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in this issue:

- *The Filipino Clergy and the Revolution*
- *Updating the Teaching of English*



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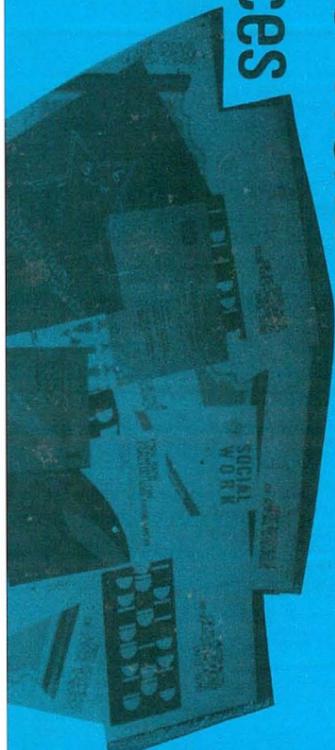
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editorial

Toward more quality research

RICARDO G. ABAD

Discipline Representative for Sociology
PSSC Executive Board 1980



Awards, it would seem, provide institutions the opportunity to proclaim their cherished values. The dean's list champions academic excellence, the FAMAS statuette gives recognition to cinematic ability, and the Order of Sikatuna medallion lauds a specific service to the state. For those who aspire to recognition, awards

offer a goal to be reached. Thus, when the Philippine Social Science Council, in May 1980, presents cash prizes and plaques to the Best Discretionary Research, the Best Senior Research, the Best Research Network Center, and the Best Social Science Journal, the Council will be paying tribute to those who, in its judgment, have made outstanding contributions to social science research. The Council also hopes that the awards will provide impetus for students and professionals to strive for more quality research.

The PSSC's effort represents an attempt to enhance social science research in the country. More efforts can, and should, follow. As more social science disciplines mature, and as the demand for social science expertise expands, the PSSC will have to invest more time, energy and imagination toward fostering quality research.

Several courses of action are possible. The first is to intensify PSSC's current efforts at institution building by establishing a more solid infrastructure for social science research. The second is to draw up a plan to free senior and junior scholars from the hassles of contract research and administrative duties. The released time can then be used to assist provincial research centers or to conduct research of the scholar's own choosing. The third is to set up an agenda for research, both basic and applied, that will direct investigators to wrestle with the more urgent issues of our time.

Building a more solid research infrastructure is a response to the imbalances present in contemporary social science research activities. There is, for instance, a shortage of senior talents in many social science disciplines, and the available few are working either in Metropolitan Manila or in agencies abroad. Assymetries also exist in the amount of resources research centers possess. Access to reference materials, computer time, consultants, and specialized training heavily favor agencies in Metropolitan Manila. Such disparities produce two unfavorable consequences. First, centers located in Metro Manila receive a greater proportion of research contracts available at a given time. Second, senior or junior scholars based in Metro Manila get more opportunities to sharpen research abilities, prepare scientific reports, meet other scholars and develop a more professional outlook.

The task of institution-building, particularly in centers outside Metropolitan Manila, requires a commitment to training and resource development. Training scholars is critical in order to enlarge the pool of social scientists. But it is essential, as well, to figure out who gets trained, what the training expects to achieve, and what follow-up measures are needed to sustain the effects of the training program. Development of resources involves activities aimed at increasing a provincial center's access to publications, computer facilities, research opportunities, training workshops, and conferences. It entails support for graduate education, especially doctoral programs, in Manila or other areas, as consortia or in a single institution, where students from around the country can obtain advanced training. It may also require the task of monitoring the quality of social science education in Philippine colleges and universities.

These efforts will tax the energies of the Council and the men and women who accept the responsibilities of institution-building. Unfortunately, in most instances, these men and women are also among the country's foremost social scientists who, in addition to their basic training and resource-building activities, must also fulfill their basic duties as educator, researcher, administrator, all three, or any combination of the three. To reduce this burden, the PSSC and in cooperation with school officials, can draw up a program to free, temporarily, these scholars from their regular duties. As compensation, a fund can be made to pay for the scholar's normal salary plus, if necessary, a grant to defray research cost. The released time (which can coincide with sabbatical leaves) can be spent in either of two ways: by devoting more attention to institutional development outside Metro Manila, or by undertaking independent research. The first option enables research centers outside Manila to have high-caliber social scientists. These scientists will, in turn, be more receptive to the research needs of provincial centers. The second option promotes high-level research among persons most capable of doing the work, and helps give much needed direction for future investigations on a chosen topic.

It is important that the research, whether done by professionals or students, provides greater depth in understanding the Philippine situation and in applying knowledge to action. Such depth is accomplished in many ways, among them: by setting priorities for research topics, by emphasizing explanation rather than description of data, and by collaborating with research users in assessing program impact. Research priorities can be set after integrating available knowledge on selected topics, and identifying gaps for future study, two tasks which the PSSC has already begun. A sensitivity to the conditions which alienate many Fi-

The Filipino Clergy and the Revolution

JOHN N. SCHUMACHER, S.J.

One of the stereotypes which has dominated the historiography of the Revolution is that of a struggle against the Spanish-dominated Catholic Church, as the chief opponent of nationalist aspirations. Another is the myth of the Revolution as a Tagalog affair. Spaniards spoke scornfully of the *rebelion tagala* (even though they tortured men in the Ilocano and Bicol provinces for alleged conspiracies). American historians like LeRoy or Taylor, though they recognized that the opposition to the Americans was not confined to the Tagalog provinces, generally attributed the resistance elsewhere to Tagalog emissaries or military commanders who stirred up or even coerced an indifferent population to refuse to accept American rule. And though Filipino historians have stressed the national character of the Revolution, as a matter of fact the standard histories of the revolution concentrate almost all their attention on the Malolos government and the forces directly under its control, with only the barest details on the Revolution in other parts of the country.

A more recent stereotype has been the contention that the Revolution made by the proletariat (or alternatively, by the lower middle class) was taken over by the wealthy *ilustrado* elite, who then betrayed it to the Americans. This view, usually undergirded by some type of economic determinist theory, is in reality the converse of Taft's contention that "all the better class" or "all those who have anything to lose" were really in favor of American rule, at least after an early stage in the fighting.

Finally, though the three priest-martyrs, Burgos, Gomez and Zamora, have always occupied a place in the pantheon of national heroes, their death has generally been more viewed as a striking example of the Spanish oppression which gave rise to the Revolution of 1896 than as an effort to crush an early stage of nationalism in substantial continuity with that which inspired the Katipunan. When even the Propaganda Movement is dismissed as nothing more than a "reform movement," a futile effort whose failure caused Bonifacio to found the Katipunan allegedly thus turning the eyes of Filipinos to independence for the first time, the movement initiated by Pelaez and given form by Burgos, has been frequently seen as merely a prelude to nationalism.

of the new revolutionary movement for independence carried on through parliamentary methods under American tutelage, the clergy would be relegated to the background and their earlier role forgotten.

Fathers Pelaez and Gomez

The beginnings of nationalism can be traced back to 1850 when the Filipino clergy first began to organize themselves, under the leadership of Fr. Pedro Pelaez in Manila, and Fr. Mariano Gomez in Cavite. The occasion was the move taken in 1849 by the Spanish government in response to the request of the Recoletos procurator that parishes in Cavite be adjudicated to his order. In reply the government not only gave parishes to the Recoletos, but, unasked, bestowed four others on the Dominicans. In spite of the ostensible reasons alleged the purpose was clear. To have the entire province of Cavite in the hands of the Filipino secular clergy was a danger to Spanish sovereignty, to be defused by transferring key parishes into the hands of Spanish friars of whose loyalty to Spain there could be no question. The unspoken accusation stirred up Pelaez and Gomez to vindicate their loyalty and to reclaim their rights by an appeal

It is not the contention of this study that all of the above stereotypes of the Revolution are totally false. All of them do contain some greater or lesser portion of the entire picture of the Revolution. Rather, accepting what is valid in these views, the study sees the nationalist clergy not merely as the victims of 1872, but as the ones who brought nationalism to birth, nurtured it, and after they had had to yield the leadership to others, continued to support the Revolution, even when it was betrayed or abandoned by many of its leaders. The Filipino clergy, or at least a substantial number of them, form the thread linking the nationalist movement into a whole. But with the end of revolutionary nationalism as a significant force after 1902 and the emergence

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This article is part of his study of the same title submitted to the PSSC under the Modern Philippine History Program.

to Madrid. Though the newspaper articles published in their defense and the agent who worked for the revocation of the royal decree were unsuccessful, the event is significant for bringing to the fore the leaders of the Filipino clergy and for rousing them to think for their future.

The Filipino clergy of mid-nineteenth century still suffered from the effects of the mass ordinations done by Archbishop Sancho de Sta. Justa in the previous century in his effort to break the independent power of the religious orders. The result had been a Filipino clergy, untrained academically or religiously, looked down upon by Spaniards and educated Filipinos alike. Pelaez, though himself a *criollo*, identified himself with his fellow secular priests, and would be feared and accused of being anti-Spanish even in his death. Unlike them, however, Pelaez was educated not in the pitiful seminaries but in the University, where he obtained his doctorate in theology and continued to act as lecturer and examiner afterwards. Around Pelaez arose a growing group of young university-educated Filipino priests, determined to give the lie to Spanish scorn for Filipino priests and to win the recognition of their rights by proving themselves the equals or betters of the Spanish clergy. Chief among these younger disciples of Pelaez was Jose Burgos, who would succeed to the leadership at the death of Pelaez in the earthquake in 1863.

When this tragic event occurred, Pelaez was at the height of his influence, having been elected vicar-capitular of the archdiocese of Manila to rule it in the vacancy created by the death of Archbishop Jose Arangueren. As it turned out, Pelaez's tenure as acting archbishop coincided with a new attempt to nullify the Filipino clergy by depriving them of more parishes. From his position of authority, Pelaez led the campaign in defense of Filipino rights. Though publicly he spoke only of the rights of the secular clergy, realizing he had to avoid arousing Spanish fears, Pelaez was well aware of the nationalist issues. As he put it in one of his letters to the papal nuncio in Madrid, were the Filipinos to be excluded from the parishes simply because they ate rice instead of bread, and because they were unable to discourse on the splendors of peninsular Spanish towns? The enemies of the Filipino clergy were well aware that what was at stake in recog-

nizing the complaints of the clergy was the equality of Spaniard and Filipino. Though they were almost certainly wrong in their accusation that only Pelaez's death had prevented him from carrying through his plan for a revolt, they were not mistaken in seeing his efforts designed to awake a national consciousness, even within the Spanish system.

Leadership of Burgos

More clearly than Pelaez, Burgos defended not only the Filipino clergy, but the capacity of the Filipino people as a whole to match the Spaniards. The momentary liberalization of the Manila regime enabled Burgos to speak out and openly to ally himself with the Manila liberals who were asking for liberal and modernizing reforms in Philippine society. This emergence into the public forum was to prove disastrous when the authoritarian Governor Izquierdo ended the tentative efforts of liberalization, and activist priests as well as liberal lawyers were marked out as suspected subversives. With the occasion of a mutiny in the arsenal of Cavite, all were arrested, even while the fighting was still in progress, and their trials were hurried to a predestined conclusion before Madrid influences might intervene. Though it may be true that the names of the condemned men had been used by the promoters of the mutiny, the fact that Burgos was engaged in clandestine negotiations in Madrid to obtain recognition for the rights of the Filipino clergy and a place in the cathedral chapter for himself from which he could exercise greater influence on the course of events makes it highly unlikely that he would have been simultaneously involved in revolutionary conspiracy. But the Spaniards were not wrong in recognizing him as a subversive influence in organizing the Filipino clergy to challenge their Spanish counterparts on an equal basis of ability and accomplishment. To stimulate Filipinos to demand the recognition of their equality with Spaniards was to undermine the very foundations of Spanish rule in the Philippines, based principally on the notion of a superior race.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to the effectiveness of the work of Pelaez and

Burgos was the thoroughness with which the Spanish government attempted to blot out every access by Filipino priests to higher education, as it decreed in 1872 that the doctoral program in the University be closed to Filipinos, for it was from the University that those priests sent to death or exile in the Marianas had come. Despite this death-blow to their aspirations, the Filipino clergy continued to support a national movement, but the leadership passed to others — the young Filipino ilustrados trained in Europe who created the Propaganda Movement. If the leaders were new, however, there was a manifest continuity with the clergy of 1872. Jose Rizal's brother Paciano was forced to leave school for having been one of the disciples of Burgos; Marcelo del Pilar's brother, Father Toribio, was one of the priests exiled in 1872, and Marcelo himself had been living with Fr. Mariano Sevilla, who shared Toribio's exile; Gregorio Sancianco had been a member of the Juventud Escolar Liberal, youth arm of the movement of which Burgos' leadership had been part, as was Mariano Alejandrino, the supporter of Rizal whose son Jose was to become a general in the revolution. Other priests continued to support the clandestine campaign from the background as subscribers to *La Solidaridad*, like Fr. Gregorio Aglipay, or as collaborators in the Malolos campaign in support of Marcelo del Pilar, like Frs. Gregorio Cristostomo, Juan Gatmaitan, and Rafael Canlapan; or as defenders of Rizal's *Noli* like the venerable Fr. Vicente Garcia, whose support moved Rizal so deeply and convinced him that he was on the right path of service to his country. To judge from the records of those prosecuted or investigated either by the government or by the Spanish archbishop, as found in the archives today, this support was widespread, and the Spanish government's attitude toward all Filipino priests as suspected subversives became self-fulfilling prophecy. For while many of the wealthy Filipino lay *ilustrados* were able to obtain entrance to Hispanic society because of their wealth and prominence, and hence in many cases came to terms with the regime, the Filipino clergy were ever more fully subordinated to Spanish friars, and were made to see that the government

considered them its prime enemies, even proposing their total elimination. It is no wonder then that when the Revolution broke out in 1896, wherever it established itself the Filipino clergy were to be found among its chief supporters and advisors.

The Revolution of 1896

Though the Katipunan in Manila, influenced by the writings of the Propaganda Movement, was often marked by a general anticlericalism, not merely by opposition to the friars, it was not so in the provincial Katipunan, so largely the creation of the provincial elite. Most notable is the course of the Revolution in Cavite, where both Magdiwang and Magdalo factions counted priests among those participating in their supreme councils, and several of the priests, as elsewhere in the provinces, were relatives of the local Revolutionary leaders. Most notable of the priest-revolutionaries was Fr. Pedro Dandan, one of those exiled to the Marianas in 1872. Dandan left his parish in Manila and joined the forces of Aguinaldo in January 1897. Here he quickly became a major figure in the Magdalo council, and was reported by a contemporary prisoner in Cavite to have been the most ardent in urging resistance to the end. When Aguinaldo retired to Biak-na-Bato, Dandan was elected by the governing council there as President of the Departmental Government of Central Luzon. He died late in 1897 in the mountains between Cavite and Laguna, still sparking the guerrilla resistance to the end.

Second Phase of the Revolution

The influence of Dandan on Aguinaldo would not be duplicated in the second phase of the Revolution in 1898. Rather in 1898 Aguinaldo would have a plethora of advisers from among the ilustrados, most notably, Mabini. These ilustrados, most of them educated in Europe (except Mabini), were frequently influenced by the liberal and anticlerical ideas they had met there. Nor, did they, as educated men, feel the need that Aguinaldo, Mariano Trias, and Mariano Alvarez had felt in 1896 of the counsel of the Filipino priests, to whom they, unlike the Caviteño provincial elite, were superior in education. However,

all but the most doctrinaire had to realize that the aid of the clergy was necessary to rally the masses to the Revolution. Contrary to stereotypes handed down, far from being hostile to the friars, most ordinary Filipinos still respected their authority, as the number of volunteers organized by friar parish priests to fight the Revolution in its early stages demonstrates. Even more, whatever their enthusiasm for the Revolution, the masses would not easily be deprived of priests, and if the imprisonment of the friars was to be made tolerable to them, it was necessary that Filipino priests quickly fill the vacant places.

It was in this situation that not only lay ilustrados but also Filipino priests hurried to meet Aguinaldo in Bacoor in 1898. One of these was Fr. Mariano Sevilla, who had suffered exile in 1872 and imprisonment again in 1896. Closely associated with him was Fr. Manuel Roxas, perhaps the only Filipino priest of the time educated in Europe. Vying with them for the position of adviser to Aguinaldo was Gregorio Aglipay, also of the archdiocese of Manila, but himself an Ilocano. It was Aglipay, already known to Aguinaldo and his family, who caught the attention of Mabini, when he backed Mabini's introduction of civil marriage, a measure opposed by almost all the Filipino clergy. In the next year and a half, as Mabini's star waxed and waned, Aglipay was to serve as his chief instrument for winning acceptance from the clergy of the religious measures of the Malolos government.

When the Malolos Congress opened in September, Mabini, who had been dominant in the government until then, began to experience considerable opposition from within the Congress against his religious policy. Mabini's efforts to persuade the clergy to reject the authority of Archbishop Nozaleda met with little success. In October Aglipay was appointed Military Vicar General by the government, and in that capacity issued manifestos proclaiming the end of the authority of the Spanish bishops and calling on the Filipino clergy to meet and elect their own superiors under the auspices of Aglipay. At the same time all priests were ordered to register with the government for authorization to head the parishes. To these encroachments on ecclesiastical authority there was a quick reaction. Agli-

pay's manifestos were disavowed by the government, and the appointment as Military Vicar General was scarcely mentioned in the succeeding months. The registration of priests, which had seemed to threaten schism against the authority of Nozaleda, was placed under the office of the new Secretary of Justice, Gregorio Araneta, and under the immediate supervision of his Director of Worship, Fr. Manuel Roxas. Though the formality of registration was carried out, government authorization was given in terms which explicitly recognized the authority of the archbishop. Meanwhile in the Malolos Congress the clergy opposed the radical anticlerical faction proposing the separation of Church and State. When the latter pushed through the separation provision by means of a parliamentary maneuver, Sevilla founded the newspaper *El Catolico Filipino* to fight the radical party, and to persuade Aguinaldo not to approve the separation provision. Though Mabini was Sevilla's principal target, it was in fact Mabini who actually brought about the temporary shelving of the separationist provision by means of the so-called transitory provisions, in order to prevent disunity among the Filipinos, especially the clergy.

