

(Continued from page 2)

to secure individual or party power that someday the subdued popular must assert itself, they will certainly make a last ditch rally to keep man- under their thumb, through the use of force. The human mind does not want to be subdued. So it tries to seek an outlet for its thrill of freedom. Whenever the people try to raise their heads against political autocracy, its protagonists too apply force with equal zeal. Eventually the glorious endeavour on the leader's part to require efficiency will die out and only the effort for the acquisition of power will remain. Those who had once landed in the path with intention of doing good, will ultimately become the proponents of crude force. If the majority of some group of people give prominence to brute force, the society will all become self seeking ultimately. There will not remain even a drop of morality or moral enlightenment and a pandemonium or chaos will result in the society. Those who will choose or have chosen the middle path between idealism and the cult of force as the field for work are also doomed to failure in the end if they lack in the "practice" of the seeds of meanness in their minds. Middle wayfarers will also ultimately ally themselves with the proponents of force.

Every urge for wiping out the intricate complex from the mind leads man to madness. With slow but steady steps he has established in super-humanism, but only the acceptance of the ideas of those who have taken upon themselves to solve the human problems of the Universe will not suffice. Along with those who must acquire sufficient strength to proceed on the path of progress through material and spiritual practice. We must remember that theories are not the deliverers of society. The deliverers are those men with high and vigorous competence who with fervent zeal and discipline on the part of the Great develop within them an intense love for all human beings and have learned to recognize with sincere unsectarianism, that the omniscient, omnipotent Supreme Consciousness is their sole objective in life. They are capable of bringing about the end of the hard reality of existence with the same point of the visionary world. In their absence the foundation of society is lacking firmness. The odder humanity of this disgraced world awaits the advent of this type of beings with earnest zeal and eager-



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**Social Science  
INFORMATION**

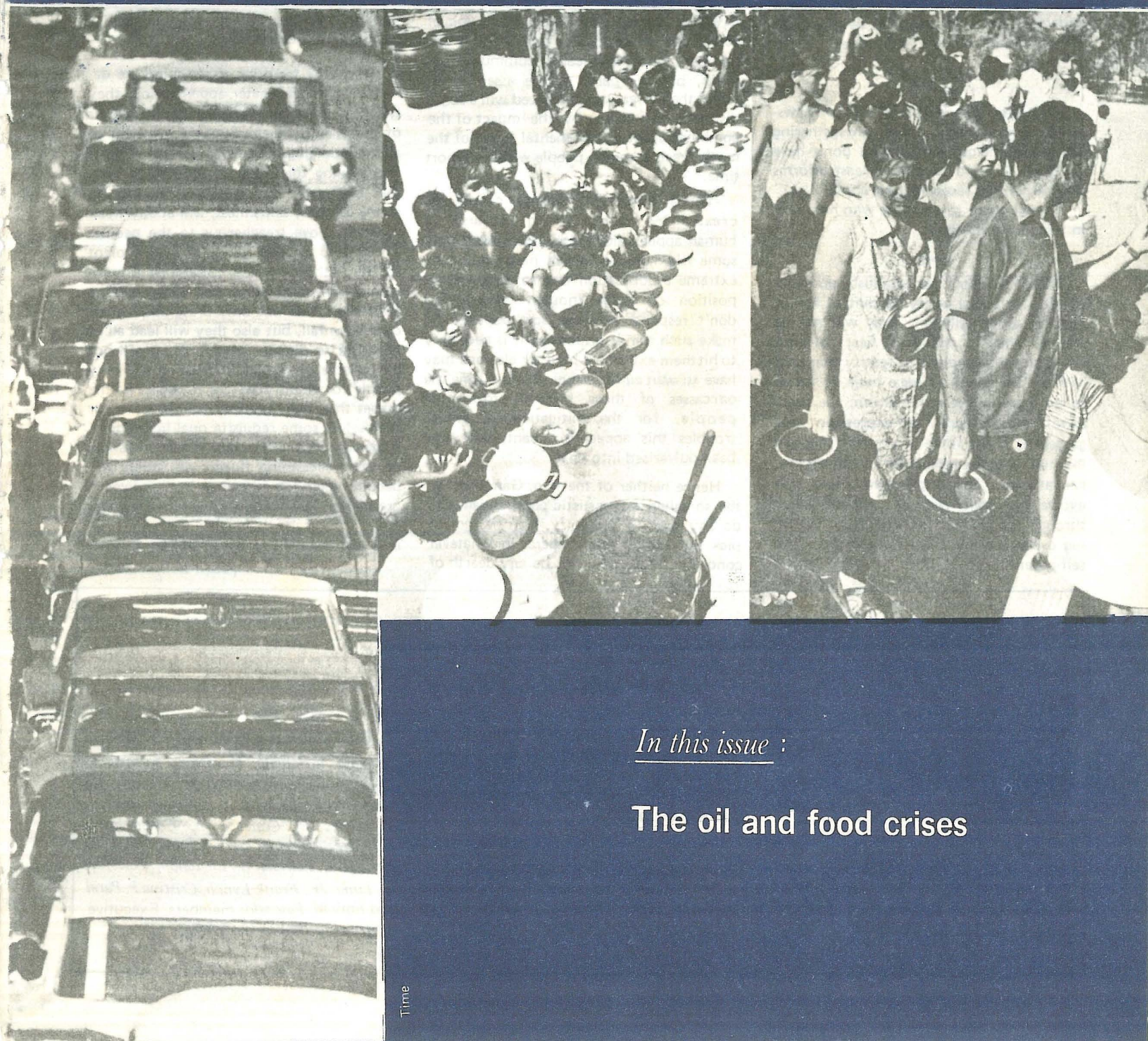
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# Social Science INFORMATION

Vol. III No. 2  
Quezon City, Philippines  
July 1975



*In this issue :*

**The oil and food crises**



## Editor's notes

Since early 1975 the Philippine Social Science Council has been evaluating its present special programs of research, training, information services and publication assistance with the view to possible new directions after July 1976. In this connection we would like to request you to send in some suggestions, ideas regarding programs which you would like to see the Council undertake for promoting the development of social sciences in the Philippines.

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Hope you like this issue of our newsletter. Keep sending those newsgathering sheets we enclose even if you don't have anything to contribute. It at least informs us whether you received your copy.

Thanks again to all those who have sent in their contributions.

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Those who try to establish universal equality or social parity by dint of law or bayonet alone will fail. They will not be able to effect a change of heart without any planned expedient or rectify character without any moral or ideal basis. In the so called materialistic communism, the spontaneity of natural self-expression gets gagged by crude force. To remain subdued like this is against the grain of human characteristics. The suppressed mind will evolve its own way of self-expression through the medium of revolution. Throwing overboard all that he stands for — his self-potentials, man does not want to live

like ravenous animals — he simply cannot.

A society cannot use crude force to keep man "good" without curtailing his individual freedom ruthlessly. Power has got to be centralised in a party or an assembly in order to maintain strict control. In this circumstance there is no other alternative than to deny his special individual value as a man, the recognition of which involves difficulties. For in that case he has got to be allowed to express his opinion or at least his right to prove that his opinion is benevolent. The recognition of this right would imply indirectly that it is wrong to keep man under the thumb of force. The acceptance of this position will not only land the so-called communism in a fix, but the party or the assembly in which the power was centralized will also be divested of its power by the impact of the combined spiritual and mental force of the newly freed common people within a short time.

Yet a benevolent society cannot be created by merely taking recourse to human appeals alone also. There are simply some frigid minds (which have undergone extreme crudification due to constant imposition of crude thought waves) that don't respond to these soft appeals. To make such minds responsive it is necessary to hit them extremely hard, or else one may have to wait *ad infinitum*. By that time the carcasses of those helpless, tormented people, for the mitigation of whose troubles this appeal is meant, will have been pulverised into dust.

Hence neither of the two, Gandhism or the so called materialistic communism can do any good to humanity. Man has got to pick out such a path, where, in whatever condition, there shall not be any dearth of

the sense of humanism or human appeal. Over and above this there shall also be scope for crude force as well as any other force as per necessity.

Building any thing on humanistic line requires real love and affection for humanity as its foundation. A truly benevolent society will never come into being under the leadership of those intelligent and energetic busy-bodies, having a shade more virtue than the average, who are great sticklers for the residues of profit and loss in every item under the sun. Where love is paramount, the question of personal loss or gain does not count.

Unless the faculties of the mind are deflected towards greater apperception, they will keep themselves enmeshed in thoughts of petty enjoyments. Such people who go about indulging in speeches on lofty ideals and playing the leader to the people from the platforms but carefully rearing up germs of petty selfishness, will at any weak moment prove treacherous to the people. Those who attempt to build a benevolent society, without having undergone a meticulous self-preparation and self-discipline themselves, will not only bring about their own downfall, but also they will lead all of mankind to disaster as well. They will not be capable of implicitly trusting the very people for whom they are to work. At the outset they may exert a little to attain for themselves some requisite qualifications of leadership but ultimately the brandishing of their beckoning fingers on others will become their sole objective in their lives in preference to earning their own efficiency. When they make the painful discovery that it is not possible to use mankind as their

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## PS SC 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, Roces 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 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.

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**Readers' corner**


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The listing of Recent Publications would be more useful to us (in the United States) if you could indicate whether these publications may be obtained either through purchase or exchange. If so, could you give the name and address where one would write to make such arrangements? It is painfully frustrating to read of materials needed for one's teaching or research and not know if they may be obtained. For example, would various institutions be willing to exchange copies of these for recent U.S. publications? If so, could that be noted in the entry? Could PSSC act as a clearinghouse for those wishing to buy a certain publication?

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

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**Calendar**


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June 2-6 - 2nd Annual Conference on International Migration from the Philippines to be held at the East-West Center, Honolulu.

June 16-21 - Annual Convention of the National Secretariat for Social Action, Justice and Peace to be held in Cagayan de Oro City.

June 18-21 - ASPAC 1975 Conference to be held at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. There will be one panel on the Philippines as well as one paper on the Philippine press.

July 4-6 - Multi-Sectoral Conference of Local Inhabitants of Mindanao. Theme: Analysis and Prospects of Mindanao Situation. Sponsors: Mindanao-Sulu-Palawan Association (MINSUPALA) and the three provinces of Davao.

August 20-22 - 8th Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures to be held at the Ateneo de Zamboanga. Theme: Zamboanga - Meeting of Cultures.

Sept. 2-5 - Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association to be held in San Francisco, California.

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**PSSC placement service**


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**Positions open**
*Editorial assistant*

Full time for the editorial and information unit of the Institute of Philippine Culture. Applicant must have an AB degree in Journalism or English or experience in editing, proofreading and other publication matters.

*IPC Office*  
*Bellarmino Hall*  
*Ateneo de Manila University*  
*Loyola Heights*  
*Quezon City*

*Instructor* for the College of Human Sciences of Saint Louis University Baguio City.

One Masters degree holder in Social Work.

One masters degree in Mass Communications.

Contact *Dean Catalino R. Ibañez, Jr.*

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**


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**Research fellowship in Australian Southeast Asian Relations**

The Australian Government has established a Research Fellowship in Australian/Southeast Asian Relations at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

The Fellowship is open to permanent residents of Australia and Southeast Asia, who would be able to complete their research projects in publishable form within the stipulated period of the Fellowship. Research can be undertaken in any appropriate area of Australian/Southeast Asian relations.

Interested parties may obtain further information regarding the fellowship from:

*The Executive Secretary*  
*Institute of Southeast Asian Studies*  
*Cluny Road, Singapore 10*  
*Republic of Singapore*

**Postgraduate course in economic development and planning**

The Instituto Di Studi Per Lo Sviluppo Economico-Napoli (ISVE) has announced that registration is now open for foreign economic development administrators and planners who may be interested in pursuing a postgraduate course in economic development and planning for academic year 1975-1976. The course starts in November 1975 and will last for six months.

The course is being offered to provide critical insights into economic development and planning problems through the comparative analysis of development and planning experiences with particular reference to the Italian case. Curriculum will include analytical tools, economic development, development policy, development planning and case studies.

To allow full and fruitful participation of foreign-speaking students, the ISVE will provide simultaneous translations and didactic materials in the various languages - Italian, French, Spanish and English. It will also conduct preparatory courses in the Italian language.

The course is open to public administration officials, university lecturers and researchers, executives of public and private enterprises, officials of international organizations operating in the sector of technical cooperation and development assistance.

The requirements for the course are:

1. A university degree in economics (or akin subjects);
2. At least three years working experience; and
3. Proficiency in any of the following languages - Italian, French, English.

Application forms are available at the Italian Embassy or from the ISVE office itself with the following address:

*ISVE*  
*Course Secretariat*  
*Mostra d'Oltremara pad. 18*  
*80125 Naples, Italy*

The Italian Government also grants scholarships for the course which cover enrollment and tuition fees and board and lodging expenses.

All applications must be submitted by September 15, 1975. However, applications for scholarship must be in on or before July 15, 1975 for processing by the Italian Government.

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## The oil and food crises

By Geoffrey Barraclough

*Editor's note: Reprinted from the March 17-22, 1975 issue of The National Times, a weekly paper published in Australia. The author, Geoffrey Barraclough, is an English economist who reviewed half a dozen reports and books discussing the oil, food and other economic crises facing the non-communist world. He used these as a platform to outline his scenario for the end of the western world as we now know it.*

When the history of the approaching depression comes to be written — a depression likely, on present showing, to be even more severe and more world-shaking than the depression of 1929-1940 — the last six months will appear as the time when an unwilling world, preoccupied with inflation and mounting unemployment, was suddenly brought face to face with the twin issues of food and energy.

The trouble for the ordinary man and woman — for you, in fact, and for me — is that the gathering crisis has so many facets, so many interlocking ramifications, each reacting upon the other, until in the end we seem to be trapped in a deteriorating situation with no obvious solution in sight.

Merely to list the problems is to see their complexity, the crisscrossing web of unresolved issues in which the world has suddenly become entangled. On the one hand, there is the four-fold increase in the price of oil since the Arab-Israeli war of October 1973; on the other, the inexorable approach of the end of the hydrocarbon age, the drying up — hard even now to visualize, but by all accounts not more than 50 years away — of the main source of energy on which the industrial world has come to depend.

Then, the short-term famine conditions arising from the droughts of 1972 and 1973, the desperate plight of 800 million people in Asia and Africa, as well as the long-term problem of providing adequate feeding for a growing world population.

Add to these the problems of mounting inflation and growing unemployment, the instability of the Middle East and the shaky future of the Western alliance, the effects of a vastly increased fuel bill on the economies of the United States' European trading partners and of Japan, and the dif-

ficulties of the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa, unable to pay for the necessary imports of oil, fertilisers and foodstuffs, and it is easy to understand the fears and premonitions of ordinary people in America and in Europe. Suddenly their whole future has become precarious.

So far as the *Washington Post* observed last September, people are confronting the crisis "without visible signs of anger and despair." But the gnawing fear that the good times are past, that even modest expectations are unlikely to be fulfilled, that the industrial West with its high standards of living, is passing into an age in which shortages are the norm and not the exception, is a traumatic experience, and like all traumatic experiences its consequences are incalculable. That is why, it is necessary to analyze what has happened coolly and dispassionately. Economic strain breeds desperate remedies, and economic strain is building up inexorably, nationally and worldwide.

The orthodox view of the crisis, as seen in the West, received its most authoritative formulation some three months ago in the *New York Times*. Analysing what it called "the real economic threat" — a threat which, if left unchecked, would lead to a "world economic catastrophe as fraught with danger to political stability and peace as was the Great Depression" — the *Times* found it in the operations of the international oil cartel and the "skyrocketing of oil prices."

This, it affirmed, was the major source of inflation and balance-of-payments instability; this was what was driving "nations with weak economies . . . into insolvency." Through the "sudden and massive transfers of income, wealth and power to the small group of oil-exporting countries," the world was faced by a "breakdown in trade and payments" and "the double threat of world inflation and world depression."

The *Times* article was intended as a call to action, a challenge to "the United States and its allies" to demonstrate "that they mean business." And yet the assumptions upon which the whole argument rests are not as self-evident as the authoritative tone the article suggests. No one will deny

that increased oil prices have contributed to the inflationary spiral — though their exact share is not easy to quantify — but the approaching economic downturn was clearly apparent, for those who wished to see it, even before the first sharp rise in oil prices in 1971.

