation of policies for the domestic development of the social sciences. All those which exist have promoted closer collaboration between social scientists within and across disciplines. Some have investigated the situation and needs of the social sciences and are mapping out strategies for research and collaboration in areas where there are serious gaps. A few councils are in the process of improving the general infrastructure of the social sciences, such as documentation centres and data archives. Many distribute grants or post graduate studies and act as government research agents, which enhances their ability to direct social science.

Several participants at the round table argued that the establishment of national social science councils was an immediate need in order to formulate policies for the development of social science and to secure governmental commitment to such policies. The councils should also act as clearing-houses and co-ordinators for projects presented by the various research agencies, including those located in ministries and foreign research bodies.

The round table not only studied the broad policy problems of the social sciences, but also dealt with such organizational problems as the training of staff, job satisfaction and internal communication, using Angus Campbell's article as the basis for discussions.

The need for staff training as a continuing process, including briefing of new staff members, regular staff seminars on methodological and substantive problems, and the discussions of research plans and final reports for diffusions of experiences was emphasized. Non-scientific staff should also receive training in order to relieve researchers of technical work.

One major obstacle to research in universities in many countries is the heavy teaching load and the low salaries which drive teachers to take on extra tasks to generate income.

Several ways of changing this situation were suggested, ranging from an increase in the salaries of university teachers who concentrate on research; to the establishment of special research units within the university structure or as autonomous institutes. An intermediate arrangement is found in some countries, where staff members of autonomous institutes teach for a limited number of hours at a university. This arrangement

confirms that research is their main job, while keeping them in touch with colleagues outside their institute and giving students the benefit of their experience.

#### International co-operation in the development of social research

As already mentioned, participants at the round table held the view that social research in developing countries had been dominated by foreign influences. Such influences have not only been exerted through control of funds. 'Western' research problems, theories and methods have to a great extent been taken over by social scientists in other parts of the world, and not been sufficiently tested or questioned. Even inadequate research indicates that the unintelligent application of 'Western' models has not been very fruitful. New models are required. It was felt, therefore, that there is now a need for a new orientation: social scientists in developing countries should look inward to the problems of their own region.

The report already quoted contains the following relevant passage: 'Whereas most social scientists have hitherto had their particular world-wide disciplines as their principal frame of reference, they should now rather utilize their pooled interdependence for the study of national, cultural and economic regions. This would both assist the development of such regions and provide a context for new theoretical orientations. Depending on the size of the country or the region, an orientation to that area or region, a pooling of manpower and other resources would in the long run pay the best dividends. Sometimes, where critical shortages of trained personnel, computer facilities or money exist, international co-operation may be used in politically acceptable mixes consistent with the ultimate end — the development of a viable social science research capacity useful for that area.'

Several mechanisms to facilitate a higher degree of regional communication between social scientists were suggested. Co-ordinated, problem-oriented research would bring small groups of scientists into meaningful communication. Larger regional meetings on problem-oriented areas like agricultural development, urbanization, population policies, etc. would be another method. A special regional publication would help communication. Exchange of staff on specific projects or teaching assignments could bring about

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## News briefs

### Fabella speaks on worldwide recession

Armand V. Fabella, chairman of the PSSC Executive Board and government reorganization commission, addressed the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industries (PCI) at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on September 26.

Fabella spoke on the "Implications of the Worldwide Recession on Philippine Industry and Economy."

The merienda-conference was held to give PCI members an opportunity to discuss the effects of worldwide recession on the Philippine economy.

Mr. Fabella stressed that it is still premature to consider that there is recession in the world economy and that an evaluation of the situation entails firstly, the observance of global economic developments and secondly, an analysis of how these developments will rub on the Philippines.

He emphasized that the main problem the world faces today is still the universal inflationary rate. The problem escalated not solely because of last year's oil crisis, but could be traced back to the internal and external policies of the United States of "living beyond their means," as indicated by accelerating price increases through the years in the United States and the continuous unfavorable balance of trade, to which remedial measures proved inadequate.

Whereas countries of the world were grouped before as "haves" and "have nots," the former being either market-oriented or centrally planned, the world now witness the entry of a third force — the rich-oil producing Arab nations.

Hence, global events will depend heavily on what the Middle East countries will do with their money. At present, they hold short term placements in major US banks, whereas the world requirement for increasing investments, foreign exchange, etc. is on a longer term basis.

Big countries who used to be creditors now see the possibility of themselves being debtors. Thus they move to cut down cash outflow which creates a chain reaction in the economy in terms of reduction in production, inventory, etc.

which as viewed by others are already the signs of recession.

He also mentioned that Central Banks the world over have not been able to establish rules that will guide financial structures of the world. Most Central Banks adopt the floating rate system as there has been loss of faith and confidence on the mechanism of international payments being used, thus permitting the system to depend on the flow of the world market.

Within the context of these developments, he said that several things can be expected to happen particularly in the Philippines: a carry over of increases in imported commodity prices and a decline in export prices of Philippine products. These are due to the remarkable decline of major stock markets and changes in the governments of major western countries like Italy, France, Great Britain, etc.

He said however that the present situation has evolved more positively from the past in terms of the now fairly decent level of bank account on reserves. Today, our reserves comprise about one half of the total value of our exports. This is far above the minimum requirement for reserve which must not be less than one fourth of the total value of exports.

The country is also beset by a 40% rate of inflation and a rising rate of price increases which is already high by international standards. The country is also vulnerable to fuel sources.

What are the prospects in the future?

Fabella explained that there are really two approaches in solving the present difficulties. One is to embark on a protectionist, inward-looking set of policies such as trade control, etc. These, he says will have a minimal effect because the Philippines is so small and such a policy would not create a dent in the world economy, unlike if the US were to adopt this approach.

He said the Philippine Government is presently adopting the second approach of continuing reliance on credit allocation as a major tool for stepping up agricultural production. The problem in the industrial production is that this sector because of the high import content of its products, is still a net spender of foreign exchange. So that he foresees that the emphasis on rural development, through infrastructure and agriculture, which is

the net foreign earner would continue at least for the next five years. He also predicts that the shift to other energy sources which are being undertaken might be completed within ten years.

The current developments notwithstanding, the present situation in the country is still better than what was forecasted at the start of the year. His prediction for the second half of 1974 is not so optimistic as he foresees a slowing down in the rate of progress, as he said, the second half is always the bad half.

He reiterated that we need to keep a sharp eye on prices at least within the next three months as the main problem is still the inflation rate.

### Experts meet on population research

Current approaches in research on population and priorities for future research were discussed by fifty social scientists at the Expert's Meeting on Philippine Population Research held at the Population Center Building from October 10 to 12.

Two dozen contributed papers covered a variety of topics in population, from the management of population programs to population pressures on ecosystems. Other topics covered were culture and fertility, economic-demographic models, demographic measurement and its implications, population distribution, and population communication and education.

The Meeting attempted to produce a list of researchable topics that appeared important from the perspective of the variety of disciplines represented.

The Meeting was organized by the Department of Sociology, University of the Philippines, with the assistance of the Philippine Social Science Council, and supported by the Population Center Foundation. The proceedings are being compiled by the Department of Sociology.

### LSP elects new officers

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP) met recently to elect its officers for 1974-75.

Re-elected to the presidency was Bonifacio Sibayan, president of the Philippine Normal College. Other officers include: Andrew Gonzalez, FSC — vice president; Emy Pascasio — secretary; Fe Otanes — treasurer; and Fe Dacanay, Ponciano Pineda and Daniel Weaver — board members.

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The following were appointed to head the different committees: Edilberto Dagot, membership; Fe Aldave Yap, professional activities; Andrew Gonzalez, publications; and Emy Pascasio, research.

The organization has scheduled a series of lectures on the latest developments in linguistics and Philippine bilingualism for this year's activities. For a start, the LSP's committee on professional activities sponsored recently a special lecture on "The Tagmeme Seen as a Four-Celled Array in Relation to English Clauses." The lecture featured Summer Institute of Linguistics President Kenneth L. Pike, who is also professor of linguistics at the University of Michigan. It was held at the Philippine Normal College auditorium.

### **PSS to organize six lecture series**

Aurora Silayan-Go, president of the Philippine Sociological Society, Inc. (PSS) announced that the PSS is organizing a series of six lecture discussions on the theme "Alternatives in Strategies for Development."

The lecture series will be held at the San Miguel Auditorium beginning January 16, 1975 and every Thursday thereafter for six consecutive weeks, ending on February 20, 1975.

It will look at programs and structures being evolved and utilized by the government or private agencies to achieve the nation's developmental goals.

Overall chairman of the program is Ledi-viña Cariño, vice-president of the Society.

The PSS conducted its first public lecture series in 1970-71. Entitled "The Philippines Today: Second Thoughts for Citizens Concerned", its meetings drew large numbers of students, faculty, businessmen, professionals and government employees. In 1972, the society's second public lecture entitled "Social Issues '72" was organized and the public response was even greater than it was the first time.

### **1974-75 PSA officers elected**

The Philippine Statistical Association (PSA) elected recently its new set of officers for 1974-1975.

The new PSA officers are: President — Tito Mijares, director of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics and concurrently assistant director-general for statistics at the National Economic and Development Authority; 1st Vice-President — Henry F. Magalit; 2nd Vice-President — Benjamin P. Tienzo; and Secretary-Treasurer — Tala P.

Lazatin.

The members of the PSA elected the officers in their annual conference held July 26 at the Central Bank auditorium. Four papers dealing mainly on population and related problems, 1974 being World Population Year, were read. Tristram Eastwood, Philippine coordinator for the United Nations Fund for population Activities (UNFPA) was the guest speaker at luncheon.

### **Ford Foundation sponsors talks on rural development**

The Ford Foundation, through its representative, Mr. Eugene Staples, held recently an informal discussion — consultation with some of the country's foremost social scientists, foreign experts, government and private officials and noted rural development workers to explore some of the problems areas in rural development and the steps being done to solve these problems.

The two-day meeting held at the Hotel Intercontinental in Makati was attended by 29 participants involved in different ways in various dimensions of rural development.

The informal talks brought to the fore several discussion issues covering three perspectives in rural development:

- 1) rural development from the point of view of the rural family;
- 2) rural development from the perspective of the development agencies; and
- 3) new directions for rural development programs.

### **UPISWCD negotiates with PSSC Research Network**

Dr. Sylvia Guerrero and her staff from the Institute of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines is negotiating with the PSSC Research Network Coordinator, Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, for the participation of some PSSC-related research centers in data collection for her nationwide project entitled "Developing a vocational preparation program for out-of-school youths in the Philippines." Sponsored by the National Manpower and Youth Council, the project's general objective is to evaluate the numerous existing out-of-school youth programs in public and private agencies to evolve a more comprehensive, integrated, and effective program for the out-of-school youths of the nation. The fieldwork is expected to be launched in November and December, 1974.

### **National Archives reopened**

The National Archives has been ordered reopened by President Marcos upon the request of U.P. President Salvador P. Lopez.