Mabini and Aglipay

Mabini had by this time resolved on another strategy, since Aglipay had obtained from the imprisoned and incommunicado Bishop Hevia the appointment of himself as ecclesiastical governor of Nueva Segovia. Though in fact the appointment was invalid, since Aglipay had already earlier incurred excommunication for exercising his civilly-bestowed authority as Military Vicar General, the excommunication would only become known in July 1899 when the sentence of the Manila ecclesiastical court was promulgated. In the meantime, relying on his position as recognized ecclesiastical governor, Aglipay rallied the Ilocano clergy behind the Revolutionary government, headed since January 1, 1899 by Mabini. In the succeeding months, Aglipay would serve the government by putting church funds at its disposal in the national loan by encouraging the clergy to stir up enthusiasm for the national cause, by keeping the



APOLINARIO MABINI

priests loyal inspite of the harassment many had experienced from local anti-clerical officials.

During this period the Nueva Segovia clergy followed the leadership of Aglipay, acknowledging him as their lawful superior. Once the sentence of excommunication by the Manila ecclesiastical court had become known however, much of Aglipay's support among the clergy began to fade, in spite of the terrorism often exercised to sustain his authority. When Bishop Hevia learned of the excommunication, he withdrew the appointment as ecclesiastical governor. But meanwhile Mabini had resurrected the earlier plan, outlined in the manifestos of the preceding October, to declare the authority of Spanish bishops at an end, and to depend on the title of Military Vicar General, recognized by the government, for Aglipay's authority. It was under this supposition that the Paniqui Assembly in October 1899, employing a document drawn up by Mabini, declared for a national church, still, however, supposedly united with Rome. But the 25 priests who signed this document, many of them no doubt under coercion from the government, formed only a small minority of the Nueva Segovia clergy. And despite the severe penalties imposed on those who did not accept it, the collapse of the government and the decla-

ration of guerrilla warfare a few weeks later meant that it had little actual effect. It did, however, provide a precedent for the future.

Despite the services rendered by Aglipay to the Revolution as ecclesiastical governor and Military Vicar General, the long-range effect on the Nueva Segovia clergy must be deemed negative. An indication of this is that during the period 1900-1901 when the clergy were active in supporting and even leading guerrilla warfare in other parts of the country, there was little guerrilla activity in the northern provinces, except in Ilocos Norte, where Aglipay himself was a leading commander. The clergy in the north had suffered too much in petty harassment by anti-clerical government officials, in spite of their generosity in supplying the government with funds; they had had violence done to their consciences in the attempts to force them to reject the authority of the bishop in the name of the Revolution. It was not to be wondered that most priests there showed little enthusiasm for the cause after their bitter experience. One can only speculate whether things might have been different had Mabini not set himself on obtaining the denial of Archbishop Nozaleda's and Bishop Hevia's authority, and pushed Aglipay to take that step.

Guerrilla war in the Tagalog provinces

In other parts of the country where Aglipay's jurisdiction had not attempted to extend itself, the situation was quite different. After the American conquest of the southern Tagalog provinces, everywhere there appeared priests collaborating in one way or another with the guerrillas. Many contributed money themselves as well as serving as collectors and transmitters of funds to the guerrillas. Others occupied themselves in procuring supplies and even ammunition for the guerrillas, like the priest of Liliw who was caught by the Americans in 1900 just as he had loaded the silver from the burnt-out church onto horses to bring it to the guerrillas for use in manufacturing home-made bullets. When questioned by the American officer he maintained that it belonged to the "present government," without being willing to say which government he meant. The Ameri-

can officer, though confiscating the silver, refrained from arresting the priest, since he knew from experience that he would not be able to convict him.

Other American military officers had less scruples with the clergy, as gradually they found that many occupied towns which they thought to be operating under American sovereignty were actually ruled by "shadow governments." When the Americans announced elections for a town, the parish priest and the guerrillas often decided on the officials to be named before the elections, so that these elections were formalities by which the guerrilla-chosen leaders received the blessing of the Americans. Meanwhile taxes were collected by the American-sponsored regime, but actually went to the guerrillas, often through the mediation of the parish priests. So angered and frustrated did the Americans become that by the end of 1900 numerous Filipino priests were to be found in American military prisons, detained without trial. Often too, the penalties meted out to priests who were put on trial seem out of proportion to the offenses with which they were charged, like the priest who was sentenced to a year in prison for having "urged the people to pay taxes to the guerrillas." It was perhaps more a measure of American anger and frustration at the influence of the priests being exercised against them than of the seriousness of the crime, a crime which numerous other Filipinos could have been imprisoned for, but which did not otherwise receive any such severe punishments. Most noteworthy was the sentence to exile in the Marianas meted out in January 1901 to the de facto leaders of the clergy of the archdiocese of Manila, Father



ANDRES BONIFACIO

Mariano Sevilla and Manuel Roxas, together with such notable figures of the Revolution as Pio del Pilar, Artemio Ricarte, Apolinario Mabini, and other "irreconcilables." At the last minute the exile of the priests was changed to imprisonment at the intercession of a prominent Filipino *Americanista*, and eventually they were released. Neither seems ever to have had any specific charge made against them, except that — like Mabini — they had kept alive the spirit of resistance against the new American-imposed order.

The Diocese of Cebu

When the Americans had arrived at Cebu, the Cebuanos found themselves without arms to resist. In the face of this hopeless situation, the Revolutionary Committee made up of leading Cebuanos, among them the leaders of the clergy, Fathers Pablo Singzon and Juan Gorordo (both later to become bishops), negotiated the surrender of the city. Some months later, however, the chief of police, Arcadio Maxilom, declared his break with the Revolutionary Committee and began guerrilla warfare against the Americans. Several priests are known to have collaborated with the guerrillas, supplying them with food and other necessities, providing them with intelligence information on the movements of the Americans, and generally giving them encouragement and support.

The other major scene of Filipino military activity in the provinces of eastern Visayas, which comprised the diocese of Cebu, was Samar, where Vicente Lukban had established himself in the interior. Lukban, however, was not a Visayan, but a Bicolano from Manila who had been dispatched to the Visayas by Aguinaldo, and belonged to the anticlerical ilustrado class. Early in 1899 he made an attempt to take prisoner the Franciscan bishop of Cebu, Msgr. Garcia Alcocer, much against the will of the Cebuanos, lay and clergy, who appealed to Aguinaldo while the bishop went temporarily to Manila. Not long afterward, all the clergy, except for two old priests, temporarily withdrew from Samar in protest against the oppressive measures of Lukban. Nonetheless, the following year when the infamous General Jacob Smith undertook to subdue Lukban by turning Samar "into a

howling wilderness," it was many of the clergy who bore the brunt of the American policy of terrorism. When the guerrillas took the American garrison by surprise in Balangiga and massacred them, not only the priest of that town, (though he had absented himself in fear of what he knew was to take place) but also priests of adjacent towns were tortured with the water-cure by the American expert on torture, Major Edwin Glenn.

The Bikol Provinces

The Revolution in the Bikol region, especially in Albay and Sorsogon, was a popular movement comprising both the local elite and the ordinary people, but it had its own characteristics. Resentment against the Spaniards was not so strong as elsewhere, and least of all was there strong feeling against the friars. Not only were the friars allowed to leave peacefully, even taking their funds with them, but they received an affectionate send off from the majority of the people in Albay. If the attitude of the Bikolanos toward the Spaniards was not strongly hostile, the converse was true toward the Americans, who were opposed not only as enemies of the Filipino nation, but also seen as hostile to the Catholic faith of the Filipinos. In stirring up the hostility to the Americans the Filipino clergy were extremely active, both as official chaplains and as parish priests retiring to the mountains with the people of their parishes at the approach of the Americans. Colonel Ramon F. Santos, the highest-ranking Bicolano military leader and second-in-command to General Vito Belarmino after General Pawa's flight and surrender to the Americans, had the firm loyalty of many priests whom he had earlier helped through the seminary.

Though most of his loyalty was manifested through support compatible with the role of the priest, a few took more active parts in the war itself. Most notable was Fr. Jose Natera, who held a commission in the army as second in command to Santos and soon became known as "the Aglipay of the south." After Natera's death Santos's chief clerical supporter was Fr. Nemesio Ranin. Having taken over one of the abandoned parishes of the island of Burias, Ranin became the center of

traffic in money, supplies, ammunition and military intelligence information between Sorsogon and Albay on the one side and Samar on the other. He remained undetected until January 1901 when the Americans raided the island and having imprisoned the local officials, found among their papers numerous communications of Ranin. As a result they returned and took him also as prisoner. In Masbate also Fr. Pedro Chavez seems to have played a similar role, even after the Americans had occupied the island.

Most active and independent of the guerrilla priests was Fr. Felipe Orense, coadjutor of the town of Donsol. When this hemp port was occupied by the Americans, Orense led many of the townspeople into the mountains, from where he harassed the American forces in the vicinity until his surrender in 1901, at the same time as Belarmino and Santos.

Jaro Diocese

In Jaro a situation similar to that of the Bikol region prevailed. Here too the *colegio-seminario* of Jaro had been the school in which not only the clergy were trained, but likewise a large portion of the local elite.

Even more than in Bikol these localities were important. Since the Ilongos had made their own revolution, prior to any expeditionary force from Aguinaldo, the supreme command in the island was not under Tagalogs, as elsewhere, but under the Ilongo, General Martin Delgado. Delgado's chief adviser was Fr. Praxedes Magalona, coadjutor of Delgado's town of Sta. Barbara. But numerous other Filipino priests cooperated with him in various capacities. Most important was the cooperation of Fr. Agustin de la Peña, ecclesiastical governor of the diocese of Jaro. The Recoleta friar bishop, Msgr. Andres Ferrero, having been appointed just at the outbreak of the Revolution, had never been able to take possession of his diocese personally, and had appointed De la Peña to rule in his name. The latter showed himself cooperative with Delgado in authorizing priests to take various missions, especially for the collection of funds, for the Revolutionary government both within their own towns, where the priests headed the revolutionary commit-

tees, and, in some cases on a wider basis, as in the province of Antique. As the situation grew more desperate in 1900, De la Peña even authorized the use of church funds to support the Revolution. Though shortly afterward Bishop Ferrero came to Iloilo and De la Peña was forced to retire, his activity in supporting the Revolution soon became known to the Americans. In December 1900 he was kidnaped from his parish by American soldiers and tortured to death by the water-cure in an effort to trace the Revolutionary funds.

The most active priest militarily was Fr. Santiago Pamplona, who held the rank of captain. Though it is unclear to what extent he actually engaged in battle, he acted as Delegate of the Government to receive the funds which had been collected, and was suspected by the Americans of having ordered the killing of American soldiers in his parish of Calinog. Fr. Praxedes Magalona, though he appears not to have held a military commission but rather simply acted as adviser to Delgado, was put in charge of organizing the underground support organization, *Kabubut-on sang banua*. When the Panay revolutionary committee decided that further resistance was impossible in late 1900, it was Magalona whom their emissary, Fr. Silvestre Apura, contacted to arrange for the surrender of Delgado, and later of other leaders in the field.

What happened in Panay after the surrender of Delgado and Fullon is symbolic of the general pattern in the country after the victory of American arms. A few months later Delgado became governor of Iloilo province by American appointment, while Fullon was appointed to Antique. American policy of conciliating the Filipino elite resulted in their obtaining most of the goals for which the Revolution had been fought, except, of course, independence. Thus everywhere former Revolutionary leaders or members of the Malolos government received important roles in the American regime, while such measures as civil liberties, economic development, a broadened school system, and other non-political reforms were soon implemented. Thus the lay elite may be said to have obtained most of their aims in the Revolution.

The Internal struggle

The contrary was true of the clergy, since the new apostolic delegate, Archbishop Placide Chapelle showed little concern for the aspirations of the Filipino clergy. The result was a second struggle, now within the Church, carried on by a large sector of the Filipino clergy in the period 1900 to 1903. As an American, committed to the continuance of an American regime in the Philippines, Chapelle had already built up a barrier to his efforts to reorganize the Philippine Church. His acceptance of the views of the Spanish friar bishops on the ineptitude of the Filipino clergy to carry on the work of the Church led him to attempt to bring back Spanish friars into the parishes, and to plan a continued secondary role for Filipino priests. His prohibition on Spanish friars leaving the country, though based on the real fear that all might depart, leaving large numbers of parishes vacant because of the inadequate number of Filipino priests, aroused strong fears among the Filipino priests. This apparent intention to restore friar dominance in the Church was vigorously combated by two different factions within the Filipino clergy. They were basically the same two groups who had tried to influence the religious policy of the Malolos government — that led by Fathers Sevilla and Roxas, and that inspired by Isabelo de los Reyes, whose clerical protagonist would be Father Aglipay after his surrender and De los Reyes' return from Europe. The Sevilla-Roxas group did not call for the expulsion of friars from the Philippine church, but for their exclusion from positions of authority; de los Reyes and Aglipay demanded their total expulsion. The moderates called for the prior right of Filipino priests to the parishes, to be assisted in case of necessity by priests of other nationalities; the radicals demanded the exclusive right to all positions in the Philippine church, including bishoprics. Though Sevilla and Roxas did not renounce hope for Filipino bishops, they left the decision to the Holy See.

In the dioceses of Cebu and Caceres the Filipino clergy had never been as deprived as in the others, and hence the issues seemed less urgent. Moreover, Fr. Jorge Barlin was the principal leader

of the clergy in the Bikol region, Fr. Pablo Singzon in the diocese of Cebu. Both these future bishops were essentially peace-makers, and neither of them united themselves with either of the two factions opposed to the friars, and consequently, at odds with Archbishop Chapelle. In Jaro diocese the feeling was strong against Bishop Ferrero, who had eventually come to take possession of his see. A faction of the clergy organized the *Asociacion del Clero Jarensense* to oppose him. In the main their position stood in alliance with the party of Sevilla and Roxas, though they would be increasingly radicalized as time went on. Without a strong recognized leader like Sevilla in Manila, or Singzon and Barlin in Cebu and Naga, and faced with the actual presence of Bishop Ferrero, some in Jaro moved much further in the direction of the radical position of De los Reyes and Aglipay.

With the departure of Chapelle, who had only aggravated matters, things continued to drift. As no new delegate came, nor was there any apparent move on the part of the Holy See to resolve the anomalous situation of the Philippine church, the arrival of Isabelo de los Reyes in October 1901 quickly radicalized the position of the clergy of Ilocos Norte under the leadership of Aglipay, without the Augustinian ecclesiastical governor being able to stem the tide. When the clergy hesitated to take the final step, De los Reyes himself proclaimed the *Iglesia Filipina Independiente* in August 1902. By the time the new apostolic delegate, Archbishop Giovanni Battista Guidi, arrived and promulgated the papal document *Quae mari sinico* in December 1902, restructuring the Philippine church, the Ilocos Norte clergy and a few other individual priests had declared themselves for schism. Though the move found no response to speak of in Cebu, Naga, or Manila, both the Jaro clergy and those of Ilocos Sur first rejected the papal document, and then, when American bishops were named to those dioceses, declared themselves unwilling to accept them. At the same time, however, they refused to join Aglipayans. As the anti-Catholic elements, American and Filipino, increasingly threw their support behind schism, the great majority of these two dissident

National Consultation on Updating the Teaching of English in the Philippines

ANDREW GONZALEZ, FSC

With the promulgation of the Bilingual Education Policy in 1974, almost exclusive attention has been given to the dissemination of Pilipino and the use of this language as a medium of instruction. Judging from the feedback from different language supervisors who attended a national conference evaluating the implementation of the Bilingual Education Policy in 1978, the teaching of the other language involved in the Bilingual Education Program was being neglected. It was the consensus at that time to hold a conference focusing exclusively on the teaching of English with a view to its updating and revitalization.

Even at that time, it was a foregone conclusion that a program of updating had to have a sufficient period of gestation and development and could not be confined to a single conference or workshop. What was desirable was an updating plan of conferences, seminars, workshops, training sessions at various levels, planned over several years.

At the suggestion of several interested educators, a preliminary conference to sketch the outlines of a long-term plan, with participation from various sectors of the educational community, was organized, under the title "National Consultation."

Purpose

The purpose of the national consultation was to obtain feedback from English language supervisors of the 13 Ministry of Education and Culture regions on the state of English teaching and achievement in the country. A simple questionnaire was circulated, the basis for the oral report of each supervisor during the actual consultation. Officers of various scholarly societies and agencies (the Linguistic Society of the Philippines, the College English Teachers' Association, the Philippine Association for Language Teaching, the Educational Development Projects Implementing Task Force, the National Capital Region, the Bureau of Elementary Education, the Bureau of Secondary Edu-

cation, the University of the Philippines and the Science Education Center, and the Ministry of Education and Culture) were requested to react to these reports and to come up with their own suggestions for lines of action.

The purpose was to reach a consensus on what should be done, in the form of a series of recommendations which in turn were to be the foundation for a long-term plan.

The national consultation was held at the De La Salle University Graduate Seminar Room on September 13 and 14 and with participants from twelve of the thirteen MEC regions (Region IV was not represented) and from the City Division of Public Schools as well as officials from the central bureaus of the Ministry and representatives of scholarly organizations and the private sector.

Findings

The Bilingual Education Policy of 1974



is often interpreted as the dominance of Pilipino and has led to the neglect of English as a major preoccupation among many administrators in the field.

In beginning classes where science and mathematics are supposed to be taught in English, teachers have to use gestures and context clues but more often translations in the local language. Hence, extensive code-switching and even language-mixing is used in the classrooms. This seems to be the most frequent strategy used for the period of transitional bilingualism.

There are varying opinions on how long it takes for a Filipino child to reach the lower threshold level for English, operationally definable as the level of basic competence in English whereby the child is able to follow a science or mathematics lesson taught in English. The opinions range from two years to seven years; no research has been done to determine this level and hence, the estimates have to be based on impressions. Non-linguistic social variables have to be considered and account for the wide range.

The only EDPITAF materials available thus far are Elementary Science (1-4), Elementary Mathematics (1-4), High School Science (1-2), and High School Mathematics (1-3). English books available from EDPITAF are solely for try-out classes. In the meantime, the old

Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. is president of De La Salle University and Executive Secretary of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines. He is also an incoming member of the PSSC Executive Board for CY 1980.

Bro. Andrew obtained his Ph. D. in linguistics from the University of California, Berkeley in 1970.

Bureau of Public Schools guides and Philippine Center for Language Study materials are still in use.

Based on different evaluation instruments, the achievement in English at the end of primary and secondary schooling is not encouraging. Students seem unable or unwilling to express themselves orally. Reading is below desired grade levels; writing is quite poor. At most, one can expect passive comprehension. By 1984-1985, the first group of students who have been educated totally under the Bilingual Education Program will be entering college; one can predict even less proficiency in English with this group.