As one of the *Trilateral Commission Reports* correctly states, the war of October, 1973, the embargoes, cutbacks in oil production, and rises in prices did not create the energy problem; they merely "speeded up trends already visible."

To lay the blame for current economic dislocations on "the international oil cartel" is, in fact, a gross simplification. "Even before the recent sequence of events," the secretary-general of the United Nations has pointed out, "it was clear that the world monetary system was suffering from mal-functionings"; and the International Monetary Fund states in its *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1974*, that "it is only in the past few years that rising costs of primary commodities and fuels have become significant elements in the inflationary trend."

Moreover, "a slowing down of economic expansion in most industrial countries was already in process in the course of 1973, prior to the sudden emergence of energy problems later in the year."

It is possible, of course, to argue that, while these facts may be true, the actions of the oil cartel have changed the whole situation, transforming what was at worst a controllable secondary recession, comparable to the recession of 1957-1958, into a global economic crisis which threatens, through an uncontrollable chain reaction, to trigger off a world depression. That, I suspect, is the position of the *New York Times*. If so, it is a partial and inadequate interpretation.

Neither the oil crisis nor the food crisis is a chance happening. On the contrary, they are the outcome of policies which have been pursued with unswerving tenacity and disregard for consequences for a quarter of a century. What confronts us, in short, is the crisis of neo-capitalism, and it

is sometimes tempting to wonder whether the barrage of propaganda to which we have been subjected during the past six months may not have the hidden purpose of diverting attention from that unpalatable fact.

The problems of food and energy are not, after all, sudden afflictions which descended upon us out of a blue sky in 1973. Millions were starving to death in Bangladesh and India long before the droughts and crop failures of 1972. For 20 years at least scientists like Harrison Brown have been warning us of the disastrous consequences that will ensue if we continue to use up the limited world reserves of fossil fuels at the present spendthrift rate.

It would be encouraging to think that the plight of the so-called Fourth World — the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa with per capita incomes less than \$200 a year — has at last stirred the conscience of mankind. But the impression one gets, as one reads through the pronouncements of journalists, is different. What worries the *New York Times* is not the

spectre of world poverty and rampant starvation but the leverage which the "shift of wealth" will give to "the oil-producing States of the Middle East," their "growing influence" over "business and government establishments," and their ability "to acquire vast holdings of industrial and real estate properties in the West."

The same preoccupation characterizes the much-heralded "five-point energy plan" announced by Henry Kissinger on November 14. Here, if anywhere, what the secretary-general of the United Nations calls the "cold reality" of the situation is exposed to view, and the cold reality of the situation is that the developed nations get the lion's share. For the rich, if the plan goes through, there is to be a \$25 billion "international lending facility" for "recycling, at commercial interest rates, funds flowing back to the industrial world from the oil producers"; for the poor, a nebulous "trust fund" of indeterminate size, managed not by the countries of the developing world, but by the International Monetary Fund, in which the United States and the United Kingdom between them control more than 30 per cent of the votes.

I do not for one moment wish to suggest that this concern with the problems of the industrialized world is illegitimate. Here also, after all, are millions of ordinary people — clerks, schoolteachers, shop assistants — whose modest aspirations and even their livelihood are imperilled through no fault of their own. But this does not alter the fact that the key to the present clamour is not the plight of the starving peoples of Asia and Africa but (as one commentator puts it) the "devastating impact" that the "siphoning of billions of dollars from the business market and into OPEC accounts" is having on "the shaky economies of Italy, Britain, and France" and the repercussions that may ensue for the United States.

There is, of course, an impressive body of economic doctrine which justifies this priority, arguing that the hub of the world economy is the industrialized West, and that the first necessity — upon which all else, including the welfare of the poor nations, depends — is to set the industrial world, like Humpty Dumpty, back on its feet again. How far, if at all, this hoary argument is true in present day conditions is a question I shall come back to. For the moment, it is sufficient to say that it is more likely to commend itself to Western governments than to the great majority of the world's population.

I do not mean that the concern of people like Robert McNamara for the starving millions of Asia and Africa is not genuine. But what is driving Western politicians to despair is not the plight of the poor nations but the plight of the wealthy nations, and above all else the dislocation of the economic system which has made the wealthy nations wealthy. This preoccupation is natural enough; but we should be very foolish if we expected the rest of the world necessarily to take the same view or endorse the same priorities.

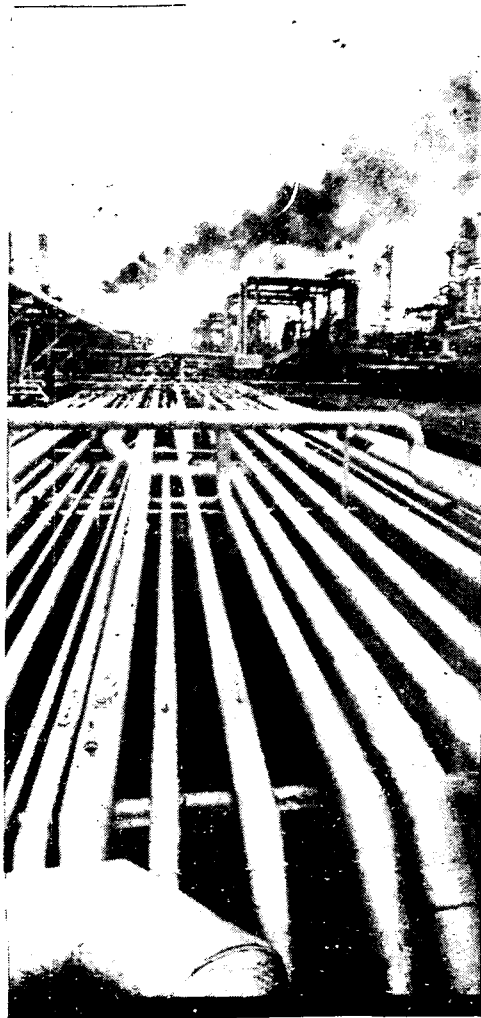
If we are to understand what is portentously called the "food and energy crisis" — but what in reality, is a crisis of prices and money — and if, still more, we are to understand the current political uncertainties and the very real possibility that they may spark off the Third (and last) World War, it is essential to look beyond the immediate issue of Middle East oil and try to place the events of the last 12 months in a wider context. What we are experiencing, in other words, is not a short-term emergency but a last desperate attempt by industrial society, as we have known it since 1950, to climb out of a crisis of its own making. The actions of the oil-producing countries may have been the last straw, but they were not the cause of the problems confronting us today.

No one better expressed the underlying realities of the situation than Giscard d'Estaing when he said that the present crisis is an "enduring crisis" involving a redistribution of the world's resources. It is the result of many different factors, of which oil is only one, and is "no passing perturbation." What we are witnessing, he concluded, is "the revenge on Europe for the nineteenth century." He might have added (though he did not) that it is also the revenge on the United States for Vietnam and the dislocations it caused.

As the crisis of neo-capitalism comes to a head, nothing would be more self-defeating — unless we wish, like Hitler, to bring the whole world down with us into catastrophe — than to suppose that we can wriggle out of it by "pressures on the oil-exporting countries," or that all would be well if the price of oil could be reduced to its 1970 level.

The real issue, as Ronald Segal says, is not the price of oil but "the mounting incapacity of the system in general and of the United States in particular to provide

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the functioning and resources" necessary to make neo-capitalism work. It is only necessary to look at the long, tangled and sometimes sordid history of oil to see what has gone wrong, and why.

When we turn to the so-called "energy crisis," the essential point to remember — for so accustomed to it have we become that a real effort is required to recall it to mind — is how recent a phenomenon the dependence of industrial society on oil and oil products really is. If, as Lenin is reputed to have said, communism equals Soviet power plus electrification, neo-capitalism equals American power plus oil.

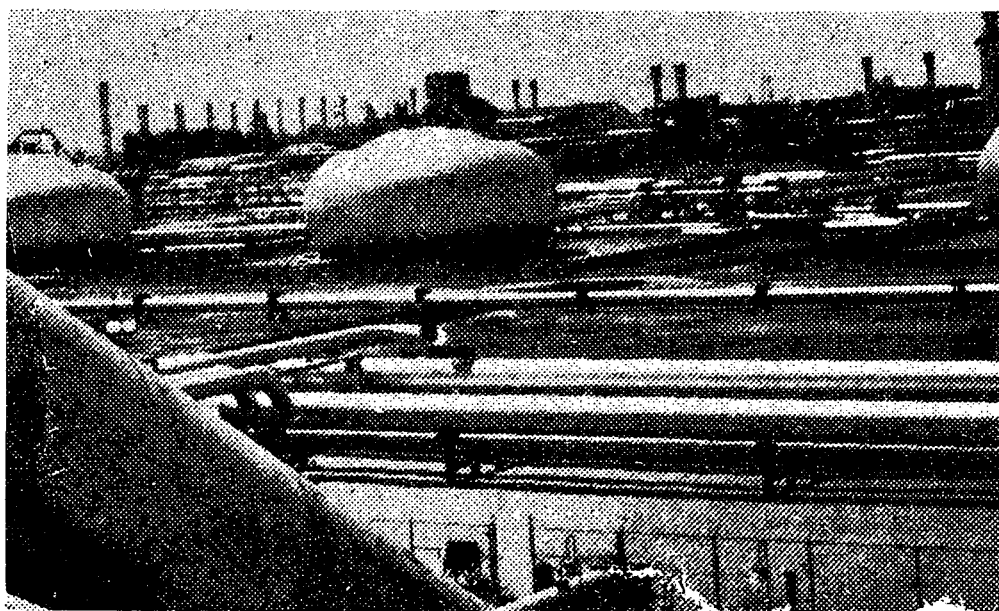
The basic facts about the oil situation are set out briefly and judiciously in Tad Szulc's new book *The Energy Crisis* and more elaborately in the Ford Foundation report *A Time to Choose: America's Energy Future* prepared by the Energy Policy Project, and there is no need to recapitulate them here. What is evident is that the onward march of postwar neo-capitalism and the ever more prodigal use of oil went hand in hand; they are two sides of the same medal, and without the latter the former would have been almost inconceivable.

In the United States alone oil consumption rose from 2.37 to 6.3 billion barrels a year between 1950 and 1973, and in other industrial countries the rate of increase was more spectacular still. Under 1.5 million barrels a day in 1950, Western European oil imports reached over 15 million barrels in 1973; in Japan during the same period, they rose from around 100,000 to almost 6 million.

The result, as the *Ford Foundation Report* puts it, was that "the world oil market" became the "Artery of Western European, Japanese and American prosperity." Put more crudely — but not, I think, less correctly — the virtually continuous economic growth among the industrial nations of the West since the early 1950s was subsidized and probably made possible, by the oil-producing countries.

The power that drove the machine was an abundant flow of cheap oil, controlled by an immensely powerful consortium of international oil companies, which shared out the market between them, with the backing of the American and British Governments.

The predominance of oil is something entirely new — as new and as fragile as the



economic system built upon it. Fifty years ago oil contributed only 14 per cent to America's energy needs, and substantially less elsewhere. Even in 1950 solid fuels accounted for approximately two-thirds of energy consumption; and it was only then, as the postwar economy got into its stride, that the ratio was reversed, until by 1970 petroleum and natural gas supplied more than 60 per cent of the vastly inflated total.

The reason, of course, was its cheapness and the ease with which the vast Middle East deposits could be extracted. I am no great admirer of the Shah of Persia, but he was surely right when he said that it was "twenty-two years of cheap fuel," from 1947 to 1969, "that made Europe what it is" and "made Japan what it is."

He might have added that it made the US what it is, as well; for in 1973 it was the US, with only 6 per cent of the world's total population that was consuming one-third of the world's total energy output, at a cost of only 4 per cent of its gross national product.

Buoyed by the apparently inexhaustible supply of cheap and abundant oil flowing from Middle East wells, the industrialised world took off like a runaway horse with the bit between its teeth. It was now that the belief took hold that the cycle of boom and depression had been conquered, together with the heady vision of an era of continuous self-sustaining growth and steadily increasing influence.

It was always a mirage, but while it lasted it did irreparable harm. There is no need

to go into the details of the story. The essential point is that there was energy to waste, and everything conceivable was done to ensure that it should be wasted, provided only that the oil-fired industrial machine could be kept going at full speed ahead.

It is not only, as everyone knows, that in fuel consumption the American automobile is the most inefficient in the world, or that millions of dollars are wasted annually, at the expense of the hard-pressed consumer, through inefficient space-heating in homes, stores, schools, and offices. As Tad Szulc points out, it would only be necessary to improve the performance of American cars to European or Japanese standards to save practically 40 per cent of American oil consumption and wipe out the need for imports. But these much-publicised inefficiencies are only illustrative, and far more fundamental is the distortion which the entire economy has undergone.

Two striking examples illustrate its nature. The first is the sabotaging (no other word is adequate) of the railroads and public transport systems, although for shifting freight, as the investigations of the Ford Foundation show, "rail transport is four times as efficient as truck transport and sixty-three times as efficient as air transport." The second, more significant still, is the running down of the coal industry, for this means that the United States' richest source of energy is being grossly underused.

The shift from coal is dramatic. In 1920 it supplied 78 per cent of American energy needs; by 1973 its share was down to 18

per cent. Utilities, in particular, switched from coal to oil. As Szulc points out, in the New York City metropolitan area "and the same thing was happening all over the country" — the utilities which used 22 per cent ten years earlier, were by 1970 "relying on oil for 80 per cent of their electric output."

As 70 per cent of the energy content of the original fuel is lost in the production of electricity, and as electricity accounts for about 54 per cent of total energy consumption, it is not difficult to see that this (in Szulc's words) is "one of the most important elements in the energy crisis of the 1970s."

Meanwhile, millions of dollars were spent by oil companies, utilities, electrical appliance manufacturers, and the automobile industry to persuade the consumer to squander energy, and the Government aided and abetted the waste "through promotional pricing, tax advantages, and other forms of subsidies."

There was nothing necessary or inevitable about these developments. Energy was wasted because, so long as oil was cheap, there was no incentive to save. In the industrial sector — by far the biggest user, accounting for 40 per cent of total consumption — managers simply did not bother to economise because, as the *Ford Foundation Report* remarks, energy "accounted for only 5 per cent of value added."

Two points are commonly made in defense. The first is that, at least in 1973, the energy industries were remarkably successful in keeping prices low. The second is that growth in energy usage and growth in

the economy are inextricably linked.

Like most such statements, both are half-truths. No one would deny the simple proposition that, throughout history, the substitution of nonhuman and nonanimal for human and animal energy has been a major factor in economic growth. But this does not mean that the more the energy consumed, the greater the rate of growth will be.

On the contrary, as the *Ford Foundation Report* points out, whereas between 1870 and 1950 GNP per capita rose sixfold for a mere doubling of per capita energy use, between 1950 and 1970 energy growth per capita actually exceeded the per capita growth in production.

The abundance of cheap energy, in other words, was detrimental to technological improvement and innovation and probably held back economic progress. Nor was the constantly increasing use of energy necessary. Other industrialised nations achieved enviably high standards of living with a far lower per capita energy consumption than the United States.

Switzerland, for example, consumed only one-third and West Germany less than one-half as much. The United States level of energy consumption — six times as high per capita as the world average — to a considerable extent represented sheer waste.

As for the argument that the oil industry and the utilities contributed to economic prosperity by keeping prices low, it may be true that in real terms (i.e. discounting inflation) energy prices decreased between 1950 and 1970, but everyone knows there is another side of the story.



do not wish to discuss the alleged abuses of the oil combines: the extortionate profits which have given rise to such violent denunciation, the widely-publicised contributions to Nixon's campaigns, the charge heard at every gas station a year ago of artificially withholding supplies to boost prices and wipe out competitors. They are not irrelevant, but they can easily obscure the real issue if they persuade people — as frequently they do — that all will be well if the oil industry is brought under firmer control. Nothing could be further from the truth. The problem is not how the oil industry is run but how neo-capitalist society is run.