The U.P. head's request was in response to an appeal made by Dr. Leslie Bauzon, chairman of the U.P. History Department, who expressed the wish to have the National Archives accessible to U.P. scholars and historians.

The National Archives was closed earlier allegedly due to lack of staff.

In his letter to the President, Lopez mentioned that "much of the work already done on the history of the Philippines is either inferior in quality or is highly colored by the strong anti-Spanish or pro-Spanish bias of the writers." He explained that there is an urgent need to rewrite the history of the Philippines or at least "to fill the blank pages in Philippine history particularly as regards important phases of the Spanish colonization of the Archipelago."

He added that the reopening of the National Archives would enable our historians to conduct archival investigation that would shed light on the history of the Philippines.

The Archives was reopened last September 10 in a memorandum to Domingo Abella, archives director.

### **NEDA issues guidelines on research contracts**

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) issued a resolution entitled "Guidelines on Research Contracts Between Philippine Academic and Research Institutions and Foreign Agencies."

The NEDA resolution was adopted to safeguard the interests of Philippine scholars by defining the contractual relationship between researcher and institution as there have been cases in the past where research contracts between foreign institutions and Philippine institutions were so made that they reduce the latter into a mere data gatherer or junior research partner which is iniquitous and insulting to Filipino scholars.

### **NIU — Mindanao universities enter exchange programs**

Negotiations for an exchange program between several universities in Mindanao and the Northern Illinois University (NIU)

are now in the final stages.

The program as proposed by NIU aims to aid in the development of higher education in the Muslim areas of the Philippines and to aid in the development of the University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies' Philippine Program.

The exchange program provides NIU faculty and doctoral candidates to teach and conduct research at the Mindanao universities while Filipino faculty and graduate students will be invited to NIU for advanced studies.

The first exchange is tentatively scheduled for the Fall of 1975 and will continue for five years.

In preparation for the anticipated NIU-Mindanao universities exchange program, the university has started a collection of periodicals and other local materials published in the cities of Marawi and Iligan in Lanao placed at the disposal of interested NIU faculty members and graduate students.

### ECAFE's new name announced

A change of name of the erstwhile Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) to Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has been announced by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The change of name came as a result of steps taken by Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and the Philippine delegation to the last ECAFE sessions.

### UE Graduate School of Business, PCAR sign contract

The Philippine Council for Agricultural Research (PCAR) and the University of the East Graduate School of Business signed an agreement recently authorizing the latter to conduct research on "Family Income and Expenditure Patterns in the Philippines."

Mr. Jovino S. Lorenzo, U.E. chief executive officer, Dr. Levy A. Trinidad, Andres Soriano professor of economics, U.E., Gen. Florencio A. Medina, chairman, PCAR governing council and Director General Joseph C. Madamba signed the contract.

The project will be undertaken to determine:

1) the expenditure patterns of the different income levels of Philippine society;

2) the patterns and trends in the expenditures for food, clothing, etc. by each province;

3) the variables affecting food consumption; and

4) to establish a point of reference for any similar future surveys in the country.

The 18-month-long research will be conducted in the different provinces covering about 35,000 households. It will be supervised by Levy A. Trinidad as project leader and Rosalia F. Lapeña as study leader with U.E. faculty members and students as cooperators.

With the utilization of U.E.'s resources in the survey, the cost of the project was

reduced from P.5M to P398,000 — the total budget allotted for the research to be financed in its entirety by PCAR.

The project, when completed, will serve as an excellent primer on the ways in which consumers purchase commodities in relation to family income and expenditure patterns and their effects on the price mechanism.

At the same time, the role of the students as direct links with the respondents will serve to improve the reliability of the data to be gathered on a weekly, per province basis.

### Rare RP magazines donated to NIU library

The Northern Illinois University library was made richer with the presentation of bound volumes of a rare Philippine magazine "Renacimiento Filipino" recently. The donor, Mrs. Soledad Reyes Gomba of Manila presented the collection through Dr. J. David Williams.

In another development, the Northern Illinois University opened its Filipiniana collection at a recent exhibit. Among those present in the opening ceremonies were members of the University's Filipino community.

Meanwhile, NIU's Center for Southeast Asian Studies prepared a 32-page list of periodical holdings as of April 1974 of the Center's Southeast Asian collection. The inventory includes 635 titles in both western and Asian languages.

## Seminars, conferences, workshops

The *Council for Economic Development* (CED), private sector counterpart of NEDA, held a forum recently on the subject "Human Settlements Planning in Social and Economic Development." The principal resource speaker was Dr. Onofre D. Corpus, president of the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) who was assisted by the Task Force on Human Settlements staff. This was the thirteenth in a series of socio-economic forums sponsored by the CED as part of its contributions to the more rapid development of the Philippines.

*De La Salle College* and *Ford Foundation* jointly sponsored a workshop on the "Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia" at the Bayview Hotel in late June. It was attended by a group of scholars from ASEAN nations with Dr. Wilfrido Villacorta as workshop director and Fr. Charles McCarthy, S.J. as secretary. The

workshop was held with the hope of contributing to efforts towards making the Chinese communities in Asia give their constructive share in nation-building.

The *National Historical Commission* held recently a seminar on history in Tacloban City. One of the speakers was Prof. Marcelino Foronda of De La Salle College's Department of History and Political Science who talked on "Writing Local Histories."

The 1974-1975 *Benitez Memorial Lecture Series* formally opened last Sept. 14, keynoted by Dr. Vitaliano Bernardino, executive director of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation. Speaker for the day was Atty. Froilan Bacungan, director of the UP Law Center, who talked on "Responsibility of the State in Education." Theme of the current lecture series is "Education and the New Constitution: New Demands and

New Dimensions." The lectures are being held every other Saturday at the UP Abelardo Hall, 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. up to Dec. 7, 1974.

The *Letters Department* of the *De la Salle College School of Arts and Sciences* spearheaded a series of cultural lectures by presenting widely-acclaimed director Lino Brocka for its initial forum. Brocka talked on "The Filipino Cinema Today" bringing into a more educative and critical perspective the film-making industry in the Philippines.

Education and Culture Undersecretary, Narciso Albarracin was guest speaker at the opening ceremonies of the *Inter-university Workshop on Population Education* on Oct. 7. Faculty members from nine local universities are participating in the three-week workshop being held at the University of the East Conference Hall.

## Research reports

### Patterns of consumption in the Philippines

Edita Abella Tan

and

Gwendolyn del Rosario Tecson

This study analyzed the consumption behavior of different types of Philippine families. The pattern of consumption is given by presenting the average family expenditures and propensities to consume for various groups of consumption items of families belonging to different income classes and types. The types taken are families headed by white and blue collar workers in urban and rural areas. Ten groups of consumption goods are used — food, clothing, housing — fuel and furniture, alcohol — and tobacco, education, medicare, miscellaneous items; and a further breakdown of food into cereal, animal sources of protein and other food.

The analysis was done mainly by fitting various specifications of the Engel curve. This was done using the household surveys — 1957, 1961, 1965, and 1971 of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (BCS). In separate papers a more detailed analysis was done for food and housing consumption, using the Food and Nutrition Research Council regional surveys and the National Demographic Survey of 1968. The level of nutrition and its determinants were studied. In housing the authors presented the average number of rooms occupied by families belonging to different income groups and of various household sizes. The housing—quantity elasticity was obtained from the data. The level of income and of consumption for majority of Philippine families is still very low. In 1971, about 60 per cent of families received income of P3000 or less a year, with almost 20 per cent receiving only P1000 or less. Though the proportion of families in this income bracket fell over time from about 81 per cent in 1957 to about 41 percent in 1971, in real terms, the proportion of families in these brackets hardly changed. There was insignificant improvement in the size distribution of income as evidenced by a 0.013 drop in the Gini coefficients from 1961-1971 with the percentage received by the lowest income bracket worsening slightly over time.

Food dominated the consumption bas-

ket and there has been a slight upward trend in the real share of food in total consumption from 1957 to 1971, from 53.1 per cent to 55.5 percent. Food, together with other staple items such as clothing and shelter composed 73.0 per cent of average family expenditure in 1957, rising to 94.0 per cent in 1971.

The fairly significant drop in the share of food as family income increases is also noted. The share of clothing remains constant but that of housing increases with income.

The average family expenditure on the various items especially families belonging to the lowest six income brackets are as follows: P1620 on food; P37 on clothing; P341 on shelter; P47 on medicine and P27 on education.

These levels of consumption may be put in the context of prices of some items. In 1970-71, the average fees in public high schools was P43.00; an elementary note pad would cost about P0.50; and elementary school book about P5.00; a third quality cotton material about P5.00 per yard; a doctor's visit about P5.00 in the provinces; the smallest bottle of anti-biotic from P4.00 to P5.00. The consumption behavior of our four groups of families varies. In general, families headed by blue collar workers have higher saving elasticity than their white collar counterparts; and families in rural areas tend to save more proportionately than those in urban areas.

The study also revealed that increase in family size caused a decline in the consumption of specific items. This fact could be attributed to the tight budget Philippine families face and as their standard of living declines with increase in family size, there is a substitution of some items, most likely those considered luxury, for necessary and for those with strong specific effects.



In the same study, the minimum cost diet for a few Philippine cities was estimated and it was found that in 1969, a family of size 6 consisting of two young children, two teen-agers and two adults, can meet the balanced diet with a budget of P2 — P4 per day. In 1971, all families spent at least this much per year on food, meaning that if families desire to follow nutrition guides, they can consume a nutritious basket of food. The Food and Nutrition Research Center surveys showed that practically all families were deficient in many nutrients. The level of nutrition achieved, however, is highly correlated (positively) to the budget for food, hence to income. Yet the variance of level of nutrition achieved is just partly explained by the size of the budget for food. Moreover, the survey showed that education is not a significant determinant of nutrition levels.



Courtesy of UP IMC

These facts — that the minimum cost diet is within the budget of many Filipino families, that income only partly explains the level of nutrition achieved and education does not explain it at all — point to the potential role of nutrition programs in the country.

The analysis of the budget using the BCS data showed that all consumption items except food may be considered luxury items; their intercepts are negative and their income elasticities are greater than unity. Among food items, protein-rich food and other foods are also found to be luxury goods. So that given the low level of income in the Philippines, families regard all items except cereals as luxury items. These, however, are findings based on grouped items.

From another survey, the National Food and Agricultural Council's consumption (in kilogram) of individual items, classified by quality, is given. From here, a



number of inferior items and estimates of elasticities for groups of items were determined. From the latter it can be deduced that quality changes as income increases.

Finally, the number of rooms occupied by households of various sizes and family incomes were abstracted from the National Demographic Survey of 1968. The survey showed that the number of rooms occupied is determined mainly by income. The number of rooms do not vary with the size of households especially if we look at the variation in these two variables for each income class.