There is a reluctance on the part of pupils to use English outside the classroom because of the lack of a supportive English-speaking community especially in the rural areas. Even in class, students often respond either in Pilipino or the local language during classes supposedly using English as the medium of instruction.

General recommendations

Programs across levels should be articulated and integrated from Grade One to Freshman College.

The use of total immersion classes in English for set periods and as a transitional device for learning in English should be explored. (This is being done experimentally by the Division of City Schools of Manila).

The formal teaching of Science and Mathematics (Arithmetic) in English should probably be postponed until beginning competence in English is attained. The requirement to teach content in science and arithmetic may be met by using science and arithmetic reading materials in the language class.

To take care of the temporary lack of materials (the English books of EDPITAF are due for distribution beginning in 1980) for the elementary level (Grades 1 and 2) and in 1981 for the secondary level (Year 1), writing workshops should be organized to develop usable and inexpensive materials, using home and community resources and recycled materials. Even with the eventual availability of the EDPITAF materials, support materials (including reading readiness materials) would still have to be produced. Every region should

have a center for local materials development to complement the core materials from EDPITAF.

Curriculum revision should include realistic goals for language learning (the perfectly balanced bilingual in Pilipino and in English is an unattainable ideal), with a clear decision on which skills to emphasize at different stages. The domains for English and Pilipino perhaps need to be re-examined and made clear so that a region's program to attain competence in these domains can be pursued. At the upper levels, English for Special Pur-

Specific recommendations for human resources development policy

The salaries of teachers have to be made more realistic to attract new talent into the profession. In addition to salary incentives, realistic demands on time should be guaranteed to minimize disincentives in this area.

Teachers should be left free to do their teaching work instead of being saddled with extra administrative and non-education tasks beyond their teaching duties.

Non-academic activities distracting



Dr. Faustino Quiocho of FAPE confers with the participants to the National Consultation Workshop on Updating the Teaching of English in the Philippines which was jointly sponsored by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education and the Linguistic Society of the Philippines held at the Graduate Seminar Room of De La Salle University, Manila.

Others in photo are from left: Thelma Soriano of the National Capital Region, Leandro Sanchez of Region VII and Josefa Pacis of Region I.

poses (for science and mathematics) has to be the main focus of the program. To make up for the reduction of class time, self-learning materials (for those who can profit from such materials) and the mass media (TV shows and movies) should be used as supplementary aids. The curriculum should plan for the transfer of certain skills from one language to another, to avoid duplication and repetition or to ensure reinforcement where this is needed.

At the elementary and secondary school levels, Developmental Reading Centers for skills build-up should be established as a regular facility for each school.

The most crucial component for updating will be the component of human resource development or manpower training and re-training.

teachers from carrying out their functions should be phased out; one of the main reasons for lack of achievement in learning academic subjects in schools is the lack of time for actual teaching resulting from distractive activities of a non-academic nature. Schools have to get back to the five-day class week.

There should be a moratorium on systems-wide innovations to enable teachers to return to basics, specifically, competent teaching in the classroom according to a set syllabus and for the full amount of time prescribed. The move to integrate content into as few subjects as possible is welcome.

The best teachers in terms of serving as adequate language models should be deployed in the lower grades where the

in focus

Editor's notes: From 1972 to 1974, the Philippine Social Science Council conducted a series of summer training programs aimed at developing the research and teaching competencies of institutions throughout the country. These training programs were attended by faculty members of the different institutions and universities invited by the PSSC. After the training, these faculty members returned to their home institutions and set up or continued their own research centers.

From the outset of the training program, it was foreseen that the final result would be, not merely a number of research centers scattered throughout the country, but a potential network of about 25 research staffs similarly trained and following the same high-quality research norms and procedures.

In May 1974, the PSSC and the research trainees agreed to activate that relationship, forming what is now known as the PSSC Research Network.

Starting with this issue, the PSSC Social Science Information will feature research centers affiliated with the Network. We have decided to feature three centers per issue, one center from each of the three major regions of the country.

For this issue, we feature the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, the Leyte-Samar Research Center, and the SPCT Office for Research and Development (Tuguegarao, Cagayan).

The Research Institute for Mindanao Culture

Heavy migration to Mindanao since 1945 has produced a new cosmopolitanism and a hybrid vigor. New ideas get a more ready hearing than in more traditional and long-settled areas of the Philippines. Chances for rapid development in Mindanao are very promising in a number of localities.

Xavier University (The Ateneo de Cagayan) was founded in 1933 to assist the people of Mindanao in the task of development, the development of their potential. The Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, first called The Social Science Research Institute (until 1961), was inaugurated for similar reasons, in 1957.

The University launched in the 1950's what was the only agricultural college in the world operated by the Jesuit Fathers. It started what has now become a flourishing credit union movement. It maintains teams of full-time extension workers in the field. Its Southeast Asian Rural Social Leadership Institute (SEARSOLIN) trains rural leaders for work in East and South Asia. The Research Institute for Mindanao Culture can be more readily understood in this context. It has been given the function of carrying out such basic and applied research as would contribute to the development of the southern Philippines and of the Philippines in general. From the beginning, "development" has been understood at the Institute in the broad sense to cover both population and sociocultural aspects of developmental issues.

The Institute is the research arm of the Division of Social Science of the University. It has been however, most closely affiliated in its undertakings with the De-

partment of Sociology and Anthropology and the Department of Economics, although it has also undertaken research work with a number of other University entities.

Senior staff of the Institute include at present Rev. Francis C. Madigan, S.J., Ph.D., Director; Alejandro N. Herrin, Ph.D., Deputy Director; Alfonso C. del Fierro, Jr., Ph.D.; Michael A. Costelo, Ph. D.; Marilou Palabrica-Costelo, Ph.D.; Mrs. Teresa B. Almonte, Ph.D. Candidate, M.A.; Mrs. Magdalena C. Cabaraban, Ph.D. Candidate, M.A.; Miss Imelda G. Pagtulon-an, M.A. Candidate; Miss Lita C. Palma, M.A. Candidate; and Mrs. Marilou G. Tabor, M.A. Candidate. Dr. Amanda Te, Vice-Chairperson, Department of Economics, while not a staff member, maintains a close relationship with the Institute.

Senior staff members of the Institute generally also have a joint appointment to teach in the academic departments of sociology-anthropology and of economics. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology offers a Ph.D. in Sociology and an M.A. in Sociology with specializations in (a) General Sociology, (b) Rural Sociology, (c) Demography, and (d) Population Studies. The Department of Economics offers an M.A. in Economics.

Completed and on-going research

A complete listing of completed and on-going research projects of the Institute would be tedious and out of place in a short descriptive article. Instead a short sampling of research projects undertaken by the Institute is provided as a concrete exemplification of the orientation of the Institute.

The Mindanao Center for Population Studies, a subdivision of the Institute, annually carries out a survey of two major Philippine regions. These include the following provinces of Region IV (the Southern Tagalog Region): Palawan, Romblon, Occidental and Oriental Mindoro, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Quezon, Rizal, and Aurora. They also include the provinces of North Mindanao (Region X): Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, and Surigao del Norte. Data is gathered which will permit estimation of regional fertility and mortality levels, both at the regional level and at the seven-regional level which includes 28,000 households. Besides the two regions covered by the RIMCU, Central Luzon, Metropolitan Manila, Bikol, Western Visayas, and South-eastern Mindanao are the Philippine re-



The Institute has been conducting training programs for government officials. Photo shows one of the sessions with the Institute director.



The statistics laboratory of the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture.

gions covered by the consortium which carries out these surveys (U.P. , The Population Institute, the Office of Population Studies, University of San Carlos, The Davao Action and Information Center, and of course the RIMCU). Altogether 63 percent of the Philippine population resides in these seven regions. The surveys also gather a considerable amount of material relating to the prevalence of family planning practice in the Philippines.

The MCPS also currently carries out a dual record study of 25,000 persons in the ten western municipalities of Cagayan de Oro where a large rural service electricity cooperative is located. This study attempts to apply the very accurate dual record methodology for collecting data on vital events at an extremely modest cost figure (\$20,000).

The broader RIMCU is currently engaged in several studies of rural electrification as a developmental infrastructure in an attempt to find the socio-cultural phenomena associated with rural cooperative electricity. Among the more interesting of these phenomena are change in household income levels, increased employment, change in occupational categories by percentages, and increased participation of women in the labor force. Attention is also given to possible association of such changes with change in level of fertility.

RIMCU is also engaged in the study of the Cagayan water system, in attempts to measure the effects, and compare these, of

Pictures at right show various survey interviews conducted by the Institute's staff in northern Mindanao.

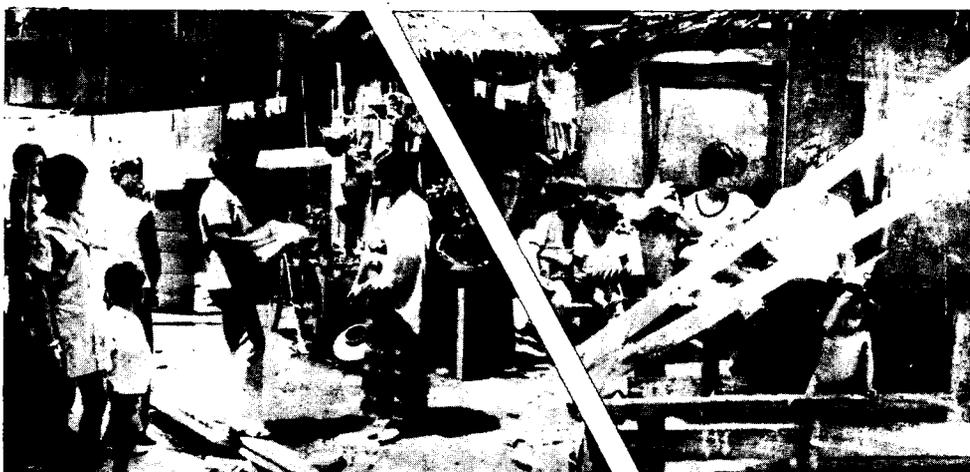
the previous City water system and of the present water system. Principal points of interest are waterborne diseases such as amoebiasis and other gastro-intestinal infections or invasions. Also of interest are the number of days spent sick, the height and weight of children of specified ages by social and income classes, and the effect of the new water system upon water dependent businesses (restaurants, bottling works, laundries, car washes, etc.)

Another Institute Research of some interest may be the ALISA Study. This studied the impact upon social and economic life of the households of 82 farmers who had associated their 75 hectares

together into an irrigation project. Owner-farmers constituted 26 percent of this number, while landlords not farming themselves added 26 percent, or 52 percent owners in all. If part tenant-part owner tenure is added, one may say that 67 percent of all operators were owners. The remaining 33 percent were tenants. This study found that the ALISA project had raised income levels of all classes of farmer households and that each of these classes or categories was enjoying a higher standard of living and particularly of nutrition. The ALISA project should not be confused with any of the governmental projects such as Masagana 99. The ALISA project was completely private in origin (originating with the farmers themselves) and in execution.

Some other projects planned or recently carried out in RIMCU are the following: a study of low-skill, working women in Cagayan de Oro (factory workers, shop girls, waitresses, and domestic helpers). Comparison showed that factory workers are better off in most economic, sociological, and sociopsychological variables than the shop girls, the waitresses, and the domestic helpers. Their standard of living, level of job satisfaction, and general feelings of happiness were rated at higher levels. Another study proposes to investi-

(Please turn to page 33)



Leyte-Samar Research Center

The Leyte-Samar Research Center based at the Divine Word University in Tacloban is another affiliate of the PSSC Research Network. It is one of six research centers under the Network situated in the Visayas region.

Research activities at the Divine Word University started as early as 1973 in the form of textbook writing. Later activities expanded into different departments through the initiative of Fr. Leonardo N. Mercado who was then Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Fr. Raymond Quetchenbach, then director of the Leyte-Samar Research Center and Fr. Samuel J. Yap, Vice-President for Finance and Administration. Research activities during this period included the Research Council which encouraged more individual and scholarly work on various fields and affiliation or membership of the DWU Research Center with national research agencies. This was the first attempt of the

university to establish an organized research body.

Right now, the thrust of the Leyte-Samar Research Center is to create a capable and active intra-university research network. This thrust is motivated mainly by the growing needs of government and the private sector for more multi-disciplinary basic or applied researches. The university is also working along this line to give relevance and quality on the learning services it offers to the Leyte-Samar people.

Ultimately, the university hopes that by extending its services through the regional activities it can contribute greatly to the economic development of the region, in particular, and of the country, in general.

Among the programs of the Research Center are the Research Awards, the Data Bank Plan, and the Linkages, Funding Grants and the Funded Researcher's Program.

The Research Awards Program includes

granting financial and material assistance to research proponents for studies supportive to instructions as the mainstreams of university services. Studies on university expansion and diversification program in answer to regional needs are also supported by this program. Also under this program are case study writing and graduate and undergraduate research studies.

The Data Bank Plan aims to create a centralized data of past and current research materials.

The Linkages, Funding Grants and Funded Researchers Program aims to promote linkages through agency visits,

The current objectives of the university are focused on making capable researchers out of the university faculty members. Targeted output is the active participation of research teams on a maximum of four school-funded researches and another outside-grant-funded researches.

The Research Center is headed by Fr. Leonardo Mercado, DWU president.

SPCT Office for Research and Development

The Office for Research and Development of the St. Paul College of Tuguegarao is one of nine research centers affiliated with the PSSC Research Network located in Luzon outside Metro Manila.

The research office was established on the assumption that researches on the needs, problems and resources of people precede development. Established in the early '70s, the research office has since

conducted significant studies to identify Northern Luzon's needs, problems and resources.

Most recent research studies include a survey on households of three nearby barrios of Tuguegarao on their needs, problems and resources in order to aid in the planning of the college's YCAP project. Current activities include the creation of a data bank, an evaluation of the school's

guidance program, a study on the manpower requirements for the achievement of development goals of Region II and the preparation of the situational analysis for the school's five-year development plan. Projected activities are the development of the faculty program and that of the placement program.

The Office for Research and Development is headed by Mrs. Lourdes Romero assisted by two staff members.

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pssc activities

New Board members, officers for CY 1980

In its first meeting for CY 1980 held January 22, 1980, the PSSC Executive Board elected the following officers for CY 1980: Wilfrido V. Villacorta, chairman; Mahar K. Mangahas, vice-chairman; and Corazon Alma de Leon, secretary-treasurer.

Earlier, the ten-member PSSC Executive Council, PSSC's governing body, in its annual meeting held Dec. 14, 1979 elected eight new members to the Executive Board for CY 1980. The seven new members are: Ernesto Pernia (demography), Mahar K. Mangahas (economics), Domingo C. Salita (geography), Gregorio Borlaza (history), Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. (linguistics), Virgilio G. Enriquez (psychology), and Burton T. Oñate (statistics). The eighth new member, Juan Francisco, representing the discipline of anthropology, replaces Jesucita L. G. Sodusta who is now based in Singapore (Institute of Southeast Asian Studies) and who has an unexpired term of one year.

The PSSC Executive Board has 15 members. Thirteen represent the social science disciplines served by PSSC. The other two members are the Executive Director, Loretta Makasiar Sicat and the immediate past chairman, Vicente R. Jayme.

Members are elected on a staggered basis with an annual turn-over of one-half of the membership. They hold office for two consecutive years without immediate re-election.

The hold-over members of the Board are: Raul R. Ingles (communications), Wilfrido V. Villacorta (political science),

Ledivina V. Cariño (public administration), Corazon Alma de Leon (social work), and Ricardo G. Abad (sociology).

PSSC annual awards

In line with PSSC's policy to maintain and even upgrade the quality of researches being conducted under the Council's grant programs, it was decided that awards for "Best . . ." categories will be given starting 1979. The awards will be given in the following categories:

1. The Best Research Project from among the Modern Philippine History Program, National Survey Program, Research Integration Program, and the Special Projects Program.
2. The Best Research Project under the Discretionary Research Awards Program (DRAP)
3. The Best Journal from among the journals of the PSSC regular member associations.
4. The Best Research Center in the PSSC Research Network.

There will be cash award and a plaque for each category.

Awarding rites have been scheduled for May 1980.

In the meantime, several committees have been assigned to set the criteria for the selection of the awardees.

These committees and the criteria are:

1. For Best Research Project to be awarded in the name of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Committee: The PSSC Executive Director and selected persons who are not members of the PSSC Research and Modern

Philippine History Committees.

Criteria: Organization, clarity of presentation, depth of analysis, and interdisciplinary significance, i.e., utility of the research to related disciplines, substantive content, and method.

2. For Best DRAP Project to be awarded in the name of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE):

Committee: A current member and four past members of the PSSC Research Committee

Criteria: Organization, clarity of presentation, depth of analysis, and interdisciplinary significance.

3. For Best Journal to be awarded in the name of the National Science Development Board (NSDB)

Committee: The Chairman of the PSSC Publications Committee and selected persons who are not members of the Committee and who are not actively involved in the publication of the journals

Criteria: Up-to-dateness, quality of the articles, and editorial excellence

4. For Best Research Center to be awarded in the name of Ford Foundation

Committee: PSSC Institutional Development Committee

Criteria: Input: a) the ability to recruit and retain its research staff within a minimum period of two years; b) continued operation since the establishment of the PSSC Research Network in 1974; c) the ability to find funding for its projects, apart from PSSC's support; and d) the ability to establish linkages with other institutions.

Output: the quantity and quality of research that were conducted during the year.

editorial...

lipinos from the basic rights will also help determine priorities. In turn, an emphasis on explanation, rather than description, compels the scholar to test existing (and sometimes competing) theories, modify research techniques, and develop new ones to fit the Philippine experience. Finally, collaboration with program managers and planners forces social scientists to deal with manipulable variables which action agents can handle. Very little is known about the process of research utilization in the Philippine setting. But a more vigorous effort to search for appropriate models will lead, one hopes, to a better explanation of applied social change and to a better understanding of the fac-

tors which contribute to program success or failure.

Building a research infrastructure, providing released time for established scholars, and setting up a research agenda are three avenues one may take in fostering quality social science research. Such avenues also make social science research responsive to the Philippine situation. Thus, when the PSSC, sometime in year 2000, hands out awards for the best research work, the best research center, or the best journal, it will still pay tribute to quality research. But at that time, given improved conditions, the quality will be more remarkable, and judges will have a tougher time naming the winners.

New PSSC regular and associate members

The application for regular membership to the PSSC of the Ugnayang Pang-ahamtao (UGAT) or the Anthropological Association of the Philippines has been approved by the PSSC Executive Council in its annual meeting held Dec. 14, 1979.

