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EDITORIAL

Business and the social sciences

VICENTE R. JAYME

Chairman, Executive Board 1979
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There is today an emergent philosophy of development which says that purely economic motivations and quantitative objectives and all the other purely utilitarian premises underlying the traditional philosophy of development, are not sufficient to make human societies viable, or more important, meaningful in terms of what is an intuitive struggle in all human history towards the betterment of man.

A development philosophy overly stressing mere increases in production and gross national product per capita is being dismantled in favor of one which strives for not only these but also the more equitable distribution of the benefits of progress and opportunities, the broadening of cultural experiences, the integration of minorities into the political life of the community and the consideration of the other qualitative and environmental consequences of such an effort.

In short, the challenge of development today cannot merely be economic. It is a much more profound challenge because it calls for the total upliftment of the quality of man — his material and spiritual life, his work, his environment, his dignity.

As the philosophy of development is being re-oriented, so has the perception of the role that business must fulfill in that effort. We can all agree that business enterprises, whether large or small, as members of society, have had and will continue to have an impact on the rest of society that extends beyond their traditional function of providing material goods and services. Businesses, in creating wealth and providing employment to people, have transformed lifestyles and conventions. They have changed and reshaped the face of the physical world in the process of fulfilling their economic function of provi-

ding goods and services.

Businesses have created new needs and new expectations and will continue to do so; and in the process have made and will continue to make new demands on the rethinking about the functions of the other sectors of society, such as the government, the church, families and the community in general. In short, business stands at the heart of the mechanism that transforms societies. With the growth in their size and power, there cannot but be an inescapable realization that so much power and influence on human societies should have a commensurate degree of social responsibility.

Hence, the complexity of development and the more involved role and responsibility of business in that task are such that business must therefore draw upon other disciplines, especially the social sciences to help define parameters in the objective-setting, policy-making and even decision-making processes of the business world.

This is apropos because, as argued earlier, the essence of development and therefore the purpose of all human endeavor, business enterprise included, is also what the social sciences, individually and collectively, within their conceptual frameworks, seek to give understanding of and answers to. Presently, there are thirteen social sciences which are recognized as such: these are anthropology, communications, demography, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, public administration, social work, sociology and statistics. The theme running common and central to all these sciences is man himself — and his relationships with other men and with his environment, his institutions, his actions, even his aspirations.

Economics, for instance, which essentially deals with the creation of wealth from scarcity, by man, necessarily lends to business its broader perspectives about the problem of the efficient allocation of scarce resources precisely because business stands at the center of wealth-creation. Psychology, which essentially deals with man's minds and emotions lends to business, among others, its insights on the problem of productivity and organizational efficiency, operational issues which business must grapple with on a day-to-day basis.

To go into other examples, political science helps business comprehend the dynamics of power forces which impinge on long-term corporate viability and strategy-formulation. Sociology and demography help business identify the numerous impacts that business might wield on community life and the structure of populations.

Clearly, the need for business to rely more on the conceptual frameworks and insights being established by the social sciences will grow with the increasingly manifold concerns that the business world will have to address itself to.

As the phenomenon of business extends even beyond national boundaries and shapes the destiny of men, implications will manifest themselves more pronouncedly. One, business will have to more creatively and increasingly draw from the social sciences their particular insights to assist business in not only defining but also measuring its impact on the various facets of man and his life in society. Two, and in parallel fashion with the first implication, the social sciences will also have to engage

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

New Ph.D. program

The Philippine Normal College in consortium with the Ateneo de Manila University and the De La Salle University has started offering the Ph.D program in Bilingual Education. Full-time students may finish the program in three to four years. Interested persons may inquire from the Language Study Center, Philippine Normal College, Taft Avenue, Manila.

The Frank Lynch, S.J. Memorial Chair in Sociology and Anthropology

After his death, various efforts were made to remember Fr. Frank Lynch, S.J. As a result, Ateneo de Manila University's Office of Planning and Development decided to coordinate these efforts and direct them towards endowing a professorial chair in his name. To be called the Frank Lynch, S.J. Memorial Chair in Sociology and Anthropology, the professorial chair will enable the Ateneo de Manila University to attract outstanding social scientists who could carry on the scholarly tradition and dedication to the nation as exemplified in the life of Frank Lynch, S.J.

The amount required to endow a professorial chair in the Ateneo University is a minimum of P250,000. So far, several thousand pesos have already been donated. The Ateneo University's Office of Planning and Development is now ready to receive

donations designated for the FL Memorial Chair. They will also answer any questions pertaining to the endowment, such as mode and schedule of payments, tax deductions, and manner of investment. Institutions and individuals who are willing to help in this project may send their donations to the Office of Planning and Development, Ateneo de Manila University, P.O. Box 154, Manila. They may also call up 962133 or 998721-25.

Fifth annual summer session on Mindanao and Sulu cultures

The Dansalan Research Center of Dansalan Junior College, Marawi City will conduct the fifth annual summer session on Mindanao and Sulu cultures from April 17 through May 11, 1979. Enrolees who complete the summer session will be awarded a certificate of attendance. Those who desire it can be awarded six units of graduate credit from Xavier University. The summer session is open to teachers, clergy and other interested parties. Classes will be held at the De los Santos Hall of Dansalan Junior College.

This year the summer session will present an introduction to Islam as taught by Fr. Michael Diamond. Dr. Peter G. Gowing will conduct the lecture on Islam in the Philippines. Four one-week segments on Muslim Filipino groups will also be conducted by Dr. Mamitua Saber (Maranao), Prof. Alfredo Tiamson (The Literary

Heritage of Muslim Filipinos), Prof. Asiri Abubakar (Sulu and the Present Crisis in the Philippine South), and Prof. Jalaludin de los Santos (Muslim Filipinos and National Development).

Supplementing these courses, participants will also be treated to field trips in the Lake Lanao area and a series of special lectures focusing on affairs in the Muslim region of the Southern Philippines.

Interested applicants may inquire from the Director, Dr. Peter G. Gowing, Dansalan Research Center, Dansalan College, Marawi City or P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City.

AIT Human Settlements Development Program

The Asian Institute of Technology is an autonomous, international post-graduate technological institute in Bangkok. Its primary objective is to help serve the technological requirements of the peoples of Asia by providing advanced education in engineering, science and allied fields through academic programs, research activities and special programs.

The Institute offers degree and diploma programs in seven academic divisions. One of these is the program on human settlements development. This program is designed to help meet the widespread need for specially educated manpower in human settlements planning, development, management and education.

The division admits students into two fields of study: human settlements planning and development and rural development planning. Both fields deal essentially with human settlement planning, with an emphasis on either urban or rural areas. The regional development component forms an area of specialization which links both fields.

The field of human settlements planning and development covers the follow-

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BUSINESS AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

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themselves with the phenomenon of business not simply as a broad variable or factor for consideration within their frameworks but also as a sub-specialization within that same framework worthy of separate investigation and exploration. As there is a sub-specialization within psychology now termed as industrial psychology or in economics called industrial economics, it does not seem too farfetched for the other social sciences to have similar

specialized concerns such as industrial demography, industrial history or even industrial geography.

In summary, the dynamics of business places it within the midstream of the development process. As the social sciences place those dynamics within the mainstream of their concerns, so much more import and relevance it would seem, will these sciences have on the structure and directions of that process. •

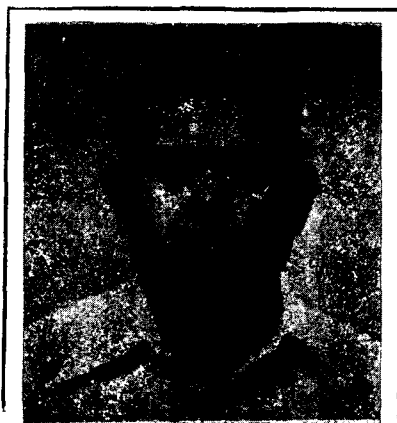
Evaluating the progress of bilingual education

ANDREW B. GONZALEZ, F.S.C.

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Institute of National Language, and the Philippine Association for Language Teaching, organized a national conference from October 18 to 20, 1978 to assess the implementation of the Bilingual Education Policy since 1974, when Department Order No. 25, series 1974 was enacted as policy.

Held at the Philippine Normal College, the conference was attended by language supervisors of Pilipino and English from the thirteen regions.

It was highlighted by a keynote address by the Minister of Education and Culture himself, Juan L. Manuel, who underscored "the separate use of Pilipino and English as media of instruction in specified areas" and disapproved of the "practice of teachers switching from English to Pilipino or vice versa, at their convenience"; the Minister discouraged the "use of an adulterated language which is neither English nor Pilipino".



Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. is acting president of De La Salle University and Executive Secretary of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines.

At the closing of the conference, the group was addressed by Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Felicita G. Bernardino, who addressed the assembly in Pilipino and emphasized that *ang nais ng pamahalaan ay makalinang ng mga mamamayang mahusay sa pakikipagtalastasan sa Pilipino at Ingles*.

Preparatory to the conference, selected supervisors were requested to answer a questionnaire on aspects of implementation for their respective areas.

During the conference, representatives from each region and agency presented oral reports, supplemented by reaction and comments from other regional representatives.

In addition, spokesmen for the Institute of National Language, the Educational Development Projects Implementing Task Force, the Philippine Association for Language Teaching and the Linguistic Society of the Philippines reacted to the findings reported and suggested ways in which their respective organizations could cooperate in further implementation.

From the reports from the field, it would seem that the implementation of the policy is on schedule; the use of Pilipino for social studies, work education, music and art, physical education and the use of English for mathematics and science began in Grade I in 1974-1975, with the vernacular or Pilipino as auxiliary medium of instruction. Except for Region VII (Central Visayas), where there is administrative resistance, and parts of Region IX (where the political situation has caused a slow-down) and parts of Region I (Kalinga-Apayao and Ifugao) where there is parent resistance, the implementation is on target.

In fact, in many places, the implementation is ahead of schedule; Pilipino is used in the subject areas specified by the policy

all the way to Grade 6 in certain areas.