The study brought together independent surveys related to consumption in the Philippines — the Bureau of Census and Statistics surveys of household income and expenditure (1957, 1961, 1965, and 1971); the 1968 National Demographic Survey; the Food and Nutrition Research Council regional surveys of nutrition, 1958-1971, (the regions were surveyed in different years); and the Food and Agricultural Council surveys of consumption of individual food items, 1969-1971. More work can definitely be done on these surveys, in particular with the use of the estimated consumption parameters of various consumption items and types of families in models of growth, employment and income distribution. Moreover the social cost and the effects on mental and physical retardation of poor nutrition may be investigated from the incidence of some diseases related to specific nutrient deficiency.

The study also provided some aspects of income distribution through the Lorenz curve and other measures of inequality of income distribution. It was felt that the study of consumption must be put in the context of income distribution. It tried to give a rough measure of the standard of life of the more than 50 per cent of families which belong to the lowest six income brackets. This was done by listing the prices of clothing, education and medicine to see what the average expenditures on these items could buy in 1971. There is awareness that poverty is a serious problem in the country, and the study gives some concrete indicators of the incidence and the level of poverty.

Source: Institute of Economic Development and Research Discussion Paper No. 74-9, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Edita Abella Tan is associate professor at the UP School of Economics while Gwendolyn del Rosario Tecson is instructor in the same institution.

## Rural indebtedness and credit in Pampanga and Pangasinan

Primarily exploratory in nature, the study serves as a stepping stone towards intensive ones, especially in certain areas wherein case studies are called for.

The research study was carried out with the following objectives: a) to investigate the prevailing patterns of rural indebtedness and credit and the economic, institutional, and socio-cultural factors conditioning them; b) to obtain factual data, qualitative and quantitative, on rural indebtedness and credit and to serve as benchmark with reference to which progress may be evaluated from time to time; and c) to bring scientific understanding to bear on such practical matters as policy implementation, with special emphasis on the policies and projects of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA).

Findings showed that credit is available to the people but with some limitations. In most, if not all, of the barrios studied, credit sources abound, but the people have to deal with such restrictions as high rates of interest, need for collaterals, distance from residence, papers to sign, and red tape.



Philippine PANORAMA photo

Private money-lenders which include rice-mill operators, sari-sari store owners, wealthy cultivators, relatives and friends are preferred by borrowers for such reasons as accessibility, timeliness and dependability, informality, and the absence of red tape, collateral requirement and papers to sign.

Many who borrow from their landlords consider it an act of benevolence on the part of the landlord.

The impact of the ACA as an institution which can help farmers in their financial needs is not strongly felt in Pangasinan,

if at all. It is only through the FACOMAs that ACA's impact is felt. However, in Pampanga, a significant number of farmers is directly benefitted by the ACA.



Non-repayment of loans is one of ACA's major problems in Pampanga. This maybe explained, in part, by a poor harvest caused by drought, tungro and/or rats. Attitudes expressed in the following responses partly explain non-repayment of loans. "ACA money is government money and as such it is the peoples' money", and "It's alright if I lose my good credit standing with the ACA; anyway, private money-lenders are more important — they provide bigger loans in less time."

There were too few farm management technologists (FMT) to assist farmers in preparing their farm plans, budgets, and loan applications. On the average, only one Land Reform Project Team with a few FMTs serves three towns. Some Pangasinan towns do not even have such a technologist. The situation in Pampanga is made worse by the fact that a noticeable number of FMT's is seldom seen in barrios under their care.

The study found out that being a cultivator is associated with borrowing in Pampanga and Pangasinan. However, it is only in Pampanga that education of the cultivator and adoption of high-yielding varieties are related to borrowing. Bigger loans are associated with farm expenditures and government financial institutions.

A preliminary report of the Research and Evaluation Department of the U.P. Agrarian Reform Institute, U.P. at Los Baños. Prepared by Dr. Jesus M. Montemayor and others.

Reprinted from the PCAR Monitor, Vol II No. 9, September 1974 issue.

## PSSC activities

### Executive board elects officers

Armand V. Fabella, chairman of the Government's Reorganization Commission and vice-president of Jose Rizal College was elected chairman of the Executive Board of the Philippine Social Science Council for the fiscal year 1974-1975.



**FABELLA**

The thirteen-member Board also elected the following officers: Loretta Sicat, UP professor of political science, as vice chairman and Oscar Alfonso, UP professor of history as secretary.



**SICAT**

Appointed as chairman of PSSC committees were: *Finance*, Oscar Alfonso; *Membership*, Raul de Guzman; *Institutional*



**ALFONSO**

*Development*, Frank Lynch; *Research*, Mercedes B. Concepcion; *Publication*, Gloria D. Feliciano; *Social Science Center Committee*, Rodolfo Bulatao; *Southeast Asia Fellowship Committee*, Armand V. Fabella; and *Modern Philippine History Committee*, Oscar Alfonso.

### SEAFP applications evaluated

The Ford Foundation Regional Office in Bangkok recently turned over to the Philippine Social Science Council 22 applications from Filipino scholars to the Southeast Asia Graduate Training and Research and Teaching Fellowship Programs.

The PSSC will evaluate and rank the applications for submission to the Regional Review Committee which will be meeting on November 27 and 28 in Singapore. Although the Regional Review Committee will not be funding the applications in exactly the same order as the PSSC, the Committee would not drop below the ten best reviewed by PSSC in making its final selections.

This arrangement was arrived at to give the National Social Science Councils in

various parts of Southeast Asia more say in the selection of candidates to the Southeast Asia Fellowship Program in consonance with its national needs while at the same time keeping it within the framework of the region's developmental needs.

Dr. David L. Szanton, project specialist on Asian studies of Ford Foundation mentioned that the Foundation is keenly interested in assisting the development of local graduate training programs in the social sciences through the development of high quality consortia. This emphasis is in consonance with its desire to train more social science personnel locally instead of being able to send only a few to universities abroad where costs are so prohibitive.

### Annual meeting held

The members of the Executive Board of the Philippine Social Science Council for fiscal year 1974-75 were elected during its annual council meeting held at the Sulo Hotel on September 27.

Those elected were Frank Lynch, S.J., representing the discipline of anthropology; Mercedes B. Concepcion, demography; Armand Fabella, economics; Telesforo Luna, geography; Oscar Alfonso, history; Emy Pascasio, linguistics; Gloria D. Feliciano, mass communications; Loretta Sicat, political science; Patricia Licuanan, psychology; Raul de Guzman, public administration; Consuelo Gutierrez, social work; Rodolfo Bulatao, sociology; and Cristina Parel, statistics.

The representatives of eight social science associations, which are currently the regular members of the PSSC, elected the Board members. They are: Emerenciana Arcellana, Philippine Political Science Association; Edilberto Dagot, Linguistic Society of the Philippines; Marcelino Foronda Jr., Philippine National Historical Society; Cesar Macuja, Philippine Economic Society; Natividad Munarriz, Psychological Association of the Philippines; Marcelo Orense, Philippine Statistical Association; Aurora Silayan-Go, Philippine Sociological Society and Esther Viloria, Philippine Association of Social Workers.

During the meeting, Dr. Cristina R. Parel, incumbent chairman, read the annual report for FY 1974. She cited that the PSSC experienced sustained growth and substantial achievements in various activities.

Among others, the more important developments she mentioned were: the renewal of financial support of the Ford Foundation and Asia Foundation for its various programs, training of 36 faculty members from 19 academic institutions in

the basic, advanced and specialized courses under the Research Training Program; completion of preparation, production and trial duplication of six social survey research training manuals; granting of 24 awards, 20 under the Discretionary Research Awards, 2 major Research Integration Awards, 2 under the National Survey Research Program; increase of membership from 7 to 13 with the admission of the Philippine Political Science Association as regular member and the UP Institute of Mass Communications, UP Population Institute, Ateneo's Institute of Philippine Culture as associate members; extension of Central Subscription services to institutions other than PSSC's regular members as a move to increase commission income towards its goal of self-sufficiency; assisting in the screening and ranking of around 40 applications from Filipinos for the 1974 competition for Research and Teaching Fellowship under Ford Foundation's Southeast Asia Fellowship Program; assisting the Organization of Demographic Associates (ODA) and the Social Research Laboratory of the UP Department of Sociology in their projects and completion of a preliminary feasibility study on the Social Science Center for presentation to various funding institutions.

### Travel supplement grants awarded

The Philippine Social Science Council has awarded travel supplement grants to two applicants under the Travel and Seminars Program.

The grantees were:



**DE GUZMAN**

2) Alfredo V. Lagmay, participant in the American Studies Seminar at Songnisan, Choongnam Province, Korea held on Sept. 5 to 7, 1974.

1) Alfonso de Guzman, trainee in scholarly-book editing and design at the University of Tokyo Press from Sept. 16 to Nov. 15, 1974; and



**LAGMAY**

The Travel and Seminars Awards Program is intended to grant travel assistance funds mainly in the form of per diem allowances to social scientists on official business trip abroad. It also provides financial assistance to associations and institutions in particular, PSSC members, in their

conduct of local conferences, seminars, workshops, lecture series, etc.

### Research grants offered

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) *Research Integration Program* which aims to support scholars interested in compiling annotated bibliographies of empirical studies made in major development problem-areas and writing up a major integrative essay built upon such bibliographies;

b) *Discretionary Research Awards* which are primarily meant to enable scholars to complete ongoing research projects by providing them immediate supplementary funds not exceeding P2,500 upon their request.

c) *Modern Philippine History Grant* awards major researches which have a multidisciplinary focus on Modern Philippine history covering the period from the mid-19th century when the Philippines was opened to rapid social change up to the present.

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.*

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### PSSC Research Network offers services

Pursuant to one of its primary objectives of supporting research and publications in the various social science disciplines, the Philippine Social Science Council in agreement with PSSC-trained staff of PSSC-supported research centers all over the country formed, in May 1974, what is presently known as the *PSSC Research Network*.

The Network offers services to groups and organizations who may need assistance in their research and/or survey projects. The staff were trained under the Council's summer training program aimed at developing research and teaching competencies of institutions throughout the country outside Metro Manila. Begun in 1972, the program offers courses dealing largely with survey research techniques — from project proposal and research instrument construction to fieldwork data analysis and report writing at the Ateneo de Manila University and the University of the Philippines Statistical Center.

After the training, the participants who are also faculty members of different universities, return to their respective institutions and set up or continue their own research centers putting into implementation the research techniques gathered from the program.

As of 1974, the PSSC has 19 research centers at the following sites: Tuguegarao, Ilagan (Isabela), Baguio City, Metro Manila, Dasmariñas (Cavite), Naga City, Legazpi City, San Jose (Occidental Mindoro), Tacloban City, Cebu City, Dumaguete City, Bacolod City, Iloilo City, Cagayan de Oro City, Ozamiz City, Davao City, Cotabato City, Zamboanga City, Jolo and Puerto Princesa City. It expects to include six additional centers to the Council's Network by the middle of 1975.