This brings to 11 the total number of regular members of the Council. The others are: Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP), Philippine Association of Social Workers (PASW), Philippine Economic Society (PES), Philippine Geographical Society (PGS), Philippine National Historical Society (PNHS), Philippine Political Science Association (PPSA), Philippine Society for Public Administration (PSPA), Philippine Sociological Society (PSS), Philippine Statistical Association (PSA), and the Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP).

At the same time, the Executive Council also accepted the following organizations to serve as associate members of the PSSC:

1. American Studies Association of the Philippines
2. AUF Research and Planning Center, Angeles University Foundation
3. Dansalan Research Center, Dansalan College
4. International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
5. Language Study Center, Philippine Normal College
6. Leyte-Samar Research Center, Divine Word University of Tacloban
7. Office for Research and Development, St. Paul College of Tuguegarao
8. Philippine Psychology Research and Training House (PPRTH), University of the Philippines
9. Research Center, Philippine Christian University
10. Research Center, Philippine Normal College
11. Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University

There are now 15 associate members of PSSC.

New grantees

Conference Awards: Provides financial

assistance to PSSC's member associations in the conduct of their local conferences, seminars, workshops, lecture series activities, and such other similar activities.

1. Statistical Center, University of the Philippines: Supplementary fund for its 25th anniversary celebration — Seminar on the topic "Statistical Methods as Applied to Categorical Data"

Travel and Study Award: Provides minimal supplementary travel funds for social scientists who are invited to attend and/ or read papers at conferences and symposia abroad.

1. Raul P. de Guzman, UP College of Public Administration: To attend two international conferences on "Improving Public Management and Performance on Administrative Sciences" held in Washington D.C., Sept. 30-Oct. 4 and in Speyer, West Germany, Oct. 10, 1979.

2. Dominador Z. Rosell, Philippine Geographical Society: To attend the 150th anniversary celebration of the Royal Geographical Society of London to be held on June 9 and 10, 1980.

3. Nieveleña V. Rosete, UP College of Public Administration: To attend the UNIDO Seminar on Public Enterprises at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia held Oct. 1-15, 1979 and to visit institutes of public administration and finance at the United States and the University of Southern California.

Discretionary Research Awards Program: To provide local social scientists with supplementary research funds to enable them to complete ongoing projects.

1. Basilio Balajadia, De La Salle University: Spirit Possession Cults in Metro Manila

2. Martha C. F. Chanco: "The Ibaloi

Pishit"

3. Rebecca T. Ducusin, Innovations for Technology, SEAMEO: "Philippine Council for Print Media: A Case Study (Its Role in Upgrading the Print Media)"

4. Lucia Tan-Fernandez, University of San Carlos: "Catholic Aid Centers in Cebu City: Their Relevance to National Development"

5. Vicente C. Galeza, Bukidnon State College: "Research on Indigenous Folk Songs of Bukidnon"

6. Lydia M. Ico, University of Pangasinan: "A Critical Analysis of the Pangasinan Cancionan: A Folk Debate in Song"

7. Dulcinea R. Laforteza, University of the Philippines at Los Baños: "Factors Influencing the Survival or Discontinuance of Community Newspapers"

8. Divina H. Macalinao, Farm Systems Development Corporation: "Management of Labor Unions: A Systems Approach"

9. Elizabeth Marasigan: "Sex and the Use of Language among Filipino Teachers"

10. Arlene M. Matocifios, Ateneo de Manila University: "Validation of the Pilipino Language Proficiency Test for College Freshmen"

11. Remedios V. Nartea, University of the Philippines at Los Baños: "Developing and Standardizing an English Proficiency Test For Fourth Year High School Students of Agricultural Schools"

12. Ma. Theresa D. M. Vitug, University of the Philippines: "The Suki Relationship"

4th NRCP-PSSC joint symposium

The Angeles University Foundation (AUF) served as the venue of the recently-concluded 4th NRCP-PSSC joint symposium on "Research Dissemination in the Social Sciences." Held Dec. 15, 1979, the symposium was co-sponsored by the Division of Social Sciences of the National Research Council, AUF, and PSSC.

Needed: EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

The PSSC needs an Editorial Assistant. The person we are looking for should be a college graduate; preferably a major in journalism or mass communication; with knowledge of publication and printing work; willing to go on field work; and between the ages of 21 and 25.

Interested applicants may report to the PSSC Office, House No. 7, Purok Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

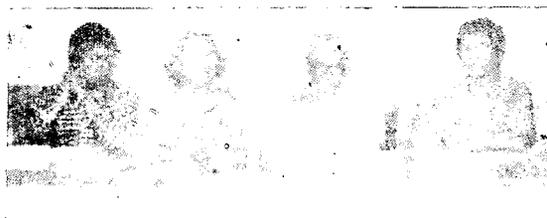
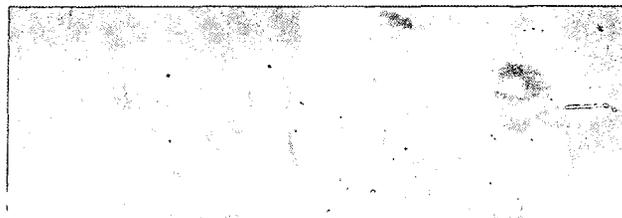
annual reports: PSSC MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

REGULAR MEMBERS

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP) sponsored seven lectures in 1979. Most of these lectures were in bilingual education thinking in the Philippines while one was in lexicography. LSP continues to help administer the consortium for the Ph. D. in Linguistics and in Bilingual Education in cooperation with the Philippine Normal College, the Ateneo de Manila University and the De La Salle University.

The *Philippine Journal of Linguistics* (PJL) published only one volume due to lack of funds. The 1979 issue is now in press.



The PSSC Annual Meeting was held at the Seminar Room of the Asian Institute of Tourism on December 14, 1979. It was presided by Mr. Vicente Jayme, chairman of the PSSC Executive Board. The meeting was attended by the incumbent Board members, the Executive Council, and the representatives of the PSSC associate members. (see photos).



PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC SOCIETY

The Philippine Economic Society (PES) held its annual meeting in the first week of December. Ten papers were read during the meeting. It also hosted the annual conference of the Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA) which moves the site of its annual meeting around the ASEAN region. FAEA had a very successful meeting this year compared to last year's meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

PES also sponsored a lecture series as well as a two-day workshop on the new international economic order.

The *Philippine Economic Journal*, the society's official publication, managed to come out with two issues while a third issue will be off the press by the end of the year.

PHILIPPINE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Philippine Geographical Society (PGS) held its annual convention January 25, 1979 in conjunction with the Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science. The cooperating organizations were the PSSC and the University Physician Services, Inc. The theme was "Geo-

graphy and Environmental Education." Quite a number of papers were read.

The *Philippine Geographical Journal*, the society's official publication, has published the four issues of 1978 and the three issues of 1979 on time. The fourth issue for 1979 will come out by the end of

December 1979. With the Journal, the Society has been able to achieve its objective of providing geographical information. However, it is regretful to say that reception of the *Philippine Geographical Journal* is only 25 percent in the country and 75 percent abroad.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Members of the Philippine National Historical Society have been actively engaged in research work on local history. Three of their studies were presented and discussed in the national conference on local history which was held in Silliman October 18-20, 1979.

The conference had sessions on oral history, the teaching of local history and the collection and archiving of local history.

The Society has made representations with the historical group and the individual historians in Moscow and Khazakhstan in Central Asia and the Soviet Union and in the United States especially those specializing in local history and Philippine history.

The Society was represented in the International Editorial Advisory Board of the *International Journal of World History* published in the United States. It is also represented in the Editorial Board of the newly-organized Philippine Association for Military History.

The *Journal of History* has published up to its 1977 volume. The 1978 and 1979 issues are now ready for publication.

PHILIPPINE POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

In the past year, the Philippine Political Science Association (PPSA) decided to go regional. It was able, with support from the National Science Development Board (NSDB), to hold four regional conferences this year. The first was held in Mindanao, followed by one in Western Visayas (Iloilo), another in Eastern Visayas (Leyte) and the fourth in Northern Luzon (Baguio). In each of these, the participants included not only the academicians and practitioners of political science but also people who were in some way connected with government. People from the regional divisions of the government participated. In fact, where regional associations were set up as in the Tacloban and Baguio conferences, the officers did not only come from the academe but also from the government.

A general conference followed towards the end of the year.

There was also a training institute conducted last summer which was held in Vigan, Ilocos Sur. Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicut, the PPSA representative, noted that PSSC played a significant role in this institute because funding, which came from the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE), was coursed through the Council. It should be recalled that FAPE has made a decision that any assistance it gives to any of the national social science associations will have to be coursed through the PSSC, perhaps a way of showing recognition to PSSC's worth and giving strength to the Council.

PPSA also sponsored luncheons and symposia featuring visiting academicians and professors, who were mostly Americans so that in a number of occasions, these were conducted in cooperation with the American Studies Association of the Philippines.

The association also participated in the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association held in Moscow in September. It was represented by Dr. Ledivina V. Cariño who presented a paper and Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicut who served as a member of the Asian Study Group and the Asian Regional Advisory Committee.

The last issue of the *Philippine Political Science Journal* that the association could come up with is the issue for the first half of 1978 precisely because of lack of funds. In fact, this last issue has not yet been paid for.

The members of the association continue to be active in research activities and in their teaching functions.

PHILIPPINE SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

When the Philippine Society for Public Administration (PSPA) directed its efforts during the last few months of 1979 towards improving the teaching of public administration in the different schools in the country, it has moved in the direction of organizing, in a sense, an association of these schools which would form part of the general Philippine Society for Public Administration.

The society conducted a survey on the teaching of public administration in the

country among the 32 institutions offering courses at the undergraduate, masteral and doctoral levels. The survey was started in 1978 and completed in 1979.

PSPA also sponsored a series of seminars which, taken as a whole, was really a refresher course for those teaching public administration courses in the schools in Metro Manila. Held in late May and early June, the seminar series was co-sponsored by the Centro Escolar University, University of Santo Tomas, Lyceum of the Philippines, Philippine Women's university, De La Salle University, and the Ateneo de Manila University.

One problem of the society is that of delimiting the membership because practically any government official is qualified. At the moment, the society is focusing its membership to those teaching the discipline.

Efforts are now focused on improving the methods of teaching public administration. PSPA has started a series on refresher courses and distribution of teacher training materials. In the next year or so, it would be moving in the direction of the development of teaching training materials in the field of public management.

PSPA is currently working out the arrangements so that the society could co-publish the *Philippine Journal for Public Administration*, a journal which is presently being published by the UP College of Public Administration.

PHILIPPINE SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Philippine Sociological Society (PSS) held a series of roving lectures in cooperation with PSSC and with four schools in Manila offering sociology as a major. The theme was "Directions in Sociology." The lecture series changed venue and lecturers. The schools that cooperated were the University of the East, Asian Social Institute, De La Salle University and the University of Santo Tomas. The objective, aside from serving as a forum of discussion on sociology issues and issues regarding teaching of sociology, was to foster closer understanding among the teachers and students of sociology.

PSS is planning to hold a convention in January 1980 if the society could

obtain some funding. The theme for the January conference is: "The Filipino Peasant in the Vortex of Development."

The *Philippine Sociological Review*, the association's official publication is almost up-to-date although there is still a backlog for 1978, Numbers 3 and 4, a combined issue, which is still in press. For 1979, the first issue has been published, Number 2 is in press, the third will be published in cooperation with the Mindanao State University. A major problem of the journal, as in all other journals in the social sciences, is that of funding. Another is the problem of soliciting articles from Filipinos since most articles are submitted by Americans.

PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

In July 1979, the Philippine Statistical Association (PSA) held its annual conference at the Central Bank. Around 150 to 200 members attended. Two papers were presented — one by Dr. Tito Mijares in collaboration with Dr. Elpidio Makanas and the other by Dr. Jesus Alix which was read by the Deputy Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The association also conducted training on statistical methods for their institutional members in October. It also sponsored a similar training for the employees of the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO).

PSA members also participated in the 42nd session of the International Statistical Institute which was held in Manila December 4-14, 1979. The session was hosted by the Philippine government through the National Economic and Development Authority and the NCSO.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP) held its first general membership meeting for the year in February with Dr. Mariano Obias as lecturer.

PAP participated in the AASSREC Conference and in the National Population Welfare Congress by sending its representative. Also, the annual convention was held in October at the Maryknoll College

on the theme "The Application of Western Models in Psychology and the Development of Indigenous Approaches." In the same convention, subgroups were actively created and these groups are now planning a variety of activities for the coming year. These activities include, in connection with accreditation, a survey project on the status of psychology graduates.

The *Philippine Journal of Psychology* is just a year behind and hopes to be updated by next year.

The PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS failed to send a representative to the PSSC Annual Meeting. No annual report of the association was submitted.

There are three social science disciplines that have either not yet been organized into an association (Demography) or have been organized but still lack some of the requirements necessary to be regular members of the Council (Anthropology and Mass Communication).

The Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (UGAT) or the Anthropological Association of the Philippines which has a long-standing application for regular membership to the Council, was finally admitted at the end of the annual meeting upon the presentation of the first issue of its journal.

Prof. Raul R. Ingles, discipline representative for communication, also presented a brief report on the *Philippine Association of Communication Educators* (PACE). PACE was organized three years ago and has as its president Dr. Nora Quebral of the Department of Development Communication, University of the Philippines at Los Baños. The association holds its annual meeting in January of every year. PACE has expressed interest in affiliating with the Council and the only thing that is holding the association in applying for membership is the fact that it has not yet put up its own journal. The matter will again be taken up in the annual meeting this January.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

INSTITUTE OF PHILIPPINE CULTURE

The institute is currently conducting 16 research projects on topics such as

women's status, socioeconomic development, population, and research utilization. Twelve of the projects will be completed by the end of March 1980 leaving four projects to be carried over to the next fiscal year. Another four will be added as part of the 1980 set of research projects.

About 35 Visiting Research Associates affiliated with the institute during the last fiscal year. Twenty-three will complete their terms by March 1980. Before departing for their home countries, these VRAs present their preliminary research findings to IPC and non-IPC staff members for review and testing. Copies of their works, mostly doctoral dissertations, are kept in the IPC library.

Aided by a Ford Foundation Institution Building Fund, the institute was also able to provide faculty and student research support as well as publication funds. Seven faculty members of the Ateneo Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology received small grants to undertake small research activities and also, for parttimers, supplement some of their salaries. Some funds are also being spent for faculty development. Three prospective faculty members received some grant to complete their doctoral dissertations abroad. These three will return to IPC to do research work and to teach at the Dept. of Sociology-Anthropology.

About ten graduate students using the Ford fund received living allowance stipends to complete their thesis. Many of these students also got funds to conduct research from PSSC.

The same Ford funds were also used to assist a visiting Thai scholar doing a dissertation on communal irrigation and to enhance the data processing capabilities of selected IPC researchers.

On publication, some of the Ford funds were also used to publish the anthology by Mary Hollnsteiner on *Society, Culture and the Filipino*, to reprint John McAndrew's "Andam-Mouswag: A Lesson Learned" from the *Philippine Studies* and the printing of some brochures. In press are IPC Papers No. 14 on Rural Organizations and Development and also a revisit paper on the Estancia community in Iloilo (IPC Papers No. 9).

On the administrative side, a significant



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DEAR READER,

Thank you for reading this copy of the PSSC Social Science Information. We hope you find this newsletter informative and challenging as we aim it to be. However, to keep it as a regular and comprehensive inventory of information and a catalyst of discussion, we need your cooperation in filling out the information sheet below.

This form is a regular insert of this newsletter. It is intended to cover information on projects, researches, publications, and other activities that occur within your institution a month before and two months after your receipt of this newsletter.

Please fill out this form as completely as possible and mail to the above address. Thank you.

ACTING EDITOR

DATA ON CORRESPONDENT

Date

Name of reader-correspondent
PROPER TITLE FIRST LAST MIDDLE

Profession Position

Address Tel. No.

Name and address of institution affiliated with

PSSC NEWSGATHERING SHEET

(Use additional sheets if necessary.)

- ANNOUNCEMENTS** (Seminars, symposia, conferences, special lecture series, meetings, [Indicate theme and agenda with inclusive dates time, and location.]). **Note:** We consider the speech/lecture of worthy of publication. Hence, we have attached hereto a copy of his/her speech/lecture for your evaluation.
- RECENT PUBLICATIONS** (Indicate title, author, editor, type of publication, number of pages, sponsor, a brief description of contest, price, where available, etc.) **Note:** We enclose herewith a copy of for your evaluation. You may extract or reprint part of this publication without obligation.
- UNPUBLISHED PAPERS** (Theses, dissertations, term papers, discussion papers, monographs, etc. [Indicate full title, date, type, author, sponsor, where it was/will be presented, where available, a brief description of content, etc.]). **Note:** For your evaluation, we are enclosing herewith a copy of which you may reprint without obligation.
- RESEARCH PROJECTS** (Indicate title, and objective, project director, status [contemplated, ongoing completed], source of funding, date, staff, etc.)

5. **NEW COURSES/PROGRAMS OFFERED** (Indicate title and objective of program/course, date offered, subject matter, staff, name of institution, etc.)

6. **FELLOWSHIPS/GRANTS GIVEN AND/OR RECEIVED** (Indicate name of grantor, grantee, title of the award period covered, location, purpose, amount of grant, etc.)

7. **DEPARTURES/ARRIVALS** (Indicate name and designation, date, sponsor, length of stay abroad/here, destination, purpose, etc.)

8. **PROMOTIONS OR ELECTIONS** (Indicate name, previous and present designation, office, tenure, date of election/oath-taking, etc.)

9. **NEW RECRUITS** (Indicate name, designation, highest educational attainment, previous work, date recruited, etc.)

10. **OTHERS** (Not covered by this information sheet)

11. **FEATURE ARTICLES NEWS ITEMS** (Editor's note: You may send us copy/ies of your institution/staff/students' papers and/or interviews, personality profiles which you consider will be of interest to the general readers of this newsletter. Publication of any article is to the discretion of the Editorial Board.)

12. **COMMENTS** (Please feel free to give comment and/or recommendations regarding the contents and style of the PSSC Social Science Information.)

DEADLINE FOR THE SUBMISSION
OF THIS SHEET

MAR 14 1980

SIGNATURE OF READER-CORRESPONDENT

DATE

development in IPC was the formation of the IPC Board. The Board replaces the IPC Policy Committee which in the past consisted largely of the chairpersons of the various social science departments in the Ateneo University. The new Board has seven members which includes the IPC director. Two of the members represent university administration, two represent the university faculty and staff, and the last two come from outside the university.