At the tertiary level, Gregorio Araneta University Foundation, under the leadership of Dean Gonzalo del Rosario, the chief exponent of Manguyng Pilipino, there is a full-scale program and a twenty-year plan of developing scientific terminology for Pilipino. Certain state colleges have taken the leadership in the region in organizing seminars and workshops for teachers on the implementation of the bilingual education policy.

Although all non-Tagalog teachers feel the need for more training in the use of Pilipino as a medium of instruction, most teachers have taken up the challenge without complaint and often without instructional support by way of textbooks, teaching materials, and aids.

Most administrators accept the policy and pose no objections or present no obstacles, although some do not understand the policy and its rationale.

Among private schools, the pace of implementation is much slower; some private schools have begun implementation only in school year 1974-1975.

The report from EDPITAF highlighted feedback on the use of the materials developed by the Textbook Project and the field testing done with the materials thus far. Evidence was given that Pilipino is a more efficient way of incrementing knowledge (measured by differences in pre-test and post-test results among Tagalog and non-Tagalog students alike); in terms of knowledge increment, the results with Pilipino materials were always more favorable than those with English materials. Undoubtedly, this can be readily explained by the linguist on grounds of linguistic similarities between the vernaculars and Pilipino and the already known fact that English is a second language for Filipinos. This finding, certainly not un-

Gloria Baylon of the Philippine Normal College leads the opening discussion during the conference on "Bilingual Education Four Years After and Beyond" held at the Philippine Normal College October 18-20, 1978. Panelists (left to right) are: Melania A. de Torres of Region III; Pamfilo Catacata of the Institute of National Language; Gonzalo del Rosario of the Araneta University Foundation; Porfiria Parker of the National Capital Region; and Erlinda San Juan of the Palawan Teachers' College.



expected but useful to focus on, forces us to reconsider the use of English for science and mathematics in the lower grades. For purposes of citizenship and development, it is more important that our children (especially those in the rural areas who will not stay long in school) learn concepts rather than language. And if Pilipino is found to be a more efficient way of imparting knowledge, even in science and mathematics, we might have to rethink our exclusive use of English (at least on paper) in the teaching of science and mathematics in the lower grades.

The universal problem reported in every region is the lack of teaching materials (textbooks and teaching aids and devices) and the uneven distribution of available books.

The EDPITAF staff gave an enlightening account of the textbook writing project and its operations. However, textbook writing takes time. The EDPITAF timetable extends up to 1984 and thus far only the science and math books (Grades 1-3) and the Pilipino books (Grades 1 and 2) are in the field. The usual time frame for a volume is four years (one year of writing, one year of try-out, one year of revision, and a final year of printing and distribution). Historically, the Bilingual Education Policy and the EDPITAF textbook writing project were independent. When the policy was formulated in

1974, EDPITAF switched its Social Studies textbooks from English to Pilipino, a switch which necessitated time for translating the materials. Ideally, of course, the two projects should have been coordinated by the National Board of Education, and under the most optimal decision-making arrangements, perhaps the implementation of the policy should have been phased in slowly enough to ensure the production of the textbooks before actual implementation. However, in real life and in the complicated bureaucracy of government, this is not always possible, as it was not in this case.

In the field, from the survey results, there were complaints of 'an innovations overkill' in certain regions. Because of the demands of various innovative projects in certain areas (e.g., the learning continuum scheme and the Experimental Elementary Education Program launched by the Bureau of Elementary Education), problems have arisen on reconciling the demands of these other new programs. While theoretically, the programs can be made compatible, in actual classroom use, problems of coordination do arise.

There is clear parent resistance in certain areas (Bicol, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao, Central Visayas) to the widespread use of Pilipino. There is likewise worry that the children's learning of English will suffer as a result of the Bilingual Education

Policy.

The self-perception of many non-Tagalog teachers indicates lack of confidence in using Pilipino as a medium of instruction for content subjects; the teachers all feel the need for more training. Under recommendations in this article, some ideas on the structure and content as well as activities of such training programs are suggested.

In the use of Pilipino as a medium of instruction, especially in the upper grades, the lack of terminology poses a considerable problem. The problem is made even more acute by competing proposals made by various bodies (Institute of National Language, Lupon sa Agham, private individuals) on technical and scientific terminology.

Moreover, much teaching of Pilipino is grammar-oriented; the materials teach about language rather than lend themselves as aids towards practical mastery. In non-Tagalog areas, few techniques and hardly any materials have been proposed to enable non-Tagalogs to make the transition from the vernacular (or home language) to Pilipino.

With the emphasis put on Pilipino, problems with English instruction and the use of English for science and mathematics at the initial levels have arisen. Because of the reduction in time allotment, and the trend towards wider use of

Pilipino, the rate of mastery of English has slowed down. Moreover, the integration of science with English communication arts, while theoretically attractive, presents actual problems in the classroom: science materials are often too technical and advanced for students in Grades 1 and 2; who are merely at the stage of starting to learn basic patterns and the vocabulary of English. Thus, problems of comprehension and conceptualization merge with problems of language skills acquisition. There is a backlog of science and math terms to be learned in Grades 1 and 2; English for Special Purposes is still not understood by most English teachers. Lack of suitable materials which will facilitate communicative competence in the language and facilitate the learning of science compounds the problems. There are no graded and supplementary readers in science and mathematics, the EDPITAF materials in Communication Arts are not yet in the field (although the University of the Philippines-Science Education Center materials, Grades 1 to 3, are already available). Obviously, teaching English with science and math content will necessitate reorientation and retraining of English teachers not only in science and math concepts, but in the integration of content with language skills; this demands intensive monitoring and follow-up as well as the preparation of more supplementary materials.

In areas which cannot as yet be supplied with teaching materials in sufficient quantities, at least one set of materials (e.g., the EDPITAF training and research editions) should be provided so that writers at local levels can develop improvised materials based on these models and circulate them in mimeographed form.

Training programs for teachers should

be content-oriented. Probably the best way to prepare a teacher to teach a subject in Pilipino would be to have the teacher re-learn the same subject matter he is teaching in Pilipino; that is, if a teacher is supposed to teach Philippine History in Grade Five using Pilipino as a medium of instruction, the best way to prepare him to do this would be to have him take a summer course in Philippine History taught in Pilipino.

The utility of seminars and workshops consisting of lectures and discussions is doubtful if the purpose is not information dissemination but training.

Teachers should be provided with dictionaries, glossaries (for technical terms) and vocabulary lists as teaching aids in the use of Pilipino as a medium of instruction.

It is unrealistic to expect older teachers to shift medium of instruction from English to Pilipino. Older teachers, unless gifted in the use of Pilipino, should be assigned to subjects taught in English. The new training programs in the use of Pilipino as medium should be geared primarily for the new generation; for this new generation, the Ministry of Education and Culture should fund scholarships for summer and full-time study. In re-training programs, kindergarten and prep teachers should not be neglected.

The teaching of Pilipino Communication Arts needs reorientation from a grammar-dominated approach to conversational and functional Pilipino and to its use as a tool for conceptual learning in the social sciences.

The educational system needs a central bureau for the translation of teaching materials into Pilipino. Materials production should be synchronized and coordinated to avoid duplication.

To balance the implementation of the Bilingual Education Program, now geared heavily in favor of Pilipino, activities should be organized for the assessment of English teaching for science and mathematics and new training programs to meet the current problems encountered in English teaching. In this area, English for Special Purposes (especially English for Science and Technology) assumes a crucial role.

There should be coordination between English and Pilipino teaching through the investigation of the complementary functions and domains of the two languages in Philippine life. This complementation should be reflected in actual classroom teaching objectives and in teaching materials so that needless repetition and duplication can be avoided. However, where repetition might be useful (for example, in the first two grades, when language skills in English have not as yet been fully acquired and when concepts in science and mathematics may need explanation in both English and Pilipino as an auxiliary medium), one medium can reinforce the other.

Incentives should be provided to put a premium on teachers 'competent in both Pilipino and English'; perhaps the 'master teacher' category in the new scheme of promotions could demand this competence.

Workshops and seminars thus far have been geared primarily for classroom teachers and language supervisors. However, actual decisions at the local level are made by the Regional Directors and the Superintendents. Complementary workshops for these line-administrators should be organized so that these decision makers will prove to be helps rather than hindrances to program implementation. •

A representative from Mindanao State University raises a point during the discussion of problems encountered in bilingual education in non-Taga-



One of Chancellor Abelardo Samonte's last public appearances was when he joined his colleagues on December 11, 1978 in the celebration of PSSC's first decade of existence. As was usual of him, he was among the earliest to arrive.

As the discipline representative for public administration to the PSSC Executive Board for FY 1972-1973, Dr. Samonte shared his colleagues' view of seeing the social sciences under one umbrella. As an active member of the Board, he helped lay the groundwork for present and future policies of the Council.

With his demise on Christmas Day 1978, the PSSC again lost another distinguished member. The Council finds it fitting to honor so respected and remarkable a social scientist by publishing some of his works. However, due to unavoidable circumstances, we are forced to publish only one of them.

The following article was written by Dr. Samonte in 1968 and was published in the *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (1968), pp. 110-123. We would like to thank the Board of Editors of the Journal for granting us permission to reprint the Chancellor's article.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Vic Quinto of the *UP Wall-news* for the background materials on Dr. Samonte.

Dr. Samonte received his Bachelor of Arts (*cum laude*) and his Bachelor of Laws from the University of the Philippines in the early 50's. He proceeded to Wayne University where he

obtained his Master of Public Administration degree in 1955. He received his Master of Arts and his Ph. D. degrees in Political Science from Princeton University. Dr. Samonte also attended the Institute of Economic Development at Vanderbilt University and participated in the noted executive development course at the Administrative Staff College on Henley-on-Thames, England. He also observed management training in Asia, America and Europe under a Ford Foundation grant.