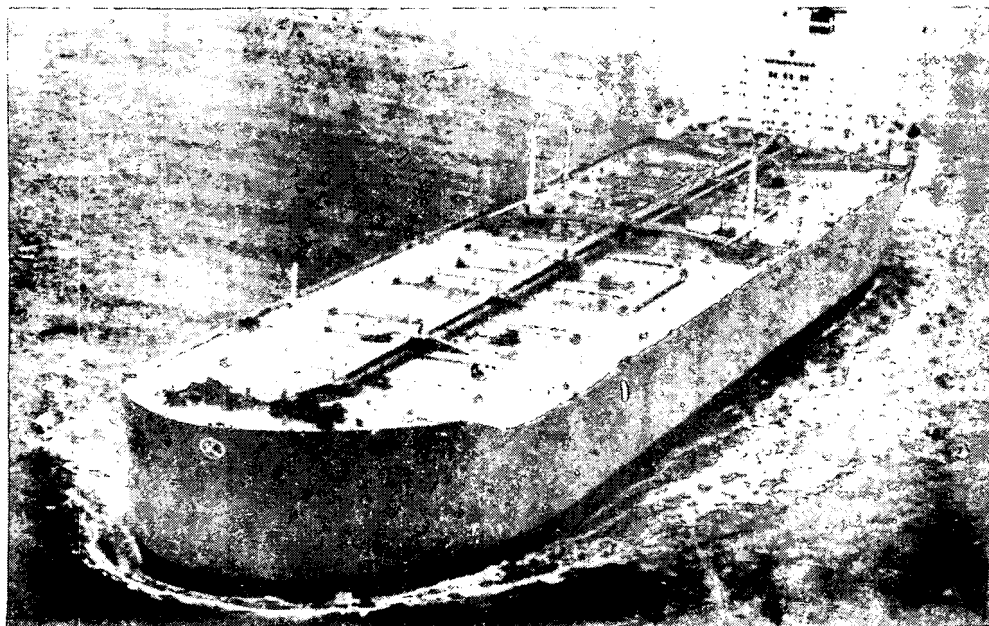
Nevertheless it is perfectly true that the flow of oil has been manipulated for 20 years in ways which, to say the least, do not always coincide with the public, to say nothing of the consumer's interest. Apart from depletion allowances, estimated to cost the US taxpayer \$3.5 billion a year, and other fiscal advantages, it is notorious that consumers paid about \$5 billion more for oil products in 1969 than they would have done if trade had not been restricted by quotas. At a time when the extraction of Middle East oil cost 16 cents a barrel, the price was set by the oil companies at the American cost of production, i.e. \$1.75 a barrel.

Not surprisingly, American production was run down, and in 1971, with a rising demand, output fell below the 1970 level. After 1956, according to Szulc, "the number of newly completed wells began to drop catastrophically" and "not a single new refinery was built along the East Coast between 1961 and 1973."

It would be easy, but it is unnecessary,  
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to add to this catalogue. The basic fact, as Tad Szulc says, is that, given the cheapness of Middle East oil, "investments in overseas ventures were infinitely more profitable." As far back as 1950 domestic oil production was lagging over 10 per cent behind consumption; by 1973 the gap rose to over 35 per cent, and the difference was made up by imports from abroad.

In itself, according to all current theories of foreign trade, this situation was unexceptionable; but the reality of everyday life was different. As the United States' need for oil imports grew, it found itself competing with industrialised Western Europe and Japan, both dependent on the Middle East and North Africa for around 80 per cent of their oil. The result was predictable. Oil, as late as 1969 a glut on the market, became a sought-after commodity, and the way was open for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to intervene effectively.

Leaving aside for the moment the use of oil embargo as a weapon in the Yom Kippur war, the aims of OPEC were two. The first and almost certainly the main objective — achieved either by nationalisation or by participation in foreign consortia — was to ensure control over their own resources. It was, as the Trilateral Commission concedes, a perfectly "legitimate desire," and though the oil companies reacted (in Tad Szulc's words) "as if they had been robbed in broad daylight," it caused, after the first shock, comparatively little excitement in the West.

The second aim was to secure a larger share — in fact, the lion's share — in the

profits which had been flowing so freely to the oil companies, and this called down a torrent of abuse. Kissinger spoke of "black-mail" and the New York Times of "extortion" and both were echoed far and wide.

#### Passed it on to the consumer

How justified these charges are is a matter of dispute. As Lester Brown in his book *By Bread Alone* observes, the Arabs are certainly not the first or only country to use their control of their national resources as a political weapon. So far as the increase in and redistribution of profits is concerned, the Arab contention — as expressed, for example, by Abderrahman Khene, the secretary-general of the petroleum exporting countries — is that it could have been carried through without so steep a rise in oil prices. When the OPEC countries decided on October 16, 1973 to increase the "take" of the producing governments to \$3.40, this still left the oil companies with a profit margin of \$.70 a barrel.

But instead of absorbing the extra cost, the companies passed it on to the consumer, in the United States and throughout the world, and this — at least to Abderrahman Khene — was one justification for increasing the "take" to \$7 or \$7.50 a barrel. Szulc even maintains that it can be argued that the companies "welcome the higher payments they must make . . . because it balloons their profits."

But whatever the rights and wrongs of the argument, one fact is clear and that is that the companies have not suffered. Ac-

cording to Szulc, "the majors' profit in Middle East operations early in 1974 increased on the average from \$.30 to over \$1 a barrel" and the case of Aramco, the biggest of all producing companies "from \$.80 early in 1973 to \$4.50 a barrel in March 1974."

The truth, of course, is that the price of oil has always been artificial based not on cost of production or the market mechanism, but on monopoly power and international politics. All that has happened is that monopoly power has changed hands. Unfortunately, it has not yet shifted to the poorer and more populated countries of the world and even in the oil-rich countries, the poor have not noticeably benefited. In Tehran two-thirds of all families have an income of less than \$200 per person a year and their living conditions are at least as bad as this figure indicates.

Ironically, the factor immediately responsible for this transformation was the action of the oil companies themselves in cutting production so as to maintain prices and thus creating a shortage the oil-producing countries could exploit. But the change was overdue and would have occurred sooner or later as a result of the profound shift in world political relationships following the Suez War of 1956 and the deterioration in the international position of the United States as a result of Vietnam.

"The old international economic order," as the Institute of Man and Science puts it, "was characterised by unacceptable inequality in the distribution and management of the world's wealth," and could not last.

#### Prosperity geared to cheap oil

If, as Szulc rightly says, the crisis of October 1973, had "been in the making for a long time," what remains to be explained is why it took the world by surprise. The easy answer is to blame the international oil combines, and they certainly were not innocent. But if we look more deeply we shall be more likely to place the responsibility on the Western Governments particularly the United States and British Government, which backed the companies (in Iran, for example, in 1953, or in Peru in 1966), not merely, as is often alleged, because of political pressure from the "oil lobby," but, more fundamentally, because the prosperity and even the working of the economic system were geared to the flow of



cheap oil.

For this reason, they were prepared to condone and tolerate the vast profits and fiscal privileges of the companies, and it is only in the past few months — roughly since the disappearance of Nixon, who defended them to the last — the US Government, fitfully and ineffectively, has shown signs of turning against them. The reason, quite simply, is that they are no longer providing the cheap oil on which the economic system depends. If the oil companies got away with murder in the past, it was because nothing succeeds like success; if now their days are numbered, it is because nothing fails like failure.

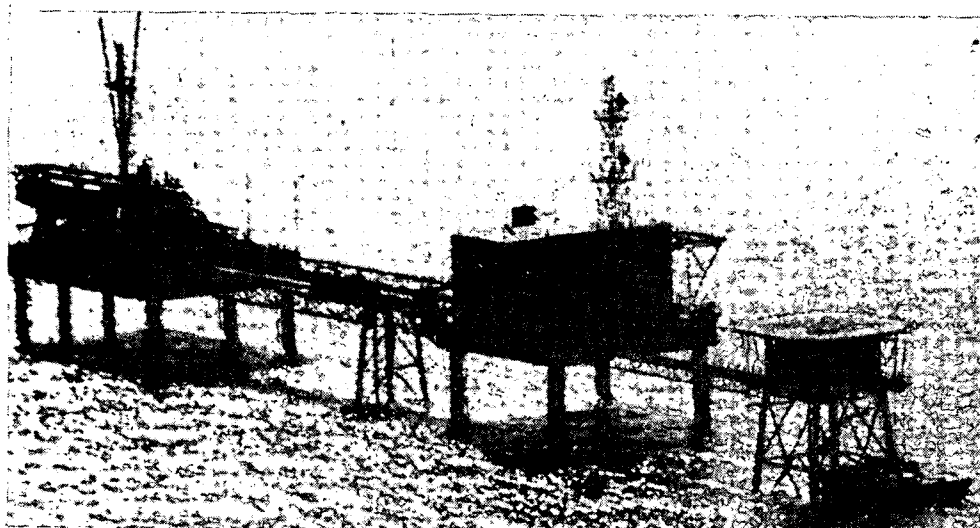
Nevertheless, the consequences are irreparable. It is often said that, in absolute terms, there is no immediate shortage of crude oil in the world. That is true enough, if we are prepared to drain the world dry of oil for immediate advantage, and there is little doubt that, given the chance, the oil companies would have exploited the Middle East oil fields to the last drop, with no thought to the future, leaving the Arab and Persian populations not much better off than they found them.

But it is also true that the age of fossil fuels is drawing rapidly to a close, and the real charge against government is that, so long as cheap Middle East oil was there for the asking, nothing was done to plan for alternatives to meet a contingency which everyone knew was bound to arise.

This is the fundamental failure of neo-capitalist society over the last quarter of a century, and it is bound to take its revenge. In any realistic view — except the realism of politicians who can't see beyond the ends of their noses — the fuel crisis confronting us today has little to do with the depletion of expendable but irreplaceable energy reserves.

Even if Arabs, Persians, Libyans, and other oil-producers can be forced to toe the line — even, in other words, if the immediate crisis is solved — we are still faced with the fact that, at the present galloping rate of fuel consumption, industry is destined to grind to a halt in the first half, at latest, of the twenty-first century, and with it, industrial society as we know it in the West.

As the victims will be our children born today or yesterday, who will be living, or starving, through the crisis, this is not a prospect most people will regard with the



detachment they feel when confronted by harrowing pictures of starving babies in Bangladesh. It cannot be fobbed off with a tax-deductible donation to Oxfam.

Something, of course, can be achieved by strict policies of conservation. That is the burden of the message conveyed in the *Ford Foundation Report*. The danger of this approach is that it may delude people into thinking that conservation is enough. Nothing could be further from the truth. Conservation may buy time, but it leaves untouched the problem of the exhaustion of the current sources of energy.

What is needed, in other words, is a planned policy for the development not only of coal and shale but of basically new resources: solar energy, geothermal power, breeder reactors, controlled nuclear fusion, and hydrogen. Considering the rapid approach of coal year 2000 AD and the long "time lead" (from a minimum of ten to an average of 25 years) before the initial research can be expected to produce practical results, this is the most urgent question confronting the world today. For the future of industrial societies, such as the United States, it is absolutely vital.

Nevertheless, for 25 years, it has been brushed aside as a remote, hypothetical contingency which can be left to the future. Given the character and motivations of neo-capitalism, it could hardly have been otherwise.

Although the exhaustion of fossil-fuel reserves and the end of the hydro-carbon age could easily be foreseen, the only non-fossil source of energy to which any attention was paid — and that not very successfully for industrial purposes — was nuclear fission, and this, of course, was be-

cause of its military potential, and not on account of any peaceful side uses it might have.

In other cases, development was deliberately stifled. Methyl alcohol ("methanol") is described by the Swedish International Peace Research Institute as "an especially attractive alternative fuel to gasoline" but production has been suppressed, as the Institute discreetly says for "politico-economic" reasons or in reality for fear lest it would compete with petroleum.

The only conclusion that can be drawn — a conclusion to which we shall return — is that the real energy crisis, which is not identical with the "crisis" arising from increased oil prices, can only be solved by a radical change in the whole existing economic system.

The future of mankind, to put it bluntly, can no longer be left to what the *Ford Foundation Report* calls "the so-called marketplace." And since nothing less than the future of mankind is at stake, and no government anywhere is going to stand aside and watch its people starve, we can be sure that, as the crisis comes to a head, fundamental changes will take place. They may not be what you or I would wish; but the days of neo-capitalism are numbered. An economic system based, as Ronald Segal puts it, on "the control of society by the relationships of money rather than the control of money relationships by society," can only, in today's circumstances, lead to disaster.

The only conclusion to be drawn from a survey of the history of oil since 1945 is that the West was hoist with its own petard. Even without the intervention of OPEC the writing was on the wall. When we turn from oil to food, the situation is

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not essentially different. Here again, the world is faced by a crisis which is not accidental or unforeseen, but is the direct result of the way neo-capitalism functions.

Most of the facts about the food situation are assembled in Lester Brown's new book *By Bread Alone*. Two seem to be particularly illuminating. The first, cited also in the useful report from the Management Institute for National Development, is that it was only in 1974 that the US government ceased to pay farmers not to grow crops (in 1973, the bill was over \$3 billion), thus bringing about 50 million unproductive acres back to use.

The second, reported in *World Hunger: Causes and Remedies* by the Transnational Institute, an affiliate of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, is that in the Sahelian Region of Africa, where drought and famine are rampant, thousands of the best acres and a large share of scarce water resources are assigned by "multinational agribusiness corporations" to the production not of foodstuffs for the native population but of raw materials and other products for marketing in the developed world.

What this can mean in practise is shown by the *World Bank Report 1974* on Mali, one of the Sahelian countries worst affected by the drought. In Mali, the World Bank tells us, "production of food for domestic consumption . . . has declined steadily" — from 60,000 tons handled by official marketing channels in 1967 to a current 15,000 tons — but "export crops, notably peanuts — have increased during the same period, despite the ravages of the recent drought."

Add one further fact, again from the Transnational Institute, and the real dimensions of the food question become apparent. During the famine of 1965-1966 in India, we are told, food aid was withheld until the Indian Government agreed to "the penetration of US capital" — in other words, of the petrochemical industries headed by the Rockefeller group — "into the field of fertilisers."

What this means in practice scarcely needs underlining. "Modern fertiliser," Henry Kissinger told the Rome food conference, is "the most critical single input for increasing crop yields," but its production and marketing are controlled by international corporations which have no inter-

est in eliminating shortages and reducing prices and no evident incentive to help the developing countries when they can unload their products at good prices at home.

In addition, as Lester Brown points out, they have shown great reluctance to invest in new plant in the underdeveloped world or to "provide technical assistance for plant management and repair." When we are told that fertiliser plants in developing countries are inefficient and "many are now producing at below two-thirds their capacity," we have every right to ask whether one reason may not be what the World Bank disarmingly calls "the structure of the international fertiliser market."

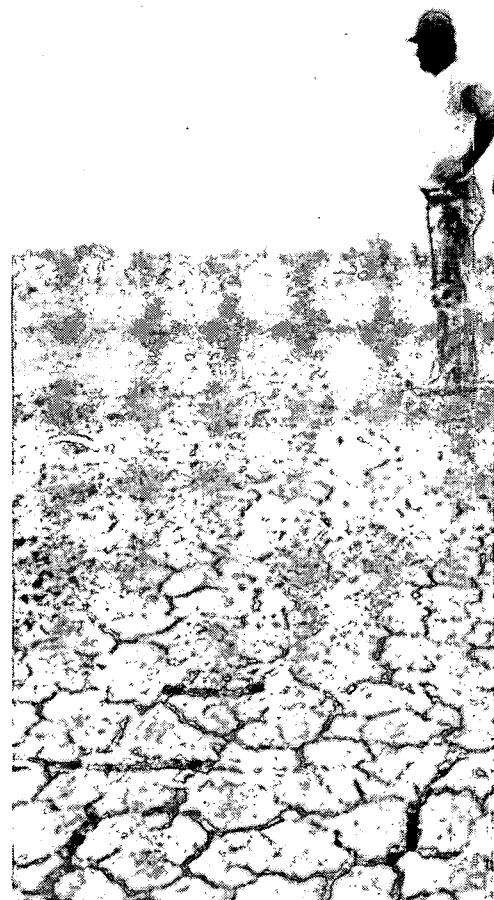
The first necessity, in discussing the food question, is to get rid of the misconceptions in which it is currently bogged down. If the energy crisis has been deliberately misrepresented, the misrepresentations in regard to food are immeasurably worse. Two myths, in particular, have befogged the whole issue.