ANGELES UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND PLANNING CENTER

As a result of the survey on faculty competencies wherein the Center participated, AUF discovered a few weaknesses among its social science teachers and has taken steps to make the necessary corrections especially in connection with the teaching of Philippine history.

The Dept. of Social Science conducted a study on the course content of all social science subjects in order to effect some kind of revision in the university's course descriptions. The university is now experiencing a shift of emphasis especially in the delivery of the subject matter. A re-examination of basic textbooks at the high school level and EDPITAF textbooks at the elementary level now being used in social science subjects indicated that there is a need for some revision in terms of content.

Also the AUF Research and Planning Center has started a Data Bank. It now has a bank on population, history of each of the provinces of the region, history of some towns, principal economic pursuits and socioeconomic problems and local leadership in the areas. The only aspect of local life that has not yet been touched on so far is political leadership.

There are currently three ongoing research studies being conducted by the Center. These researches are on the economic effects on the daily lives of former tenant-lessees who have become independent farmer-owners by virtue of the agrarian reform law, the effect on the economic life of the Negritos who had been transferred from the periphery of the Clark Air Base to another area around Pampanga, and a study in connection with the hospitality girls in Angeles City.

With the Assistance of the Philippine American Educational Foundation (PAEF), Angeles University was invited to send a lecturer to various universities in the United States. Dr. Ricardo Galang, who represented AUF in the annual meeting, disclosed that he was one of those sent by the University. In the course of his lecture at the University of Tennessee, he made a proposal to include a section on Philippine Studies in their International Center Studies. After some discussion on what should be included in the proposed section, the Center authorities are now contemplating on inviting three Orientals who are specialists on Asian Studies. These three professors will be there on rotation of one year each.

AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

For the year 1979, the American Studies Association of the Philippines (ASAP) sponsored ten lecture-discussions led mainly by American specialists in the fields of history, political science, popular culture and language teaching.

The association also sponsored an international seminar on "The U.S. and the Asian Third World." It has also published five numbers to date of Volume III of the ASAP Newsletter. It has also come out with *Philippine Journal of American Studies*, Volume 1 No. 1.

Two members of the Association have attended American Studies seminars in Korea and Japan this year.

ASAP is now on its third year after its revival in 1976. It was originally established in 1964 and was revitalized in 1976. As of November 1979, ASAP has 703 members.

LANGUAGE STUDY CENTER, PHILIPPINE NORMAL COLLEGE

The Language Study Center is a unit of the Philippine Normal College that undertakes three functions: teaching, research and extension work. In terms of teaching, the Center administers the graduate program in language teaching and Pilipino. To date it has three specializations for the master's degree level and these are on Pilipino linguistics, Pilipino language and literature, and language teaching. On the doctoral level, it has been co-directing with

Ateneo the consortium for the Ph.D. in linguistics. In addition, there is also the doctoral program in bilingual education in consortium with the Ateneo University and De La Salle University.

The Center also takes part in seminars and workshops and this is mainly in cooperation with the Linguistic Society of the Philippines.

The Language Study Center is also now a national curriculum development center under the Ministry of Education and Culture for the development of textbooks in English and Pilipino communication arts for elementary and high school.

PNC RESEARCH CENTER

The Research Center of the Philippine Normal College has at present six completed research projects that are ready for publication. These research projects are: 1) Problems of the unsatisfactory progress among PNC undergraduates by subject area; b) Study of PNC students with academic problems; c) The efficiency and scholastic attitude intelligence test predicting academic performance of First Year students at PNC; d) The teaching profession as perceived by high school seniors in Manila; e) Self-learning ability of grades one and two children at the PNC Laboratory Elementary School; and f) How they have survived without schools: Case studies of the out-of-school youths.

The Research Center is developing a non-formal education information system in collaboration with the graduate school specialization in non-formal education of the PNC. The project is now in its second year.

At the same time, the Center has also launched a program of research dissemination and utilization. The draft for the studies in child development using Piaget's theoretical framework is also being polished for publication.

For its linkages with other organizations, the Research Center's staff members are working on the tryout of instructional materials for the project on non-traditional roles of teachers which is being funded by the International Development Research Centre with INNOTECH

newsbriefs

PASW biennial conference tackles challenge for next decade

Around 500 social workers from all over the country convened recently for the 12th Biennial Conference of the Philippine Association of Social Workers (PASW) held at the Pius XII Center, United Nations Avenue, Manila.

The conference theme "Human Settlements: Social Work Challenge for the '80s" was chosen as an expression of the social work profession's belief in the development of a partnership and a relationship of mutual assistance so that people and government could work together to meet the basic needs of a human settlement.

This year's biennial conference aimed: a) "to provide a forum for social work practitioners and educators to identify issues and concerns related to meeting human needs within the context of the government's human settlements strategy;" and b) "to formulate proposals outlining how the profession through the PASW can contribute to the attainment of the national goal on human settlements with particular focus on family and children, youth, depressed communities, handicapped and refugees.

PES hosts FAEA meeting

The Philippine Economic Society (PES) hosted the recently concluded Fourth Meeting of the Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA) held at the Manila Mandarin Hotel, Dec. 6-8, 1979.

This year's conference had two themes as agreed upon in the 1978 Kuala Lumpur meeting. These themes were: "Asean and International Economic Relations" and "Unemployment, Manpower Planning, and Basic Needs in ASEAN: Country and Regional Perspectives

The Conference was attended by representatives of the member associations of FAEA namely the Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia, Persatuan Ekonomi Malaysia, Philippine Economic Society, Economic Society of Singapore, and Economic Society of Thailand.

LSP organizes English teaching meet

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines in cooperation with the Philippine Association for Language Teaching, the cultural affairs office of the United States embassy in Manila and the Asia Foundation recently sponsored a seminar-workshop on "Updating English Teaching in the Philippines."

Held at the St. Paul College, Manila from Oct. 22 to 26, 1979, the seminar-workshop aimed to develop an overall plan over the next few years for updating the teaching of English in the Philippines at different levels. The week-long workshop was attended by over 100 participants from the Ministry of Education and Culture and from private agencies and institutions.

Two professors from the University of California, namely, Dr. Clifford H. Prator, a specialist in language education who has been associated with developments in language teaching in the Philippines, and Dr. Evelyn Hatch, a specialist in the psychology of language learning, served as resource speakers.

In his keynote address, Dr. Prator stressed that there is a need for examining promising new ideas in language teaching with a little skepticism. He advised that educators should exercise "cautious optimism" in trying to solve the problems of language teaching. In advocating "cautious optimism" Dr. Prator named five innovations and these are: a) English for special purposes (or English for science and technology); b) a functional syllabus for English instruction; c) error analysis; d) minimized time spent in teaching pronunciation; and e) the order of language learning.

The week-long seminar-workshop featured lectures by Dr. Prator and Dr. Hatch in the mornings and panel discussions and workshops in the afternoons.

Convenors of the conference were Dr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan and Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC, president and executive secretary respectively of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines, with the assis-

tance of Stephen LaRocque, assistant cultural affairs officer of the United States International Communication Agency.

PAP holds 16th convention

"The Relevance of Western Psychological Concepts Applied in the Philippines and Indigenous Philippine Concepts" was the theme of the Psychological Association of the Philippines' (PAP) 16th annual convention. This was held last October 11-13, 1979 at the Maryknoll College Auditorium.

Some of the topics discussed in the convention were "Filipino Values in Retrospect," "Relevance of Testing," "Psychology and National Issues," "Behaviorism," and "The Client-Centered Approach."

The presidential address was delivered by Fr. Jaime Bulatao, S.J., PAP's incoming president. The speakers in the convention includes Dr. Lourdes Quisumbing, Dr. Virgilio Enriquez, Dr. Mona Valisno, Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan, Dr. Lourdes Ignacio, Thomas Dohm, Lucita Lazo, Amelou Reyes, Rita Mataragnon, Amarylles Torres, Rogelia Pe, Dr. Ma. Lourdes Carandang, Rita Estrada, Imelda Villar, Concepcion Diy, Merina Pasao and Lily Rosqueta-Rosales. Rita Mataragnon, Lucita Lazo, Dr. Patricia Licuanan, Dr. Lourdes Carandang and Dr. Natividad Munarriz served as moderators. Among the reactors were Fr. Bulatao, Edwin Decenteceo, Dr. Alfredo Lagmay and Dr. Natividad Munarriz.

Dr. Lourdes Quisumbing, in her discussion on "Filipino Values and Development" emphasized that psychologists "are studying an everchanging reality. The challenge to us psychologists, is to keep up with these changes." She added that "people are the most important factor in development."

Fr. Bulatao, in his address, noted the following felt needs of the Philippines today:

1. The breakdown of the educational system
2. Graft and corruption in the government
3. The poverty gap

4. Breakdown of the traditional family as a result of rapid social change
5. Overpopulation
6. Lack of self-understanding amid foreign films and TV

Fr. Bulatao reiterated that "a Philippine psychology must first of all be relevant. It must respond to these felt needs." He added that "its concepts must reflect the Filipino experience. Its skills must be utilizable to satisfy society's needs . . . It must give self-understanding." According to Fr. Bulatao, "psychology to be relevant must make the Filipino able to explain himself to himself, integrated and one with his fellowmen." The PAP, according to him, is dedicated to the creation of such psychology.

PSS roving lecture

The third in the series of roving lectures of the Philippine Sociological Society was held November 21, 1978 at the Pablo Nicolas Hall, De La Salle University.

Lecturer was Dr. Aprodicio Laquian, visiting professor at De La Salle University and at the UP College of Public Administration. He spoke on "Recent Trends in Teaching Social Sciences in the Third World: Relevance to Philippine Education".

Dr. Laquian recently arrived from Canada where he served with the International Development Research Centre. Prior to his IDRC position, he was connected with the United Nations where he became project director of the Social Science Development project in Nairobi, Kenya. Dr. Laquian is best known for his researches and lectures on slums and squatters in Metro Manila.

2nd National Population Welfare Congress

The recently-concluded Second National Population Welfare Congress focused discussions on the results and implications of completed population-related research. Held Nov. 26-27, 1979 at the Philippine International Convention Center, this year's Congress had for its theme "People Participation in Planning for Population Welfare."

The Second Congress was divided into

four groups. The first group which was coordinated by the PSSC through its Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicat discussed "Research on socioeconomic and demographic interrelationships." The two-day workshop of the group³ was ably chaired by Asst. Minister Rosita L. Fonderville of the Ministry of Social Services and Development who acted as chairperson in the absence of Dr. Sicat.

The second group discussed "Research on demographic levels, patterns and trends" and was chaired by Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion, dean of the UP Population Institute.

Group III focused on "Program-oriented research" where discussions centered on researches concerned with the improvement of the work of implementing bodies in the national population program. This workshop was chaired by Dr. Gloria D. Feliciano, dean of the UP Institute of Mass Communication.

The fourth group discussed "Research on contraceptive technology" which covered researches on technological innovations in population including the introduction of new technical ideas, materials and processes. It was chaired by Dr. Gloria T. Aragon, dean of the UP College of Medicine.

The workshop groups met in a general session and submitted their recommendations to the Congress. The following are the recommendations of the workshop group in socioeconomic and demographic interrelationships.

1. To reexamine Filipino values and adopt those that would effectively promote self-reliant socio-economic development that would enhance family planning and population welfare.

2. To emphasize the importance and role of local government leaders and civic workers in coordinating and implementing the national population program and recommend adequate support for such. In line with this, it is recommended that maximum involvement and cooperation of the frontline workers, local leaders, volunteers, and recipients should be strengthened in the delivery process.

3. To recommend increased government support for the establishment and development of small scale industries particularly in rural areas to the effect that their demographic effects tend to enhance population

goals such as decreased fertility of working women and profitability of rural-based production as a deterrent to urbanization and migration.

4. To evaluate in the Third Congress the specific effects of resolutions passed in the First and Second Congresses.

UNESCO-Philippines hosts IYC conference

The needs of children in the Philippines served as the main focus of discussion in the 11th Biennial Conference for the International Year of the Child. Held Dec. 17-18, 1979 at the Philippine International Convention Center, the conference was sponsored by the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines in cooperation with the Council for the Welfare of Children and the National Economic and Development Authority.

The keynote address was delivered by Mrs. Vicente Paterno for Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos whose talk centered mainly on the recognition of the importance of serving the needs of children now and in the future.

Atty. Ester de Jesus-Amor, executive director of the Council for the Welfare of Children, presented an overview of the situation of children in the Philippines and cited findings conducted under the "Study on the Situation of Children in the Philippines." The study served as the springboard for the discussion and assessment of policies and program direction by the four workshop groups convened for the conference, namely: education and culture, natural sciences, social sciences and mass media. Discussions focussed on problem reduction of infant mortality, illiteracy, delinquency, and disability.

The UNESCO National Commission meets every two years to review national issues in the areas of education and culture, natural sciences, social sciences, and communications and media. "The review and evaluation of the needs of the country in these areas of concern pave the way to action-oriented development activities and formulation of specific proposals which will be implemented through existing government and non-government structures for serving the people."

TWS program now formal unit of UP-CAS

The Third World Studies Program was granted official status as a formal unit of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines by the University Board of Regents on March 29, 1979.

The TWS Program is a response to the need for a program of studies and research that critically analyzes and confronts the problems of underdevelopment of the people and nations of the Third World, of the Philippines, in particular. The setting up of a TWS Program was endorsed by the CAS faculty. Thereafter, CAS Dean Francisco Nemenzo, Jr. appointed Prof. Randolph David of the department of sociology to head a committee to lay the groundwork for the establishment of the program.

The TWS aims: 1) to contribute to the intelligent discussion of Philippine society; 2) to encourage students and faculty members to take an active interest in the immediate problems confronting Philippine society; 3) to support individuals, groups and institutions that work to liberate the people from the constraints of Third World existence in the international order; 4) to provide a base for the formation in the University of a responsible and critical consciousness that will reflect on existing realities and examine such realities in the light of attainable social orders; 5) to serve as a forum for the debate and discussion of national and international issues; 6) to contribute a global dimension to courses in General Education; and 7) to serve as a resource center.

The TWS has the following functions: 1) it undertakes empirical and theoretical studies on the various problems of underdevelopment in the Third World; 2) it organizes and sponsors seminars, workshops, lecture-forums and discussion groups; 3) it undertakes the accumulation of important reading materials; and 4) it publishes and disseminates research papers, essays and articles.

The TWS staff is headed by Prof. Randolph S. David of the department of sociology as Program Director. Prof. Elsa P. Jurado of the department of Political Science is the deputy-director. The TWS Program maintains a Research, Publications and Library staff.

ASAP, PAEF sponsor seminar on US and the Sian Third World

The American Studies Association of the Philippines (ASAP) and the Philippine-American Educational Foundation (PAEF) co-sponsored an international seminar on "The United States and the Asian Third World" on December 7-9, 1979 at the Club Solviento, Los Baños, Laguna.

The seminar was conducted a) to examine the relationship between the United States and the Asian Third World in its social, scientific, political and economic aspects, with special stress on questions of interest to Asia in the 1980s; b) to assess this relationship in terms of evolving policies on both sides, with particular emphasis on current problems and future possibilities; c) to identify new means by which the interdependence of the US and the Asian Third World can be made manifest and ways in which governments might be encouraged to develop greater sensitivity to each other's needs; and d) to determine the role that academics and other intellectuals may play in this process.

About 30 participants attended the international seminar.

PHILIPPINE STUDIES has special issue on the child

Philippine Studies, scholarly quarterly of the Ateneo de Manila and published by its University Press, commemorates the International Year of the Child (IYC) in its fourth-quarter issue for 1979.

Included as special articles are: "Aspects of Child Rearing in an Urban Low-Income Community," by Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan; "The Filipino Child in the Family: A Developmental-Clinical Approach," by Dr. Ma. Lourdes Arellano-Carandang; "Observations on the Filipino Child and His Art," by Ms. Alice A. Panares; and "Coping and Motivational Patterns of Children in Poverty Areas," by Ms. Teresita N. Naval.

Copies of the current issue and subscriptions are available at the Ateneo de Manila University Press, Loyola Heights Campus, Quezon City. Back issues of *Philippine Studies*, one of the longest continuing journals since 1953, may also

be obtained at the same office. Past issues include a wide range of articles dealing with the Filipino cultural and historical past as well as contemporary Philippine issues and problems.

Ateneo puts out history book on popular movements

The Ateneo de Manila University Press recently published a new and highly significant book on nineteenth-century popular movements. A pioneering work in Philippine historical writing, *Pasyon and Revolution: Population Movements in the Philippines, 1840-1910*, seeks to interpret popular movements from the viewpoint of the masses themselves. It is therefore unlike earlier historical writings that are based largely on the Filipino educated elite's perception of meaning.

Authored by Dr. Reynaldo Clemena Iletto, the book makes use not only of standard documents but also of such previously ignored sources as folk songs, poems, and religious traditions. One of its main conclusions is that the *pasyon*, or the native account of Christ's life and death, provided the cultural framework of the movements for change.

Pasyon and Revolution analyzes the various attempts by the masses to transform the world in their own terms — Apolinario de la Cruz's Cofradia de San Jose, Andres Bonifacio's Katipunan, Macario Sakay's Katipunan, Felipe Salvador's Santa Iglesia, the Colorum Society, and other popular movements during the Spanish, revolutionary, and American colonial periods.

YOU'RE ALL INVITED

to submit articles for possible publication in the *PSSC Social Science Information*. Articles should have an inter-disciplinary thrust with topics of national significance. They should be typewritten, double-spaced on regular bond paper, from 20-30 pages.

Please send your articles to the PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION, House No. 7, Purok Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City or to P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila.

seminars, workshops, conferences

The *Philippine Organizing Commission* of the *Asian Congress for Human Development* held the opening ceremony of the First Asian Congress for Human Development at the Rigodon Ballroom of the Manila Peninsula Hotel, October 23, 1979. Keynote speaker was Dr. Frans Seda former Finance Minister of Indonesia and former Indonesian ambassador to Belgium. Dr. Seda spoke on "The Challenge of Economic Performance and Human Development."

The *Dept. of Sociology, UP College of Arts and Sciences* sponsored a public conference November 22 to 24, 1979 on "The Philippines: A Critical View of Public Policy and Issues."

Held at the UP Faculty Center Conference Hall, the conference featured sessions on urban land reform, rural land problem, labor, civil service and transport and mass communication.