Dr. Samonte distinguished himself as an academician and a public administrator and held various key positions in the University of the Philippines and in government. He served in the governing bodies of several national and international organizations like the SEARCA, PCARR, NSDB, the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery, and the Nutrition Planning of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation.

He was recognized as one of the Philippines' Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) in 1963 for his outstanding work in public administration. He authored and co-authored several books on public administration and wrote numerous articles in professional journals.

At the time of his death, Dr. Samonte was the Chancellor of the autonomous University of the Philippines at Los Baños and was an ex officio member of the UP Board of Regents.

Regional development authorities: Role, structure and feasibility

ABELARDO G. SAMONTE

A significant trend in the field of Philippine public enterprise is a sudden surge and interest in the creation of regional development authorities.¹ By 1966, about five years since Congress created the first of such corporate enterprises, as many as 11 authorities had been established by law. However, only four of them — the Mindanao Development Authority, Central Luzon-Cagayan Valley Authority, Mountain Province Development Authority, and Bicol Development Company — have so far been actually organized, with very limited financing. A fifth body, the Laguna Lake Development Authority, is still in the process of organization, while the six remaining regional development authorities have yet to be activated.

What motivated Congress to create so many regional authorities within so brief a span of time? What assumptions and ex-

pectations underlie their establishment? Why has the government been slow in activating them and in providing adequate financial support? What is the proper role and structure providing adequate financial support? What is the proper role and structure of these authorities in the context of Philippine geographic conditions and developmental goals? A study of the background, issues, and developments in this area of public enterprise should shed light on these questions.

Mindanao Development Authority

In June 1961, Congress established the Mindanao Development Authority (MDA)², thus initiating a new dimension in Philippine economic development: that of regional planning and development. The new public corporation enjoyed bipartisan

support, as well as the endorsement of social and economic groups of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan.³

Conceived as a broad planning, initiating, and coordinative agency, the MDA seeks "to foster the accelerated and balanced growth" of a region rich in natural resources and long described as a "land of promise." Contrary to popular impression, it was not strictly patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in the United States, although the successes of the latter evidently inspired the creation of a similar authority in Mindanao. Aside from the TVA experience, however, pertinent facts regarding general development corporations of other countries were considered in the drafting of the MDA Act.⁴

Notable among the functions of the MDA is the coordination and integration of

various public and private entities engaged in projects involving "power, manufacturing, mining, transportation and communication, conservation, resettlement, education, extension work, health and other activities leading to the rapid socio-economic growth of the region."⁵ Like the Chilean Fomento, the Authority does not supersede the numerous governmental agencies and corporations in Mindanao, but is only superimposed on them.

In addition, the MDA may engage in industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises which are of a pioneering nature or which are beyond the scope, capacity, or interest of private entrepreneurs. The emphasis that it places not only on economic growth but also on social development seems to make its functions go beyond the South American fomentos and, in this respect, is similar to the functional jurisdiction of the Iraqi Development Board.⁶

The MDA is empowered to organize and operate subsidiary corporations by itself or in cooperation with private entities. It has also the responsibility of extending the necessary planning, management, and technical assistance to investors in the area, thus fostering a healthy partnership between government and private enterprise in regional development. In pursuing its objectives, the MDA is expected to cooperate with local communities and groups, as well as agencies of the national and local governments. It is finally enjoined to make a survey of the region and draw up a comprehensive plan for "rapid social and economic development."⁷

The breadth in which the objectives of the MDA are couched has given rise to some ambiguities and apprehension. For instance, what is the nature of the MDA's role "to coordinate and/or integrate?" It has been contended that, to perform such a role, the MDA should have authority over the agencies that it coordinates and integrates, or else it should supersede them by absorbing at least some of their functions.⁸ On the other hand, fears have been expressed that such a unified development authority might become too powerful, and that other entities and interests would vigorously oppose such a set-up.

Both hopes and fears regarding the MDA have proved to be exaggerated. Pre-

occupation with the presidential election of 1961 relegated the implementation of the MDA law to the background. Soon after President Macapagal took over the reins of government, he appointed the chairman-general manager and another member of the MDA governing board. But the three other seats in the board remained vacant, such that no meeting could be called for lack of a quorum. Fund releases for operational expenses, moreover, were very meager.⁹ Thus, the late Mayor Justiniano Borja, then newly appointed chairman-general manager of the MDA, sarcastically dubbed it as "the greatest authority on paper."¹⁰

It took more than two years before the MDA's board of directors had its first organizational meeting on July 3, 1963. And nearly one more year passed before the Authority became operational.¹¹

By 1966, the MDA had made a survey of the region's physical and natural resources, and formulated a plan for regional development.¹² It has started some projects, including (a) the construction of the Zamboanga Ice Plant and Cold Storage in Zamboanga City; (b) incorporation of the Palawan Cannery and Development Corporation, a subsidiary company; (c) instrument surveys, boring tests, and engineering design of the wharf which will form part of the proposed Sasa Industrial Estate and Port Development Project in Davao City; and (d) a joint venture with the Central Mindanao University to raise improved livestock breeds through the Bukidnon Central Livestock Farm. The MDA also invested P1 million in common stock shares of the Pacific Cement Company in Surigao del Norte and made a P100,000 loan accommodation to Davao Ricorn.¹³

The technical staff of the MDA, moreover, had completed 16 feasibility studies for specific projects such as construction and farm equipment pool, concrete road paving, feed mill, banana plantation, and coconut coir processing plant. Three earlier project proposals — the Palawan integrated fish canning, the Davao industrial estate, and the African oil palm growing and processing in Sulu — were made by the Stanford Research Institute, assisted by MDA technicians.¹⁴

By mid-1967, the Zamboanga Ice and Cold Storage Plant and the cement plant of the Pacific Cement Co., Inc. had started

commercial operations.¹⁵ The Authority, in a bid to assist in the national program of increased food production, initiated two pilot rice production projects and organized a subsidiary corporation to undertake "large scale plantation growing" of corn and the manufacture of corn grits, corn oil, and animal feeds for hogs and poultry.¹⁶

Thus, after a very slow start, the MDA has registered some accomplishments, but far less than the great expectations of its proponents. Most of its projects have not yet reached the stage of actual operation. Partisan politics and frequent changes in governing board membership and top management have resulted in delay and instability in the work of the Authority. Above all, there had been a very big gap between the MDA's comprehensive goals and its limited finances. True, it has an authorized capital of P300 million to be fully subscribed by the government through an annual appropriation of P30 million over the period of 10 years. But, out of P124 million authorized appropriation as of June 30, 1967, only P9.2 million had been released.¹⁷

Top policy-makers of the government are either uncertain or ambivalent about the extent and magnitude of the functions that the MDA should perform in the development of Mindanao.

Central Luzon-Cagayan Valley Authority

Another regional development agency created by Congress in June, 1961 is the Central Luzon-Cagayan Valley Authority (CLCVA). Primarily an agency for river basin development, the CLCVA is endowed with more specific and limited powers than the MDA; it is patterned more closely after the Tennessee Valley Authority. In fact, many corporate powers of the CLCVA were copied verbatim from the TVA Act of 1933.

The river basins covered by the CLCVA are the Pampanga river basin, the Cagayan river basin, and the Abra and Abulog river basin. Like its TVA prototype, the new Authority is concerned with regional development by providing electric power and irrigation, as well as promoting navigation and engaging in flood control.¹⁸ To achieve these objectives, the CLCVA is given the power to construct dams, power

houses and structures, reservoirs, and navigation projects in the Cagayan, Abra, and Pampanga rivers or in any river in northern and central Luzon. It is also authorized to distribute and sell electric power, construct transmission lines, as well as make studies and cooperate with other agencies in the wider and better use of electric power for well-balanced regional development.¹⁹

Despite regional and bipartisan agitation for its implementation, the CLCVA took even longer than the MDA to be organized. The general manager, who also serves as vice-chairman of the board, assumed office only in March, 1965—nearly four years after the Authority was created by Congress.²⁰ On May 23, 1964, its Board of Directors convened for the first time and, soon thereafter, set up a very small personnel force.

Aside from the organization of the agency and the training of its personnel, the activities of the CLCVA, as of 1966, had been limited to (a) the investigation, evaluation, and compilation of data on flood damaged in Cagayan Valley; (b) the coordination of Japanese and French engineers who made reconnaissance studies of the Cagayan and Pampanga river basin, respectively; (c) preparation of master plan studies of the two river basins; and (d) the making of provisional project studies on irrigation systems, dam-sites, and a few others.²¹

The law creating the Authority provided for a capital stock of P200 million to be fully subscribed by the Government, but from fiscal year 1964 to fiscal year 1967, only P910,160 was released for capital outlay and P394,367 for current operating expenses.²²

Other Regional Development Authorities

Soon after the creation of the first two regional authorities, congressional and other leaders from several regions moved to have their own regional authorities. These authorities may be listed, together with their enabling acts and dates of creation, as follows:

- 1963 — Hundred Islands Conservation and Development Authority (R.A. 3655, June 22, 1963)
- 1964 — Panay Development Authority

(R.A. 3865, June 1, 1964, amended by R.A. 4775, June 18, 1966 to include Romblon in the region served by the authority).

- San Juanico Strait Tourist Development Authority (R.A. 3961, June 18, 1964)
- Mountain Province Development Authority (R.A. 4071, June 18, 1964)
- Northern Samar Development Authority (R.A. 4132, June 20, 1964)
- 1965 — Mindoro Development Board (R.A. 4188, May 4, 1965)
- Bicol Development Company (R.A. 4690, June 18, 1965)
- Catanduanes Development Authority (R.A. 4412, June 19, 1965)
- 1966 — Laguna Lake Development Authority (R.A. 4850, June 6, 1966)

It is interesting to note that four of the regional authorities — Northern Samar, Mountain Province, Panay, and Catanduanes — are provided with a statement of purposes almost copied verbatim from that of the Mindanao Development Authority; even their systems of financing and management bear close resemblance to the MDA prototype.²³

Another authority, the Bicol Development Company, is also generally patterned after the MDA model, except for one significant objective. While the MDA would "coordinate and/or integrate" projects or operations of government or private entities directly bearing on the plans and activities of the Authority,²⁴ the Bicol Development Company is authorized to finally approve such plans, programs, or projects of government entities or private enterprises as are related to the development of the region.²⁵ Parenthetically, this same power of approval is lodged with the Laguna Lake Development Authority to reclaim or acquire bodies of land from the lake in pursuance of its purposes.²⁶

The Mindoro Development Board, created to promote agricultural and industrial development in the island of Mindoro, is charged with such specific functions as road building, reforestation, control and prevention of floods, land reclamation, use of rivers for irrigation, navigation and

other purposes, as well as the enhancement of recreational advantages and the promoultimization of the resources of the island."²⁷

Lastly, there are two authorities with relatively more limited jurisdiction. Both public corporations — the Hundred Islands Conservation and Development Authority and San Juanico Strait Tourist Development Authority — seek to develop the resources and enhance the attractions of two tourist areas in the country.