The first is the persistent legend that food shortages are the consequences of inexorable population pressures. The second is that there is an over-all shortage of foodstuffs. Neither will bear serious scrutiny. The problem, in the words of the Management Institute, "is not simply a shortage of food" but "inequity of distribution," or, as the Transnational Institute more trenchantly puts it, at the conclusion of its impressive report: "hunger is caused by plunder and not by scarcity."

The argument that hunger is the result of the burgeoning world population is particularly pernicious, because it is only too likely to breed a spirit of defeatism. There is, indeed, already a vociferous, lunatic fringe, led by MIT professor Jay Forrester, which argues that "no matter how much food you have, population will overrun it," and advocates a policy of "directing aid to those countries with the greatest chance of survival, while abandoning others to famine."

This, not to mince matters, is unsavoury rubbish, with about as much theoretical justification as the Nazi Final Solution. As Paul Demeny has pointed out, the constantly reiterated references to "soaring birth rates" in the underdeveloped world "have little factual basis and in many instances no basis at all."

In any case, any reputable demographer



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knows that the only historically proven way of reducing population growth is to improve living standards, beginning with adequate feeding, and that it is the hungry, indigent, and despondent who have large families. No one is going to practice birth control if he expects five of six of his children to die of starvation before the age of three.

The other fashionable remedy for the food crisis, for those too squeamish to advocate starvation, is birth control. In itself, this is common sense, though as Lester Brown, a powerful advocate of contraception, freely admits, "there will be little chance of bringing birth rates down rapidly enough to avert disaster" without "a more equitable distribution of income and social services."

It would, in other words, be disastrous if the view took hold that population control in itself, was a sufficient answer. As the Transnational Institute points out, "population could decrease and production increase but if the great majority of the population lacked purchasing power to pay for its food" the only result would be that "the minority will continue to live in luxury while the great masses of the people live in misery, as the case of Brazil demon-



trates today."

The simple fact is that, contrary to population preconceptions, there is ample land available to provide food for a burgeoning world population. Properly used, according to Roger Revelle's calculations, the world area of potential arable land (about 2.3 times the currently cultivated area) could support between 38 and 48 billion people — that is, between ten and 13 times the present population of the earth. "The limiting factors," he concludes, "are not natural resources but economic, institutional and socio-political restraints." This is a polite way of saying that what is at fault is the economic system and the political system it underpins.

When we are told — by Robert McNamara among others — that the troubles of Latin America are due to overpopulation and that the only remedy is birth control, the answer is that, Latin America, with a population of only 265 million, covers an area three times as large as the United States, and has a far lower population density. It has also the largest amount of arable land of any continent and yet it imports most of its food and 60 per cent of the arable lies fallow, largely because the landowners find it more profitable to grow cash crops, such as sugar and coffee, for export than subsistence crops to feed their own people.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the developing countries view the current campaign for contraception with certain scepticism. Even if we leave out of the picture the United States, the great consumer and leading

advocate of birth control for blacks, browns, and yellows, it is only necessary to look at France, a country with a population density nine times that of Brazil, one-third more than Nigeria, and greater even than that of Indonesia, and with a ratio of arable land to population not greatly different from that of India, to see the anomalies; for France not only satisfies the food needs of its population but also produces considerable surpluses for export.

There are, it is true, great discrepancies from country to country and from continent to continent in the availability of agricultural land. Argentina, with 7.69 hectares per capita, can absorb a substantial population growth: Haiti, with only 0.16, evidently cannot. But the question is not simply the availability of land. The phenomenal increase in French productivity between 1955 and 1967 — corn up from 11 to 41 million tons, for example, and barley from 27 to 97 — was achieved virtually without increasing the area under cultivation.

If France, with 0.34 hectares of arable land per person, can do this in only 12 years, it is hard to think of any good economic reason why India, with an equivalent ratio of arable land to population, should not be able to do likewise, if it is provided with adequate supplies of fertiliser and modern machinery.

We should not, in short, be surprised if the underdeveloped countries see the population control proposals put forward by the developed countries of the West as "self-interested substitutes for confronting the

real issues" or even as "instruments . . . to preserve their political and economic supremacy." They may well be right.

The truth, of course, is that the so-called food crisis is due not to population growth but to affluence; it is, in other words, a side product of the artificial prosperity which the industrial West whipped up in the 1950s and 1960s by lavishly squandering Middle East oil. Although world population increased by less than 50 per cent between 1951 and 1971, world production of cereals doubled, but the bulk of the surplus went not to the poor but to the rich.

At least one-third of the increased demand for food reflected increases not in population but in the diet of the affluent countries. In North America alone consumption of cereals per head rose from 1,000 lb. a year to nearly 1,900 lbs. This formidable increase was due, as is now well known, to the emergence of meat-eating as one of the symbols of affluence — an ironic development when we recollect that the English soldiers sent to conquer Wales at the close of the thirteenth century mutinied when, instead of their customary bread and ale, they were given meat and milk, food in their view only fit for savage Welshmen.

The fact remains that consumption of beef per person doubled in the United States between 1940 and 1972. And in other industrial countries the increase was steeper and quicker. In West Germany, ac-

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Evening News

cording to figures quoted by Lester Brown, meat consumption rose by one-third per person between 1960 and 1972; in Italy it almost doubled and in Japan it increased over three and a half times. Dazzled by the rising prices, cattle raiders in the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Ireland and New Zealand hastened to cash in on the growing demand. The ironic result by the end of 1974, was a "beef glut," while elsewhere in the world, people were dying of starvation.

This depressing situation has obviously nothing to do with food shortage and a great deal to do with the way commercial agriculture operates in a capitalist economy. What has happened, quite simply, is that grain surpluses that were once available for consumption in the poorer countries are now sold to farmers in rich countries at prices which poor countries cannot afford, to feed their livestock.

Meat is notoriously the most wasteful of all foodstuffs, requiring an input of four to seven lbs. of cattle feed for every lb. of meat produced, and the consequence is that over 60 per cent of US grain output — or something like 140 million tons a year — is consumed entirely by cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry.

We have only to recall that the total world shortfall of cereals in 1972-1973 amounted to no more than 60 million tons to see the significance of this in relation to what Kissinger has called "the desperate struggle for sustenance." According to one calculation, the livestock population of the United States alone (leaving out dogs and cats) consumes enough food material to feed 1.3 billion people.

Since 1965, Barbara Ward tells us, Americans have added 350 lb. per head to their annual diet largely in the form of beef and poultry — an amount very nearly equivalent to an Indian's entire diet for a whole year. Whether it has done them anything but harm from a health point of view may be open to debate; but no one in his right mind would suggest that most Americans, or the peoples of other industrialised States were seriously undernourished in 1965.

Once again, as in the squandering of energy, it is a case of that conspicuous consumption which has become a status symbol of affluent society. But the reason why it has become a status symbol, as John K. Galbraith long ago pointed out, is that it is sold to the public as a status

symbol through lavish, incessant advertising campaigns paid for by corporations which can think of no other way of keeping the wheels of business profitably turning.

It is worth remembering, as we gloomily inspect the soaring prices in the supermarket, that over 90 per cent of the rise is due not to the increases in the price of the food itself but to the elaborate system of processing, packaging, advertising and distribution, which is where the lion's share of the profit lies.

All of this goes far to explain why the underdeveloped countries are unable to import the food they require; but it does not explain why they need to.

Thirty years ago the underdeveloped countries as a whole had a large surplus of food. "Net grain exports from Latin America," Lester Brown in his book *By Bread Alone* tells us, "were substantially higher than those from North America." Today, the developing countries are net importers. How has this reversal come about?

The reason, needless to say, are complicated and controversial, but at the risk of simplification it can be said that, in the last resort, the failure of agriculture in the tropical, underdeveloped world to provide adequate supplies of food for domestic consumption is the result of its subordination to the needs of the developed world. It responded, in the economist's more neutral language, to "impulses generated by temperate industrial production."

For some 80 years, in other words, the tropical countries put practically all their research and effort into export crops like cocoa, sugar, tea, and rubber, and virtually no effort into food production. This was, of course, originally a consequence of colonial rule, and the historian can easily trace the way in which colonial powers — the British, for example, in Burma or Malaya — fostered these developments. Moreover, there is little doubt that for 40 to 50 years they were beneficial.

But what was true in 1910 was no longer true in 1960. The reason, essentially, was the immense advance in agricultural productivity, through the use of fertilizers, mechanization and the introduction of improved strains of coffee, rubber and other plants. As a result, the underdeveloped countries found themselves saddled with increased crops of tea, cocoa, coffee, which they could not sell at a profit, and at the

same time with the need to import foodstuffs which have been sacrificed to the production of these, and other, cash crops.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that, until the shortages of 1972, the underdeveloped world served as a regulator enabling the United States to keep its agricultural production more or less in balance. There were also a number of secondary consequences resulting from colonialism and from lopsided development subordinated to the purposes of the industrial world. Among the more notorious are the stranglehold established by foreign financial institutions — American, British, French, and now, Japanese — which by granting loans and credit, largely determine the economic climate of most underdeveloped countries; the power wielded by the so-called multi-national agribusiness corporations; and the role in all developing countries of the sector of wealthy hangers-on of foreign business, usually not more than five per cent of the population who have done exceedingly well out of the existing disparities and have no intention of surrendering their privileges.

There is no doubt that the existence of these deeply entrenched vested interests makes any radical attack on the basic causes of world hunger extremely difficult. Only wide-ranging social reforms, involving land tenure, income distribution, and marketing, will enable the miserable, poverty-stricken peasantry, scratching a bare living from inadequate plots of land, to abandon a hapless subsistence agriculture and turn to production for the market.

But such reforms are bound to impinge on the privilege position of powerful intergroups which are unlikely to accept them without fighting back. One has only to recall the fate of Arbenz in Guatemala or of Allende in Chile to see what can happen to a political leader who takes agrarian reform seriously.

This is probably one of the reasons why, so far, there is little evidence that the world is coming to grips with the deep underlying causes of the food crisis. There is, it is true, now a wide measure of agreement that only a radical increase of food production in the developing countries can provide a real solution to the world food problem, and that this will not occur until, in the words of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, they "get rid of antiquated and often oppressive agrarian structures."

But how this is to be achieved is left tan-



talisingly vague. It is easier, and politically less explosive, to concentrate on measures to alleviate the worst consequences.

In countries where, as the Indian Minister of Agriculture and Food alleged in 1969, the large landowners, representing no more than three or four per cent of the farming population "exert all political power" and "make all the decisions," reform is easier to advocate than to accomplish. The World Bank has announced that, in future, it will "give priority" to countries putting through land reform policies, but in almost the same breath it admits that "where the political will for reform is lacking, the bank can do no more than offer advice."

The United Nations also agrees that "profound transformations of the present socio-economic structures" are necessary, but concludes resignedly that this is a "very complex, long-term process," which is tantamount to saying that it expects little or nothing to be done.

In fact, if we look in detail at current proposals, the most striking thing about them is that even those which correctly identify the essential problem immediately proceed, in practice, to give it the lowest priority or no priority at all. The points emphasized are population control, increased food production by the industrialized countries, technical improvements in agriculture in the developing world, and the rebuilding of food stocks to meet contingencies; but the question of fundamental land reform ("more aid in changing agricultural institutions and practices that presently impede productivity," as the report sponsored by the Institute of Man and Science cautiously puts it) figures only as an afterthought.

The result, as the Transnational Institute caustically observes in *World Hunger: Causes and Remedies*, is that "the only priorities which could trigger a steady growth in food production are excluded."

This tendency to evade the fundamental issues is strikingly evident in the proposals submitted by Henry Kissinger at the Rome Food Conference on November 5. Here again, the highest food priority was given to increasing the output of the agriculturally advanced industrialized countries. So far as the developing countries are concerned, all the emphasis falls on technical improvements — "new technologies . . . to increase yields and reduce costs" — expanded fertilizer production, improved storage — and



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on investment, but the social and political problems impeding productivity are simply ignored.

Kissinger notes, it is true, that "farmers have no incentive to make the investment required for increased production" but this is attributed not to poverty, insecurity, uneconomic smallholdings of two or three acres and the other disadvantages which afflict the peasants of backward countries, but to unremunerative prices, shortage of credit, and inadequate transportation and distribution facilities.

Kissinger's proposals — which were fairly representative of current high-level thinking — not only fall short of immediate requirements but, taken alone, could make the long-term situation worse rather than better. To give priority to stepping up the export surplus of the United States and other advanced countries could only perpetuate the dependence of the underdeveloped upon the industrial world and ensure that the poor countries will remain, as at present, beggars at the rich man's table.

Naturally, it will help if more productive strains of rice and wheat can be raised, or if losses through inefficient storage can be eliminated. There is no dispute about that. The mistake is to suppose that technical improvement alone is the answer. As the Transnational Institute observes, "Anyone who knows anything about the agrarian problem in the underdeveloped countries knows that there are structural factors which would prevent success, even if they possessed the knowledge of a thousand encyclopedias, a legion of experts and unlimited quantities of tractors, fertilizers and pesticides."

This is also the reason why the much-publicized "Green Revolution" has disappointed expectations. On a technical level, it has achieved much. In India alone, it made possible an expansion of wheat production from 11 million to 27 million tons between 1965 and 1972, an increase "unmatched by any other country in history." But instead of producing a general improvement of living standards, it is generally agreed, the benefits have flowed to a privileged minority. It is the rich farmers who can afford chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and the rest, not the 70 per cent of poor peasants with less than an acre of land each.

Moreover, it is much easier for rich landowners than it is for small farmers to get bank credit with which to carry out irrigation programs and build up large mechanized agricultural estates.

One result of modernization therefore, has been to drive large numbers of peasants off the land to swell the ranks of the unemployed living in squalor in the slums around the cities. Examples abound throughout Latin America, Africa, and Asia, from oil-rich Venezuela, with the highest per capita income in Latin America (\$1,260 in 1973), where 78 per cent of the population lives at starvation level in squalid urban hovels, to booming oil-rich Nigeria, where GNP per capita is still only \$130 a year.

In Persia some 17,000 Iranian farmers were displaced when the Shah leased hundreds of thousands of acres of newly-irrigated land to multinational agribusinesses such as Shellcote and Hawaiian Agrono-  
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mics. The productivity of these concerns, it is said, is below that of medium-sized Iranian farms, but it is easier for the government to collect rent from foreigners than to help put its own small farmers on their feet.