A *Coordinating Conference on Policy Education and Research* was held last August 27-28, 1979. The first day was held at the UP College of Public Administration and the second day was held at the Asian Institute of Tourism. The objectives of the conference were to introduce Policy Studies Program to other units of the University of the Philippines to determine existing policy-orientations in their graduate, undergraduate or training programs and research activities, and to explore the potential need for and areas of coordination and collaboration in policy studies through the Program or by other means. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Onofre D. Corpuz while the closing

remarks were rendered by Dean Raul P. de Guzman of the UP College of Public Administration. Among those who participated in the conference were UP Vice President Oscar M. Alfonso, Dr. Manuel S. Alba and Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat.

The *Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)* launched its Small Industry Program (SIP) with a talk at the Makati Sports Club last September 28, 1979.

Under the SIP, PBSP choose replicable and worthwhile industries for funding and development to improve the socio-economic life of community groups in depressed areas. The program aims to utilize the experience of PBSP in social and community development and the successful application of management and technical expertise from member-companies to these industries. The Talk Shop was attended by PBSP member-companies to share their ideas with other small industries.

The National Consultation of English in the Philippines was held last September 13-14, 1979 at the Graduate Seminar Room, De La Salle University. Several regional supervisors of English attended the consultation. It was sponsored by the *Ministry of Education and Culture*.

"Updating English Teaching in the Philippines' Elementary and High Schools" was the theme of the seminar sponsored by the *Ministry of Education and Culture*. It was held last October 22-26, 1979 at the Health Auditorium, Philippine Normal College. MEC supervisors of English and chairmen of various schools attended the seminar.

The *Department of Sociology and Anthropology* of the *Ateneo de Manila University* in cooperation with the *National Museum*, conducted a field school in Pre-Historic Archaeology. The field school was held in Penablanca, Cagayan last May 4-31, 1979. Six undergraduate students participated, most of whom are majors in sociology and anthropology. They were Alejandro Almendral, Xavier Ma. Guerrero, Richard Ragodon, Ma. Lourdes Tison, Cesar Toledo and Romanoff Sumilang. Miss Ma. Lorenza Dalupan served as supervisory instructor. At the Lattue Caves in Cagayan, the group excavated several sites. They found several sherds, fossils, artifacts, bones and seeds. Some of these objects are being analyzed.

Project support came from the *Institute of Philippine Culture* and the *Office of the Dean, Ateneo de Manila University*.

"The concept and nature of appropriate technology" and "How to integrate appropriate technology to development program" were the themes of a conference held recently at the Ateneo Professional Schools in Makati. Government, private, local and international agencies involved in social development assistance programs in the Philippines attended the conference. It was sponsored by the *Association of Foundations with Ala-Ala Foundation* as lead agency and the *Philippine Business for Social Progress* as technical consultant. Among the topics discussed in the conference were "A definition of appropriate technology," "Guidelines on how to integrate technology in the program" and "Other forms of technology."

New book on Philippine rural problems

Gelia T. Castillo's *Beyond Manila - Philippine Rural Problems in Perspective* is now off the press.

An abridged but compact edition of three volumes, the book is a result of Dr. Castillo's IDRC (International Develop-

ment Research Centre) Research Fellowship in 1976-1977. It is the answer to the clamor for a book on Philippine society as perceived by a "native".

The research-based book, *Beyond Manila's* first chapters focus on inequality in the Philippines, employment and income sources. The following chapters give a vivid description of the Filipino farmer, the farmer's laborer, the Filipino family and household, the Filipino woman and

the rural youth. The final chapters deal on such diverse topics as education, technology transfer, internal migration, time as an element of development and reflections on rural development.

The book is now available at the Central Subscription Service, Philippine Social Science Council at House No. 7, Purok Aguinaldo, U.P. Diliman or P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Metro Manila 3113 Philippines. It costs P30.00 or US\$10.00.

social scientists on the move

Ma. Lourdes Bautista, director for research and publications of De La Salle University (DLSU) was given an East-West grant to attend the second session of the "Interpersonal Interaction in Pluralistic Societies Conference" at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in mid-1979. As a member of the East-West Center team doing a cross-cultural study on ethnic relations, she presented her data on ethnic attitudes as obtained using the attribute differential scale and the narrative technique.

Robert Salazar, a faculty member of the Behavioral Sciences Department, De La Salle University, attended a five-week conference on research and innovative projects in family planning at the East-West Center in Hawaii in mid-1979.

Aprodicio A. Laquian, former project director of the Social Sciences Development Project (East Africa) and Associate Director, Social Sciences and Human Resources of the International Development Research Centre, has joined De La Salle University as visiting professor in the Graduate School of Education and the Behavioral Sciences Department. He also serves as the director for international projects of DLSU. Dr. Laquian obtained his Ph.D. in Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1965.

Jose Javier Reyes, assistant professor at the DLSU Language and Literature Department left recently for the United States to attend specialization courses in Indiana University in Bloomington. Professor Reyes' study leave is part of the doctoral enrichment program of the Fulbright-Hays Foundation through the auspices of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation.

Fr. Leonardo Mercado, S.V.D. was elected president of the Divine Word University of Tacloban from 1979 to 1982. His term of office took effect last April 1, 1979. Fr. Mercado is also the director of the Leyte-Samar Research Center, an affiliate of the PSSC Research Network.

Bienvenido Lumbera, professor of Filipino and Philippine literature at the University of the Philippines will serve as Asian Scholar-in-Residence at the University of Hawaii effective Spring of 1980. Dr. Lumbera's nomination for the position by Philippine Studies, Southeast Asian Studies and Indo-Pacific Languages was approved by the Fulbright Visiting Professor Program of the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. The program is designed to enrich programs in Asian studies and bring an Asian perspective to course offerings in other fields. Scholars-in-Residence serve in a variety of capacities such as lecturing, participating in seminars, symposia and consultancy in curriculum development or research in Asian studies in American universities.

Dr. Lumbera has authored numerous publications on Philippine literature and languages and is a leading literary critic in the Philippines.

Manuel Dia, dean of the UP Asian Labor Education Center attended the 5th World Congress of the International Industrial Relations Association, University of Dauphine, Paris, France. The Congress was held from September 3 to 7, 1979. His

trip was funded by the International Labor Organization. After the Congress, Dean Dia visited the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, Netherlands, Ruskins College and Tavistock Institute in London, the World Research Institute in Oslo, Norway, and the International Institute of Labour Studies in Geneva.

Jose C. Gatchalian, associate professor and coordinator of the Graduate Studies Program, UP Asian Labor Education Center (ALEC) represented the Center at the Fourth Biennial General Conference of the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific held at Seoul, Korea, October 8-13, 1979.

Peter Gowing, director of the Dansalan Research Center, attended an international meeting on "Christian Presence Among Muslim Neighbors." This was held in Mombasa, Kenya last December 1-8, 1979. The World Council of Churches sponsored the meeting.

Moctar Matuan is now a Senior Research Officer at the Dansalan Research Center. Prior to this, he was with the Ministry of Public Information Region XII Office in



PSSC Program Coordinator *Pilar Ramos Jimenez* participated in the Workshop on Fertility Decision-Making held at the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii. The workshop, held from Nov. 7-13, 1979 had the following principal functions: To review fertility decision-making and to discuss the construction of an appropriate questionnaire for the first round of interviews. It also aimed to discuss potential interests in collaborative work on the topic.

The Workshop was coordinated by *Dr. James A. Palmore, Jr.*, E-W research associate and *Dr. Rodolfo A. Bulatao*, East-West research fellow.

Photo above shows the participants of the Workshop namely (from left to right): *Dr. Palmore*, *Sarlito Wirawan* (Indonesia), *Tom Sun* (Taiwan), *Warren Miller* (U.S.), *Nasra M. Shah* (Pakistan), *Paula Hollerbach* (U.S.) *Dr. Bulatao*, *Ms. Jimenez*, *Cynthia Wong* (East-West), and *Susan Palmore* (East-West).

Cotabato City.

Fely Gargar recently joined the staff of the Dansalan Research Center. She is now the Assistant to the Director for matters relating to the Maisie Van Vactor Collection of Islamic and Philippine Muslim Materials.

Wilfredo Arce, former chairman of Ateneo de Manila University's department of sociology and anthropology, has extended his term at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore for another two years. He will return to Ateneo in 1981.

Mary Hollnsteiner, professor of sociology and anthropology in the same university, is still affiliated with UNICEF as a senior adviser.

 Three new faculty appointments were made in the Ateneo de Manila department of sociology and anthropology. Named as assistant professors were: *Perla Q. Makil*, *Virginia A. Miralao* and *Romana O. de los Reyes*. All three are also Senior Research

Associates of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

Perla Q. Makil, IPC senior research associate, was the resource speaker at the 5th Course on Development Planning and Skills Training on Development Mapping. This was held at Marisol Manor, Angeles City last August 1-25, 1979. The Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, through its Bureau of Community Development, designed the course to provide the participants with the competencies in planning, implementing and managing development plans, projects or activities in the rural areas. Participants to the course were composed of 56 Municipal Development Officers and Municipal Development Coordinators from selected municipalities of the Visayas and Mindanao region. Dr. Makil discussed data processing, data presentation, data analysis, interpretation and projections.

Natividad Martinez-Esquillo, IPC research associate and project director, pre-

sented the Cooperative Research Program findings in a meeting held at Fresh Air Hotel, Lucena City last September 12-13, 1979. This was sponsored by the Institute of Philippine Culture. Among those who attended the meeting were: *Florina Ilto-Dumlao* of the Population Commission; *Aurora Silayan-Go* and *Vic Valbuena* of the Population Center Foundation; *Perla Sanchez* and *Victor Valenzuela* of the Institute of Maternal and Child Health; *Dra. Flora Bayan* and *Dra. Emma Robles* of the Ministry of Health, and *Dr. Ricardo G. Abad* of the Institute of Philippine Culture.

Ulrich Rausch, a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology at the University of Hamburg, West Germany spoke in a lecture sponsored by the *Institute of Philippine Culture*. His lecture was on "Justice: Philippine Style." His discussion focused on the existing legal practices surrounding agrarian reform disputes and the problems and constraints met in the settlement of these disputes. The lecture was held last August 31, 1979 at the IPC Conference Room.

ANNUAL REPORTS

From page 19

as the coordinating agency. This project will be completed in June 1980.

The Center also received a grant from PCARR to conduct a study on delivery capabilities of public vocational, agricultural, and fisheries schools which will be completed in March.

In cooperation with Dr. Bonifacio Sibayan, who is working on language and identity, the Center is also analyzing the data on the survey "What school teachers all over the Philippines have to say about language and identity."

Another ongoing research is a sub-study on learning disabilities funded by EDPI-TAF. The Center is conducting case studies of teacher-identified pupils who have learning disabilities.

As part of the Staff Development Program, some staff members were sent to the Third World Studies Seminar in UP last October. The Center also assisted the PNC Graduate School in holding a seminar for thesis advisers.

One of the Center's proposed activities for 1980 is a seminar-workshop tentatively scheduled for February on "Contemporary Philippine Education: Problems and Perspectives."

PHILIPPINE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING HOUSE

For the year 1979, the Philippine Psychology Research and Training House (PPRTH) conducted a number of research projects. Among these are research on love-life aspirations of selected occupational groups in Bicol, Benguet, and Quezon provinces and a worldview research. To be started in 1980 is a Pilipino dictionary of psychology.

PPRTH has two visiting research affiliates. It has published a number of monographs and papers mainly for the *Sikolohiyang Pilipino*, *Diwa*, *Dyornal sa Sikolohiya*, *Agham at Kulturang Pilipino*. The Proceedings of the Third Conference sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino is now off the press.

The Psychology Research House had two seminars this year. One was a training

seminar-workshop on the teaching of psychology and Pilipino held at Malolos. The other was a seminar of Pilipino world views held at the Institute of Small Scale Industries in May. The PPRTH also assisted in the conference held in Tacloban on Sikolohiyang Pilipino.

A forthcoming activity of the PPRTH is a special symposia to be held on February 16, 1980 on the politics of language which will feature several papers on graffiti and sward spiel.

Interested research institutions are encouraged to become associate members of the Philippine Social Science Council. Please get in touch with the PSSC Program Coordinator, Ms. Pilar Ramos Jimenez for details.

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported researches, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period October-December 1979.

Entry format: Title of project/proposal. Project director/researcher. Home institution. Status of project. Funding agency.

Status of project:

Contemplated — — formal proposal drawn

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

Completed — — final write-up accomplished.

A Preliminary Ethnographic Survey of the Tala-Andig of Bukidnon-Agusan del Sur Boundary. Samuel M. Briones. Mindanao State University (MSU). Completed. University Research Center, Mindanao State University (URC-MSU).

A Study in the Maranao Consumption Behavior: Household Spending and Household Savings. Medarda L. Naga. MSU. Completed. URC-MSU.

Accreditation of Institutions of Higher Learning. Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing. Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges (PASUC).

Agro-Industrial Entrepreneurship Development for the Lanao Provinces. Federico V. Magdalena. MSU. Ongoing. URC-MSU.

Attitudes of Contemporary Maranaos Toward Polygyny. Teresita C. Ibarra. MSU. Ongoing. URC-MSU.

Collection of Minsupala Folktales. Sis. Ma. Delia Coronel. MSU. Ongoing. Regional Commission, Region XII.

Consolidation Study of Cooperative Projects. Research and Evaluation Unit, Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP). Ongoing. PBSP.

Cultural Study of Muslim Ethnic Communities in the Philippines. University of the Philippines and National Computer Center. Ongoing. Southern Philippines Development Authority.

Documentation Research on the NIA-Ford Pilot Irrigation Projects in Camarines Sur. Jeanne Frances I. Ilo. Institute of Philippine Culture. Ongoing.

Dynamics of Maranao Institution. Jimmy V. Balacuit, Teresita B. Barcenas and Samuel M. Briones. MSU. Ongoing. URC-MSU.

Experiences in Funding and Development of Agribusiness Projects. PBSP Research and Evaluation Unit. Completed. PBSP.

Islamic Nationalism in the Philippines: Reflections for Socio-political Inquiry. Kenneth E. Bauzon. Duke University. Ongoing.

Law in the Mobilization and Participatory Organization of the Rural Poor: The Kagawasan Case. Richard Fernandez with the collaboration of Augusto Caesar Espiritu, Merlyn Magallona and Aquilino Pimentel. Institute of Philippine Culture and UP Law Center. Completed. International Center for Law and Development, New York.

Learning Disabilities Related to Language. Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing. Educational Development Task Force, Ministry of Education and Culture (EDPITAF-MEC).

Marine Fishing Communities: A Baseline Study. Anicia Castillo assisted by Mila Tolentino. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Population Center Foundation.

Muslim Land Tenure and Management Systems (Maranao and Maguindanao). Jesus M. Montemayor, Mamitua Saber, Federico Magdalena and Inocente Javier. University of the Philippines at Los Baños and Mindanao State University. Ongoing. National Science Development Board. (NSDB).

Non-traditional Role of Teachers: Preparation of Teacher Training Materials In-Service and Pre-service. Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa.

Philippine Education from 1900-1975. Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing.

Sama Delaut of Zamboanga City: A Study of their Culture, Change and Developments with Emphasis on the Influence of the Environment and Ethnic Neighbors. Mohamad Kurais II. MSU. Completed. URC-MSU.

Some Factors Associated with the Socio-economic Life of Farmers in Tamparan, Lanao del Sur through Agricultural Education. T.

Dayongdong. MSU. Ongoing. URC-MSU.

Subano Culture in Transition. Consejo V. Laniña. MSU. Completed. URC-MSU.

The Family Planning Attitudes of the Maranao Leadership. Vickie V. F. Tolentino. Completed. International Development Research Centre/Southeast Asian Population Research Awards Program.

The Language Problem of the Philippines. Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing.

The Textile Industry and its Women Workers: The Philippine Study. Madeleine A. Sembrano and Cynthia C. Veneracion. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Japan Foundation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported recent publications for the period October-December 1979.

Entry format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Type. Where published (if it is an article). Vol. No. Date. No. of pages. Cost. Where available.

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

A Primer on the Negritos of the Philippines. Daisy Y. Noval-Morales and James Monan. Philippine Business for Social Progress. Book. 1979. 393 pp. PBSP, 4th floor, Yutivo Bldg., Dasmariñas St., Binondo, Manila.

A Social and Economic Study of Selected Municipal Communities in Misamis Oriental, Philippines. Alejandro N. Herrin, Miguel L. Fabello, Carmencita L. Fabello and Lita C. Palma. Research Institute for Mindanao Culture. Monograph.

Benefit Monitoring as a Component of Integrated Rural Area Development Project Design. Burton T. Ofate. Asian Development Bank. Monograph.

Comparative Notes on Museum Exhibits in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Macao and the Philippines. Mamitua Saber and Dionisio Orellana. Mindanao State University. Book. 177 pp. P6.00. University Research Center, Mindanao State University, P.O. Box 5594, Iligan City.