On the nine regional authorities mentioned above, only the Mountain Province Development Authority and Bicol Development Company have duly constituted boards of directors and are engaged in some limited activities. The governing board of the MPDA had their first meeting in August 1965 and, shortly thereafter, the sum of P120,000 was allocated for its organizational and operational expenses. In the following fiscal year, an additional amount of P199,000 was allocated for the same purpose. Most of the P4 million appropriated for capital outlay of the MPDA in 1966 was withdrawn and diverted for other purposes outside the Authority.²⁸ Records of the Budget Commission show that only a total of P243,152 has been actually released as of fiscal year 1967.

Despite limited financing, the MPDA prepared a preliminary economic report of Mountain Province which included three project proposals. A project study on the vegetable industry and seven other project studies have been made. However, with a skeletal force, the Authority has not yet been able to conduct an extensive socio-economic survey. Nor has it formulated a comprehensive plan for regional development.²⁹

As for the Bicol Development Company, its board of directors has been constituted, and a small personnel force organized. It was only by fiscal year 1967 that the initial sum of P300,000 was released by the Budget Commission to the Company, notwithstanding the fact that its programmed funding up to that year should have already totalled P61,500,000. The activities of the Company have so far been concentrated on organizational work and the dispatch of a survey team to the Bicol region in order to formulate, with the assistance of the technical men from the

National Economic Council and Presidential Economic Staff, guidelines for developmental plans and programs of the Company. Recently, the company has undertaken a rice production project, and has 500 hectares of riceland under cultivation.³⁰

The Hundred Island Conservation and Development Authority and the San Juanico Strait Tourist Development Authority have been able to convene initial meetings of their respective governing boards, primarily because of the presence of several ex-officio members. Nevertheless, these authorities have been inactive due to lack of funds.

The one regional authority which has bright prospects of gaining headway is the Laguna Lake Development Authority. The system of capitalization of this Authority is different from those of the other regional bodies. The latter have authorized capital to be fully subscribed by the National government and, as a rule, to be

paid out over a period of 10 years. On the other hand, the Laguna Lake Development Authority has an authorized capital of P100 million, one-fifth of which shall be subscribed by the stockholders. At least 60 percent of the subscribed common shares are reserved for the provinces of Laguna and Rizal which, together and on an equal basis, retain controlling interest in the Authority. The remaining common stocks are available for subscription to local governments and private investors. Preferred non-voting shares are also available to the aforementioned stockholders, as well as to other government corporations.³¹

The required paid-up capital of P5 million has been covered. Although the Board of Directors has not yet been elected by the stockholders, organizational work and initial surveys have begun with the help of technicians from the national and local governments, as well as from the

private sector. The United Nations has earmarked \$753,400, with a counterpart of \$302,000 from the Philippine Government, for a two-year project with the purpose of

"carrying out feasibility and design studies for the hydraulic control of the lake and identifying complementary measures to be taken to develop the potential of the lake for agriculture, industry, and transport."³²

In this connection, a UN technical team started recently to make engineering and economic studies of the project. The Authority enjoys the active support of the Governor of Rizal and other political and civic leaders of the Laguna Lake area.

As for the rest of the regional authorities, they have so far existed only in paper. Their governing boards have not been fully constituted, if at all. No funds have been released, and no staff organized.

Table A

*Capital Structure of Regional Development Authorities
(Amounts in million pesos)*

Development Authority	Authorized Capital	Programmed Amounts of Paid Up Capital		Appropriations for Operations and Expenses	
		Upon Approval of Charter	Succeeding Fiscal Year (Annually)	Initial Appropriation	Annual Appropriation
Mindanao Dev. Authority	300	30	30	.5	1
Central Luzon-Cagayan Valley Authority	200	200 ^a	—	.5	.5
Hundred Islands Conservation and Dev. Authority	Non-stock	—	—	.5	.5 (up to FY '67)
Panay Dev. Authority	150	30	30 FY '65 20 FY '66 & '67 10 FY '68 — '71 5 FY '72 — '73	1	1
Mt. Prov. Dev. Authority	300	30	30	.5	1
Northern Samar Dev. Authority	100	10	10	.5	1
San Juanico Strait Dev. Authority	Non-stock	—	—	.5	1m — *
Mindoro Dev. Board	Non-stock	—	—	20	20 (up to FY '69)
Catanduanes Dev. Authority	20	5	3 (up to FY '70)	.5	1
Bicol Dev. Co.	300	30	30	.5	1
Laguna Lake Dev. Authority	100	5 ^b	not indicated	.5	— *
TOTALS	1,470	340	—	25.5	—

* "Such sums as may be needed or necessary"

NOTE:

^a P100 million of the authorized capital stock of the CLCVA is financed from the sale of reparations goods and services; the remaining P100 million is from the sale of bonds redeemable in 20 years.

^b The capital stock of the Laguna Lake Development Authority is subscribed by the provinces of Laguna and Rizal, and cities, municipalities, provinces, and private investors.

SOURCE OF BASIC DATA: The respective charters of the Development Authorities.

Table B

*A Comparison of Programmed Fund Releases With Actual Fund Releases Of
Four Regional Development Authorities Up to FY 1967*

DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES	Total Programmed Releases Up to FY 1967 (in million pesos)			Total Actual Releases Up to FY 1967 (in pesos)			% of Actual to Programmed Releases		
	C.O.*	C.O.E.**	TOTAL	C.O.	C.O.E.	TOTAL	C.O.	C.O.E.	TOTAL
Mindanao Development Authority	210	5.5	215.5	9,225,350	2,780,510	12,005,860	4.39	50.55	5.57
Central Luzon-Cagayan Valley Authority	200	3.5	203.5	910,160	394,367	1,304,527	.45	11.26	.64
Mt. Prov. Dev. Authority	120	2.5	122.5	not specified		242,152	—	—	.20
Bicol Dev. Company	60	1.5	61.5	not specified		300,000	—	—	.49
TOTALS	590	13.0	603.0	—	—	13,852,539	—	—	2.30

*CO —Capital Outlay

**COE —Capital Outlay Expenditure

SOURCES OF BASIC DATA:

1. For programmed releases: the respective charters of the development authorities.
2. For actual releases: Budget Commission (Division on Regional Authorities).

*Regional Authority: A Political Fad
or an Economic Device?*

As legally constituted, the regional development authorities — excluding the three non-stock regional authorities³³ — call for an aggregate capitalization of P1,470 million to be subscribed entirely by the national government, with the exception of the Laguna Lake Development Authority as previously discussed. (See Table A). If the enabling acts were fully implemented, the national government would have to set aside P123 to P143 million every year for the next four to ten years, just to pay up their authorized capital, and an additional amount which may add up to P7 million a year for their operational or overhead expenses. With its limited resources and expanding financial requirements in other fields, the Government could hardly afford to extend such kind of financing to the regional authorities. And even if it could, would said funding be a proper utilization of the resources of a developing country like the Philippines?

It appears that the proper role of regional development authorities in our national development is still unresolved. The rapidity by which these authorities were formally created, together with the high level of aspirations manifested in their avowed goals and financing, have been practically nullified by the paucity of actual support and implementation. Only

four of the eleven development authorities have actually been organized, with limited operations.

The actual fund release for the four operating authorities are indicated in Table B. The total release represents a measly 2.3 percent of what the authorities would have now received if their enabling charters were fully implemented. With the probable exception of the MDA, most of the released funds were spent for personnel salaries, allowances, and wages.

Even worse, the majority of regional authorities exist only on paper. They seem to have been created without adequate study of the varied conditions, needs, and problems of the many regions of the country. In fact, the charters of five other authorities were copied from the MDA prototype before its soundness and efficacy as an instrument of regional development had any chance of being tested under local conditions and in actual operations. The phenomenal rate by which these regional bodies mushroomed, in the absence of any careful study and actual adaptation of the regional development authority idea, provides support to the allegation that they are more the manifestations of a political fad than deliberate efforts toward an effective approach to regional development.

Realizing this problem, an attempt was made during the last year of the Macapagal administration "to achieve unity, consis-

tency and effectiveness in the task of regional planning." The President issued an administrative order creating a Committee on Regional Planning composed of representatives from the Program Implementation Agency, National Economic Council, National Irrigation Administration, National Power Corporation, Department of Public Works and Communications and such other agencies as the Committee may include, with the approval of the President.³⁴ As the technical arm of the President on regional planning, the Committee had the function to

"Formulate such guidelines, policies, objectives, requirements or conditions for the effective exercise of Presidential supervision or assistance in regard to the various development authorities, with the end in view of affecting an integrated and systematic coordination of their plans and activities in furtherance of the government socio-economic development program."³⁵

The Committee also was to advise or assist the regional authorities in various phases of their organization and operation such as making plans and programs and preparing feasible projects.