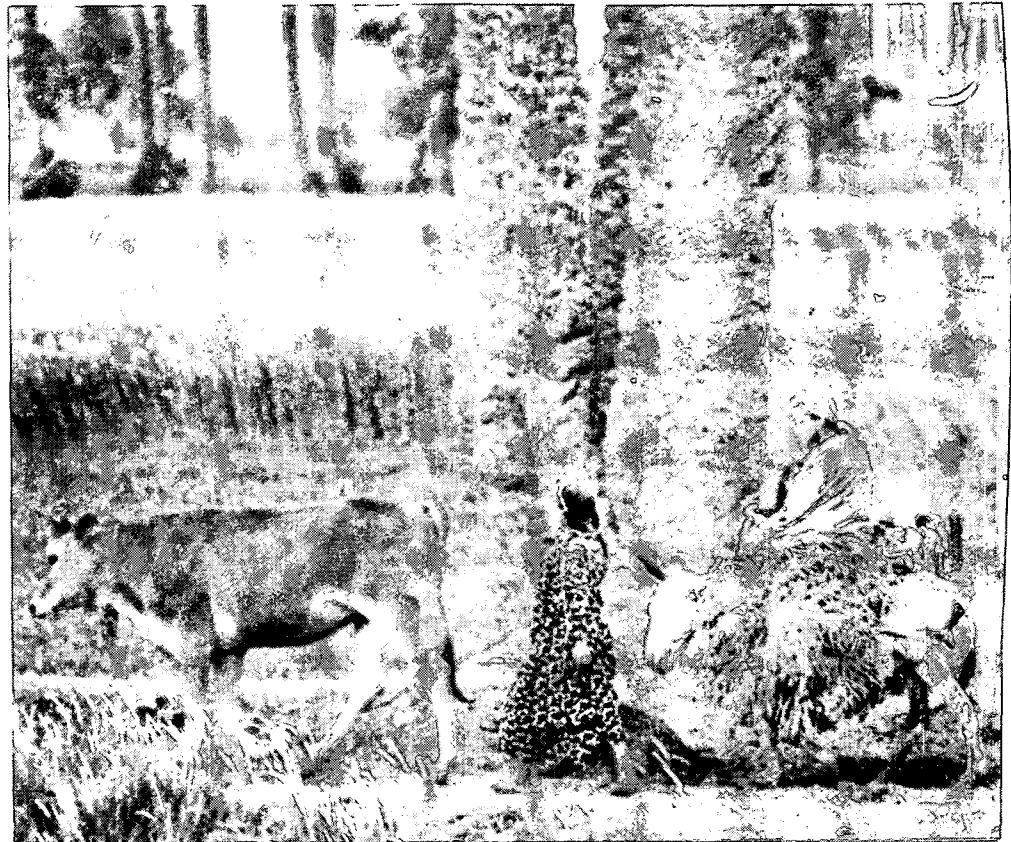
The position is admirably summed up by the authors of the Transnational Institute report when they write that "no sustained agricultural development can be achieved without social progress, and social progress is impossible without sustained progress in agriculture." The practical question is whether the industrial world which calls the tune, wants or is even prepared to contemplate the only sort of social progress which can make a long-term solution of the world food problem possible.

Its feasibility is beyond doubt. In Japan, where the modernization of agriculture reaches back to the early years of the century, the eight-acre farmer, using family labour, has been highly successful in food production, and the agrarian revolution in China, which banished the age-old cycle of famine in 20 years was based on labour-intensive techniques. Taiwan, also, has employed similar methods with great success; and the Venezuela minister of finance recently calculated that given the necessary social reforms, it would require only three years to make the country self-sufficient in agriculture.

In Europe, there is the example of Bulgaria, whose 12 million impoverished small farmers were as backward and depressed as any in Asia or Africa. Not only did Bulgaria become self-supporting within a dozen years, but it also produced a surplus for export which is now its major source of foreign earnings.

But these results were only achieved through far-reaching social changes, and here is the rub. Everyone, naturally, would be delighted if the developing countries would be self-sufficient in foodstuffs, and no one objects to limited measures of peasant self-help. But what if the necessary reforms go further and threaten the existing social and economic balance, including the privileged position of the great landowners and foreign concessions?

Henry Kissinger's failure at Rome to mention social reform may have been more than accidental; for a radical program of reform starting in India or Pakistan, in Venezuela or South Vietnam, may spread like an infectious disease until eventually the mansions of the rich as well as the



hovels of the poor are threatened. That is why the West, confronted with the choice, may opt to pay ransom in the form of food shipments and concessionary aid whenever a particularly severe crisis arises, rather than face up to the only sort of measures that can make the developing countries self-supporting.

Meanwhile, we are left with the current emergency, 400 million people or more "barely surviving" (in Robert McNamara's words) "on the margin of life." Common sense, to say nothing of common humanity, would suggest that the first priority would be emergency measures to rescue them from their plight. Instead, to everyone's consternation, the Rome food conference spent its time discussing measures to obviate food shortages in 1985, not how to forestall the imminent catastrophe, and President Ford refused to sanction an immediate doubling of American assistance.

Nevertheless, as McNamara has emphasized, "the world has not suddenly lost its wealth," the affluent nations have not "suddenly lost their capacity to assist those countries most in need." Barbara Ward is squarely right when she says that "the issue is squarely political." When, at the time of President Ford's refusal of increased food shipments, an "Administration source" said "there would be no problem if financing can be obtained," and another

"Washington bureaucrat" promised that the United States would "do its share," the cat was out of the bag.

For the problem, as everyone knows, is that financing cannot be obtained and when it comes down to defining each country's share the way is open for interminable haggling and no action. The starving millions of Asia and Africa, in short, have become the playball of international politics.

Nothing is more certain than that the food and energy crisis will get worse, rather than better, if they become the object of political bargaining in which each country seeks its own immediate advantage. They can also no longer be left to take care of themselves, as they have been left to take care of themselves for the past 25 years without a catastrophe in which we shall all be engulfed.

The essential question is whether they can be solved within the framework of the existing economic and political system. If the foregoing analysis has demonstrated that they are not self-contained problems, which can be isolated and dealt with separately, but are part of a wider crisis still, it would seem that what we are faced with is the breakdown of the industrial neo-capitalist system built up in the West since 1950 and of the international order it created.



## Social research management-CDRC case

By Ruben Santos Cuyugan

The Community Development Research Council, or the CDRC, holds perhaps the unique distinction of being the oldest continuing, special project type of research enterprise in the social sciences in the University of the Philippines. By special project I mean that it exists by virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement between another government agency and the U.P.; unlike the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council or the Office of Research Coordination, the CDRC is not a regular, integral research organization or program of the University. It is entirely funded by an outside agency — formerly the Presidential Assistant on Community Development, or PACD, and presently the Department of Local Government and Community Development — with the University giving only as its counterpart space and other facilities, and the after-hours time of some of its faculty who serve as members of the Council or as research grantees of the Council. It is also different from the regular units of the University in many other respects, in addition to its being a purely research organization.

In the course of its twenty-three year history it has acquired considerable experience in the undertaking and the management of research in the social sciences. Some of these experiences are of general import; others derive from the special circumstances of its existence and of its purpose. This brief paper shall not attempt to

do more than to give you some of this writer's views about the operations of the Council in relation to the issues being discussed by this Seminar.

I understand the interests of this Seminar focus on two general issues and two special ones, namely (1) the completing of research projects, (2) the disseminating of the results of research to consumers, (3) the determining of research priorities, and (4) the bringing together of various disciplines into one research enterprise. Since, in the case of the CDRC, all these issues have been raised one time or another, I shall attempt to say something on each of them, without, however, attempting to tie them all together into a single conclusion as far as the CDRC is concerned. But there are aspects in each that tie them all together.

### Problems of Completion

The problems of completion of research projects are either substantive or administrative in origin. Substantive refers to field problems encountered by the research grantee, or his degree of skill, training, and aptitude for research, standards of performance, precision, and profundity, and the like. Administrative refers to the facilitating or the back-stopping of the research project by the organization.

From the beginning of its existence the CDRC operated not only as a funding agency, i.e., to funnel the money of the PACD

to research grantees, but also to guide the research undertaking in substantive terms, as well as to provide the administrative support. To my mind these two functions are indispensable in the Philippine setting for the following reasons: (a) the relative lack of skill among Filipino researchers in the social sciences; (b) the importance of a multi-disciplinary orientation; (c) the need to infuse the research with a "problem" — orientation and not remain as a purely academic exercise; (d) the need to free researchers as much as possible from routine requirements of the bureaucracy so that he can concentrate on the substantive issues of his project.

All of these considerations apply to every research worker in the Philippines, whether he has an advanced degree or not, except, in the case of proponents who already have an M.A. or a Ph.D. Inasmuch as the CDRC welcomed proposals from anyone, and did not prevent projects from being used to satisfy the research and thesis requirements for the M.A. or Ph.D. degrees, the Council received a good share of proposals from persons who were just starting out on research. For this reason it became quite important, and useful, to keep tab on the projects on the basis of periodic oral and written reports by the project leaders before the entire Council in its regular weekly meetings. Although for some researchers this experience was traumatic, this writer feels that the procedure, which amounts virtually to an examination, fulfills the useful purpose of alerting the researcher to problems he would otherwise not be aware of or to solving problems — of theory, in the field, or of interpretation of data — that may otherwise perplex him. It makes the research enterprise more than a job to be contracted out; it makes it a truly learning one for the researcher and consumer alike. (Consumer here refers both to the University's Council members and the agency's representative who sits as a member).

In summarizing our experiences under this heading, there are two general categories of research that have a higher probability of completion than others. One is



Above is the full text of the speech delivered by Dr. Ruben Santos Cuyugan at the Seminar on Research Management sponsored by the UP Management Education Council held last March. We would like to express our thanks to the

editors of the *Philippine Journal of Public Administration* who so graciously permitted us to reprint this article.

The author is the chancellor of the Philippine Center for Advanced Studies, an autonomous unit of the University of the Philippines System. He had been chairman of the UP Social Science Research Council, Labor Research Council and the Community Development Research Council.

He took post-graduate studies at Harvard University where he obtained an A.M. in 1956 and a Ph.D. in 1959, both in sociology. He is a Ph.B. graduate, magna cum laude, of the University of the Philippines in 1949.

(Turn to next page)

the research undertaken by a comparatively experienced and skilled scholar, for example, one with a Ph.D. degree and with a reputation to uphold; the other category is research done *for* a degree and under the guidance and supervision of a university adviser.

The most common causes of non-completion, or of unduly long delays in completion, would include: discovering, belatedly perhaps, lack of skill on the subject at hand; coming up against apparently insurmountable problems in the field (or the research plans did not pan out as expected); unanticipated events, such as, a sudden opportunity to go abroad, or a similar change in life-plans. Perhaps one of the most important aspects in the discovery of lack of skill, has to do with the later stages of a project, when the time comes to sit down to process, analyze, and interpret the data, and finally to write down the final report. This difficulty, at any rate, appears to be the most common cause of *delays* in the completion of a project.

This writer is of the opinion that this last consideration is of special importance in relation to the second issue, namely, the dissemination of research results to consumers. A project may in fact be completed, that is, a final report is submitted, and even approved. But here the difficulty is that while the report may be acceptable in terms of the *scientific* requirements of the research project, *i.e.*, presenting the data and reporting the "drift" of the data and the directions of associations among these data, yet little or no attempt is made to relate them to the substantive issues of the (funding) agency's operations, or of a community's problems of development, or the relations between the agency's operations and the community's problems.

#### Dissemination of Results

The problems of disseminating the results of research is multifaceted. One facet has to do with the possibility that one of our fond assumptions about the research enterprise and its place in society may simply not be warranted. This doubt, in turn, relates to the question: on what are decisions in Philippine society based?

The assumption that research is a necessity is based upon a Western idea that to solve any problem it is enough to know the "facts." The fact appears to be that in most decision-making agencies in the Philippines the place of research and the find-

ings of research are not as firm as one would have thought, or one might have hoped they would be. No doubt the situation is partly due to the fact that research has not yet proven itself useful, and this may be the case because either research has not taken pains to find out *how* it can be useful, or else, research has not been presented in a *form* in which it can be useful or usable in the decision-making of that agency. These other facets place equal blame on the researcher and the research agency.

Throughout its existence the CDRC tried to maintain two personalities — that of an academic enterprise and of a "service" organization serving the objectives of an action agency of government. But in the attempt to enforce the exacting standards of science, which is an engrossing task, the equally important problem of relating the concerns of social science with the operations of government agencies, in short, with the applications of social science, was not given as much attention. Again there was the assumption that it was enough to release the findings of research projects "as is" in the form of reports and monographs — which are invariably more concerned with meeting the requirements of the social scientist or the thesis adviser — than feeding the policy-maker or the field worker with the information he may need on which to base his decision or activity, or with the insight, the generalization or principle of action he may need with which to guide policy or practice. This, to my mind, represents a neglected area, even perhaps *terra incognita* to the profession of social science in the Philippines. In the past two or three years the CDRC has become self-conscious about this neglect and has tried to mount at least two projects to begin rectifying it. One of these projects is an attempt to translate the findings of social science into generalizations, expressed in simple language, that may have implications for policy, planning, and action. This is a promising beginning, but the difficulty is either there are not too many social scientists who can do this specialized job (of translating social science into usable form), or there are not too many good writers who have the required social science background. This is a problem to which social science departments in the University will have to address themselves if they wish to relate their discipline more closely to the needs of the society to which they claim to be relevant.

In addition to this proposed direct num-

ber of disseminating the results of research, there is another and indirect way by which a specialized body of experts such as a research Council of the CDRC type can link the research enterprise to consumers. As mentioned, the Council is made up of well-trained and experienced specialists in a wide variety of fields; together a Council represents a rich fund of expertise. Moreover, the Council is the repository and focus of a steady stream of research findings and insights. The CDRC and other bodies like it, whether as a whole or through their individual membership, could be tapped by other agencies for their expertise for the projects or programs of those agencies. In other words, it may not be a single research project, or even a collection of them, that may be disseminated to consumers, but instead it may be its "fallout" in terms of the recommendations a specialist may be inspired to give after being continually exposed to projects. Without belaboring the obvious, the recommendations of the specialist will possibly differ in quality or in content from that of the non-specialist after exposure to the same set of research findings.

#### Determination of Research Priorities

The CDRC as noted exists by virtue of a specific mandate of a government agency making use of University talents and facilities for particular objectives wholly determined by that agency. This characteristic has served to give the CDRC a definite direction in its research objectives.

Up to recently this direction has been rather broad in scope, giving the Council a great deal of discretion and autonomy in determining research priorities. Thus the Council has always reserved some of its grants for what it fondly referred to as "basic" research, which meant in practice, research projects whose objectives were mostly determined by disciplinary or theoretical imperatives, rather than focused on an operational problem of the agency, or on a specific developmental problem. Also, as mentioned above, the Council maintained the policy of supporting research done for a thesis, which was often addressed to an academic or research problem. Also for much the same reason the Council often had no choice in the matter of specific proposals due to the lack of "takers" for priority areas indicated by the Council. In other words, the Council often had to consider simply what a proponent proposed to undertake. Research in the



social sciences is still very much of a "sellers" market; seldom could the council steer proponents deliberately toward priority areas set out by the Council. The process, nevertheless, allowed for some degree of compromise between what a proponent wished to do, and what the Council was willing to support. But again, there were limitations as to what the proponent could do: the time available to him, what he considered convenient to attempt, and of course funding constraints.

One category of research that the Council had always supported since its establishment is the commissioned type of research, i.e., research on a specific problem requested by the funding agency. For most of its existence, however, this type constituted only a small part of the total research effort of the Council; it was usually an off-and-on affair, for which the Council maintained a small core research staff of one or two assistants.

The trend, lately, is for the commissioned type of research to constitute a more important part of the Council's mandate from the funding agency. What this augurs for the future of the CDRC, whether or not it can maintain its traditional character, or undergo a change to make it more of an *ad hoc* task force for research, remains to be seen. If it should become a task force, then its priorities of research will be wholly determined by the contractor agency and no longer by the Council itself.

### The Multidisciplinary Approach

I mentioned above that the CDRC represents an attempt to combine the thrust of a disciplinary or multidisciplinary approach to social science research, and that of a problem-oriented approach. Whether or not the attempt was successful, or whether in our experience this mix of approaches works or does not, are open questions.

Certainly the CDRC's original and basic mission called for the contributions of several social sciences. Community development is a subject-matter area that naturally calls several social sciences into play, not to mention health sciences and the natural sciences that are interlinked with ways of living and social and economic development. Indeed, very often the Council felt the need for the sciences and disciplines not directly represented in the Council.

Conceivably for each of the researches

that were done with a disciplinary slant the Council could have done a better job of guiding had it been composed entirely of members of the discipline in question. But what it lost by way of sophistication, to my mind, was more than overcome by what it gained in terms of the insights that other disciplines gave to the problem at hand, both methodological and substantive. No doubt, too, the tendency of certain disciplines to become too preoccupied with methodology or with jargon or meaningless conceptualizations was more effectively checked by the focus on a field problem and the presence or representatives from other disciplines. To every researcher who would get carried away by the higher level abstractions of his discipline, and who would succumb to the temptation to lapse into the jargon of his discipline, the presence of representatives of other disciplines pose the ever-present threat of being asked: but what has that got to do with the problem?