Declining Fertility: A 1977 Survey Study of Fertility Levels and of Prevalence in 20,000 Philippine Households. Francis C. Madigan, S.J. (ed.) et al. Research Institute for Minda-

- nao Culture. Monograph. RIMCU, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City 8401.
- Dual Record Systems can be Inexpensive.* Francis C. Madigan, S.J. and Magdalena Cabaraban. RIMCU. Monograph. RIMCU, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City 8401.
- Law in the Mobilization and Participatory Organization of the Rural Poor: The Kagawasan Case.* Richard Fernandez, et al. Ateneo de Manila University. Monograph. 1979. Institute of Philippine Culture.
- Low Skilled Working Women in Cagayan de Oro: A Comparative Study of Domestic "Small Scale" and Industrial Employment.* Marilou Costello and Michael Costello. Xavier University. 1979. RIMCU, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City 8401.
- Marine Fishing Communities: A Baseline Study.* Anicia P. Castillo and Milagros Tolentino. Institute of Philippine Culture. Monograph. 1979. Institute of Philippine Culture.
- On the Nature of the Transition in the Value of Children.* Rodolfo A. Bulatao. East-West Population Institute. Monograph. Printed under Papers of E-W Population Institute entitled "Current Studies on the Value of Children." March 1979. 104 pp.
- Readings in Philippine Church History.* Fr. John N. Schumacher, S.J. Loyola School of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University. Book. 1979. 428 pp. P49.50/US\$15 (clothbound); P38.50/US\$10 (paperbound). Available at the Cardinal Bea Institute, P.O. Box 4082, Manila.
- Society, Culture and the Filipino* (Revised edition). Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner. Ateneo de Manila University (on leave). Textbook. 300 pp. P32 (newsprint); P52 (bookpaper). Available at the PSSC Central Subscription Service, House No. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.
- The Distribution of Income and Wealth: A Survey of Philippine Research.* Mahar Mangahas and Bruno Barros. University of the Philippines. Monograph. July 1979. Published by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS).
- The Filipino Clergy: Historical Studies and Future Perspectives.* Fr. John N. Schumacher, S.J. Loyola School of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University. Monograph. 1979. 121 pp. P15/US\$4. Available at the Cardinal Bea Institute, P.O. Box 4082, Manila.
- The Textile Industry and Its Women Workers: The Philippine Study.* Madeline A. Sembrano and Cynthia C. Veneracion. Ateneo de Manila University. Monograph. 1979. Institute of Philippine Culture.
- ARTICLES**
- "A Synod Within a Quadricentennial." Pedro S. de Achutegui, S.J. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 27. Third Quarter 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Aspects of Childrearing in an Urban Low-Income Community." Patricia B. Licuanan. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 27. Fourth Quarter 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Bilingual Education in the Philippines — Strategy and Structure." Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Article. *Georgetown University Roundtable on Language and Linguistics*.
- "Coping and Motivational Patterns of Children in Poverty Areas." Teresita N. Naval. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 27. Fourth Quarter 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Demographic History: An Approach to the Study of the Filipino Past." Peter C. Smith. UP Population Institute. Article. *Historiography: A Symposium*. Yale University. Southeast Asia Studies. 1979. PP. 27-46.
- "Ethnographic Survey of the Higa-unon Tribe in the Border Regions of Agusan, Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental." Juan R. Francisco and Angelo A. Bernardo. Philippine-American Educational Foundation and Mindanao State University. Article. *URC Data Paper No. 1*. University Research Center, Mindanao State University.
- "Islamic Penetration in Mindanao and Sulu." Datumanong Sarangani. MSU. *URC Reprint*. No. 1. 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Majority-Minority Situation in the Philippines." Mamitua Saber. MSU. *URC Reprint*. No. 2. 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Mobilizing the Rural Poor Through Community Organization." Mary R. Hollnsteiner. UNICEF. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 27. Third Quarter 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Multidimensional Scalogram Analysis of Philippine Cities, 1960-1970." Federico V. Magdalena. MSU. *Developing Economics*. Vol. XV. June 1977. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Muslim-Christian Violence in the Philippines." Federico V. Magdalena. MSU. *Asian Profile*. Vol. V. October 1977. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Observations on the Filipino Child and His Art." Alice A. Pafares. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 27. Fourth Quarter. 1979.
- "Pagkakaang Pilipino: Kahulugan at Pananaliksik." Virgilio G. Enriquez. University of the Philippines. Article. *Pulong: A Research Forum*. Vol. III No. 1 July 1979. Published by the Divine Word University, Tacloban City.
- "Relationship Between the Value and Cost of Children and Fertility: Cross-Cultural Evidence." Rodolfo A. Bulatao. East-West Population Institute. Reprinted from International Population Conference, Mexico 1977. Vol. 1, 1977. pp. 141-156.
- "Report on Matching Procedures of A Dual Record System in Southern Philippines." Francis C. Madigan and H. Bradley Wells. Xavier University. Article. *Demography*. Vol. 13 No. 4. August 1976. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Rural Electrification and Fertility Change in the Southern Philippines." Alejandro N. Herrin. Xavier University. Article. *Population and Development Review*. Vol. V. No. 1. March 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Filipino and His Society in Philippine History: Some Personal Reflections." Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. De La Salle University. Article. *Pulong: A Research Forum*. Vol. III No. 1. July 1979. Published by the Divine Word University, Tacloban City.
- "The Filipino Child in the Family: A Developmental-Clinical Approach." Ma. Lourdes Arellano-Carandang. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 27. Fourth Quarter 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Filipinos in Hawaii as Immigrants and Entrepreneurs." Federico V. Magdalena. MSU. *Small Industry Journal*. Vol. 10. October-December 1977. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Influence of Nationalism on Philippine Language Planning." Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Article. *Spectrum*. (Essays presented to Sutar Takdir Alisjahdana on his 70th birthday). 1978.
- "The Manila Synodal Tradition: A Brief History." John N. Schumacher, S. J. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 27. Third Quarter 1979. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Philippines' Tondo Foreshore — Fantastic Success." Article. *The Urban Edge*. Vol. 3 No. 7. July 1979.
- "Transition from the Demographic Transition: Perspective from the Philippines." Francis C. Madigan. Australian National University. Article. *The Persistence of High Fertility*. 1977.
- JOURNALS**
- Asian Profile*. Published by Asian Research Service, Hongkong. Write to the University Research Center, Mindanao State University, P.O. Box 5594, Iligan City.
- Dansalan Quarterly*. This quarterly replaces the four series of mimeographed publications the Center has issued over the past few years: *Occasional Papers*, *Research Bulletin*, *DRC Reports* and *Bibliographical Bulletin*. Subscriptions are P8.00 for domestic and S5.00 for foreign. Address inquiries to the Editor, Dansalan Quarterly, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City.
- Demography*. Vol. 13 No. 3 August 1976. Address all correspondence to the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City 8401.
- Developing Economics*. Published by the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, Japan.
- Philippine Studies*. Joseph L. Roche, S.J., ed. Quarterly publication of the Ateneo de Manila University. Vol. 27 Third Quarter 1979; Vol. 27 Fourth Quarter 1979. Please send orders to Ateneo University Press, P.O. Box 154 Manila.
- Population and Development Review*. Vol. V. No. 1. March 1979. Address all correspondence to the Research Institute for Minda-

- nao Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City 8401.
- Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Published by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University. Felino L. Lorente, ed. Saint Louis University. Vol. X No. 2, June 1979. Subscription rate: P48.09/US \$22.00. Single copies — P13.47/US \$8.03. Subscription and purchase orders should be placed directly with the Business Dept., SLU Research Journal, P.O. Box 71, Baguio City 0216.
- Small Industry Journal*. Write to the University Research Center, Mindanao State University, P.O. Box 5594, Iligan City.
- URC Reprint*. No. 2, 1979. 20 pp. P2.00. Write to Dr. M. Saber, University Research Center, Mindanao State University, P.O. Box 5594, Iligan City.

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

Reported unpublished papers for the period October-December 1979.

Entry format: Title. Author. Home institution. Nature of paper. Where presented. Date. Sponsor. Venue.

- A Comparative Study on the Activities of Relocated Low-Income Women*. Grace Dyrness. Ateneo de Manila University. Master's thesis. Ateneo de Manila University. 1979.
- A Program for School Counsellors on Adolescents Sexuality: Assessment Phase*. Rosalinda Sanchez Castiglioni. Ateneo Dept. of Psychology. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Commission on Population (Popcom). Philippine International Convention Center (PICC).
- An Exploratory Study of Budget Surplus and Budget Deficit in IPC Projects 1972-1978: An Inquiry into Research Planning and Management*. Nora S. Villanueva. Ateneo de Manila University. M.A. thesis. Ateneo University. 1979.
- An Exploratory Study on Adaptation Responses to Insecurity of Houselot Tenure in Metropolitan Manila*. Anicia Paglinauan Castillo. Ateneo de Manila University. Thesis. Ateneo University. 1979.
- Action Implications from Program-Oriented Research at UPPI*. John E. Laing. UP Population Institute. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Aga Khan Museum: Repository of Cultural Heritage*. Mamitua Saber. Mindanao State University. Paper. First National Conference on Local/Regional History. Sept. 22-24, 1979. Xavier University.
- China and the Use of Force in International Relations*. Kenneth E. Bauzon. Duke University. Paper. Southeast Regional Conference of the Association for Asian Studies, Inc. Jan. 25-26, 1979. University of Kentucky.
- Cost-Effectiveness of Philippine Insurance Programs (GSIS-SSS): A Simulation Study 1970-2000*. Rosa Maria Prieto. Thesis. UP Asian Labor Education Center. 1979.
- Filipino Values on Family Life as Reflected in Philippine Print Advertisements: Implications for Family Planning Communication*. Paulina F. Bautista. UP Institute of Mass Communication. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Hidden Organizations in the Rice Industry*. Fermina T. Rivera. Central Luzon State University. Paper. SEARCA Workshop on Post-Harvest Research and Development Programme Technical Panel. Jan. 16-18, 1979. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Implications of PCF Researches and Research Utilization Findings on Population Program Operations and Management*. Ma. Felicitas A. Reyes. Population Center Foundation. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Language and Social Development in the Pacific Area*. Andrew Gonzalez, F.S.C. De La Salle University. Paper. XIVth Pacific Science Congress. August 20-Sept. 5, 1979. Khabarovsk, USSR.
- Language and Socio-economic Development*. Bonifacio P. Sibayan and Lorna Z. Segovia. Philippine Normal College. Paper. RELC, Singapore. April 1978.
- Mortality in the Philippines in the Early 1970's: Preliminary Estimates*. Fr. Wilhelm Fliieger, S.V.D. University of San Carlos. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Population Research Based on National Censuses and Surveys*. Tito A. Mijares. National Census and Statistics Office. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Predicting Interregional Migration: Determinants and Consequences*. Arlyne G. de los Santos. University of the Philippines. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Program-oriented and other Researches of the Institute of Public Health*. Amanda Valenzuela. UP Institute of Public Health. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Program-oriented Research on Population IEC/ Motivated at UP-IMC: General Findings and Suggestions*. Cesar M. Mercado. UP Institute of Mass Communication. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Recent Patterns of Differential Fertility Observed in Northern Mindanao and their Policy Implications*. Francis C. Madigan, S.J. Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Recent Trends in Social Science Teaching in the Third World*. Aprodicio Laquian. De La Salle University. Paper. Seminar-Workshop on Teaching Social Sciences: The Need for Relevance and Innovation. August 17, 1979. De La Salle University.
- Small-Scale Industry Development Project: Economic and Social Impact Analysis*. Ernesto M. Pernia. UP School of Economics. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- The BRAC 1967 Family Survey and After: Trends in FP, KAP 1967-1973*. Perla Q. Makil. Institute of Philippine Culture. Paper. Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- The Development of the Spanish Education System in the Philippines from 1565 to 1898*. Justo G. Moro. Dissertation. Philippine Normal College. 1979.
- The National Board of Education: A Historical Perspective*. Vedasto G. Suarez. Dissertation. Philippine Normal College. 1979.
- The Social Rate of Return to Higher Education in the Philippines, 1979*. Carmela P. Lustre. Thesis. UP Asian Labor Education Center. 1979.
- The State of Research on Demographic Levels, Trends and Patterns*. Prepared by the UP Population Institute for the Second National Population Welfare Congress. Nov. 26-27, 1979. Popcom. PICC.
- Towards Muslim Development in the Mindanao-Sulu Culture Area*. Mamitua Saber. Paper. 11th Annual Seminar on Mindanao-Sulu Culture. Central Mindanao University.

Archipel invites contributors

Philippine social scientists have been invited to contribute articles to the journal *Archipel* which publishes interdisciplinary studies on the Asian Third World.

This invitation was extended by *Archipel* editor Dr. Denys Lombard who paid a visit to PSSC together with his wife Dr. Claudine Salmon-Lombard last January 8, 1980. Dr. and Mrs. Lombard met with PSSC Executive Director Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicut to discuss matters regarding the social sciences in the Philippines.

Interested social scientists may submit articles to Dr. Lombard through the Association *Archipel*, Bureau 732. E.H.S.S.S., 54 bd. Raspail, 75006 Paris, France.

recent acquisitions

- All publications listed here may be found at the PSSC Library, House No. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.
- Archipelago*. The international magazine of the Philippines. April 1979.
- ADOPT*. Asian and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics. Vol. 1 No. 2 February 1979.
- Annual Newsletter of the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies*. No. 11/12. 1977-1978.
- Asian and Pacific Population Programme News*. Vol. 7 No. 2 and No. 3 1978. Published by the Division of Population and Social Affairs, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
- Assignment Children*. People, water and sanitation. Published by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Spring 1979.
- Benefit Monitoring as a Component of Integrated Rural Area Development Project Design* by Burton T. Onate. September 1979.
- Bureaucratic Corruption in Nineteenth-Century China* by Chongchor Lau and Rance P. L. Lee. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hongkong. Occasional Paper No. 79. 1978.
- Canopy*. Monthly publication of the Forest Research Institute. May 1979.
- CERES*. FAO Review on Agriculture and Development. Vol. 12 No. 2 March-April 1979.
- Comparative Notes on Museum Exhibits* (in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Macao, and the Philippines). Published by the University Research Center, Mindanao State University.
- Compass*. No. 3. October 1979. Newsletter of the Society for International Development.
- Dimensions Used in Perceiving Peer; Cross-Cultural Comparison of Hong Kong, Japanese, American and Filipino University Students* by Michael H. Bond, Social Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 77.
- Economic Review*. Official publication of the People's Bank of Colombo, Sri Lanka. Vol. 4 Nos. 10 and 11, January 1, February 1979.
- Economic Review*. April/May 1979. A publication of the People's Bank of Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Economic Review*. June/July 1979. People's Bank of Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Face Saving in Chinese Culture: A Discussion and Experimental Study of Hong Kong Students* by Michael H. Bond and Peter W. H. Lee. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. January 1978.
- Family Planning, Fertility Decline and Family Size Preference in Hong Kong: Some General Observations* by Peter Ng. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 70. January 1978.
- Family Structures and Process in a New Industrial Town* by Fai-Ming Wong. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 68. December 1977.
- Forum*. A journal for the teacher of English outside the United States. Vol. XVII No. 3. July 1979.
- From Traditional Familism to Utilitarianistic Familism: The Metamorphosis of Familial Ethos Among the Hong Kong Chinese* by Lau Siu-Kai. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 78. 1978.
- Government Funding of Voluntary Social Research* by John F. Jones. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. 1978.
- High Density Effects in Urban Hong Kong: What do we Know and What Should We Do?* by Rance P. L. Lee. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 79. 1979.
- ICSSR Research Abstracts Quarterly*. July-December 1977. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.
- Impact*. Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Asia. Volume 14. No. 7. July 1979.
- Impact*. Vol. 14 No. 11. November 1979.
- Indian Council of Social Science Research Annual Report 1977-78*. ICSSR, New Delhi, India.
- Indian Dissertation Abstracts*. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Association of Indian Universities. January - March 1978. Vol. VI No. 1.
- Indian Psychological Abstracts*. "Social Psychology". Volume 12. December 1977.
- Islamic Penetration in Mindanao and Sulu* by Datumanong Sarangani. URC reprints in the social sciences. University Research Center, Mindanao State University.
- Kina-adman*. A journal jointly published by the Ateneo de Davao, Ateneo de Zamboanga and Xavier University. Vol. 1. 1979.
- Life Satisfaction in Crowded Urban Environments* by Ying-Keung Chan. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 675. April 1978.
- Majority-Minority Situation in the Philippines* by Mamitua Saber. URC reprints in the social sciences. University Research Center, Mindanao State University.
- Maranao*. Edited by Mamitua Saber and Abdullah T. Madale. 1975. Published by Solidaridad Publishing House.
- Material and Non-Material Considerations in the Life Satisfaction of Urban Residents in Hong Kong* by Rance P. L. Lee, Tak-sing Cheung and Yuet-wah Cheung. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 71. January 1978.
- Mindanao Art and Culture*. Number 1. "The Agamaniyang Folktales." University Research Center, Mindanao State University.
- Mindanao Journal*. Published by the University Research Center, MSU. Vol. 1 No. 1 - Vol. 1 No. 4 1974-1975.
- Mindanao Journal*. Vol. 1 Nos. 1-4, Vol. III Nos. 1-2. Published by the University Research Center, Mindanao State University.
- Neighborhood Associations in a New Town: The Mutual Aid Committees in Shatin*. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 76. August 1978.
- Papers in Mindanao Ethnography*. Data Paper No. 1 Ethnography Series 1979. An occasional publication of the University Research Center, Mindanao State University.
- PCARR Monitor*. Vol. VII No. 10. October 1979. Published by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.
- PCARR Monitor*. Vol. VII No. 4. April 1979. Published by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.
- Philippine Abstracts*. A quarterly classified summary of the latest Philippine publications in the field of science and its applications. Vol. 19 No. 2. June 1978. Published by the Scientific Library and Documentation Division, National Science Development Board.
- Public Housing Development and Population Movement: A Study of Kwun Tong, Hong Kong* by C. Y. Choi and Y. K. Chan. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 72. January 1978.
- Risk, Uncertainty and Agricultural Development*. Edited by James A. Roumasset, Jean-Marc Bousard, and Inderjit Singh. 1979. Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture and the Agricultural Development Council.
- Scientific Reports - An Assessment of the Reliability of the Indonesian Fertility Survey Data*. Number 3. October 1978.
- Seminar Report - The Role of Tourism in Social and Economic Development of Sri Lanka*. August 1978. Published by the Social Science Research Centre, National Science Council of Sri Lanka.
- Senri Ethnological Studies*. Miscellanea 1. Published by the National Museum of Ethnology. 1979.
- Sosyolohiya Panlahat Pokus sa Pilipinas* by Isabel S. Panopio, Felicidad V. Cordero and Adelisa A. Raymundo. 1979.

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announcements

IDRC's Population and Development Research Program

The Population and Development Research Program of the International Development Research Centre is designed to assist developing countries undertake research to expand understanding of population dynamics and policies. The program is responsive to research needs defined by developing countries and the areas within which financial support may be given are under continual review and subject to change over time. The program operates as an integral part of a broader IDRC program in support of social science research in developing countries.

Research areas

The Population and Development Research Program responds to requests which operate within a continually evolving program of work and budget. In the recent past the Population and Development Research Program has supported the research requests from developing countries on several topics, including the following:

- a) Population redistribution policies. Evaluation studies of transmigration, colonization, frontier settlement, "closed city" programs, the costs of such programs, and their contribution to development goals.
- b) The social, economic and cultural determinants of fertility, studies of the value of children to parents, ethnic factors in marriage and birth planning.
- c) Social, economic and cultural determinants of mortality (especially infant mortality), and the evaluation of social and economic development policies which may be used to improve health.

d) The impact of rural development and rural development programs on labour force, population redistribution and fertility.

e) Administrative and organizational studies of family planning programs, including their costs, effectiveness and how they are perceived by parents and community leaders.

Criteria for Project Support

The IDRC Board of Governors considers project proposals in the light of the following criteria:

National priority: Projects should relate to national policy issues in the area of population and development as recognized by local policy makers and researchers. Research projects should demonstrate clear potential policy relevance.