Despite its laudable objectives, the Committee on Regional Planning has not yet met. A technical group, making a study for the Council of Administrative Management in October 1965, took note of the Committee's expected role in assisting regional development authorities, but re-

commended that said Committee be abolished as soon as a specific unit is established in the National Economic Council to assist and supervise the authorities.³⁶

Reorganizing the Regional Development Authorities

There is a need to re-examine the rationale, structure, and feasibility of regional authorities in terms of our national objectives and capabilities. In this connection, it is interesting to note the pertinent provisions embodied in the proposed Revised Administrative Code submitted by the Office of the President for the consideration of Congress. The proposed codal revision seeks to institute a "special uniform charter of regional development authorities." It would divide the country into nine regions, and reorganize the existing authorities under the new regional division.³⁷ In justification, the proponents observed:

"... the recent trend of creating development authorities for only one, two or three provinces proves not only expensive but is conducive to uncoordinated piece meal development program. The proposed provision creates nine development authorities covering the whole country (outside of Metropolitan Manila), three less than the existing ones which cover only about 2/3 of the country."³⁸

This proposal would have far reaching effects on existing regional development corporations inasmuch as they will have to be reorganized—many by some kind of merger and the others by division. To illustrate: The Laguna Lake Development Authority would be merged with the Mindoro Development Board to form a new kind of regional authority. On the other hand, the Mindanao Development Authority would be reorganized into two separate regional bodies; the province of Palawan would be taken away from the jurisdiction of these two new authorities.

In addition, the proposed codal revision would standardize the purposes and powers of the regional authorities generally along the lines provided by the charter of the Mindanao Development Authority. A new provision, however, would require all plans and projects for socio-economic development of local governments and other governmental instrumentalities to be

submitted for approval by the regional authority concerned,³⁹ similar to the provisions in the charters of the Bicol Development Company and Laguna Lake Development Authority.

Another feature of the proposed codal revision is a standardized mode and amount of capitalization. Each regional authority would have an authorized capital of P60 million to be subscribed fully by the Republic, for which P6 million will be appropriated every year for 10 years from the general fund of the national treasury, as well as from proceeds of bond issues, loans and other sources of the national government. In addition, there would be appropriated for each authority P500,000 out of the general fund in the national treasury for its operating expenses in the initial year. Thereafter, a standing annual appropriation would be made out of the general fund "as may be necessary to reimburse the authority of the total amount actually expended" for overhead expenses not to exceed P1 million a year.⁴⁰ Provinces and cities within the region would be given the option to invest in any subsidiary corporations of the Authority.⁴¹

Evidently, these proposals of the new Administrative Code manifest an attempt to find a "rational" approach to the establishment of regional authorities in the country. In dividing the country into nine regions, each with a development authority, the proposed codal revision would set up regional authorities not on the basis of political boundaries, as most existing authorities had been primarily created, but avowedly on a "regional division based on geographical, topographical and social similarities of the provinces." To this end, it adopted practically the same division used by the National Economic Council for its purposes.⁴²

This raises a number of questions: What should constitute a region for purposes of regional planning and development? Is it sound to divide the Philippines into nine regions and set up a development authority for each region? Under current conditions and with limited technical and financial resources, is it feasible to establish regional authorities all over the country?

For the particular purpose of regional development through public corporate au-

thorities, studies so far have been inadequate to evolve valid standards which would fully determine the proper boundaries of the regions with due consideration to geography, and natural resources, as well as political, social, and economic factors for the purpose of identifying viable developmental areas.⁴³

As a matter of fact, the regional division used by the National Economic Council and adopted by the new proposed Administrative Code, is only one of the many attempts to divide the Philippines into regions. The Bureau of Census and Statistics would divide the country into ten regions; the Program Implementation Agency (now Presidential Economic Staff) proposed a different regional division with twelve areas; the National Parks and Wildlife Commission has a different way of dividing the archipelago into eight regions. Government departments or agencies like the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Department of Labor, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and others follow varied regional division for their respective purposes.

The proposed regional division under the new Administrative Code may offer a proportionate and "neat" way of dividing the country into regions. But, in the process, it may put together areas with heterogeneous conditions, needs, and problems of development into one region. For example, Region I under the codal revision would be composed of the Ilocos provinces and the Mountain provinces. It is pertinent, in this connection, to quote the observation of the Acting Chairman-Manager of the Mountain Province Development Authority:

Judged in area, considered by regional characteristics, and taken into account for its social and economic resources, the four mountain provinces are really and ideally a region.⁴⁴

Apparently referring to physical distinctions, ethnic differences, cultural disparity, and economic potential variations, the first annual report of the MPDA concluded that "it would be incongruous to lump the Mountain Province with the Ilocos provinces into one region."⁴⁵

Even assuming that the proposed regional division is manageable for purposes of economic planning, is the "one region-

please turn to page 32

PSSC ACTIVITIES

New Board Officers, Members

In its first meeting for CY 1979 held January 19, the PSSC Executive Board elected the following officers for 1979: Vicente R. Jayme, chairman; Wilfrido V. Villacorta, vice-chairman; and Ledivina V. Cariño, secretary-treasurer.

Earlier, the nine-member PSSC Executive Council, in the annual meeting held December 8, 1978 elected six new members to the PSSC Executive Board for 1979-80. The newly elected members are: Ricardo G. Abad (representing the discipline of sociology); Ledivina V. Cariño (public administration); Raul R. Ingles (communications); Corazon Alma de Leon (social work); Jesucita L.G. Sodusta (anthropology), and Wilfrido V. Villacorta (political science).

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 Sicut, and the immediate past chairman, Gabriel U. Iglesias. The Board members are elected by the Council 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. Board members are elected on the grounds of their distinction in terms of professional integrity and achievement.

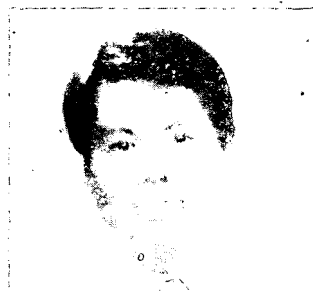
The other hold-over members of the Board are: Mercedes B. Concepcion (demography), Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. (history), Vicente R. Jayme (economics), Natividad J. Munarriz (psychology), Cristina P. Parel (statistics) Dominador Z. Rosell (geography), and Bonifacio P. Sibayan (linguistics).

Committee heads, members named for CY 1979

The Executive Board, in its February 23 meeting confirmed the appointment of the chairpersons and the members of PSSC's standing and special committees for CY 1979.



JAIME



VILLACORTA



CARIÑO

Standing Committees

Finance Committee — Ledivina V. Cariño, chairman; Ricardo G. Abad, Vicente R. Jayme, Cristina P. Parel, Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., and Wilfrido V. Villacorta, members.

Membership Committee — Mercedes B. Concepcion, chairman; Corazon Alma de Leon, Consuelo L. Gutierrez, Raul P. de Guzman, and Bonifacio P. Sibayan, members.

Research Committee — Cristina P. Parel (statistics), chairman; Jesucita L. G. Sodusta (anthropology), Mercedes B. Concepcion (demography), Ernesto M. Pernia (economics), Dominador Z. Rosell (geography), Bonifacio S. Salamanca (history), Fe T. Otones (linguistics), Raul R. Ingles (mass communication), Ledivina V. Cariño (public administration), Rosita L. Fondevilla (social work), and Ricardo G. Abad (sociology), members.

Institutional Development Committee — Bonifacio P. Sibayan, chairman; Ricardo G. Abad, Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Raul P. de Guzman, Abraham I. Felipe, Wilfrido V. Villacorta, and Lydia Tansin, members.

Publications Committee — Raul R. Ingles, chairman, with the editors of the *Journal of History*, *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*, *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, *Philippine Political Science Journal*, *Philippine Economic Journal*, *Philippine Sociological Review*, *Philippine Geographical Journal*, *Social Work* and the *Philippine Journal of Public Administration* as members.

Social Science Center Committee — Loretta Makasiar Sicut, chairman; Alberto V. Ampil, S. J., Armand V. Fabella,

Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Vicente R. Jayme, Josefina M. Ramos, and Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., members.

Special Committees

Modern Philippine History Committee — Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr., chairman; Caridad S. Alfonso, Rolando de la Goza, O.P., Lucio Gutierrez, C.M., Reynaldo Iletto, Celedonio R. Resurreccion, Julita R. Sta. Romana, Bonifacio S. Salamanca, and John N. Schumacher, S.J., members.

Special Projects Committee — Natividad J. Munarriz, chairman; Caridad S. Alfonso, Corazon Alma de Leon, Rosita L. Fondevilla, Domingo C. Salita, Bonifacio P. Sibayan, and Jesucita L.G. Sodusta, members.

PSSC to administer ADC Fellowship Program in RP

The Executive Board, in its January 19, 1979 meeting, approved the proposal of the Agricultural Development Council, Inc. for the PSSC to assist ADC fellows studying in the Philippines in receiving their stipend fees and other forms of support.

Final arrangements regarding this program were made during the meeting of PSSC Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicut and Dr. Ralph Retzlaff, director of ADC's Regional Research and Training Program, Bangkok held at the PSSC office January 29, 1979.

The PSSC will assume the administrative functions of assisting ADC fellows (continuing and new) in the payment of their monthly maintenance allowance, tuition fees, and miscellaneous expenses on time

and, in the case of new fellows, in meeting them at the airport and taking care of their safe arrival at their destination in the Philippines, guiding them through immigration procedures, and others.

Third JCIE Asian Dialogue

For the third time, the PSSC coordinated the activities of the Philippine study group on the Japan Center for International Exchange-sponsored project entitled "The ASEAN-Japan Relationship in a Global Context."

Convenor for this year's study group was Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, PSSC Executive Director. Several discussion sessions were held with a few selected participants knowledgeable on the topic. The discussants were Mr. David Sycip, Prof. Felipe Miranda, Mr. Armand V. Fabella, Dr. Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., and Consul Reynaldo Gregorio.

Results of the discussion were incorporated in a paper written by Mr. Sycip and presented before the Second Odawara Symposium held March 3 and 4, 1979. Dr. Sicat and Mr. Sycip represented the PSSC to the symposium.