Because the research training program proceeds by steps — basic the first summer, advanced the next, and special training in the third — and because the most recent batch of trainees has yet to undergo the advanced course, the centers differ in the services which they can offer by themselves. However, by reason of their membership in the PSSC Network, they can draw on the central office and other centers as well for whatever additional assistance they may need.

All centers can prepare, pretest, modify, translate and field a questionnaire or schedule, handling details of sampling, interviewing, and editing of protocols. Most centers are also capable of designing survey and nonsurvey research analyzing and interpreting

the collected data, and preparing reports of various kinds.

However, regardless of how sophisticated the individual center may be, its work is by mutual agreement subject to review by the central office or its delegate at several critical stages of the research.



*Research Network staff undergoing summer training.*

The centers are especially familiar with such social science disciplines as statistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, communications, economics, marketing, business, and education. By reason of membership in the Network, all centers draw on the added strengths of their co-members and their regular consultants.

Any interested contracting party is advised to communicate with the Network's central office rather than the provincial center or centers where the research will be done since the Network's Coordinator has been given the authority to make tentative commitments in their behalf. Final commitments will be made by the Coordinator after appropriate consultation with the center/s involved.

Where a contracting party is already at the provincial center, he may discuss his research needs with the staff there but he should be aware that the decisions reached locally will as a matter of course be reviewed at the central office.

The cost of any particular survey will depend upon a number of factors. Interested contracting parties should consult the Network Coordinator, Mrs. Pilar R. Jimenez at the addresses given below:

Office address  
*Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
Ateneo de Manila University  
Loyola Heights, Quezon City 3008  
Tel. 99-87-21 local 151*

Mailing address  
*Box 655 Greenhills  
San Juan, Rizal 3134*

## Information section

### Initial inventory of social scientists

(Continued from last issue)

#### ANTHROPOLOGY

- CABALLERO, Evelyn Jadormio, MA Anthro student U of Hawaii, Teaching assistant Dept of Anthro U of Hawaii
- CADAR, Usopay Hamdag, PhD cand 1974. The Queen's University of Belfast, Part-time tutor Dept of Social Anthro The Queen's University of Belfast.
- DIAZ, Manuel Pascual, MA Anthro stud U of British Columbia
- FERNANDEZ, Carlos A., Ph D Anthro 1972, U of California, Research Fellow, DAP
- KLUG, L. M., PhD Anthro 1972, U of Pittsburg, Assoc Prof, CWSC Ellensburg, Washington
- LOPEZ, Rogelio, PhD Anthro, Staff, USC, Cebu City
- MACEDA, Marcelino, PhD Anthro/Eco, Staff, USC, Cebu City
- ORACION, Timoteo S., Ph D Cultural Anthro 1970 U of San Carlos, Prof Silliman U
- PELAYO, Aurora, MA Anthro, Socio, Staff, U of Mindanao, Davao City
- RAATS, Pieter Jan SVD, PhD Anthro, Staff, USC, Cebu City
- REYNOLDS, Harriett, PhD Anthro, Staff, Silliman U, Social Science Dept
- REYNOLDS, Hubert I., Ph D Anthro 1964 Hartford Seminary Foundation, Director Silliman U Community Service Office
- SZANTON, David L., PhD Anthro 1970 U of Chicago, Project specialist on Asian Studies, Ford Foundation
- VISTA, Salvador, MA Anthro, Staff, Silliman U, Social Science Dept.
- ZABLAN, Antonieta, MA cand Anthro Staff, USC, Cebu City

#### COMMUNICATION

- ESCALADA, Monina M., MA cand East-West Center U of Hawaii, Staff, UP Institute of Mass Comm

- GUERRERO, Jose L., PhD Comm, Environmental Analysis, Staff, Asian Institute of Management.
- JAMIAS, Juan, Ph D, Staff Dept of Agric Comm, UP at Los Baños
- LOZARE, Benjamin, Asst Prof, UP Institute of Mass Comm
- NUNEZ, Clarita, MA stud Comm UP, Senior Researcher, Community Devt Research Council
- OCAMPO, Rebecca S., MA Comm UP
- OROZCO, Remedios, MS, Staff, Dept of Agric Comm, UP at Los Baños
- PATRON, Josefina, Ed D Comm 1960 Indian U, Chief of Planning and Devt, NMPC
- PUGNE, Melina T., MA UP, Staff, UP Inst of Mass Comm
- RESURRECCION, Lutgarda, MA stud Comm UP
- SANTIAGO, Irene Morada, MS Journalism 1963 Columbia U, Academic Coordinator, The Philippine Women's College of Davao and Consultant on Curriculum Devt and Communication, Rural Devt Center
- STA. ROMANA, Osmundo O., MA Journ U of Missouri, Prof, Written Comm, UE
- VENERACION, Cynthia C., MA stud Asian Studies UP
- VILLANUEVA, Rosario, MA stud Comm UP, Senior Researcher, Community Devt Research Council UP
- VILLANUEVA, Carmelita L., MA cand Comm, Ateneo de Manila, Technical Writer/Research Asst, Population Center Foundation

#### DEMOGRAPHY

- ABENOJA, Macrina K., Demog cand, UP Researcher, UP Population Institute
- CASTRO, Nilda Medalle, MA Demog cand UP Inst, UP Population Institute
- DE GUZMAN, Eliseo Apelado, MA Educ cand, Natl Teachers College, MA Demog cand, UP Inst, UP Population Institute
- HIRSCH, Geoffrey, MA Demog cand, UP
- IGLESIAS, Solina Rosales, MA Demog cand UP Research Associate, UP Population Institute

not yet been sent forms to kindly contact the:

*Executive Secretary  
Philippine Social Science Council  
53-C Rocas Ave., Q.C.*

Please indicate the number of forms you need.

- LIM, Alice Cabili, MA Demog 1973, UP University of San Carlos
- MARIANO, Vicente D., MA Demog cand UP Senior Research Assistant, UP College of Public Administration
- NACU, Aranzazu B., MA Demog cand, UP Institute of Human Reproduction, UST
- PARREÑAS, Generoso P., MA Demog cand, UP Major, Philippine Army
- PEREZ, Aurora E., MA Demog cand, UP Senior Research Assistant, UP Population Institute
- PERNIA, Ernesto M., MA Econ 1968, U of Bridgeport, Connecticut, PhD cand, University of California, Berkeley Visiting Research Associate, UP Population Institute
- REYES, Warlita O., MA Demog cand, UP Senior Research Assistant, UP Population Institute
- SARMENTA, Andres E., MA Demog cand, UP USAID (Philippines)
- SMITH, Peter Colin, Ph D 1970, U of Chicago Visiting Lecturer and Research Associate, UP Population Institute
- VICENTE, Alejandrino A., MA cand, UP Information Specialist, Bureau of Standards for Mass Media, DPI
- VILLA, Ruby Roque, MA Demog cand, UP Senior Research Associate, Planning Division, Pop Com
- ZABLAN, Zelda C., MA Demog 1970, UP MSc in Population Dynamics cand, Johns Hopkins U, Inst, UP Population Institute

#### ECONOMICS

- ABOLA, Victor A., MS Industrial Eco 1972 CRC, Research tutor, CRC
- ABONG, Salvador, MBA Eco, Staff U of San Agustin, Iloilo City
- AGUIRRE, Alfonso, Ph D Eco, Faculty Economic Devt Asian Social Institute
- ALCACHUPAS, Ramon, MS Eco, Staff, Bureau of Agricultural Eco, QC
- ALIX, Jesus, MS Marketing, Resource Eco, Policy and Macroeconomics, Staff, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, QC
- ALMAZAN, Pascual, MSA Eco, Staff, Bureau of Agricultural Eco, QC
- ALTAMIRANO, Lourdes K., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- ANTONIO, Emilio T. Jr., MS Industrial Eco 1972 CRC, Research tutor, CRC

Editor's notes: This is the continuation of the initial inventory of social scientists based on the accomplished directory forms sent back to the PSSC and from data made available to us by educational institutions and research centers. This listing is by no means exhaustive and we are reiterating our call to all social scientists and social science centers who have



- ARAUULLO, Marita G., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- BAGTAS, Cedric R., MS Industrial Eco 1972 CRC, Research tutor, CRC
- BALAGOT, Antonio, MS cand Ag Eco, Staff, Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City
- BARKER, Randolph, PhD Ag, Eco, Staff, IRRI, College, Laguna
- BORRA, Teresa M., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- CHALUYAN, Felino, MS cand Eco, Staff, Asian Social Institute
- CABALQUINTO, Virgilio F. MA Ag Eco, Staff, Ateneo de Naga, Research and Service Center
- CANETE, Margarita, MA Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- CANLAS, Eduardo, PhD cand Ag Eco, Staff, Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City
- CARBONEL, Perla MS cand Eco, Staff, Bureau of Agric Eco, QC
- CARRO, Conchita, MA Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- CLEMENTE, Dominador A Jr., MS Ag Eco, Staff, Mindanao Institute of Technology, Kabacan, Cotabato
- CUANGUEY, Luke, MS cand Ag Eco, Staff, Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City
- DALISAY, Armando M., Ph D 1946, Harvard U Exec Director, Natl Research Council of the Phil
- DAMASO, Jimeno M., MS Industrial Eco 1974 CRC, Research tutor, CRC
- DOROMAL, Quintin Salas, MBA 1951, Harvard Business School, Pres, Silliman U
- DY, Rolando T., MS Industrial Eco 1974 CRC, Research tutor, CRC
- ESTANISLAO, Jesus P., Ph D Eco 1970 Harvard U, Exec Director, CRC
- EUCINAS, Jesus G., PhD cand Eco, Staff, U of San Agustin, Iloilo City
- EVANGELISTA, Alfredo, MS cand Ag Eco, Staff, Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro
- FABELLO, Miguel, MS cand Ag Eco, Staff, Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City
- FAJARDO, Fernando, MA cand Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- FERRIOL, Godofredo, MSA Eco & Extension, Staff, Palawan Natl Agricultural College, Aborlan, Palawan
- FESTIN, Cynthia F., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- HERDT, Robert, PhD Ag Eco, Staff, IRRI, College, Laguna
- GARCIA, Aneceto, MA cand Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- GARCIA, George A., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- GETUBIG, Ismael, PhD cand Ag Eco, Staff, Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City
- GUIPO, Susana G., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- GULTIANO, Leo, MA cand Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- ILLO, Jeanne Francis L. MA Eco, Staff, Ateneo de Naga, Research and Service Center
- ITCHON, Luisita S, MA Eco, Staff, Central Bank of the Phil, Dept of Econ Research, Mla
- JOSE, Rosario D., MS Mathematics, Faculty Asian Social Institute
- KIMPO, Eva, MEP Eco Planning, Staff, Notre Dame U, Socio-Economic Research Center Cotabato City
- LAO, Lolita U, MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- LEONOR, Mauricio Jr., Post doctoral Studies 1972 U of Chicago, Asst Prof, UP at Los Baños
- LLANTO, Gilberto, MS Eco, Staff, Asian Social Institute
- LOPEZ, Maricel, Faculty Asian Social Institute
- LUCAS, Pedro, MS Eco, Staff, Asian Social Institute
- MACUJA, Cesar P., Program for Management Devt Harvard U, Partner, SGV
- MAGAY, Concepto, MS Ag Eco, Staff, Palawan Natl Agricultural College, Aberlan, Palawan
- MANDAPAT, Moises, MS Ag Educ, Ag Eco, Staff, Mountain State Agricultural College
- MANTE, Reynaldo, MS cand Ag Eco Staff, Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro City
- MARANO, Leodel M., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- MAYOL, Rafael, MA Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- MENDOZA, Alfredo, MA cand Eco, Notre Dame U, Socio-Economic Research Center, Cotabato City
- MONTES, Vaughn MS Industrial Eco 1973 CRC, Research tutor, CRC
- NINO, Emmanuel, Ph D Economics, Faculty Asian Social Institute
- NOBLEZA Francis, MBA Eco Staff, U of San Agustin, Iloilo City
- PALUSZKA, Robert A., PhD Eco cand, Georgetown U Research Director, Special Projects CRC
- PANGANIBAN, Elenita C, MBA Stat & Eco, Staff, Central Bank of the Phil, Dept of Eco Research, Mla
- PUERTO, Emilio (Rev.) T., MA cand Eco, Staff, PWU, Institute of Human Relations, Mla.
- RAÑOLA, Hermes F., MA Eco Ed 1974 CRC, Administrative Asst, Ed for Devt Center
- REVILLES, Josefa, MA Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- RODRIGUEZ, Gil, MA cand Eco, Staff, Bureau of Agric Eco, QC
- SARDIDO, Moises L., MS Ag Eco, Staff, U of Eastern Philippines, Catarman, Samar
- SEGUI, Evelyn A., MS Eco Ed 1974 CRC
- RIVERA, Alice, MA cand Eco, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City
- TORRALBA, Antonio Jose N., MA Eco Ed 1974 Staffwriter, CRC
- TURIANO, Tita, MBA cand Eco, Staff, San Beda College of Arts and Sciences, Mla
- VANDEER VAN, Marlin, PhD cand Eco, Staff, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Silang, Cavite
- VIDAL, Melba J. MS Eco, Staff, Asian Social Institute
- VERGARA, Severino Bawiin, MS Agricultural Eco 1974 UPLB, Researcher I and Head, Agricultural Credit Division ACCI
- VILLEGAS, Bernardo M., PhD Eco 1963 Harvard U, Academic Director, CRC