Utilization of local personnel and resources: Preference is given to developing country scholars residing in the country where the research project is to be undertaken. Financial support for participation of non-developing country scholars in projects can be provided, but typically only in instances where the benefits of such involvement for local researchers can be demonstrated.

Rural emphasis: IDRC gives priority to projects related to the problems of rural or marginal populations who generally have not benefited from technological progress to the same extent as urban people.

Regional applicability: The methodology and the results of the proposed research should be widely applicable in the country and in the region where

the work is done. Research teams and researchers from different countries who may wish to carry out collaborative, cross-national comparative research on a topic of regional interest are encouraged to apply. Pre-project development workshop support may be provided in select cases for collaborative projects.

Contributions to knowledge: Priority is given to research on topics on which relatively little is known, or on which knowledge derived from research still falls far short of needs of citizens, private organizations and government agencies whose activities contribute to the development process.

Geographic scope: IDRC operates in all parts of the developing world, including Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean. There is no predetermined budget allocated by region or country.

Research training: IDRC seeks to enhance the potential of projects for training and increasing research capability at both the individual and institutional levels in developing countries.

Mode of operation

The principal mechanism for channeling IDRC funds to research programs in developing countries is by means of grants to specific projects. This usually implies direct funding by IDRC to an established local institution (public or private) for a given research project. The recipient institution is expected to contribute a significant portion of the total cost.

On a smaller scale, IDRC also funds activities which are considered preparatory to the development of an eventual larger

Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences. Vol. 1 No. 1 and No. 2. June 1978 and December 1978. Published by the Social Science Research Centre, National Science Council of Sri Lanka.

The Asia Mail. November 1978.

The Development of New Towns in Hong Kong by Y. K. Chan. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 67. December 1977.

The Socially Malnourished Children: An Anatomy of the Self-Image of a Student Population in Hong Kong by Tak-Sing Cheung. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 73. March 1978.

The Social Sciences in the Man and the Biosphere Programme. Report on seven seminars held in Asia. Published by the Unesco Research Centre, National Science Council of Sri Lanka.

The Urban Edge. Vol. 3 No. 5 May 1979. Published by the Council for

International Urban Liaison.

The Urban Edge. Vol. 3 No. 7. July 1979; Vol. 3 No. 8. October 1979. Published by the Council for International Urban Liaison.

Utilitarianistic Familism: The Basis of Political Stability in Hong Kong by Lau Sui-kai. Social Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No. 74. 1978.

URC Reprints in the Social Sciences. Islamic Penetration in Mindanao and Sulu by Datumanong Di. A. Sarangani.

URC Reprints in the Social Sciences. "Majority-Minority Situation in the Philippines" by Mamitua Saber. University Research Center, Mindanao State University.

World Fertility Survey: The Netherlands Survey on Fertility and Parenthood Motivation, 1975: A Summary of Findings. No. 12. December 1978.

project. These activities include seminars or workshops, project identification meetings, short-term consultancies, etc.

Project development procedures

- a) Preliminary proposals and inquiries should be submitted first. These may be in the form of a letter or short document, outlining the objectives, methodology, institutional affiliation of the investigators and an estimate of the budget being sought and local counterpart contribution. There are no fixed submission dates. Preliminary proposals should be sent to the Social Sciences Division of IDRC in Ottawa, or to the Social Sciences Division at the nearest regional office.
- b) Preliminary proposals and inquiries are reviewed by IDRC staff to determine whether they fall into areas where the Centre has expertise and program funds to provide assistance.
- c) Based on the above steps, select applicants will be invited to submit a detailed proposal, including elements as detailed by IDRC.
- d) Proposals which have proceeded to the stage of detailed project development will receive a summary of IDRC's evaluation of the proposal.
- e) If the decision is made to support the project, IDRC will commence preparation of the official grant letter.
- f) In those countries where national law or agreements between the government and the IDRC so require, approval of the research by appropriate government officials must be sought by the investigators themselves. Initial inquiries to IDRC may be made before such local government approval has been sought or obtained.

IDRC Offices:

Head Office: Social Sciences Division
IDRC
Box 8500
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1G 3H9

Regional

Office: Social Sciences Division
IDRC
Asia Regional Office
Tanglin P.O. Box 101
Singapore 9124

6th Annual Summer Session on Mindanao and Sulu cultures

The Sixth Annual Summer Session on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures will be held at Dansalan College in Marawi City from April 14 to May 9, 1980. Sponsored by the Dansalan Research Center in cooperation with the Graduate School of Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City, the Summer Session will focus on Muslim Filipinos. Six units of graduate credit will be given to qualified enrollees. The cost is P670.00, inclusive.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Peter Gowing, Director, Dansalan Research Center, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City.

Ateneo opens social science program

The Ateneo de Manila University will open a four-year program leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree, major in social science. The program's required courses are drawn from six disciplines namely: sociology, anthropology, language, linguistics, history and political science. The electives may be drawn from such disciplines as communications, economics, psychology and the humanities. A unifying factor in these courses lie in its approach, which is empirical, and from the subject matter, which is the human being in interaction. A formal source of unity is the complimenting nature of the program's two-fold theme: in one year, the theme is human unity and diversity; in the other, human stability and change.

For additional information, contact the program coordinator, Dr. Emy Pascasio, Department of Language and Linguistics, Ateneo de Manila University, P.O. Box 154, Manila.

UH foreign language and area studies fellowships

The University of Hawaii announces the availability of a limited number of Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships for academic year 1980-81. These fellowships are meant for graduate students pursuing modern language and area studies programs in East and Southeast Asian studies.

Among the Southeast Asian studies languages of award are Ilocano and Tagalog, two of the major Philippine dialects.

PSS now accepting new members

The Philippine Sociological Society is accepting new members.

The PSS is a nonstock, nonprofit, private association of sociologists and anthropologists. It is committed to strengthening the profession of sociology and anthropology and to enhance the impact of these professions to the development of the nation. This program is achieved through lectures, study groups, seminars, and professional contact. It holds a National Convention to draw together professionals, students and development planners/workers to discuss trends in Philippine sociology and anthropology and issues vital to national development. The Society also publishes the quarterly *Philippine Sociological Review (PSR)*.

There are four types of membership to the Society, namely: regular, student, honorary and benefactor membership. Regular membership is open to: a) those who have a Ph. D. or M.A. in sociology or anthropology; b) those who have received an A.B. in sociology or anthropology and have devoted at least two years to graduate study or to teaching, research or practice of sociology or anthropology after receiving such degrees; c) those who have received an M.A. in a related field, and have at least devoted one year to teaching, research or practice in the field of sociology or anthropology; d) the Charter members of the PSS; and e) those deemed acceptable by the Board of Directors by reason of some special contribution to sociology or anthropology, social research or the promotion of sociological and anthropological activities. Registered undergraduate sociology or anthropology students in residence at educational institutions who are sponsored by a member of the Society may be admitted.

The Board of Directors, at its discretion, may award honorary membership to deserving individuals. Those who give P100.00 or more to the Society in any given year are Benefactor members.

As a member, one is entitled to participate in the Society's activities, receive current issues of the *PSR* and with the exception of student members, to partici-

pate in the election of officers. Dues are P45.00/year for regular members and P35.00/year for student members.

United States Association of Philippine Anthropologists (USAPAN) organized

The United States Association of Philippine Anthropologists (USAPAN) was founded on December 1, 1979 in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA. It is a non-political and non-sectarian organization of scholars on Philippine anthropology and related disciplines. Its fundamental aim is to enhance scholarship on the Philippines and promote effective and meaningful communication among its members. The 1980-1981 executive board of USAPAN: Chairman: Mario D. Zamora (Asian Studies) William and Mary; Members: James P. Hardy (Overseas Anthropology) University of Guam; David Potter (Applied Anthropology) Denison University; Enya Flores-Meiser (Ethnology) Ball State University; Charles P. Warren (Physical Anthropology) University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; Amparo B. Ojeda (Linguistics) Loyola University; Edwin Almirol (Philippine-American Anthropology) University of California, Davis; Robert Lawless (Interdisciplinary Studies) University of Florida; and Karl Hutterer (Archaeology) University of Michigan. The USAPAN published recently the maiden issue of the *Usapan Newsletter*. The editorial board is composed of: Mario D. Zamora, editor; David Potter, managing editor; James P. Hardy and Enya Flores-Meiser, associate editors. The newsletter is published in Winter, Fall, and Spring. All Philippine and Southeast Asian specialists in anthropology are invited to join. The membership fee and subscription to the USAPAN NEWSLETTER is \$4.00 per year. For editorial and other matters, please write: Mario D. Zamora, Dept. of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185, USA. For membership and subscription write: Adeline Ngo, *Usapan Treasurer*, c/o Dept. of Anthropology, William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 23185, USA. Make checks or money order payable to *Usapan Newsletter*.

POSITION OPEN

The International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) is in immediate need of a RURAL INDUSTRIES SPECIALIST who will identify and evolve rural industries scheme based on the people's know-how in promoting self-operated and self-managed rural industries for their own benefit.

Duties:

1. Identifies and studies potential rural industries for development in the IIRR social laboratory in Cavite.
2. Identifies external resources which could be harnessed for rural industries development.
3. Carries out feasibility analysis of projects identified: social, economic, and physical environment should be considered.
4. Formulates program action plans in coordination with Livelihood Group Chairman and staff.
5. Trains and supervise local people in rural industries using People's School approach evolved at IIRR.
6. Reports regularly, documents and evaluates projects carried out.

Responsibility and authority: The Rural Industries Specialist reports directly and is responsible and accountable to the Livelihood Group Chairman for development and actualization of his plans and programs.

Qualifications:

1. Business Administration graduate, preferably MBA or equivalent in experience in the field of rural industries development.
2. Must have at least three years of working experience in various types of rural industries or cottage industries and community development, particularly in rural areas.
3. Strong in community organization and business development work with research orientation.
4. Proficient in oral and written communication in English and Pilipino.
5. Good knowledge in social behavior and ability to get along with people at all levels.
6. Must have social conscience.

Salary: Commensurate with qualifications.

Benefits: Free dormitory accommodations, transportation facilities, insurance, above average cost of living allowance, professional development, and others.

Interested applicants may write to:

The Assistant to the Executive Director
International Institute of
Rural Reconstruction
Silang, Cavite

RPFS findings presented and analyzed

The National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO), the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI), and the Commission on Population (Popcom) jointly conducted the National Seminar on Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey (RPFS) held at the Population Center Foundation, December 17 and 18, 1979.

Dr. Tito A. Mijares, NCSO director, presented the main findings of the RPFS which were in turn evaluated and analyzed by population experts among whom were Dr. Ansley Coale, Dr. Leon Tabah, and Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion. Several other population experts analyzed the data in terms of the relevance and use-

fulness for the national population program.

Among the main findings of the RPFS are:

1. From a completed family size of about six children in 1970, the Filipino family is estimated to have dropped to five in 1977.
2. Filipinos have distinct preference for smaller families.
3. Contraceptive awareness is extensive.
4. Duration of breastfeeding was found to be the greatest influencing factor on the length of the pregnancy interval because of its contraceptive effect.

ISI 42nd session held in Manila

The 42nd session of the International Statistical Institute and its sections was held at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) from December 4 to 14, 1979.

Hosted by the UP Statistical Center in conjunction with the National Economic and Development Authority and the National Census and Statistics Office, the session deliberated on a number of topics on statistical methods, procedures and systems. It was attended by over a hundred distinguished statisticians from all over the world. The paper presentors discussed the latest developments, trends and problems in statistics.

Among the topics discussed were: "Statistical measurement of the economic gap at both the national and international level;" "Problems relating to the integration of statistics;" "Application of statistical methods in policy making and law;" "Statistical ecology;" "Statistical programs in relation to agrarian reform and rural development;" and "Privacy and confidentiality issues in surveys."

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phil. political science journal
phil. sociological review
social work
phil. statistician

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MINDANAO CULTURE

(Continued from page 12)

gate career choices of high school students in Cebu City, Cagayan de Oro, rural Misamis Oriental, and Camiguin Province. It inquires whether students from rural and lower class homes have different educational and occupational plans than those from urban and/or middle and upper class homes. It also desires to inquire as to the existence of a disdain for manual work among the various categories mentioned. A third study just beginning will investigate patterns of residential segregation of the social classes in Cagayan. Others study the patterns of provincial ethnic composition in the Philippines from 1948-1975, and fertility differences of of Filipino and Chinese residents of Cagayan de Oro. Differential migration to and from Cagayan has also been the subject

of several research investigations.

Family Planning has been the topic of numerous investigations beyond the Area Fertility Studies (and the Seven Province Surveys) already mentioned. The Model City Population Project was evaluated, a performance evaluation of full-time OUT-REACH workers was carried out, a population fact book of Misamis Oriental was written and printed, and a socioeconomic study of quality of life in the Naawan Municipality was carried out to measure the impact of developmental projects upon quality of life. A study of the social and economic phenomena of selected municipal fishing communities in Misamis Oriental is another type of project undertaken and completed. Various methodological studies (such as dual record applications, trials of Brass techniques, and usage of the Own Children method) are also undertaken occasionally. One of

these now in process is a study of the reliability of responses given by female heads of household and other respondents in Misamis Oriental.

Publication and dissemination of results

The Research Institute has no journal or publication of its own. It circulates its reports and monographs to a limited circle of about 80 institutions and individuals who are administratively or professionally interested in the work that has been carried on. In addition, it publishes occasional books or articles either with the assistance of outside funding or in professional journals of the fields of investigation, or on the basis of Institute funding. Usually the latter are of limited copies and often these are mimeographed or offset.

THE FILIPINO CLERGY AND THE REVOLUTION

Continued from page 8

groups saw the untenability of their position and accepted Bishops Dougherty and Rooker on their arrival in 1903. Their lay counterparts had submitted to the Americans when they saw the new government promised, if not independence, at least the means to come to it eventually, and meanwhile a substantial share in the governing of the country. So too, perhaps, the clergy saw the main goals of their struggle — the right to hold the parishes, and the end of the policy aimed at nullifying the Filipino clergy — to have been achieved. In the ecclesiastical order, however, the trauma of the schism was to lead to a reaction which would long delay the Filipinization of the Church, even when political independence had been achieved. To endanger the unity of the Church once more would seem to most priests too high a price.

New perspectives

The prominent role of the Filipino clergy in the entire nationalist movement from the days of Pelaez to the im-

position of American rule demands a new look at many aspects of the Revolution. It seems clear that one must speak not only of the *one* national Revolution, but also of *several* revolutions within the Revolution. Though nationalists in all parts of the country gave their allegiance to the Malolos government in 1898-1899, the character of the nationalist movement in different parts of the country differed considerably at times from that which tended to dominate in Malolos, particularly in its religious character. Even at Malolos there were more varieties of opinion among nationalists than is often said, and it would appear that the imposition of what was essentially a minority religious policy did much to divide the unity of Filipinos.

Outside the territory directly controlled by the Malolos government, where its religious policy alienating the clergy had not been applied, the Filipino priests proved to be one of the major forces sustaining the struggle against the Americans. Often at great personal cost, it was to a great extent the clergy who made

possible the financing and supplying of the guerrillas, as well as providing the inspiration which kept the ordinary soldier loyal to the struggle against the Americans. There is considerable evidence to indicate that had the Malolos government's religious policy showed more consideration for the feelings and the consciences of the Filipino clergy, with their participation the guerrilla resistance might have been more widespread and more enduring, perhaps even to the point of making the war no longer politically profitable for the Americans.

These are only two considerations to which the study of the role of the Filipino clergy gives occasion. At least they should make clear that there is need of a broader base from which to study the nationalist movement of the 19th century and the Revolution. Too long has that study been colored by the stereotypes and slogans which owe more to the preoccupations and prejudices with which the national Revolution has been approached than to a thorough study of the vast documentation.

UPDATING THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Continued from page 10

most crucial period for language learning is situated. Incentives for teaching at this level should be given.

A coordinated and systematic testing program for measuring language achievement should be reinstated, together with a system of supervision of classroom teaching and a predictable plan of classroom visitations. Again, this will be possible only if language supervisors are not burdened with other administrative jobs having nothing to do with language teaching.

Training and re-training

The pre-service teacher training program should screen English majors for language ability. The curriculum should include personal language-building skills (Oral English, Reading, Writing, Scientific and Mathematical Concepts). In-

cluded in the program should be a course in Reading Skills Building and English for Special Purposes.

The feasibility of double majors (English and Science/Mathematics) should be explored so that at the Elementary level at least, English teachers would likewise be able to teach Science and Mathematics competently.

For in-service training, special classes for teachers to build up their competence in English should be organized; the training should include Oral Expression and Conversational English, Reading Comprehension, Spelling and Penmanship, Rhetorical Writing, Concepts in Language Learning, Science and Mathematics. The difficulty and expense of organizing prolonged training sessions of this type is recognized, however.

An alternative system would be to provide criteria for promotion and hence

motivation to improve oneself and to make fulfillment of these criteria a precondition for promotion. This should be tied in with the proposed performance appraisal system of MEC. Under this scheme, self-improvement becomes the sole responsibility of the individual teacher.

Research should be undertaken on the optimal time for an effective training session. In general, the effectiveness of two-to three-day 'echo' seminars devoted to the building of skills is doubtful; in fact available studies and research confirm this. Smaller groups over a longer period at the local level might be more effective. Initiatives at the school and district level should be encouraged: monthly workshops in the local school, after-class training sessions during the week, etc.

A long-term retraining plan at all levels should be established and implemented.

IPC news

Dr. David Korten, Project Specialist in Population and Social Development Management, Ford Foundation, Manila will deliver a lecture on poverty and social change at the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University on February 8, 1980 at 3 p.m. His lecture, entitled, "Involving the Rural Poor in their own Environment: A Learning Process Approach," argues that previous failures in improving the poverty situation points to the need for a bottom-up learning approach to program design and organization change.

* * *

A new project of the IPC is "The Ilocos Coast/Metro Manila Migration System: A Micro-Level View." The study, directed by IPC Director Ricardo G. Abad and Dr. Benjamin Cariño, seeks to explore theoretically relevant issues in migration research by employing a value-expectancy framework to migration decision-making. The first phase of the project involves a cross-section survey of intending migrants and non-migrants in the Ilocos; later phases will track down migrants to assess the relationships between intentions and actual migration behavior. Funding comes from the Population Center Foundation.

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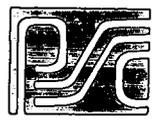
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