The Philippine paper maintains that with the possible exception of Singapore under its present circumstances, the other four members of the ASEAN share "two common and mutually supportive major economic goals." These are: To improve their terms of trade and to provide more productive employment opportunities for their peoples. To achieve these goals, the Philippine group advocates adding maximum domestic value to products now being exported in relatively unprocessed state, and on the other hand, reducing to the minimum the imported value for the goods that are used or consumed in each country. This, the Philippine paper claims, "is exactly what Japan has managed so successfully to do: importing raw materials with minimum value added at the source countries, and exporting products with maximum Japan value added."

Further, the paper proposes the "pooling or sharing by participating countries, of their markets for selected products..." Later, "when the industrial specializations under the market pooling arrangements have become fairly well-defined, and when the regional markets

have grown substantially, a more general market-pooling arrangement somewhat similar to the EEC, may hopefully be agreed upon."

New grantees

Discretionary Research Awards

1. Marcelino M. Maceda: "An Annotated Translation of the Work of Prof. Ferdinand Blumentritt entitled: *Versuch Einer Ethnographie Der Philippinen* (An Attempt at Writing a Philippine Ethnography)"
2. Teresita Lombos Esquillo: "The Contextualization of the Language Proficiency of Selected Bilingual College Students"
3. Esperanza Aranas: "Couples' Perception on Husband and Wife Interaction"
4. Elena L. Samonte: "An Analysis of Group Dynamics as a Training Methodology in a Development Project in the Philippines"
5. Junio M. Ragragio: A Central Place Study of the Camarines Sur and Albay Provinces"



ESQUILLO



RAGRAGIO

6. Crispina B. Grospe: "A Filipino Adaptation of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale"
7. Nora M. Bassig: "Japanese Technical Assistance to the Philippines: A Case Study of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA)"
8. Eva B. Dueñas: "Worker Satisfaction: An Inquiry into the Socio-psychological Needs Satisfaction of Workers in an Agro-Industrial Complex"
9. Fr. Andrew Francis: "An Exploratory Study of the Charismatic Renewal Movement in the Sacred Heart Parish, Kamuning, Q.C."
10. Teresita E. Ibarra: "Women Migrants: Focus on Dynamic Helpers"

Travel Award

1. Raul R. Ingles: To participate in the



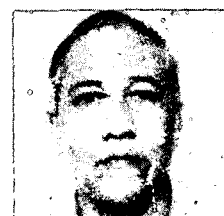
ANDREW



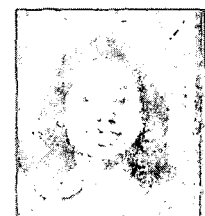
IBARRA

ASEAN Multi-Media Project in Support of Rural Development of which he is the National Project Director for the Philippines, October 30 - November 2, 1978. Bangkok, Thailand.

2. Elena L. Samonte: To read a paper entitled "An Analysis of Group Dynamics as a Training Methodology in a Development Project in the Philippines" at the First International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology Asian Regional Conference, March 19-23, 1979. University of Hong Kong.



INGLES



SAMONTE

Conference Award

1. Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (Anthropological Association of the Philippines): Second National Conference, Baguio City, April 22-24, 1979. Theme - The Power of Anthropology in Development: Dialogue Among Developers.

Graduate Training Assistance Program

1. Solomon A. Aplao: Master of Arts in Sociology, Silliman University
2. Maduh A. Damsani: Master of Science in Applied Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University
3. Efren Padilla: Master of Arts in Sociology, Silliman University



APLAON



DAMSANI



PADILLA

Second RCCT slated

PSSC, in collaboration with the UP Division of Social Sciences, will conduct the Second Refresher Course in the Social Sciences for College Teachers at the University of the Philippines, Diliman. To be held from April 27 to May 30, 1979, this summer's refresher course will be focused on "Growth and Development of the Social Sciences in the Philippines: Implications for National Policies, Plans, and Programs."

The five-week course aims to provide a forum for the discussion of current issues, problems and other topics in the social sciences and as these relate to teaching in college. It is open to all fulltime college teachers who teach social science courses.

Awards to best research papers

Starting 1979, the PSSC will give awards to the best researches conducted under its various fund-granting programs. This was announced by PSSC Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicat during the 10th anniversary celebration of the Council at the Manila Hilton.

The Executive Board earlier made the decision in an effort to maintain and even upgrade the quality of researches being conducted under the Council's various programs. The awards will be given annually and in the name of the different funding agencies of the Council.

The best research paper under the Modern Philippine History Program will be awarded in the name of Ford Foundation; best research paper under the Discretionary Research Awards Program will be given in the name of the Ford Foundation and the Fund for Assistance to Private Education; best research project under the National Economic and Development Authority; best journal or publication will be given in the name of the National Science Development Board.

The PSSC will also give an award to the best research center of the year. The research center will be selected from among the members of the PSSC Research Network.

PSSC coordinates UP DSS national survey

The PSSC has agreed to assist the Division of Social Sciences of the University of the Philippines in its national survey entitled "The Competencies of Social Science Faculties in Philippine Colleges and Universities." This study, which is currently being undertaken, covers selected faculty members in 43 colleges and universities in the country.

The survey seeks to: 1) find out the needs and level of competencies of social science faculties; 2) identify areas where additional training is needed; and 3) formulate training programs as well as teaching materials to improve faculty competencies in the social sciences.

The PSSC is charged with the overall coordination, supervision and conduct of field interviews and data collection. In this connection, members of the PSSC Research Network have been fielded to undertake the data gathering and interviewing stage of the survey.

Respondents for the survey are the school administrator for each selected institution (either one of the following: president, vice-president for academic affairs,

dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, or head of the social sciences division/department) and social science faculty members.

CSS joins AAS publication exhibit

The PSSC Central Subscription Service was invited to exhibit Philippine social science publications in the 31st Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, Inc. held March 30 — April 1, 1979 at the Los Angeles Hilton, L.A., California.

In this connection, the Executive Board, in its second meeting for CY 1979 held February 23, decided to send PSSC Program Coordinator Pilar Ramos Jimenez and CSS Business Coordinator Sylvia V. Tan to man the PSSC-CSS booth for the AAS publication exhibit.

Since there will be more than 1700 participating scholars, professors and students from the entire North America, it was deemed advisable to accept the invitation in order to expose the various publications being circulated by CSS.

The PSSC-CSS representatives left for the United States last March 25, 1979.



PSSC Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicat and outgoing Secretary-Treasurer of the Board, Fr. Alberto V. Ampil, S.J. met with representatives of the PSSC Research Network, December 11, 1978 at the PSSC Secretariat office. The representatives presented reports on the 1978 activities of their respective research centers. Photo shows Dr. Bi Chin Uy of the University of Negro Occidental-Recoletos reporting on the activities of the UNO-R Research Center.

PSSC MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS: Annual reports

Regular Members

Philippine Association of Social Workers (PASW)

Four sharing sessions were sponsored by the PASW in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Services and Development. The first session featured two *balik* workers from Philadelphia and Chicago who shared their professional experiences with their colleagues. A symposium on Pilipino movies and the movie industry's contribution to social change was conducted in the second sharing session. The proceedings of the third and fourth sharing sessions held August 24 (Innovative Approaches on Child Welfare Services in Institutions) and September 28 (Innovative Approaches on Community Based Child Welfare Seminar) will be utilized as working papers for this year's observance of the International Year of the Child.

The association also sent representatives to participate in several national, regional and international conferences and activities. To highlight the celebration of the Social Welfare Week, PASW conducted a Workshop on Issues on Social Practice with registered social workers and senior social workers as participants. The association also came out with the second edition of the *Philippine Encyclopedia in Social Work*.

Philippine Economic Society (PES)

The past year saw the holding of institutional meetings which formalized arrangements that have been the product of tradition in the PES. As a result of these meetings, more members were accepted, thus, allowing for the organization of regional chapters and for reviving chapters in Metro Manila.

The publication of the *Philippine Economic Journal* is a little behind schedule. The present set of officers are faced with the problem of printing the Journal to be able to come out on schedule.

The society conducted a number of conferences and symposia on various topics particularly on economic policies and business economics. It also participated in several ASEAN meetings, the

society being one of four economic societies in the ASEAN region. These meetings are held every year to discuss research results and facilitate contact between ASEAN countries.

Philippine Geographical Society (PGS)

The society celebrated its 28th year of existence in 1978. More members were admitted and little by little, geography as a discipline of study is being recognized and is becoming popular in relation to the trends in human settlement and environmental education.

The society maintained the good relationship between PSSC and the Division of Social Sciences, National Research Council of the Philippines by allowing the use of its conference allotment for the use of the joint symposium of the two organizations. It also entertained several visiting professors of geography from the University of Winnipeg, University of Hawaii, and Hong Kong Report.

The society was able to maintain the regular publication of its *Philippine Geographical Journal*. The journal is now on its 22nd volume. The society's president and vice-president have undertaken a research work on the "Economic Geography of the Philippines."

Philippine Political Science Association (PPSA)

In 1978, the association decided to go regional. Conferences on the regional level were conducted prior to and in preparation for the national conference. These conferences were held in Mindanao, Iloilo, Tacloban and Baguio City and were conducted in cooperation with the National Science Development Board (NSDB), the regional NEDA offices, and the local educational institutions/universities.

The national conference was held in October with funds from the NSDB and the PSSC. The PASW donated its PSSC allotment for conferences to the PPSA.

The association also hosted several get-togethers in cooperation with the US Agency for International Development and the Association of American Studies whereby visiting lecturers participated in dialogues

with local political science practitioners.

For 1979, the plans include continuing the regional conferences that would hopefully be conducted on some liquidating basis rather than on donations from other institutions. PPSA members are also thinking of putting up a training program to aggregate skills in the discipline. This program will not duplicate the present PSSC-sponsored Refresher Course in the Social Sciences for College Teachers since the PPSA activity will only cover the discipline of political science.

Philippine Statistical Association (PSA)

The 27th year of the PSA was a relatively good year. Membership expanded in all categories — life, individual, and institutional. An updated directory of members for 1978 was prepared for immediate distribution.