As far as the CDRC is concerned, working together has effectively broken down the compartmentation of the disciplines represented in the Council. While this has not given rise to an *interdisciplinary* science, nor has it produced integrated social science approach to a given research problem, it has nevertheless served to provide a means for many disciplines to contribute in the designing, the conceptualizing, the data-gathering and the analyzing of various research projects. At this stage of the development of the social sciences, this is perhaps the most that we can expect.

Indeed, not only for research purposes, but for teaching and other forms of intellectual activity, there is much to recommend the mixing of disciplinary points of view that has taken place in the CDRC and similar multidisciplinary programs in the U.P. For the *application* of the sciences to real-life problems of development, this type of mixing is indispensable.

In this brief exposition of the experience of the Community Development Research Council with regard to four general and special issues there was no attempt on the part of this writer to make any assessments or evaluations of the performance of the Council. To my mind the Council represents an interesting experiment to tap the vast intellectual resources of the University of the Philippines in the service of the nation and to bring these resources to bear on the multi-sided problems of dev-

elopment. This objective has so far remained peripheral to the traditional mission of the University. Consequently the CDRC as a research undertaking has had to depend on external sources of funding, thereby keeping it subject to the constraints that such sourcing entails, and limiting the potential for feeding back into the academic and teaching functions of the University.

Inasmuch as the University's role in national development is likely to expand, it is perhaps necessary now to re-examine the place of the CDRC in the larger scheme of University life, with a view to relating it more intimately to the revitalizing of teaching, to the recasting of the research enterprise within departments and units, and ultimately to the re-formulating of social science theory and methodology within the framework of the developing societies of Asia and of the world.

### ARTICLES SOLICITED

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## PSSC activities

### More grantees

The Philippine Social Science Council has awarded grants to several more scholars under two of its projects namely, the Discretionary Research Awards program and the Travel and Seminars Awards program.

The following are those whose proposals were approved under the Discretionary Research Awards program:

1. Jeanne Frances Illo, Ateneo de Naga: Thesis on the Unemployment Situation in the Bicol River Basin Area;

2. Eduardo R. Ramos, National Economic and Development Authority: The Use of Orthogonal Contrasts in the Analysis of Covariance with Applications;



ILLO



RAMOS

3. Gerard Rixhon, Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture, Notre Dame of Jolo College: Translation and Preparation for Publication in the Philippine Sociological Review of "An Ethnography of the Palawan" by Dr. Ch. MacDonald;

4. Antonia S.L. Santos, Ateneo de Manila University: The Methodist Principle of Church and State in the Philippine History from 1900 to 1940;



RIXHON



SANTOS

5. Jesucita L. Sodusta, University of the Philippines: Agricultural Rituals in Jamowayon, Northeastern Mindanao;

6. Elvira C. Vergara, Ateneo-PNC Consortium: Subcategorization and Selectional Restrictions of English Verbs and Bilingualism; and



SODUSTA



VERGARA

7. Sister Jude of the Holy Spirit Paat,



Sis. JUDE

Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University: Reciprocal Economic Role Expectations of Low-Income Parents and Children

Awarded under the Travel Awards program were:

1. Joseph Baumgartner S.V.D., University of San Carlos: Attendance to the Regional International Seminar on Scholarly Publishing in Southeast Asia held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, January 16 to 19, 1975;

2. Raul P. de Guzman, University of the Philippines: Attendance to the Philippine Studies Council Annual Meeting as official representative of the PSSC held in San Francisco, California, March 24 to 26, 1975;

3. Cristina P. Parel, University of the Philippines: Attendance to the Second International Migration Conference at the East-West Center, Hawaii, June 2 to 6 1975;

4. Eva Duka Ventura, University of the Philippines: Attendance to the International Seminar on Interregional Cooperation in South and Southeast Asia held in Hyderabad, India, January 2 to 5, 1975.

5. Rodolfo A. Bulatao: Attendance to the Conference on Measurement of Preferences for Number and Sex of Children at the East-West Center, June 2-7, 1975.

6. Ledivina V. Cariño: Attendance to the Second Conference on International Migration at the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, June 2-6, 1975; and

7. Estrella D. Solidum: Attendance to the American Political Science Association's Annual Conference to be held in San Francisco, California, September 2-5, 1975.

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

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

### PSSC to sponsor lecture by a renowned demographer

The Philippine Social Science Council in cooperation with the Population Council, Inc. of New York will sponsor a lecture by Carmen Miro, director, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía in Santiago, Chile, for social scientists teaching in the various Manila universities in September.

Miss Miro is also the current President of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

She is also scheduled to lecture before a variety of audiences in Los Baños, Cebu and Cagayan.

### 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:

1. *Discretionary Research Awards* which are primarily meant to enable scholars to complete ongoing research projects by providing them immediate supplementary funds not exceeding ₱2,500 upon their request subject to approval by the PSSC Research Committee; and

2. *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 present. Counterpart funding under this particular program is required.

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

*The Executive Secretary*  
P. O. Box 655  
Greenhills, Rizal 3113

telephone 99-97-64.

### 1976 National Survey on women awarded

The Research Committee has awarded to the UP Social Research Laboratory the 1976 PSSC National Survey in the amount of P200,000.

This year being International Women's Year, the survey of the PSSC is on "The Status and Role of Women in the Philippines". It will involve the 22 PSSC research centers all over the country. The survey will cover 12 months, from July 1975 to June 1976.

The research deals with a survey of the status and roles of Filipino women, from a predominantly social-psychological and social structural rather than exclusively demographic or legal perspective.

The investigation shall consider four major areas: 1. sex roles and perceptions 2. women in occupations 3. female socialization and 4. personality and values.

Jennifer Lynn Lauby and Lucita Lazo are the co-directors, assisted by a project team composed of Rodolfo A. Bulatao, Ofelia R. Angangco, Ma. Cynthia Rose Banzon and Ma. Rosario B. Piquero.

To date, the PSSC has funded three national surveys, two of which have been completed. They are: Ethnic Attitudes in 5 Philippine Cities, A Survey on National Development and Survey of Filipino Family Household: Income and Consumption Patterns.

### 40 trainees complete 1975 Summer Training Program

The 1975 PSSC Summer Training Program for the basic, advanced and special level trainees was held on April 7 - May 17 at the Ateneo de Manila.

Forty trainees participated, 20 in the basic level, 13 in the advanced and 7 in the special level. Thirty six were from PSSC research centers, three from the Institute of Community and Family Health and one faculty member from the University of the Philippines Baguio.

The Research Training Program is designed to develop and standardize research capabilities in a network of twenty-five largely provincial colleges and universities to be eventually organized into a federation of university social science research centers.

The participating institutions were: Angeles University (Pampanga), Aquinas University (Legaspi) Ateneo de Davao, Ateneo de Naga, Ateneo de Zamboanga, Cen-

tral Philippine University (Iloilo), De La Salle College (Bacolod), Divine Word College (Occidental Mindoro), Holy Cross College (Davao del Sur), Immaculate Conception College (Ozamis), Notre Dame University (Cotabato), Notre Dame of Jolo, Palawan Teachers College (Puerto Princesa), Philippine Christian College (Manila), St. Ferdinand College (Isabela), St. Paul College, (Tuguegarao), Silliman University (Dumaguete), University of Negros Occidental - Recoletos (Bacolod), University of San Carlos (Cebu), Urios College (Butuan).

### FAPE gives 5 theses grants to PSSC

The Fund for Assistance to Private Education made arrangements to allocate five

theses grants to the Philippine Social Science Council for school-year 1975-1976.

Thesisgrantees will be entitled to the following privileges:

1. a monthly living allowance of P300.00 for 5 months in addition to the sponsoring institutions financial counterpart support;

2. thesis allowance to cover cost of research, typing and binding expenses (based on applicants estimate of expenditure) the amount will be determined on a case-to-case basis.

3. advisers fee in addition to what PSSC pays, but not more than P400. This amount is paid directly to thesis advisers.

Interested parties may write to the Institutional Development Committee, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Rizal 3113



*The 1975 Research Training Program participants with Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, PSSC research network coordinator (second from left, first row) and Dennis G. Teves, PSSC executive secretary (second from left, last row).*

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## News briefs

### University of Hawaii to start Philippine Studies Program

The Hawaii State Legislature approved on April 18, 1975 a bill establishing a Philippine Studies Program at the University of Hawaii in Manoa. It appropriated \$50,000 for the Program's 1975-1977 academic biennium.

The legislation was enacted in response to an earlier feasibility report which indicated a strong support for Philippine Studies in terms of academic and professional resources at the University of Hawaii campus as well as interest in the community at large.

The UH campus has the largest concentration of scholars and experts on the Philippines among all the universities in the United States and the state of Hawaii has close to 120,000 Filipinos, making them the third largest ethnic group in the state.

The Program will be part of the Asian Studies Program of the College of Arts and Sciences. It will attempt to integrate the various departmental course offerings on the Philippines into a stable set of courses for students wishing to concentrate on Philippine Studies. However, it does not intend to develop an independent major or offer a degree in Philippine Studies.

Right now, the immediate goal of the program is to secure the approval of the UH administration and various committees so that the Program could officially begin in the fall semester. It also intends to tap other sources of funding for research and student support since the initial legislative grant will be devoted entirely to the position counts needed to run the program. Eventually, the program also hopes to undertake exchange programs with Philippine and mainland institutions in such areas as faculty, students, research and publications.

The Philippine Studies Steering Committee is composed of Dr. Belinda A. Aquino, chairperson, and Prof. Robert Stauffer, Prof. Ben Kerkvliet, Dr. Teresita Ramos, Dr. Amy Cahill, Shiro Saito, Evelyn Hernandez, Dr. Tomas Hernandez and Susan Chua Allender, members.

All inquiries about the Philippine Studies Program may be directed to: Philippine Studies Program, University of Hawaii, East-West Road 3, Room 6C, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. Phone calls may be made at 948-8442 or 948-7348.

### From now on it's De La Salle U

The 64-year-old De-La Salle College will start calling itself De La Salle University starting June 1, 1975.

The authorization for the new titular personality was received on February 19 but the institution saw it fitting to start the shift with the opening of schoolyear 1975-1976.

De La Salle University is an institution of the brothers of Christian Schools dedicated to the promotion of the values of religion, *mores* and cultura through education.

### MSU builds Jolo unit

A unit of the Marawi City-based Mindanao State University is currently being built at the provincial capital site in Jolo, Sulu. The new unit is projected to augment the educational requirements of the region in terms of development and technical courses.

The Jolo unit, the Sulu Development and Technical College, will start offering next schoolyear, development-oriented courses geared to bring about a rapid rehabilitation of the once-devastated Mindanao town.

### Mindanao and Sulu Cultures 8th annual seminar scheduled

Cultures of the different tribes in Zamboanga will be the main topic of discussion when participants to the 8th Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures meet on August 20 to 22, 1975.

The seminar, with its theme "Zamboanga: Meeting of Cultures," is scheduled to be held at the Ateneo de Zamboanga in Zamboanga City.

Distinguished speakers have been invited to prepare papers on the following subjects: The Subanon of Zamboanga, The Linguistic Meeting of Cultures in Zambo-

anga, The Yakan Now, Muslim-Christian Relations in Zamboanga Today, and The Encounter of the Tausug and Zamboanga Worlds.

The organizing committee of the seminar also announced that there will be three hour-long group sessions in which participants will be asked to reflect on aspects of the current situation in Mindanao and Sulu.

The 8th annual seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures is being sponsored by the following: Dansalan Research Center, Dansalan College at Marawi City; Southeast Asian Studies Program, Silliman University, Dumaguete City; Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture, Notre Dame of Jolo College; and the Department of History, Mindanao State University, Marawi City.

### PAP holds annual convention

The Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP) held its 12th Annual Convention last May 9 and 10 at the Ateneo de Manila University, Padre Faura, Manila Campus.

Papers discussed in the convention ranged from studies on social and developmental psychology to experimental and educational psychology.

Among the speakers were: Thomas Dohm, Cristina Montiel, Exaltacion Ramos Anna Miren Gonzales

PAP is headed by Patricia B. Licuanan, chairman of the Ateneo de Manila University Psychology Department and discipline representative for psychology in the PSSC Executive Board.

### PACU conducts seminar-workshop on feasibility studies

The Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU) conducted an intensive seminar-workshop on "The Preparation of Feasibility Studies for Educational Projects" at the Development Academy of the Philippines in Tagaytay on May 8-10.

An interdisciplinary team of experts recruited from the fields of education, management, economics, finance, architecture, systems engineering, law and the behavioral sciences held comprehensive sessions. Participants included top executives occupying administrative and academic positions among the country's leading institutions of

higher learning which are members of PACU. Among the lecturers and resource persons are: Armand Fabella, Adrian Arce-lo, Jose Socrates, Filemon de las Alas, Rene Junia, Romualdo Tadena, Alfredo Loresco, Luis Alfonso, Waldo Perfecto, Antonio Dumlao, Lemuel Miravelles, Faustino Quiocho, Ernesto Franco and Abraham Felipe.

### Asian, North African studies specialists to confer

Specialists in the field of Asian and North African studies will meet in Mexico in mid-1976 to discuss the contemporary problems of their respective regions.

The 30 International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa will sponsor for the first time in the course of its century-long history, a convention of specialists on Asian and North African studies whose main object of analysis will be their respective regions' problems in history, sociology, economics, philosophy, art, literature and anthropology.

The convention will seek to provide opportunity to open communication among Asia, North Africa and Latin America pertinent to the needs and future expectations of the three continents in the area of human sciences.

Host institution for next year's convention, which will be held from August 3 to 8, 1976, is El Colegio de Mexico.

The scientific program is planned to be divided into colloquia, sections, seminars, and conferences. The sections will be divided according to the following geocultural areas: West Asia and North Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia.

Official languages of the Congress are French, Spanish and English.

### Bibliographical journal on dissertations in press

A semiannual journal designed to provide up-to-date information for recently completed and in-progress dissertations dealing with East, Southeast and South Asia will be published soon. *Doctoral dissertations on Asia* will come out with its maiden issue in the Winter of 1975.

The journal is being published on behalf of the Association for Asian Studies by Xerox University Microfilms. The editor has included a questionnaire in the Win-

ter issue to gauge the readers' reactions and suggestions for developing the periodical along lines particularly appropriate to their needs.

Further information may be obtained from the editor, Frank Joseph Shulman, Center for Japanese Studies, The University of Michigan, 108 Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

### Women workers' plight tackled at tripartite conference

The status of women workers in the Philippines was evaluated at the national tripartite conference held at the Population Center on April 25-27.

Representatives of labor, management and government spoke on selected topics related to the problems of women workers, their family responsibilities and opportunities. The conference was held in conjunction with the observance of International Women's Year this year.

Among the speakers in the panel discussions were: Herminia Briones and Rose Ungson for labor; Ambassador Leticia R. Shahani and Consuelo S. Blanco, government; and Benildo Hernandez and Fred Elizalde management.

### ALEC offers pilot degree program in industrial relations

The Asian Labor Education Center of the University of the Philippines will open an academic program in industrial relations and manpower studies starting this coming school year 1975-1976.

The program offers graduate studies leading to a diploma course and a master's degree program in industrial relations.

The program is the first of its kind to be offered in any university in the country and in Asia.

### Social sciences center to rise at Xavier U

A modern social science center is being constructed at the Xavier University campus through a P6.3 million donation from the German Catholic Central Agency for Development Assistance.

The four-story building will house the university's social science laboratories and re-

search facilities, an IBM data room an educational testing laboratory, offices for the different social science departments, ten large classrooms and a 220-capacity audio visual room.

Francis Madigan, S.J., director of the university's Institute for Mindanao Culture, said he approached no less than 30 foundations in the United States for assistance but was turned down for various reasons.

Assistance came through the Misereor, the German bishop's program for development of underdeveloped countries, which endorsed the project to the German government last July 1974. Aside from the favorable recommendation of the Misereor, the bishops' group promised additional aid up to P312,000 to cover additional costs which might result from an increase in the price of building materials and labor.

The German grant will pay for 75 per cent of the cost of the building and the remaining 25 per cent will be shouldered by the university which is at present conducting a fund drive here and abroad. Xavier University will provide the land, equipment needed by the center and a 25 per cent counterpart.