## GEOGRAPHY

AGANON, Virgilio, Ph D Geog cand Researcher, Cooperative Regional Devt Project, National Development Research Center, U.P.

LUNA, Telesforo, W. Jr., Ph D Geol & Geog 1957 Clark U, Chairman, Dept of Geol & Geog, U.P.

SALITA, Domingo C., Ph D Eco-management: 1967 University of Santo Tomas, Dean, College of Arts & Sciences, UP

SANTIAGO, Liberty, T., MS Geog cand, Faculty, Dept of Geol & Geog, U.P.

## HISTORY

BALINONG, Alfredo SJ, MA Columbia U Faculty, Adm U

BORLAZA, Gregorio, Ph D Hist 1950 UST, Vice Pres, Phil Natl Historical Society Prof, Phil Christian College

DETERA, Antipolo D., MA cand 1978 Annunciation College of Bacon, Inst, Annunciation College of Bacon

DINO, Fr. Isidoro D., Ph D 1952 UST, President, Annunciation College of Bacon

LAHIFF, Bartholomew, SJ, PhD Georgetown U, Washington, DC.

JINGCO, Lamberto B., Asst Prof I History Phil Normal College

MARBELLA, Pablito V., MA cand 1975 Annunciation College of Bacon, Inst, Annunciation College of Bacon

ORTIZ, Magdalena Dino, MA cand 1975 Annunciation College of Bacon, Assoc Prof, Annunciation College of Bacon

QUIAZON, Serafin, Ph D Hist 1962 U of Pennsylvania, Director, National Library

RESSURRECCION, Caledonio, MA 1969 FEU, President, Philippine Historical Association, Board member/Secretary, Philippine Association for Graduate Education.

SAMSON, Lucero A., Chairman, Hist dept U of San Carlos

SARANGANI, Dumanong Di. Ampaso, MA Islamic Studies 1971 American U of Beirut, Asst Prof MSU Dept of History MSU and Asst Dean MSU College of Liberal Arts

USI, Milagros, Faculty History St. Paul College (Manila)

**LINGUISTICS**

BAYLON, Gloria V., MA Ling, Staff, Phil Normal College, Language Study Center, Mla

CASTILLO, Emma S., MA Language Teaching, Staff, Phil Normal College, Language Study Center, Mla

CENA, Restituto M., PhD cand Psycholinguistics 1975, U of Alberta

FORMAN, Michael L., Ph D Cornell U, Dept of Linguistics, U of Hawaii

GRINO, Eliza Uy, Ed D 1969 U of Michigan, Chairman, English Dept Central Phil U

PEREZ, Alejandrino Q., PhD Languages & Literature, Staff, Phil Normal College, Language Study Center, Mla

RACHO, Alberto A., MA Ling & Language Teaching, Staff, Phil Normal College, Language Study Center, Mla

RAMOS, Teresita V., Ph D U of Hawaii, Dept of Indo-Pacific Languages

RUIZ, Macario Bueno, Ed D 1963 UCLA, Director, U Research Center, Central Phil U

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

ABELLA, Pedro, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

ADVINCULA, Shirley, MA Georgetown U, Asst Prof, Pol Sci, AdM U

AGUILAR, Carmencita T., MA Pol Sci stud 1975 UP, Inst Pol Sci UP

ALDABA, Lester R., Faculty, U of Manila

AREVALO, Elvira P. Gajo, MA Diplomacy and World Affairs 1965 Occidental College L.A., Lecturer UP

ARUEGO, Jose M., Faculty, U of Manila

ATTRE, Neilo T., Faculty, U of Manila

BALINONG, Alfredo SJ, MA Columbia U, Inst, Pol Sci, AdM U

BARCELO, Angel Jr., Faculty, U of Manila

BAUTISTA, Felix, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

BORRES, Rosalinda S., Faculty, U of Manila

BUMANGLAG, Alipio, Faculty, U of Manila

CARINO, Benjamin V., PhD Pol Sci, Staff, UP Institute of Planning

CARLOS, Clarita Reyes, MA Pol Sci stud 1975 UP, Inst UP

CASES, Manuel T., Ph D Political Science 1941 U of California Berkeley, Professorial Lecturer UP

CASTILLO, Florencio M., Faculty, U of Manila

CATLI, Roberto, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

CORSINO, MacArthur Flores, PhD Pol Sci stud 1975 Northern Illinois U

DE LA ROSA, Adolfo, Faculty, U of Manila

ELEPAÑO, Zenaida, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

HERNANDEZ, Carolina Galicia, Ph D Pol Sci cand 1975 Duke U, Asst Prof Pol Sci UP

HERNANDEZ, Mabini G., Faculty, U of Manila

KERKVLIT, Ben, PhD U of Wisconsin, Dept of Political Science, U of Hawaii

LACANLAL, Agerico Ong, PhD International Relations cand Graduate School of International Studies U of Denver

LAPUZ, Jose David, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

MAXINO, Marcelino C., PhD stud 1975 U of San Carlos, Dean School of Law & Director of Academic Affairs, Foundation U, Dumaguete City

MIÑEQUE, Natalia Manahan, MA Political Science cand 1976 UP, Inst I UP

NAVARRO, Agustina R., Faculty, U of Manila

PADILLA, Felicitas, MA Pol Sci, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City

PONCE, Florencio D.R., LIB 1949 MLQ School of Law, Inst, UM

QUINER, Benjamin, Faculty, U of Manila

RAMOS, Edilberto M., Faculty, U of Manila

REY, Vicente G., Faculty, U of Manila

REYES, Rafael, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

RONAS, Malaya C., MA Pol Sci cand, 1974 UP, Inst and College Secretary UP at Clark Air Base

SAMSON, Elena, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

SARDIDO, Mauricio Lanticse, AB Pol Sci 1971 U of Eastern Philippines, Data Specialist Management Information Systems/Planning Division, PopCom

STAUFFER, Robert B., Ph D U of Minnesota, Dept of Pol Sci, U of Hawaii

VALLE, Jose, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

VILLA, Gonzalo, Faculty Pol Sci U of Santo Tomas

**PSYCHOLOGY**

AYCO, Aida, MA Psycho, Staff, Araneta U Foundation, Malabon, Rizal

BAGTAS, Jose, ICM, Ph D Psych Faculty Asian Social Institute

BANAAG, Cornelio, Ph. D. Psychiatry, Faculty Asian Social Institute

BAUTISTA, Maria L., PhD Psych, Staff, U of San Agustin, Iloilo City

BENGSON, Arabella, MA cand AdM U, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

BONUS, Edgar, MA cand AdM U, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

DE GUZMAN, Ma. Paz, MA 1972, New School of Social Research, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

DEJORAS, Josefina, MA 1970 Academie d' Marseille, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

DE LA CRUZ, Alma, MA 1973 UP, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

DOHM, Thomas, Ph D cand 1973, U of Minnesota, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

ESTOLAS, Josefina V., Ed D, Psych & Management, Staff, Child and Youth Center

FERTAL, Joseph SVD, MA Psych, Staff, U of San Carlos, Cebu City

FLORES, Miguela, Ph D Psych, Staff, Child and Youth Center

GIL, Generoso, Ph D cand 1969 Stanford U, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

GONZALES, Michaela, MA Child Psych., Staff, PWU, Institute of Human Relations, Mla

LICUANAN, Patricia B., Ph D 1970 Pennsylvania U, Asst Prof and Chairman, Psych Dept AdM

MATARAGNON, Rita, MA 1974 UP, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

MINOZA, Aurora A., Ph. D 1958 U of Michigan, Prof, UP

MONTANO, Jocelyn, Ph D 1974 Wayne State U, Faculty member, Psych AdM U

ORTEGA, Felix OSA, Ph D Psych 1967 Loyola U, Illinois, Pres, U of Negros Occidental-Recoletos

ORTIGAS, Carmela, MA Boston U, Faculty member, Psych dept AdM U

REYES, Amelon B., PhD cand Div Ed, Psych, Staff PWU, Institute of Human Relations, Mla

REYES, Carmen Alcuaz, MA 1969, U of Minnesota, Director, Central Guidance Bureau AdM U

ROSKELLY, R.W., PhD Soc Psych, Staff, Intl Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Silang Cavite

TIONGSON, Patricia L., MA Psych, Staff, PWU, Institute of Human Relations, Mla

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

AGANON, Marie E., MPA, Staff Asian Labor Education Center, UP

AQUINO, Belinda A., Ph D Cornell U, UP College of Public Administration (on leave)

BERNABE, Daisy, MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

BRIONES, Leonor A., MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

CAOILI, Manuel A., MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad.