The annual conference was held on June 19 with the Central Bank as sponsor. Theme of the conference was "Dialogue Between Producers and Users of Development Indicators," a topic chosen in preparation for the Manila Conference of the International Statistical Institute in 1979.

With the help of the Committee on Seminars/In-Service Training on Statistics, the association was able to push through with the seminar/workshop on statistical decision-making. The course was conducted from May 15 to June 19.

Another in-service training program for institutional members was sponsored by the association from October 3 to 12.

In 1978, the editorial staff of the *Philippine Statistician* was augmented with the appointment of an associate editor. The proposal to transfer the printing of the journal has been approved and changes in its format are being contemplated. Also, the quarterly *PSA Newsletter* came out in printed form and has become income-generating.

The association now has a PSA library archive which occupies a portion of the NCSO library.

Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP)

The annual conference of the society

was held last summer on the theme: "Social Linguistic Research in the Philippines." A summary of the proceedings will be published in the next issue of the *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*.

Last October, LSP sponsored a nationwide conference on the implementation of the education policy. During the semester break, the society also conducted a smaller conference on more teacher-oriented English for special purposes.

The bi-annual *PJL*, the society's official journal, is updated but due to lack of funds, it has been forced to come out only once a year. The latest issue is still in press.

One project being carried out is the Ateneo-PNC-La Salle consortium on a doctoral program in bilingual education. The program accepted the first group of about 12 full-time student scholars last June.

For 1979, LSP plans include sponsoring another nationwide conference in summer. The focus will be on English because much of the focus in the October 1978 conference was on Pilipino. The society is also expecting the arrival of a comparative linguist from Australia who will work on the beginnings of an ethnological dictionary for Pilipino.

Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP)

The association started 1978 with consultation-discussions on professional concerns of psychologists and made recommendations for the annual conference held at De La Salle University.

A mid-year annual membership meeting was held at the Ateneo Business School where Fr. Jaime Bulatao, S.J. spoke on "Outer State of Consciousness."

The annual conference was held in August on the theme: Uses of Psychology Trends and Development.

One accomplishment for the year is having the *Philippine Journal Psychology* almost updated. The 1977 issue finally came off the press and a back issue will be released soon.

Philippine Society for Public Administrators (PSPA)

The society held activities which were mainly on the dissemination of public management education in the country. A meeting was held with heads of universi-

ties and colleges in the countryside like Cotabato and Tuguegarao where public management educator programs are being installed.

PSPA looks forward to activities in two additional areas: the production of teaching materials and the holding of follow-up seminars after the nationwide conference held in 1977.

The *Philippine National Historical Society (PNHS)* and the *Philippine Sociological Society (PSS)* did not send their representatives to the annual meeting.

Associate Members

Population Institute, University of the Philippines

The institute's research activities for 1978 included cooperation with the National Census and Statistics Office and the Commission on Population in undertaking the RP Fertility Survey, the Philippine contribution to the World Fertility Survey, an international population research programme. Data are now being processed. Some questions were included in the survey at the request of the LSP. The Institute has completed the population portion of PREPF which forms part of a paperback volume due to be published soon. Data are now being processed for the evaluative study of the National Family Planning Outreach Program of Popcom.

The institute also conducted the Philippine portion of an ASEAN-wide study of migration and rural development. It has completed the second Area Fertility Sur-

vey and is now preparing for the Third Area Fertility Survey.

During the past year, the institute also sent representatives to meetings and conferences here and abroad.

Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC)

The IPC now has 18 ongoing projects. Most of these projects are in the area of socio-economic development, the biggest of which is a project on women and development handled by NEDA and PIDS. Of these, 14 would be completed by March 1979, so that IPC would be starting with just four big projects in 1979.

As of December 1978, 11 visiting research associates are affiliated with the institute. Most of them are gathering data for doctoral dissertations. At the end of their stay, these VRAs would give lectures on the data that they shall have collected.

IPC has made available assistantship awards to the IPC staff to complete their MA thesis. These awards were granted by the Ford Foundation. Some staff members are at the East-West Center doing research intern work in computer programming as part of IPC's staff development program.

The revised edition of Mary Hollnsteiner's *Society, Culture and the Filipino* would be ready by this summer.

A number of staff members went abroad to participate in various conferences. For 1979, IPC will appoint a new Chief Operations Manager and will add two research associates on the Ph.D. level to help in the consultancy functions left by the late Father Frank Lynch, S.J.



The PSSC annual meeting and elections were held December 8, 1978 at the PSSC Secretariat office. Representatives of PSSC member associations, regular and associate, reported on the activities of their respective associations and institutions during 1978. Some of the Board Members and association representatives are shown in the photo. Mr. Vicente Jayme (right photo), 1978 Vice-Chairman, presided.

Moments to remember:

PSSC TENTH ANNIVERSARY

* Plaques of appreciation were awarded to PSSC's founding members and the former chairpersons of the Executive Board (except Eufonio M. Alip who was given a posthumous award in 1976):

Jaime Bulatao, S.J. — Founding member

John J. Carroll, S.J. — Founding member

Mercedes B. Concepcion — Founding member and Board Chairman, 1968-1972

Armand V. Fabella — Founding member and Board Chairman, 1975

Alfredo V. Lagmay — Board Chairman, 1973

Cristina P. Parel — Founding member and Board Chairman, 1974

Loretta Makasiar Sicat — Board Chairman, 1976

Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr. — Board Chairman, 1977

Gabriel U. Iglesias — Board Chairman, 1978

* The posthumous plaque of appreciation awarded to the late Fr. Frank Lynch, S.J., a founding member, was received by Rev. Fr. Joaquin Bernas, S.J., Father Provincial of the Society of Jesus.

* Mr. Armand V. Fabella traced the humble beginnings of the Council.

* NEDA Director General Gerardo P. Sicat accepted PSSC's invitation to be the guest speaker for the evening. Some highlights of his speech:

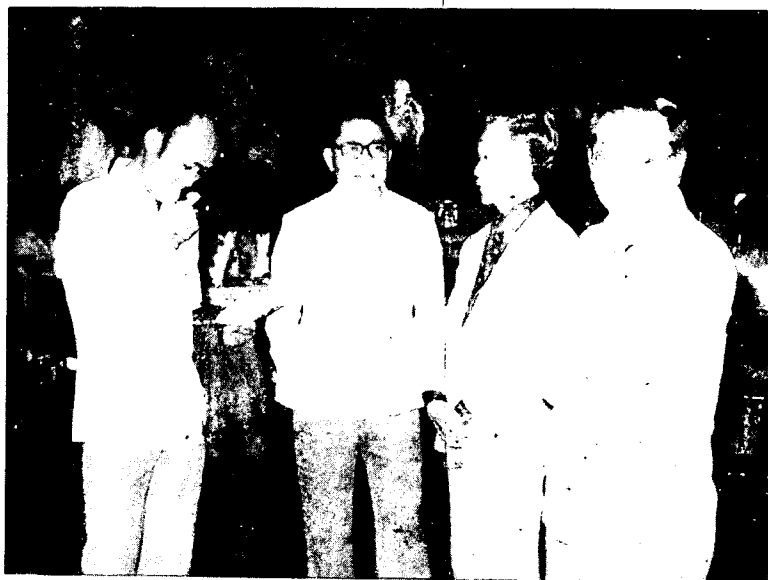
—Social Science organizations should learn the trick of viability.

—Work of social scientists should respond to the questions that are bothering government decision makers. Government decision makers should also have a feedback mechanism so they can learn from what the social scientists can offer.

—There are social scientists who analyze things pure and simple . . . There are those who hold a critical view of affairs. Those who choose to have a critical view of what's happening would be better able to communicate their views if, in criticizing what is going on, they could have some concrete solutions to offer. Nothing turns off the fire of criticism than the failure of the critic to offer a tangible, useful, constructive, and elevating solution to the problems at hand.

* Present and past members of the Executive Council, Executive Board, Standing and Special Committees, distinguished representatives from the funding agencies like Ford Foundation, FAPE, and other friends of the Council attended the affair.

* Master of Ceremonies was Rev. Fr. Alberto V. Ampil, S.J., secretary-treasurer of the Executive Board for CY 1978.



From left: Minister Gerardo Sicat, Chancellor Abelardo Samonte, Dr. Abraham Felipe, and Dr. Tito Mijares



PSSC Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicat introducing the guests



Mr. Armand Fabella, a founding member and a former Board Chairman gives a brief history of the Council

Fr. A.
peñas



Guest speaker Minister Gerardo Sicat expounds on the responsibilities of the social scientists.



Fr. Joaquin Bernas, S.J. receives the posthumous award for the late Fr. Frank Lynch, S.J. from Mr. Fabella



Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion receives her plaque from Mr. Vicente Jayme, 1978 Vice-Chairman of the Board



Statisticians all, from left: Dr. Burton T. Oñate, Dr. Tito Mijares and Dr. P.J. Szablowski



Berto Ampil, S.J. receives the plaque for Dr. Vicente B. Valde Jr., a former Board Chairman



Some of the guests as they listen to Minister Sicat

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS ON THE MOVE

Elmer A. Abueg, economist and chief of service, Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies of the Ministry of Labor, participated in the ILO-ARPLA Staff Training Directors' Conference on Labor Administration held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia last September.

Lydia N. Yu, assistant professor at the Department of Political Science, Ateneo de Manila University recently completed the translation into Pilipino of John S. Mill's *Consideration on Representative Government*. The translation which took a year and half to do, is now being reviewed by Mrs. *Fe Quetua* of the Ateneo Department of Languages and Linguistics for improvement of style. The translation is one of Ateneo's responses to the country's bilingual policy. The richness of the book in terms of technical vocabulary on politics and government is one of the considerations for its choice for translation. Another consideration is its timely theme — parliamentary government. The project has two objectives namely: 1) to show that even Mill can be rendered into Pilipino and 2) to contribute toward a deeper understanding of political philosophy in general and the principles of parliamentary government in particular.