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## Seminars, workshops, conferences

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Population education administrators, researchers and teachers summed up their experiences in integrating population and family planning into the elementary and secondary school curriculum during a series of "research utilization" conferences at the Population Center Foundation building on April, May and June, 1975. The conferences were sponsored by the *Population Education Program* of the Department of Education and Culture and the *Population Center Foundation*. They were aimed to gather feedback to help frame future policy and research in population education.

The *Asia Fund for Human Development* (AFHD), an organization providing funds for socio-economic development projects, conducted its semi-annual meeting in Manila last April 14 to 18, 1975. The AFHD committee meets every six months to evaluate present criteria and guidelines, examining fresh tentatives at human development and deciding on the projects pre-

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sented to the AFHD. The last meeting was held in Sri Lanka last September 1974.

The *Philippine Association for Language Teaching* (PALT) sponsored a workshop on individualized in-service training for teachers of languages. The workshop was held May 9 to 11, 1975 in connection with PALT's 14th annual convention at the UP

College of Education. Dr. Carolina S. Rionda, a specialist in individualized instruction conducted the workshop assisted by some UP faculty members. The workshop focused on the principles of individualized learning and teaching as well as on their practical application.

A workshop-conference on Afro-Asian Literary Awakening was hosted by the De La Salle College last April 2 to 5. The workshop dealt primarily with developing foundations for the teaching of Afro-Asian literature. It was sponsored by the *Fund for Assistance to Private Education* and endorsed by the Coordinating Council for Private Educational Associations (COCOPEA).

About 60 social studies trainers from all over the country participated in a recently-concluded *Summer Training of Experts in Social Studies Instruction* held at Baguio City. These trainers will in turn train teachers in different national social studies centers.

The Inter-Institutional Consortium recently played host to a day-long *Session on Educational Technology, Curricula Development, Psychology and Teacher Preparation* with UNESCO consultant John Herbert. Herbert is an expert in educational psychology from the Center for Educational Studies of Universiti Sains Malaysia. The Consortium is composed of three Catholic schools, a Protestant institution and a State college.

The International Development Research Center (IDRC) sponsored the recently-concluded seminar on *Research in Human Development Resettlement* held in Singapore. The seminar was funded by IDRC Canada. One of the delegates who represented the Philippines was Exaltacion Ramos, chairman of the Behavioral Sciences department, De La Salle College.

A *Workshop in University Management* for leading universities in Korea will be held from July 14 to 28 at the Soong Jun University in Seoul. Details of the project were finalized by De La Salle Graduate

School Dean Vic Ordoñez earlier this year. The workshop is being funded by the Luce Foundation and the Korean Ministry of Education.

The *American Political Science Association* will be holding its annual meeting on September 2 to 5, 1975. The meeting will be held in San Francisco, California.

The *Philippine Studies Committee* held a symposium at the Association for Asian Studies Conference on March 24 to 26, 1975. The symposium theme was "Trends and Direction of Research on the Philippines." The panelists were: Raul de Guzman, UP College of Public Administration; Nobleza Asuncion-Lande, University of Kansas; Norman Owen, University of Michigan; and George Weightman, Lehman College. Donn V. Hart of Northern Illinois University served as chairperson. The conference was held at the San Francisco Hilton.

In the same conference, several individual papers dealing with the Philippines were also presented. These were: The Role of Technocrats in National Planning and Implementation in Laos and the Philippines; Philippine-Chinese Youth — Blood, Culture and Identity: The Filipinas' Freedoms — Myth or Reality: The Problem of Finding a Chameleon in a Rain Forest with Only a Microscope or a Telescope as a Tool; and the Green Revolution in the Philippines.

There will be one panel on the Philippines as well as one paper dealing with the Philippine press at the forthcoming *ASPAC 1975 Conference*. This was conducted at the University of Hawaii from June 18 to 21, 1975.

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## Social scientists on the move

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*Paul Lauby*, executive director of the Board for Higher Education in Asia is now in the country to handle short courses in Christian Ethics and Sociology of Religion. He will be connected with De La Salle College in the course of his stay here.

Three Japanese social scientists are currently visiting De La Salle College. They

are: Prof. *Shigeru Katsumura*, director of the Institute of Social Sciences of Waseda University; Associate Prof. *Louis Kikuchi* who teaches social anthropology at Waseda University; and Prof. *Teiichi Wada* who is connected with the faculty of economics of the same university.

*Juan R. Francisco*, executive director of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation (PAEF) left recently for a six-week stay in the United States for consultations with the Department of State on Fulbright-Hays Programmes in the Philippines.

*Bonifacio P. Sibayan*, president of the Philippine Normal College and consultant, Language Study Center, PNC, read the paper "Organization and Logistics of a Sociolinguistic Survey: The Philippine Experience" at the Conference on the Methodology of Sociolinguistic Surveys held May 19-21 at McGill University, Montreal. The conference was under the aegis of McGill University and the Center for Applied Linguistics of Washington, D.C.

*Gloria Fernandez*, Former acting chief of operations of the Ateneo University Institute of Philippine Culture left recently for Tokyo to complete her Master of Arts in international public administration at the International Christian University.

*Eulalio G. Maturan*, associate professor of rural sociology at Silliman University, was chosen one of the participants from Asian and Pacific institutions to the 6th summer seminar on population to be held at the East-West Center, June 16 to July 19, 1975. He will attend particularly the seminar on "Anthropology: Urban Community Studies on Demographic Topics," one of seven seminar-workshops during the 6th summer seminar on population.

The Philippine Association of Private Technical Institutions (PAPTI) held recently its election of officers for 1975-1976. Inducted into office by Undersecretary of Education Narciso Albarracin were: Dr. *Paulino D. Tolentino*, president *Horacio Montefrio*, executive vice-president; Dr. *Francisco Duque*, vice-president for Luzon; Atty. *Cecilio M. Tady*, vice-president for Visayas; Atty. *Claudio M. Aguilar*, vice-president for Mindanao; Atty. *Gonzalo Santos Rivera*, executive secretary; Dr. *Teresita U. Quirino*, treasurer; and Engr. *Petronilo Balbuena*, *Eliseo C. Mariano*, and Mrs. *Adela A. Maglasang*, directors.



## Information section

### Grantees

Reported list of grantees as of June 1975.  
Entry Format: Grantee. Nature of Grant.  
Place. Date. Grantor.

*Santiago Academia.* ACUP Faculty Development Seminar-Workshop in Small Scale Industries. Ateneo de Manila University. Six weeks (May 1975). Association of Catholic Universities of the Philippines and University of San Carlos.

*Nilda Castro.* Research grant. UP Population Institute. Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

*Teresita Dichupa.* Research grant. De La Salle College. March–October 1975. De La Salle College Grade School Research Fund.

*Brigida Jayme.* Research grant. Ateneo de Manila University. Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

*Andrew Gonzalez.* FSC. Research grant. De La Salle College. March 15–December 30, 1975. De La Salle College Research Council and DLSC Office of the Vice President for Development and Research.

*Eliseo de Guzman.* Research grant. UP Population Institute. Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

*Teodoro A. Llamzon, SJ.* Research fellowship. Universiti Sains Malaysia. 1975-1976. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

*Joseito Reoma.* Scholarship grant for MA in Demography. East-West Population Institute. Starting September 1975. East-West Population Institute.

*Alfredo Sarabosing.* ACUP Faculty Development Seminar-Workshop in Small Scale Industries. Ateneo de Manila University. Six weeks starting May 1975. Association of Catholic Universities in the Philippines and University of San Carlos.

*Veronico Vicera.* ACUP Faculty Develop-

ment Seminar-Workshop in Small Scale Industries. Ateneo de Manila University. Six weeks starting May 1975. Association of Catholic Universities in the Philippines and University of San Carlos.

*Antonieta Zablan.* Research grant. University of San Carlos. Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

*Xavier University.* Honoraria and other expenses for resource persons. Seventh Annual Seminar on Islam in the Philippines and Asia. Asia Foundation.

### Research projects

Reported current researches and projects contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period – April to June 1975.

Entry Format: Title of research/project. Project director. Home institution. Status of project. Source of funding.

Status of research project:

Contemplated – formal proposal drawn  
Ongoing – from preparatory activities after proposal is approved to the stage before completion of final write-up  
Completed – final write-up accomplished.

Completed – final write-up accomplished.

*An Analysis of Social Mobility and Fertility in the Philippines.* Eliseo de Guzman. UP Population Institute. Ongoing. Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

*An Annotated Translation of Felix Sales' "Ang Sugbu sa Karaang Panahon; Mga Sugilanon Nga Gibilin ni Tatang.* Fe Susan Go. Ongoing thesis research. Partly funded by the University of San Carlos.

*Approaches to Rural Development: The Philippine Case.* J. Eliseo Rocamora and Corazon Conti Panganiban. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Asian Centre for Development Administration.

*A Study of Management Personnel Problems of Sawmill Companies in Butuan City.* Carmelito Edera. Ongoing.

*Case Studies in Labor Relations.* Marie E. Aganon. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Ongoing. Asian Labor Education Center.

*DAR Resettlement Project and Training Needs of Resettlement Personnel.* UP at Los Baños. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agricultural Research.

*Demographic Impact of the Bicol River Basin Development Program: A Proposal to Include Demographic Variables in SSRU.* Florian Alburo. Under development. Population Center Foundation. United States Agency for International Development.

*Implications of Selected Government Socio-Economic Projects on Small Farmer Development.* Department of Agrarian Reform. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agricultural Research.

*Influence of Cooperative Farm Settlement on the Life of Farm Families, Pili, Camarines Sur.* Camarines Sur Agricultural College. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agricultural Research.

*Intergenerational Difference in Family Roles of Urban Married Filipina and Their Relevance to Fertility.* Brigida Jayme. Ateneo de Manila University. Ongoing. Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

*Marital Social Mobility in the Philippines.* Nilda Castro. UP Population Institute. Ongoing. Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

*Population, Resources, Environment and the Philippine Future (PREPF).* Mahar Mangahas. Institute of Economic Development and Research. Pre-project phase to develop the proposal. Population Center Foundation/United States Agency for International Development.

*Population, Resources, Environment and the Philippine Future.* Mercedes B. Concepcion. UP Population Institute. Ongoing. Population Center Foundation.

*Primer on the Labor Code.* Eligio K. Camaya. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Completed.

*Principal Reasons for Migration.* Benjamin and Ledivina Cariño. Ongoing. Population Center Foundation/US Agency for International Development.

*Rural Theater: "A Vehicle to Family Planning."* Lorenzo T. Balasoto UP Institute of Mass Communications – Population Center Foundation Project. Ongoing.

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*Sanskrit in Maguindanao Languages and Literature.* Juan R. Francisco. Philippine-American Educational Foundation. Ongoing. University of the Philippines/ National Research Council of the Philippines.

*Socio-Economic Profile of the Rural Areas in the Eastern Visayas (Leyte and Samar Regions).* Visayas State College of Agriculture. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agricultural Research.

*Socio-Economic Study of Public Market Vendors, Cebu City.* Leonidas Tan. University of San Carlos. Ongoing. Department of Local Government and Community Development Region VII.

*Status of Family Planning Program: Area Outreach/Population Outreach/Structural Coverage.* Prim de Guzman. Under development. Population Center Foundation/ United States Agency for International Development.

*Study Series on the Status and Role of Women: Some Considerations for Population Programs in the Philippines.* Elizabeth Bulatao. Under development. Population Center Foundation/United States Agency for International Development.

*The Neighborhood Sari-Sari Store.* Simeon G. Silverio, Jr. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Asia Foundation, Tokyo.

*The Social and Ethical Environment of Sterilization in the Philippines.* Dolores M. Recio. Institute of Philippine Culture. Ongoing. Commission on Population.

*The Socio-Economic Background of Public Elementary School Unmarried Women Teachers in Manila.* Editha P. Valera. Centro Escolar University.

## Recent publications

Reported publications for the period April to June 1975

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 Demographic Patch to Modernity: Patterns of Early Transition in the Philippines.* Wilhelm Flieger, SVD, and Peter C. Smith, eds. Published for the Popu-

lation Institute by the University of the Philippines Press, Diliman, Quezon City. 318 pp. 1975.

*Americans on the Philippine Frontiers.* Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr. Book, 1974. Manila: Carmelo and Bauerman, Inc. Printing Division, E. de los Santos Avenue Makati, Rizal, Phils.

*Asian Mass Communications: A Comprehensive Bibliography.* (over 150 pages on the Philippines). John Lent. 1975. Philadelphia: School of Communications and Theater, Temple University.

*Dansalan Research Center Occasional Papers.* Dansalan College, Available at Dansalan Research Center, Dansalan College, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City 8801, Phils.

*Data for Decision.* Available at Press Foundation of Asia, P.O. Box 1843, Manila, Philippines.

*Manual for Career Counselling.* Josefina Santamaria, et. al. Manual, 1975. Available at De la Salle College Textbook Development Center, Taft Avenue, Manila.

*Philippine Bibliography (1899-1946).* Michael Paul Onorato. California State U. Fullerton, \$1.63 plus 35¢ postage. Available at ABC-Clio Press, P.O. Box 4397, Santa Barbara, California 93103.

*Proceedings of the Conference on International Migration from the Philippines.* June 10-14, 1974. East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

*Rediscovery in Southern Cebu.* Ramon Echevarria. Book. 1974. Cebu City: Historical Conservation Society, Phils.

*Society, Culture and the Filipino: Introductory Readings in Sociology and Anthropology.* Mary Hollnsteiner, Maria Elena B. Chiong, Anicia A. Panganiban and Nora S. Villanueva, eds. Book Vol. 1. June 1975. Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City, Philippines.

*Tiruray Justice: Traditional Tiruray Law and Morality.* Stuart Schlegels. Book reprint, 1975. P19.00 per copy. Available at the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University. Loyola

Heights, Quezon City, Philippines. Ateneo University Press.

*Tenants, Lessees, Owners: Welfare Implications of Tenure.* Mahar Mangahas, Virginia A. Miralao and Romana P. de los Reyes, July 1975. UP Institute of Economic Development and Research and Ateneo University Institute of Philippine Culture. Ateneo University Press.

"Agrarian Reform, Conflict, and the Use of the Courts: The Case of Dingle, Iloilo." G. Sidney Silliman, Article. *Southeast Asia Journal*. Vol VII, No. 2 1973-1974. Pp. 49-59. Chaffey College, California.

"A Map of the Filipino People by Robert Fox and Elizabeth H. Flory." Leonisa L. Ramas. *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*. Vol. 2, No. 4. December 1974. Pp. 243. University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Phils.

"A National Ideology for the Filipino." Wilfrido Villacorta. Article. *Dialogue*. Vol. X, No. 2. March 1975. De la Salle College (DLSC). Available at DLSC, Taft Avenue, Manila.

"Anthropological Approach to Problem of God. Emmanuel Lantin. Article. *Dialogue*. Vol. X, No. 2. March 1975, De la Salle College (DLSC). Available at DLSC, Taft Ave., Manila.

"Fertility Levels and Fertility Trends." Wilhelm Flieger, SVD. *A Demographic Path to Modernity: Patterns of Early Transition in the Philippines*. Published for the Population Institute by the University of the Philippines Press, Diliman, Quezon City. 1975.

"Forests or Sugarlands." Joseph Baumgartner, SVD. *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*. Vol. 2, No. 4. December 1974. University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Phils.

"Historical Perspective of Vocational Aptitude Testing." Exaltacion C. Ramos. Article. *FAPE Review*. Vol. 5, No. 4. Jan. 1975. Available at FAPE. Office of Reports, Concorde Condominium, Legaspi Village, Makati, Rizal.

"Methodological Problems in Test Development." James McKnight, FMS. Article. *FAPE Review*. Vol. 5, No. 4 January 1975. Available at De la Salle Col-

lege Textbook Development Center, Taft Avenue, Manila.

"Mindanao Cinnamon." Francisco Mallari. Article. *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*. Vol. 2, No. 4. Ateneo de Naga. P7.00, US \$2.50 per copy. San Carlos University. Available at San Carlos Publications, San Carlos University, Cebu City.