CORPUZ, Manuel, PhD cand, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

DE CASTRO, Ruben, Faculty Public Ad Centro Escolar

EDRALIN, Josefa, MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

FERNANDEZ, Andres I., MPA Units UP, Training Specialist II, UP ALEC

GARCIA, Ramon M., MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

GATCHALIAN, Jose C., MPA UP, Secretary and Training Specialist III, UP ALEC

GONZALEZ, Benito C., LIB 1948 FEU, Training Specialist III UP ALEC

GUILLERMO, Mariano, MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

IBAY, Alejandro, MPA, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

JORGE, Ligaya, Faculty Public Ad Centro Escolar U

LEGASPI, Perla, MPA, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

LIM, Jorge, Faculty Public Ad Centro Escolar U

MIRANDA, Azucena, MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

NIEVES, Mario, MPA, UP College of Pub Ad

OAMAR, Felipe, Ph D cand, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

PACHO, Arturo, MPA, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

PADILLA, Perfecto, MA, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

PAYAD, Aurora, MPA, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

PILAR, Nestor N., Ph D cand, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

RAMOS, Proceso G., MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

REFORMA, Mila, MPA, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

SAJO, Tomas A., MPA, Staff UP College of Pub Ad

SORIANO, Leodegario, Ph D, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

SOSMENA, Gandioso, MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

TABBADA, Jose P., MA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

TAPALES, Procupina, MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

TADERA, Romulado B., Ph D, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

VARELA, Amelia, MPA, Staff, UP College of Pub Ad

YOINGCO, Angel Q., MPA Pub Ad 1953 Syracuse U, Exec Director, National Tax Research Center

YU, Gregorio, Faculty Public Ad Centro Escolar U

### SOCIAL WORK

ALBAN, Olivia, MS Social Work cand, Supervisor, SW field work, Asian Social Institute

APIT, Alejandro, MS Social Work cand, Faculty, Asian Social Institute

FLORENDO, Soledad, Faculty Soc Work, Centro Escolar U

DE GUZMAN, Leonora, MS Social Work, Faculty Asian Social Institute

DE LEON, Corazon, MS Social Work, Faculty Asian Social Institute

GENEROSO, Josefa, MS Social Work, Faculty Asian Social Institute and President, Philippine Association of Social Workers

GUTIERREZ, Consuelo L., MA SW 1959 UP, Dean, ASI, Social Work Dept

LACAR, Luis Q., Ph D Socio-Social Work 1974, Western Michigan U, Chairman Dept of Social Work Silliman U

McANDREW, Pauline, SSC, MS Social Work, Faculty Asian Social Institute

MONTES, Sylvia P., Director, Bureau of Field Services, DSW

SAGUISAG, Dulce, MS Social Work, Faculty Asian Social Institute

SALVADOR, Angelina Javier, MSSW Social Work 1970 Centro Escolar U, Senior Medical Social Worker, National Orthopedic Hospital

### SOCIOLOGY

ALCANTARA, Ruben, Ph D U of Hawaii, Dept of American Studies U of Hawaii

ARRIOLA, Fe R., MS Sociology, Faculty Asian Social Institute

CAHILL, Amefil Agbayani, Ph D U of Hawaii, Director, Operation Maong Social Science Research Institute U of Hawaii

CAPILI, Erlinda, MS Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

DACAYANAN, Felicidad, MIC, MS Pastoral Sociology, Faculty Asian Social Institute

DECAESSTECKER, Sister Donald, Ph D Socio, U of Santo Tomas, Assoc Prof AdM U

EGBERINK, Benetius, Faculty Asian Social Institute

FORMAN, Sheila, Ph D cand U of Hawaii

GARCIA, Arturo E., Inst III Soc Sci Phil Normal College

GERLOCK, Edward MM, MS Sociology, Faculty Asian Social Institute

JARILLAS, Jose, MS cand Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

JAVIER, Encarnacion, Inst III Soc Sci Phil Normal College

MAKIL, Lorna P., MA Socio 1970 U of Hawaii, Director Social Science Research Center Silliman U

MINA, Moises O., Inst III Soc Sci Phil Normal College

MONGE, Marcial M., MA cand Socio 1969 Divine Word U, Staffmember Leyte-Samar Research Center Divine Word U

OYCO, Regino G., Assoc Prof III Soc Sci Phil Normal College

PALUGOD, Sylvia, MS Sociology cand, Faculty Asian Social Institute

PARIAN, Manuel, MS Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

PELIÑO, Hernandita L., MA cand 1971 Divine Word U, Staffmember Leyte-Samar Research Center Divine Word U

RAMIREZ, Mina, MS Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

RAMOS, Mario G., Assoc Prof II Soc Sci Phil Normal College

REYES, Aloma de los, MS cand Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

ROBERTO, Miguel, MS cand Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

ROMERO, Lourdes A., MA Socio 1960 U of Illinois, Director St. Paul College of Tuguegarao Office for Research

SARREAL, Asuncion C., Assoc Prof III and Chairman Soc Sci Dept Phil Normal College

TAGLE, Ramon Jr., MS Sociology cand, Faculty Asian Social Institute

TAN, Clarita Estillore, MA Socio cand 1974 Xavier Senior Research Asst Research Institute for Mindanao Culture Xavier U

UMALI, Salud V, Asst. Prof IV Soc Sci Dept Phil Normal College

URETA, Thomas, MS cand Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

VALIENTE, Ma. Dolores, MS cand Socio, Staff, Asian Social Institute

### STATISTICS

ARABANANS, Elpidion, Faculty Stat Far Eastern U

BERNARDO, R.C., MS Stat, Staff, Central Luzon State U, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija

BISCOCHO, Ma. Inocencia, Faculty Stat U of Santo Tomas

CAJUDO, Victoria P., MA Stat, Staff, Baybay Natl College of Agric and Technology, Sini-loan, Laguna

CAZENAS, Priscilla L., MA cand Stat, Staff, Agricultural Credit Administration, Mla

CHANGCO, Paz F., Assoc Prof II Educational Stat Phil Normal College

JIMENEZ, Frine, Prof Educational Stat Phil Normal College

OCHAVE, Jesus A., Inst II Educational Stat Phil Normal College

OÑATE, Burton, Ph D 1960 Iowa State U, Chief Statistician, Asian Development Bank

PANGANIBAN, Elenita C., MBA Stat & Eco, Staff, Central Bank of the Phil, Dept of Eco Research, Mla

*To be continued in our future issues*

## Fellowship grantees

Entry format: Grantee. Nature of grant. Place Date. Grantor.

- Ester de Jesus-Amor*, Research and Study Fellowship, University of Hawaii, Open Grants Division, East-West Center.
- Rashid Cayongcat*, Ph.D. Northern Illinois University, Academic year 1974-1975, U.S. Department of State and Philippine-American Educational Foundation (Fulbright).
- Jimmy Chu*, M.A. Economics, University of the Philippines, First semester, 1974-1975 U.P. School of Economics.
- Uldarico Datiles*, Ph.D. Educational Technology, Northern Illinois University, Fulbright.
- Gloria D. Feliciano*, Inter-regional Project on Communication Strategies in Development Programs, To be done on a cross-cultural scale, with University of Michigan, Social Research Institutes in Cairo, Nairobi, Venezuela South America, United Nations Educational, Scientific Cultural Organization.
- Cornelio Fornier*, M.A. Economics, University of the Philippines, First semester, 1974-75, U.P. School of Economics.
- Pio P. Fraga*, Program of Advance Studies in Administration, University of Manchester, Sept. 6, 1975-Sept. 5, 1976, Colombo Plan.
- Eldigario Gonzales*, M.A. Asian Studies, University of Hawaii, Academic years 1974-1976, East-West Center.
- Margarita Go Singco*, M.A. Psychology, University of Hawaii, Academic years 1974-76, East-West Center.
- Teresita Maloles*, M.A. Communications, University of Hawaii, Academic years 1974-76, East-West Center.
- Leoncio Miralao*, Ph.D. Political Science, State University of New York, Binghamton, Academic year 1974-1975, U.S. Department of State and Philippine-American Educational Foundation (Fulbright).
- Virginia Miralao*, Ph.D. Sociology, Cornell University, Academic year 1974-1975, U.S. Department of State and Philippine American Educational Foundation (Fulbright).
- Ma. Elisa S. Munda*, Faculty-fellowship grant, Social Educational and Population Planning Project, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- Ma. Socorro Quisumbing*, Ph.D. Behavioral Sciences, University of Chicago, Academic year 1974-1975, U.S. Department of State and Philippine-American Educational Foundation (Fulbright).
- Eli M. Remolona*, M.A. Economics, University of Hawaii, Academic years 1974-1975, East-West Center.
- Antonio Rodriguez*, M.A. Political Science, University of Hawaii, Academic years 1974-1976, East-West Center.
- Nemia Sumalinog*, M.A. Economics, University of the Philippines, First semester 1974-1975, U.P. School of Economics.
- Estela L. Yap*, FAPE Fellowship on Management in Commercial Education, Jose Rizal College, Fund for Assistance to Private Education.
- Fernando Zialcita*, M.A. Asian Studies, University of Hawaii, Academic years 1974-76, East-West Center.

## Research projects

Current researches and projects contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period April to June 1974.

Entry format: Title of research/project. Project Director. Home institution. Status of project. Source of funding.

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

*A Survey on Job Opportunities of San Jose, Occidental Mindoro*, John P. McSherry, SVD, DWC, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro. Contemplated. No source of fund yet.

*An Economic Study of Pasture Leases in the Philippines*, U.P., L.B. Agricultural Credit and Co-operative Institute, Ongoing, PCAR.

*Attitudes of the Seniors of Mapa High School Towards Home Responsibilities*, Gertrude P. Uyenco. Completed, CEUGS.

*Contemporary Sulu*, Ronaldo Bautista, Ongoing, CEUGS.

*Developing a Vocational Preparation Program for out-of-school Youths in the Philippines*, Sylvia H. Guerrero, ISWCD, Ongoing, NMYC.

*Dietary and Food Management Practices of Homemakers in Selected Slum Areas in the city of Manila*, Estela F. Fernandez. Complete d. CEUGS.

*Evaluation of 1973 National Demographic Survey*, Wilhelm Flieger, SVD, USC-UP Population Inst. Ongoing.

*Family and Household Structure in Southeast Asia*, Wilhelm Flieger, SVD, USC-ODA, Ongoing.

*Family Income and Expenditure Patterns in the Philippines*, Andres Soriano chair in Economics and the Graduate School of Business, U.E. Ongoing, PCAR.

*Preparation of Census Monographs*, Wilhelm Flieger, SVD, USC-NCSO, Ongoing.

*Rice Production and Land Reform*, Jose F. Calderon. Completed, CEUGS.

*Rural Indebtedness and Credit in Pampanga and Pangasinan*, Jesus Montemayor, et al., U.P. A.R.I. Ongoing.

*Socio-economic Class, NCEE Scores and Motivation of College Freshmen, 1974-75*, Bi Chin Uy. Ongoing, UNO-R.

*The Food Culture of the People of Dologon, An Island Barrio of Mindanao*, Esther M. Cabotaje. Ongoing, CEUGS.

*The Foreign Policy of the Philippines for Regional Cooperation Towards Southeast Asia from 1945 to 1972*, Estrella D. Solidum, NSDB Project.

*The Social Work Profession in the Philippines: Focus on Social Workers in Metro Manila and*

*the Southern Tagalog Region*, Manuel F. Bonifacio, Flora C. Lansang, Thelma Lee-Mendoza, Evelina A. Pangalanan, ISWCD, Ongoing, Department of Social Welfare

*The World View of the Sambal Aetas*, Jonathan Malicsi, For a Ph.D. dissertation in Philippine Studies, U.P. Ongoing, Personal funds.

## 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.

*A Bibliography of Philippine Linguistics*, Nobleza C. Asuncion-Lande, Southeast Asia Series, Center for International Studies, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, \$4.00.

*An Introduction to Biblical Anthropology*, Basilio P. Balajadia, DLSC.

*Assessing Manpower and Material Resources for Bilingual Education: A Report*, Andrew Gonzalez, FSC and Leticia Postrado, 1974, United Publishing Co., Manila.

*A Thematic History of Indonesian Poetry: 1920-1974*, Harry Aveling, 1974, VI, 90 pp.

*Cebuano Literature: An Annotated Bibliography*, Resil B. Mojares, Series A: Humanities No. 10, San Carlos Publications (in preparation).

*CORMOSEA Newsletter* (Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia), Write to Charles Bryant, the Editor, c/o Southeast Asia Collection, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

*Economic Cooperation in North Africa*, Andre Simmons, New publication of the Developing Nations Monograph series, University of Nevada, The Overseas Research Center of Wake Forest University, \$2.75 plus postage, David K. Evans and Philip J. Perricone, eds, P.O. Box 7806 Wake Forest University, Winston Salem, North Carolina 27109.

*Graduate and Faculty Studies*, Volume 14 Annual Publication, Centro Escolar University graduate School.

*Handbook for Labor Force Surveys*, Wilhelm Flieger, SVD, with Teresa Sullivan, Chicago (in press).

*Housing, Resettlement and Urban Development: An Annotated Bibliography*, Rochelle C. Agustin, Prepared for Towards New Towns in the Philippines: A Study of Large-Scale Communities in the Metro Manila Region, UP-NSDB Project No. 2: 275-23, Manila Local Government Center.

*Introductory Microeconomics*, Rolando I. Galano, Efrén Bordador, eds, DLSC.

*Languages, Literature and Society: Working Papers from the 1973 Conference of American Council of Teachers of Uncommonly-Taught Asian Languages (ACTUAL)*, Occasional Reports, Number one, David W. Dellinger (ed.), Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, Illinois 60115.



*Librada Avelino: A Biography of the Founder of Centro Escolar University.* Encarnacion Alzona. CEU. P25 paperbound, P32 cloth-bound.

*Martial Law in the Philippines – A Constitutional Revolution.* Col. Claro C. Gloria. Central Law-book Publishing Co., Inc.

*Martial Law in the Philippines: A Research Guide and Working Bibliography.* Tom Walsh. Southeast Asia Working Papers, Asian Studies Program, University of Hawaii.

*Philippine Bibliography, 1899-1946.* Michael P. Onorato. Santa Barbara, California, Barbara, CA 93103.

*Philippine Bibliography, 1899-1946.* Michael P. Onorato. Santa Barbara, California. ABC-CLIO, 1968. P.O. Box 4397, Santa Barbara, CA 93103.

*Philippine Prospect.* Bureau of National and Foreign Information, Beneficial Life Building, Solana, Intramuros, Manila.

*The Isneg of the Northern Philippines: A Study of Trends of Change and Development.* Hubert Reynolds. Silliman University, Anthropology Museum, Dumaguete City, Philippines, 1973, \$3.30 including postage.

*The Labor Utilization Approach to the Measurement of the Work Force.* Wilhelm Flieger, SVD. Proceedings of the 1974 Annual Convention of the Philippine Statistical Association, Manila 1974.

*The Philippine Church.* Arthur Tuggy, 1973, Wm. B. Erdman's Publishing Co., 255 Jefferson Avenue, S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49502.

"A Progress Report on the Magsuhot Excavations in Bacong, Negros Oriental, Summer 1974." Rosa C.P. Tenazas, *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*, Vol. 2, No. 3, September 1974, San Carlos Publications.

"Bride Theft and Abduction of Women Among the Tausug of Jolo: Some Cultural and Psychological Factors." Thomas M. Kiefer, *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*, Vol. 2, No. 3, September 1974, San Carlos Publications.

"History and National Development." Aurelio B. Calderon, *Solidarity*, February 1974.

"Martial Law and the Philippines: a Personal Perspective." Michael P. Onorato, *Asian Profile*, December 1973.

Notes on the Religious Beliefs and Rituals of the Ami of Formosa." John Tu Er-Wei, *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society* (PQCS) Vol. 2, No. 3, September 1974, San Carlos Publications.

"Selected Features of Hiligaynon Intonation: An Instrumental Study". Lourdes Y. Varela, *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*, Vol. 2, No. 3, September 1974, San Carlos Publications.

"Social Mobility in Mansilingan, Bacolod City." Bi Chin Uy. Article. *OAR Quarterly*, UNO-R.

"Socio-Economic Development and Democratization in the Philippines." C. Neal Tate, *Comparative Political Studies*

"The Bisaya of Borneo and the Philippines: A New Look at the Maragtas." Joseph Baumgartner, SVD, *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*, Vol. 2, No. 3, September 1974, San Carlos Publications.

The Culture of the Mamanua, Marcelino Maceda, (reprint).

## Unpublished papers

Entry format: Title. Author/Researcher. Type. Page No. Home Institution. Funding Institution. Where Presented. Date.

A Divisible and Graduated Peace. Estrella D. Solidum, Paper delivered at the International

Peace Academy Tokyo Seminar, July 1974.

*An Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Bibliographies: 1964-74.* Donn V. Hart. Monograph. Northern Illinois University. About 150pp. Completed August 1974.

*An Assessment of the Leadership Behavior of Administrators, Faculty and Staff Members of Araullo Lyceum, Cabanatuan City, 1973-74.* Leonila V. Cruz. CEUGS.

*A Structural Sketch of Halitay Baytan (A Sambal Aeta Dialect).* Jonathan Malicsi. MA thesis (linguistics) April 1974.

*Lanti: Sickness by Fright: A Bisayan Filipino Syndrome.* Donn V. Hart Article. Northern Illinois University. 45 pp. Completed August 1974.

*Ritual Kinship in the Philippines.* Donn V. Hart. Book manuscript, Northern Illinois University. 325pp. Completed August 1974.

*Role Perception of Head Teachers and the Expectations of the Immediate Supervisors and Subordinates in the Division of Northern Samar: A Relocentric Study.* Pedro Tejero. CEUGS.

*Socialization Patterns of the Maranaos of Camp Amai Pakpak, Marawi City and their Implications for Education.* Constancia S. Pada. CEUGS.

*The Filipino Women Educators: Factors Associated with Their Attainment and Use of their Careers.* Remedios S. Cordeta. CEUGS.

*The Images of the Priest in Bisayan Folklore.* Donn V. Hart and Harriet E. Hart, Northern Illinois University. Article. 50pp. Completed August 1974.

*The Perceptions of Women in Taipei, Seoul and Tokyo of their Role in National Development and How Culture Limits such Role.* Estrella D. Solidum, ASPAC Research Report, August 1974.

## Legend:

ACCI	—	Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives Institute	MBA	—	Master of Business Administration
AdM U	—	Ateneo de Manila University	MPA	—	Master of Public Administration
Anthro	—	Anthropology	MS, MSc	—	Master of Science
ASI	—	Asian Social Institute	MSU	—	Mindanao State University
Assoc Prof	—	Associate Professor	Natl	—	National
Asst Prof	—	Assistant Professor	NMPC	—	National Media Production Center
Cand	—	Candidate	NMYC	—	National Manpower and Youth Council
CEUGS	—	Centro Escolar University Graduate School	NSDB	—	National Science Development Board
CRC	—	Center for Research and Communication	ODA	—	Organization of Demographic Associates
DAP	—	Development Academy of the Philippines	PCAR	—	Philippine Council for Agricultural Research
Demog	—	Demography	Ph D	—	Doctor of Philosophy
Dept	—	Department	Pres	—	President
Dev	—	Development	Psych	—	Psychology
DWC	—	Divine Word College	PWU	—	Philippine Women's University
Eco	—	Economics	SGV	—	Sycip, Gorres and Velayo
Ed D	—	Doctor of Education	Stud	—	Student
Educ	—	Education	SW	—	Social Work
Exec	—	Executive	U	—	University
FEU	—	Far Eastern University	UCLA	—	University of California in Los Angeles
Geog	—	Geography	UNO-R	—	University of Negros Occidental - Recoletos
Geol	—	Geology	UP	—	University of the Philippines
Inst	—	Instructor	UP ALEC	—	UP Asian Labor Education Center
IRRI	—	International Rice Research Institute	UP ARI	—	UP Agrarian Reform Institute
ISWCD	—	Institute of Social Work and Community Development	UP CAS	—	UP College of Arts and Sciences
MA	—	Master of Arts	UPLB	—	UP College at Los Baños
			USC	—	University of San Carlos

## Social scientists on the move

### ARRIVALS

*Ross Marlay*, Ph. D. candidate in political science at the Northern Illinois University arrived in Manila recently to conduct researches on public policy and water pollution abatement in Manila Bay. While in the Philippines, he is affiliated with the U.P. College of Public Administration.

*Andrew Gonzales*, FSC, De La Salle College vice president for academic affairs, arrived recently after representing the country in a month-long Ford Foundation evaluation-study committee conducted in four Asian countries. The study-survey committee evaluated the Southeast Asian fellowship program of the Ford Foundation.

Several Philippine social scientists visited Northern Illinois University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies. Among them were: *Francisco Demetrio*, SJ, director of Xavier University's Folklore Program and Museum; *Gerard Rixhon*, director of Notre Dame of Jolo College Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture; *Napoleon Casambre*, professor of history at the University of the Philippines who served as visiting professor at the University of Kansas (Lawrence) this year; and *Vitaliano Bernardino*, executive director of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation, who gave a lecture on new trends in public education in the Philippines.

*Victor Ordoñez*, dean of the Graduate School, De La Salle College arrived recently from the University of Wisconsin after delivering a series of lectures. He also participated in the Institute of Educational Management at Harvard University under a Ford Foundation grant.