"Moros and Khaek: The Position of Muslim Minorities in the Philippines and Thailand." Peter G. Gowing. Article. *Southern Asian Affairs*, 1975 and *Dansalan Research Center Occasional Papers*. DRC, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City 8801.

"Occident: Some Thoughts on the Self-Understanding of the West." Joseph Goertz, SVD. *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*. Vol. 2, No. 4. December 1974. University of San Carlos.

"Problems in Selecting Appropriate Criteria." E. Roberto. Article. *FAPE Review*. Vol. 5, No. 4. January 1975. DLSC. Available at FAPE Office of Reports, Concorde Condominium, Legaspi Village, Makati, Rizal.

"Some Filipino (Cebuano) Social Values and Attitudes Viewed in Relation to Development." Lourdes R. Quisumbing. *Anthropology Today*. Thomas Williams (ed.). Monton Publishers, Holland, 1974.

The Future of English in Asia." Andrew Gonzalez, FSC. Article. *Dialogue*. Vol. X. No. 2, March 1975. De la Salle College (DLSC). Available at De La Salle College, Taft Avenue, Manila.

"Towards a Divisible and Graduated Peace." Estrella D. Solidum and Roman Dubsky. Article. *Asian Studies*. Vol. XL, No. 3. December 1973. 20 pp. UP DPS. Available at the Philippine Center for Advanced Studies (PCAS), University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

"Will Training in the Teaching of Moral Values." *The Filipino Educator*. May-June 1975. (in press). University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Phils.

Entry Format: Title. Author. Type. Page No. Home Institution. Funding Institution. Where presented. Date.

*A Comparison of Mental Ability, Study Habits and Autobiographical Records as Predictors of the Academic Achievements of CEU First Year High School Students*. Milagrosa A. de la Peña. M.A. thesis. Centro Escolar University. 1975.

*An Assessment of the Leadership Behavior of Administrators, Faculty and Staff Members of Araullo Lyceum, Cabanatuan City, 1973 - 1974*. Leonila V. Cruz. Ph. D. dissertation, Centro Escolar University Graduate School. 1975.

*An Experimental Study on Individualizing Instruction in Reading in Grade 2 in a School for Boys in Quezon City*. Leonida C. Palma. M.A. thesis. Centro Escolar University Graduate School. 1975.

*A Program for a Teacher's College in the New Society*. Iluminado de Castro. Ph.D. dissertation. National Teachers' College Graduate School. March 1975.

*A Proposed Filipino Programmed Reader for the Filipino Child on the Elementary Grades (Levels K - II)*. Natividad M. Herella. Ph. D. dissertation. Centro Escolar University Graduate School.

*A Proposed Filipino Programmed Reader for the Filipino Child on the Elementary Grades (Levels II - IV)*. Teodora A. Virtusio. Ph. D. dissertation. Centro Escolar University Graduate School. 1975.

*A Proposed Filipino Programmed Reader for the Filipino Child on the Elementary Grades (Levels IV - VI)*. Maria B. Lim. Ph. D. dissertation. Centro Escolar University. 1975.

*A Study of the Budgeting System of the Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Memorial Hospital*. Soledad L. Vergara. Masters of Public Administration thesis. Centro Escolar University Graduate School. 1975.

*A Study of the Present Status of the Food Terminal, Inc. and Its Future Direction*. Benjamin C. Ongoco. Master's thesis. Land Bank of the Philippines. Ateneo de Manila University. April 1975.

*Budgeting Reforms in the New Constitution*. Honesto R. Mendoza. Ph. D. dissertation. Centro Escolar University. 1975.

*Developing Curriculum Materials for Integrated Science*. Gloria G. Salandanan. Ph. D. dissertation. Centro Escolar University Graduate School. 1975.

*Effectivity of the Monetary Measures Administered by the Central Bank of the Philippines*. Aurora Tuazon-Repuyan. Thesis. University of Santo Tomas. 1975.

*Environment, Population, Economics, Administration and Social Services in the Human Settlements Context*. Estela F. Zamora. Environmental Center of the Philippines. Seminar on Human Settlements (Fifth session). March 11, 1975.

*Family Values in a Capampangan Community: A Case Study in Education and Culture*. Wenceslao M. Santos. Ph.D. dissertation. Centro Escolar University Graduate School. 1975.

*Filipino Trade Unions and Multinationals*. Elias T. Ramos. Paper. ALEC. 1975 Asian Regional Conference on Industrial Relations. Tokyo. March 17-20, 1975.

*Forty Years of Educational Work in Lanao*. Rufino de los Santos. Lecture paper. Mindanao State University. Summer Session on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures. March 31-April 25, 1975.

*Francis Burton Harrison and Filipinization*. Michael Paul Onorato. Paper. California State University, Fullerton. Association for Asian Studies Conference, San Francisco, California. March 24 - 26, 1975.

*Higher Education and Manpower Needs in Nueva Ecija: An Analysis*. Rosa M. Dayao. Ph. D. dissertation. Centro Escolar University Graduate School. 1975.

*Jorge C. Bocobo - His Life and Ideas as Educator and Jurist*. Celia Bocobo Oliver. Ph. D. dissertation. University of the Philippines.

*Past and Present Postures in Christian-Muslim Relations in Insular Southeast Asia*. Peter G. Gowing. Paper. Dansalan Research Center. Seminar of OMI Missionary Priests on "Muslim-Christian Relations and the Mission of the Church," Singapore. March 17-22, 1975.

*Paul V. McNutt and the Philippine Commonwealth*. Gerald E. Wheeler. Paper. San Jose State University. Association for Asian Studies Conference, San Francisco, California. March 24 - 26, 1975.

(Turn to next page)

## Unpublished papers

Reported unpublished papers for the period April to June 1975.



## Partial inventory of social scientists

Editor's note: 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 that have not yet been sent forms to kindly contact the:

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

Please indicate the number of forms you need.

Entry format: Name, highest degree obtained, institution where degree was obtained, present position, institutional affiliation.

### COMMUNICATIONS

APOSTOL, Pocholo MA 1963 Philosophy of Education and Communication, U of California, Los Angeles

CABALQUINTO, Luis C.  
Special Studies in Journalism and Creative Writing 1971 Cornell U  
Chief, Communications Section, UP

ZAIDE, Salvador F.  
AB Hist and Journ 1937, FEU  
Chief Info Officer and Chief Div. of Information and Publications, National Science Development Board

### DEMOGRAPHY

MARIANO, Patrocinio B.  
MA Demog, UP  
Assoc Specialist in Demog, IIRR

### ECONOMICS

ABAD, Glicerio S.  
MA Econ 1970  
Instructor Econ AdeM U

CAILAO, Edgardo Martin  
MBA 1972 UP  
Instructor Jose Rizal College, Trinity College

PARAY, Reolita Carlos  
AB 1973 Econ U of Santo Tomas  
Research Asst Local Government

Center College of Public Administration, U of the Philippines

RODRIQUEZ, Edilberto L.  
MA Econ 1968, Lehigh — USA  
Asst Prof, DLSC

SALVANO, Maria Paz B.  
MBA 1969, UP  
Asst Economist, PNB

YULO, Sister Maria Rita  
M Ed 1968 Bus Ad and Social Science  
U of Santo Tomas and Marygrove College Michigan Coordinator, O.S.A. Schools La Consolacion College, Manila

### HISTORY

ANTEPUESTO, Martin Fernandez  
MA Ed 1963, U of San Carlos  
Head Academic Dept  
Sudlon Agricultural School  
Lahug, Cebu City

ROQUE, Adelaida Lopez  
MA 1970 Ed UP  
Assoc Prof, Philippine College of Commerce

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

BUGARIN, Expedito Pongan  
Master of Laws 1976 U Southern Philippines Cebu  
Chairman, Dept. of Pol Sci U of San Carlos

TACSUAN, Dominador B.  
MA Pol Sci 1966, U of Manila  
Prof and Lecturer C, Lyceum of the Philippines

VILLENA, Lydia G.  
AB Pol Sci 1960, Far Eastern U  
Acting Chief Research Division, PNB

### PSYCHOLOGY

ACOLOLA, Zenaida R.  
MA Guid and Counselling 1955, State U of Iowa  
Senior Manpower and Youth Guidance Specialist, NMYC

BANZON, Nilda G.  
BS Psych 1968, UST  
Guid Counselor, JRC

BERSAMIN, Peter B.  
MA Psych 1969, Columbia U

Guid Counselor/Instructor, St. Scholastica's College

DAYOAN, Arthur Ines  
AB 1970 Pol Sci San Beda  
Faculty member Philippine College of Commerce

JAO, Loreto Villar  
MA 1973 Education Lyceum of Baguio  
Part-time Instructor, Philippine College of Commerce

LOPEZ, Mercedes H.  
MA Psych 1971 AdeM U  
Asst Instructor, AdeM U

MARPA, Sis. Ma. Sylvester  
MA 1968 Guidance and Counselling Adem U  
Directress, St. Scholastica's Academy Marikina Heights, Marikina Rizal

MIRANDA, Dulce Corazon S.  
Ph D Guid 1971, Cornell U  
Asst Prof, UP

MUNSAYAC, Bella R.  
MA Psych 1957, FEU  
Medical Social Workers Supervisor, VMH

ORBE, Lita V.  
MA Psych 1953  
Chairman Psych Dept., De Ocampo Memorial School

SEGALOWITZ, Elizabeth Gatbonton  
Ph D 1974 Linguistics McGill U, Montreal, P.Q.  
Teacher Sir George Williams U, Montreal P.Q.

SEGALOWITZ, Norman Stanley  
Ph D 1972 Pscyh Oxford, England  
Asst Prof, Psych Dept, Sir George Williams U  
Montreal, Canada

TALISAYSAY, Gil A.  
Senior Instructor, U of San Carlos Cebu City

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ABAD, Cresencio E.  
MPA, UP  
Senior Exec. Dev't Officer, Phil. Executive Academy UP

AMBROSIO, Adoracion D.  
MPA, UP  
Technical Assistant, NSDB

*(To be continued in the next issue)*

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from page 3)

### Graduate course in political science offered at McMaster U, Ontario

The Department of Political Science of McMaster University in Ontario is inviting applications to its Graduate Program of Political Science.

In an announcement, the department said it will consider students who have had a substantial background in political or social sciences with an upper second class — or B plus — standing. They will also welcome students with other backgrounds, however, these students may be required to complete a year of qualifying courses.

The Master of Arts programme requires a seven-month schedule of courses and seminars as well as an opportunity for teaching experience. The remaining five months of the program are devoted to independent study, the preparation of a thesis or another course, and possible participation in a seminar to be held in Hungary or some other Eastern European Country.

Inquiries may be addressed to:

*Department of Political Science  
McMaster University  
1280 Main Street West  
Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4*

### East-West Center Institute seek project participants

Participants and institutions from Asia, the Pacific and the United States are invited to take part in the East-West Center Projects for 1975-1976 in the problem-oriented EWC institutes, Food Institute, Population Institute, and the Technology and Development Institute.

In keeping with its continuing interest in improving cooperation between the EWC institute and Asian, Pacific and United States universities, government agencies and research organizations, the Center has developed the following awards programs:

**VISITING RESEARCH AWARDS:** The award has a length of from two to three years. Recipients will receive a stipend comparable to salaries and, where appropriate, conditions of employment of Center staff with the same rank and experience. Recipients are provided with office space with the usual furnishings and equipment.

**JOINT DOCTORAL INTERN GRANTS:** Grants are co-sponsored by the recipient's university and the East-West Center. The recipient must have already completed all doctoral degree requirements except the dissertation and language. Half of the grant time must be spent at the East-West Center including the last month. The grant has a maximum limit of two years.

**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AWARDS:** In keeping with East-West Center's interest in providing opportunities for individuals to develop themselves professionally in a non-degree program, a professional development award and a professional intern award were established. Recipients may or may not have graduate degrees but all must have professional interests, background or employment status in one of the problem areas of the East-West Center and must demonstrate an interest in intercultural communication.

All nominees must be citizens of any Asian or Pacific country or the United States but need not be residents of the home country at the time of nomination. Non-American award recipients must meet all exchange visitor visa regulation.

Awardees must participate actively in at least one of the projects of the East-West Center institutes.

Interested individuals should write to the East-West Center Selections Office indicating the institute most relevant to their research interest and work for general information and programs. The Selections Office will forward inquiries to one or more relevant institutes for response and follow-up as appropriate. There is no deadline since award dates depend on the timing of institute projects.

Address all inquiries to: Selections Officer, Office of the Chancellor, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. U.S.A.

### Ford Foundation invites SEAFP applications

The Ford Foundation through its Southeast Asia Fellowship Program is offering a limited number of Graduate Training Fellowships, Research and Teaching Fellowships in the social sciences and humanities in relation to Southeast Asia.

For the purposes of this program Southeast Asia includes Burma, Indonesia, Laos,

Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Priority is given to studies and research in anthropology, geography, history, linguistics, literature, political science, psychology and sociology, or a combination of such fields or disciplines, in so far as they relate to Southeast Asia.

*Graduate Training Fellowships* may be used to support course work, field research, thesis and dissertation writing, and Southeast Asian language study leading to a graduate degree at the M.A. or Ph.D. level. *Research Fellowships* are intended to support well designed research projects dealing with either contemporary or historical social and cultural systems or change in the region. Persons seeking support for research which forms part of a graduate degree program are not eligible for these awards, but may apply instead for a Graduate Training Fellowship. *Teaching Fellowships* are designed to encourage Southeast Asian professors or lecturers to gain experience in other countries of the region while also enabling their host institution to obtain new or needed courses in their academic programs.

To qualify, one must possess the following:

1. citizenship in a Southeast Asian country;
2. a bachelor's degree;
3. evidence of scholarly interest in the social sciences or the humanities;
4. commitment to teaching or research at an academic institution in Southeast Asia;
5. professional training in the social sciences and humanities; and
6. affiliation with teaching or research institution in Southeast Asia.

A successful GTF applicant will be awarded his fellowship only upon certification of his acceptance as a graduate student in an appropriate university.

The deadline for the receipt of completed applications is September 1. Application forms and further information may be obtained from:

*The Ford Foundation  
MCC P.O. Box 740  
Makati, Rizal D-708  
The Philippines*

or

*Philippine Social Science Council  
53-C A. Roces Avenue, Quezon City  
Tel. 99-97-64*

## EDITOR'S NOTES

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tools to secure individual or party power and that someday the subdued popular mind must assert itself, they will certainly try to make a last ditch rally to keep mankind under their thumb, through the use of force. The human mind does not want to remain subdued. So it tries to seek an outlet for its thrill of freedom. Whenever people try to raise their heads against tyrannical autocracy, its protagonists too will apply force with equal zeal. Eventually all zealous endeavour on the leader's part to acquire efficiency will die out and only the effort for the acquisition of power will remain. Those who had once landed in the field with intention of doing good, will ultimately become the proponents of crude force. If the majority of some group of men give prominence to brute force, people will all become self seeking ultimately. There will not remain even a drop of morality or moral enlightenment and a serious pandemonium or chaos will result in the society. Those who will choose or have chosen the middle path between moralism and the cult of force as the field of their work are also doomed to failure in the end if they lack in the "practice" of killing the seeds of meanness in their minds. These middle wayfarers will also ultimately identify themselves with the proponents of violence.

The very urge for wiping out the inferiority complex from the mind leads man to greatness. With slow but steady steps he will be established in super-humanism. However only the acceptance of the ideas of those who have taken upon themselves to solve the human problems of the Universe will not suffice. Along with those ideas one must acquire sufficient strength to proceed on the path of progress through moral and spiritual practice. We must remember that theories are not the deliverers of society. The deliverers are those men of high and vigorous competence who through fervent zeal and discipline on the thought of the Great develop within them a spontaneous love for all human beings and who have learned to recognize with sincerity and unsectarianism, that the omnipresent, omniscient Supreme Consciousness is their sole objective in life. They alone are capable of bringing about the fusion of the hard reality of existence with the ultimate point of the visionary world. Today in their absence the foundation of human society is lacking firmness. The downtrodden humanity of this disgraced world awaits the advent of this type of human beings with earnest zeal and eagerness.

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Entered as 2nd CLASS MAIL MATTER on April 3, 1974.  
May be opened for postal inspection.