*Leandro Romero*, director of the Andres Soriano Memorial School in Lutopan, Cebu, which is one of the supervised schools in La Salle's Extension Programs, represented his institution in a Clinical Workshop held in Singapore from August 8 to 23. The workshop was jointly sponsored by the Institute for Development of Educational Activities Inc. and the Office of Overseas Schools of the U.S. State Department.

*Dauday Tago*, professor of government at the Mindanao State University returned recently from Cairo, Egypt after completing his Ph. D. in political science at the Cairo University. Just recently, he was appointed deputy executive director of the Philippine Muslim Information Center.

*Mercedes B. Concepcion* attended the Expert Group Meeting on Environmental

Studies and Development at Pattaya, Thailand on October 15 to 19.

The purpose of the meeting is to incorporate into the planning and study process the environmental consequences that socio-economic development of various kinds entails.

*Nelia G. Casambre*, chairman of the UP Institute for Language Teaching, arrived recently from Singapore where she participated at the ASAIHL conference on "Language Teaching in Institutions of Higher Learning in Southeast Asian Countries." She read her paper on "Developing English Language Competence in Institutions of Higher Learning with Special Reference to Reading and Comprehension." The conference was held from September 23 to 30.

*Leonidas S. Tan*, chairman of the Department of Economics, University of San Carlos participated in the Land Reform Seminar held in Taoyun, Taiwan last July 12 to 26. The Philippines' Department of Agrarian Reform and Department of Education and Welfare and Republic of China's The Council for International Economic Cooperation and Development and Land Reform Training Institute jointly sponsored the meeting.



TAN

*Patrocinio D. Escobar*, research associate at the U.P. office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs, arrived recently from the London School of Economics with a diploma on "Social Policy and Planning for Development." She undertook the one-year diploma course under the Colombo Plan to be credited for the Ph. D. program in which she enrolled before she left as an external student.

### DEPARTURES

*Rev. Carleton L. Reimer*, Lutheran missionary from Mindanao will spend his sabbatical year at the Northern Illinois University studying Southeast Asia with special emphasis on Muslim Filipino culture and society.

*Patricio R. Ceballos*, dean, De La Salle College School of Arts and Sciences left the country in August to participate in four professional development programs in the United States and engage in two con-

sultation-observation tours of learning institutions in the East and West coasts.

*Wilfredo Arce*, chairman of the Sociology-Anthropology Department, Ateneo de Manila, will be the Philippine member of the Regional Review Committee of the Ford Foundation that will be meeting on November 27 and 28 in Singapore.

*Vitaliano Bernardino*, executive director of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation (PAEF) will leave for Bangkok, Thailand early in November to assume his post as director of the Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES).

*Mary R. Hollnsteiner* and *Frank Lynch*, S.J. IPC director and resident consultant respectively, will attend a seminar workshop on problems of field data collection in developing countries. The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Agricultural Development Program (New York and Singapore) and the International Corn and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico City will be held on October 27 to November 2.

Mrs. Hollnsteiner's paper dwelt on "Problems of Field Research in the Philippines," while Fr. Lynch prepared one on "Question Types and Sampling Designs in Survey Research: Rethought Categories and Rules for Choice."

### APPOINTMENTS

*David L. Szanton*, project specialist on Asian Studies of Ford Foundation, Bangkok will be leaving the Foundation at the end of the year to join the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) in New York starting February 1.

*Jose Abueva*, professor of public administration, University of the Philippines, will take over Szanton's post.



VARELA



HEBERT

The University of San Carlos Board of Trustees has approved the appointment of *Lourdes Varela* as dean of USC's Graduate School effective June 8, 1974.

*Paul Hebert*, FSC, De La Salle College vice president for research and develop-

ment was invited to be a member of the Board of Consultants for the forthcoming "International Encyclopedia of Higher Education." He joins a distinguished international group of educators who will be consulted on the content, authors and scope of the articles to be included in the encyclopedia.

*Agapita Palma*, M.A. in journalism, has accepted a position as instructor in journalism at the Kishwaukee Community College in DeKalb, Illinois. Formerly a faculty member at the University of San Carlos in Cebu City, she attended Northern Illinois University as a Fulbright scholar.

*Gloria D. Feliciano*, dean, U.P. Institute of Mass Communication, was elected recently to the Board of Directors of the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center (AMIC) with offices at Singapore. This is her second term to serve with the AMIC board. At the same time, she was granted a professorial appointment to the U.P. Law Research Council.

*Pedro Sandoval* has been appointed executive director of the newly created Center for Policy and Development Studies, U.P. at Los Baños.

*Abraham Felipe* was appointed president of the Fund for Assistance to Private

Education (FAPE) while *Adrian Arcelo* was appointed vice-president. The announcement was made by Education Secretary Juan Manuel, chairman of the FAPE board of trustees. Until his appointment, Felipe has served with FAPE in various capacities as consultant, program director, vice-president for operations, NCEE program director and officer-in-charge. Arcelo was a Ford Foundation grantee to Macquarie University in Australia where he was working on his doctorate degree in economics prior to his appointment.

*Justin Lucian*, FSC, former chairman of the De La Salle Graduate School's

national Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) during its council meeting held at Nairobi, Kenya recently. She was first elected to the post in 1972 at the Hague, Netherlands. She is the first Asian to occupy the Federation's highest post.

*Leonardo Z. Legaspi*, O.P., rector of the University of Sto. Tomas has been appointed president of the commission on studies of the Dominican order. He is the first Asian to hold the position. At the same time, he was also elected member of the Dominican's general chapter steering committee which gives the final decisions on matters affecting the chapter.



FELIPE

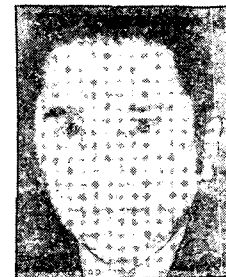
Department of Guidance and Counselling was conferred the degree of Doctor of Humanities (Honoris Causa) by the Board of Trustees of St. Paul College Dumaguete recently.

*Teresita L. Silva*, PBSP Associate Director was reelected president of the Inter-



LEGASPI

*Marcelo G. Fernan*, chairman of the University of San Carlos Board of Trustees was recently elected secretary-general of the International and Comparative Law Center of the Southwestern Legal Foundation at Dallas, Texas.



FERNAN

## Summary of the discussions . . . . .

From page 8

meaningful communication between scientists.

It was proposed that a common technical centre be established in each region which, in particular, would assist smaller countries. As the report puts it: "The development of at least one regional social science documentation centre, computer centre and data bank in each region of the world, functionally articulated with other national centres of the region, is called for in this second decade of development. This triple effort would call for fairly large resource allocations, but would have a demonstration effect and greatly enhance the national and regional utility of the social sciences in the next decade. Hence these centres would need to be future-oriented, adequately staffed and financed, and have a large flexible capacity for expansion in various needed areas.

The round table participants emphasized that in the Second Development Decade it would be necessary to give the

social sciences a central place in international assistance programmes as a prerequisite to development planning. They found that activities in this field by UNESCO and other international bodies have hitherto been marginal and scattered.

Whatever the reasons for the low priority which the international organizations have hitherto given to expanding national and regional resources for social research in developing countries, the time is now ripe for forceful action. It is my conviction that funds from the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and concerted action by the Specialized Agencies and the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions should be set aside for the maximum support of institution-building for social research on a large scale.

Let me conclude with one more quotation from the report of the twenty-

six wise men from all regions of the world, who participated in the UNESCO Round Table on Social Research Policy and Organization: 'The (first development) decade has also seen some excellent research and the development by leaps and bounds of methodological sophistication in the social sciences. In fact, social science today stands at the threshold of great expectations. Computer technology and the formal and empirical methods which are now being diffused into all the social sciences have reoriented the entire spectrum of social science disciplines and given them an integrated impact which no single discipline could formerly make. The social sciences are thus becoming more operational and playing an increasingly important role in the application of science and technology. We foresee that the needs for social science are going to escalate as they become integrated into a total scientific system applicable to the modernization of man.'

## Announcements (Cont'd)

From page 3

The College also makes it possible for students to serve internships with various businesses in the Chicago area. These internships, including a modest honorarium for associated expenses, are with multinational business organizations, many of whom have regional offices in Southeast Asia.

At the same time, all persons interested in NIU's Southeast Asia Program are advised to write directly to:

**Prof. Donn V. Hart**  
Director  
Center for Southeast Asian Studies  
Northern Illinois University  
DeKalb, Illinois 60115

All letters of inquiry must indicate the degree sought and the department where the applicant wishes to enroll.

NIU catalogs and materials for the Center are available at all USIS libraries throughout Southeast Asia including libraries of major universities in these countries. The same materials have also been sent to all Peace Corps offices both national and regional.

### EWC offers professional development courses

The East-West Center Communications Institute will hold two modular professional development programs in population, information, education and communication on February 10 to April and Oct. 20 to Dec. 13, 1975.

Applicants must be currently engaged in population and family planning program activities or will occupy responsible positions in population, information, education and communication with the potential to act as IEC consultants and advisors. Another requirement is proficiency in the English language.

Interested persons are requested to communicate with the Philippine-American Educational Foundation, Teodorica Apts., 1148 Roxas Boulevard, Manila with telephone number 501044 or 598011 local 338.

### University in need of a rector

The world body of nations is in search of someone who will fill one of the world's newest and most challenging academic positions: Rector of the United Nations University.

Member states of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as well as other institutions are requested to submit names for the post. A short list of three to five names will be submitted by a nominating committee to the University Council, governing body of the new autonomous network of post-graduate institutions, before a decision is taken.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will appoint the new Rector with the agreement of Director General Rene Mahen of UNESCO, joint sponsors of the university.

The University Council will focus on research on what it considers "pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare." Its approach will be primarily action-oriented, multi-disciplinary and universal.

The Council, on its first two sessions, discussed possible programs for the UN University and its probable commencement of operations by next year. By that time, it is hoped, a rector will have been selected who will propose the university's program and budget to the council.

### IPC initiates Poverty Series

The Institute of Philippine Culture has released the first volume of its Poverty Research Series in an effort to meet the need for research materials on poverty. The Series aims to publish the findings of IPC research studies on the problems of mass poverty, its nature, components,

causes, and distribution in order to provide materials for policies and programs geared towards minimizing or eliminating poverty.

The study, *Manila Scavengers: The Struggle for Urban Survival* by William J. Keyes, S.J., is a substudy report of the project on urbanization, poverty, and population policy. This substudy report focuses on scavenging as an occupation symbolic of urban poverty. It discusses the system in which individual scavengers operate and at the same time analyzes scavenging as an economic activity. By comparing the distribution of the economic benefits of those involved in the system, the study finds that the scavenger get a proportionally small share of the value of what he collects.

Another part of this Poverty Research Series is a substudy report on the *sari-sari* store in the urban setting by Simeon G. Silverio, Jr. This study discusses the role of the sari-sari store in efforts to cope with poverty in low- and middle-income urban communities.

Republic of the  
Philippines,  
Department of Public  
Works and Communications,  
Bureau of Posts,  
Manila

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