Donn V. Hart and his wife *Harriet* are in the country to do field work in two barrios in the Visayas for their study on "Social Control and Ethnomedicine." Dr. Hart is a professor of anthropology and director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies in Northern Illinois University while Mrs. Hart is an M.A. candidate in English literature (emphasis on folklore) at the University of Denver. Both have been here in the Philippines — Dr. Hart as adjunct professor of anthropology at Silliman University and Mrs. Hart on a folklore research in the Visayas. They are conducting their research under personal Social Science Research Council-Ford Foundation Southeast Asia fellowships.

Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner, resident consultant of the Institute of Philippine Culture joined the UNICEF as senior adviser in January 1979. Dr. Hollnsteiner will serve as senior adviser for two years.

Benjamin Lozare of the UP Institute

of Mass Communication was awarded a communication travel grant by Newsweek International through the Asian Federation of Advertising Associations (AFAA). The grant aims to enable a communication researcher to study the use of advertising for development purposes in Asian countries. Prof. Lozare will avail of this grant sometime this year.

Bonifacio P. Sibayan, *Edilberto P. Dagot* and *Lorna Z. Segovia*, president, vice-president and professor respectively of the Philippine Normal College served as members of the research team on Non-traditional Roles of Teachers, a conference aimed to examine teacher preparation packages on non-traditional roles of teachers. The conference was sponsored by the INNOTECH Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization. It was held in Chiangmai, Thailand on October 23 — 26, 1978.

Belen T. Medina and *Fe R. Arcinas*, faculty members of the UP Department of Sociology attended a three-month certificate course on Social Research for Development at the Centre for Urban Studies, University College, London from April — July 1978. Both of them received a certificate on Social Research for Development with Professor Medina topping the class. She was awarded the certificate *with merit*.

Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr., chairman of the History-Political Science Department, De La Salle University, joined a group of Filipino educators who visited American institutions of higher learning. The delega-

tion, headed by Dr. *Salvador P. Lopez* was composed of Dr. *Bonifacio S. Salamanca*, Prof. *Ofelia R. Angangco*, and Ms. *Doreen Gamboa Fernandez*. The group represented the American Studies Association of the Philippines. They went on tour through the sponsorship of the International Visitors Program of the International Communications Agency. Among the universities they visited were Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Prior to his US trip, Dr. Foronda was invited by the United Nations Association of the USSR in his capacity as Board Member of the UN Association of the Philippines. He met with specialists in Philippine studies and history in Moscow headed by George Levinson, the vice-president of the Soviet Union Association of Historians. He also visited Khazakstan in Soviet Asia and met with members of the Khazakstan Academy of Sciences, historian and social science faculty of Khazakstan University.

Ernesto D. Garilao was appointed Executive Director of the Philippine Business for Social Progress effective July 1978. This is the first in the eight years of PBSP's operations that a staff member was appointed to top management position within the Foundation. As Executive Director, Mr. Garilao handles membership relations as well as the supervision of the Mindanao projects and the work of the training, research, appropriate technology, and staff services units.

At the same time, *Ms. Saturnina L.*

Minister of Planning Gerardo P. Sicat and Mrs. Loretta Makasiar Sicat were two of the Philippine representatives in the recently concluded "Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cooperacion Tecnica entre los Paises Desarrollo." The UN Conference was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from August 30 to September 12, 1978.



Hamili and Ms. Aurora Francisco will take over the PBSP's associate directorship position. They will assume the functions of Ms. Teresita L. Silva who is now connected with the Social Welfare and Development Center for Asia and the Pacific. Ms. Hamili is the holder of a Masters degree in Social Work from the Catholic University of America while Ms. Francisco is presently finishing her Masters in Social Work at Columbia University.

Josefina O. Santamaria, a member of the faculty of the Department of Behavioral Sciences and the Department of Guidance and Counseling, Graduate School of Education of De La Salle University has been elected to the Executive Council of the International Round Table for the Advancement of Counseling (IRTAC) for 1978-1982. Professor Santamaria is the only Asian in the 11-member council and the only Filipino to have been elected to the IRTAC's executive council.

Vickie Toletino resumed her post as program officer of the Dansalan Research Center's Community Projects Research and Evaluation Program upon completion of her graduate course in sociology at the Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City. Mrs. Tolentino was a recipient of the PSSC's Graduate Training Assistance Program award.

Lindy Washburn, interim program officer in Mrs. Tolentino's absence continues to be related to the DRC as research associate for the few remaining months of her term in the country. She is pursuing research and writing interests related to Maranao culture.

Seven research associates of the Institute of Philippine Culture attended five separate international conferences recently.

Elizabeth U. Eviota took part in the November 1978 conference on "Women and Transnational Corporations" sponsored by the Culture Learning Institute, East-West Center in Honolulu.

Anicia Paglinauan Castillo participated in the Food and Agriculture Organization-sponsored "Inter-country Conference on Marine Fishing Communities held in Jakarta from November 16 to 18, 1978. She reported the preliminary findings of the baseline study on marine fishing communities undertaken by her in Aringay, La Union. The project was funded by the FAO through the Population Center

Foundation.

Carmen Enrile-Santiago joined the December 1 to 8, 1978 consultative meeting on "Rural Organization of the Poor" held in Adenauer, North Italy. The meeting was sponsored by the Fondazione Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Rome.

Jeanne Frances I. Illo was Philippine representative to the 10th World Congress of Ethnologists held in New Delhi in Mid-December 1978. The conference discussed the role of women in development.

Dr. Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner, former IPC director, Madeleine A. Sembrano and Cynthia C. Veneracion attended the Japan Foundation-sponsored "Cross-cultural Research Seminar and Fieldwork on Women Workers in the Textile Industry" held in Tokyo in December 1978. Ms. Sembrano and Ms. Veneracion also visited various textile centers in Japan. The trip is part of the study being conducted by the IPC in collaboration with the International Christian University in Tokyo on "The Textile Industry and its Women Workers: A Comparative Study."

In connection with the project, three Japanese researchers arrived in the Philippines recently. Dr. Kimi T. Hara and Ms. Makiko Tagushi and Ms. Yasuko Wachi, M.S. students in sociology and anthropology respectively arrived to visit various textile mills in Metro Manila, Bulacan and Laguna and gather information on the conditions of Philippine women textile workers.

Lionel Chiong, curator of the Silliman University Anthropology Museum read a paper on "Museum Ethics: Policy and Conduct" at the first Southern Philippines Council for Anthropological and Prehistoric Studies seminar on *Improved Museum Documentation*. The seminar was held in Cagayan de Oro City in late 1978 and was participated in by museum curators in the Visayas and Mindanao. Discussions were focused on five research proposals, namely: literary criticisms, ethnological profile after Murdock's method, a regular T.V. show for the SPCAPS, tapping interest of scholars and exchange of information.

Three more visiting research associates of the Institute of Philippine Culture arrived to conduct a micro-study on "Rural-Urban Migration Flows in the Philippines" in Dagupan City. They are

Dr. Terry G. McGee, senior research fellow at the Department of Human Geography, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australia National University Richard E. Amman, Ph.D. candidate in urban education at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; and his wife Dr. Lillian E. Traeger, assistant professor at the Division of Behavioral Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

Teresita L. Silva, former associate director of the Philippine Business for Social Progress has been appointed Social Welfare Expert for Program Development and Management of the United Nations Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific. The Manila-based UN research and training center in social welfare and development is involved with programs on welfare of women, family planning, child and youth welfare and amelioration of poverty.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES

From page 33

36A Report of the Technical Committee on Government Corporations to the Council of Administrative Management (mimeo), Oct. 1965, p.48.

37 Proposed Revision of the Administrative Code, Book XXII "Economic Development," Title V, Section 22.208.

38 Proposed Revision of the Administrative Code, Book XXII "Economic Development" (mimeo), p. 166.

39 Ibid, sec. 22. 209 (c).

40 Ibid, sec. 22. 219.

41 Ibid, sec. 22.220

42 Ibid, pp. 162-163.

43 Report of the Technical Committee on Government Corporations to the Council of Administrative Management (mimeo). October 1965, p. 46; Aprodicio Laquian, "Will Regional Authorities Really Work?", the Local Government Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 3 (November, 1966), pp. 4-5.

44 MPDA, First Annual Report, Year ending Dec. 31, 1966, Appendix B, p. 10.

45 Ibid., p. 10

46 Recognizing the inability of the National Government to finance all the nine regional authorities proposed, proponents of the New Code would have the existing one reorganized under the new regional division, and "the rest may be organized as funds become available." Proposed Revision of the Administrative Code, Book XXII "Economic Development" (mimeo.) pp. 166-167.

47A Report of the Technical Committee on Government Corporations to the Council of Administrative Management (mimeo.). October 1965, pp. 47-48.

NEWSBRIEFS

Institute status mulled for UP geology and geography department

The conversion of the UP Department of Geology and Geography into an institute has been mulled by UP President O.D. Corpuz and announced during a recently held University Council meeting. The announcement was made following a proposal submitted by the Department.

This proposal is in line with the Technical Assistance Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany. The proposed project seeks to develop an institution that can effectively provide 1) skilled manpower, 2) innovative and development-oriented researches, and 3) enlightened and rational policies as well as advice and technical services for the requirements of both the government and private sectors in the fields of energy, mineral and environmental resources.

The new courses proposed for the Graduate Program are: biogeography, natural hazards in resource development and management, transportation geography, historical geography (geographic influences in the history of mankind), advanced political geography (structure of and processes in political geography as applied to world conditions), geography and contemporary society (geographical aspects of social and economic changes in developed and developing areas), seminar in models in geography, and environmental law and management.

Ateneo releases book on Philippine languages

A handbook on various language groups in the Philippines was released recently by the Ateneo de Manila University Press. The book is authored by Teodoro A. Llamzon, Ph.D., former professor of linguistics at the Ateneo de Manila University and now affiliated with the Regional Language Centre at Singapore.

Handbook of Philippine Language Groups brings together scientific reports on 25 language groups that have hitherto remained inaccessible to the general reading public. In a form useful to the educated general readers, the book summarizes the

basic structures of the most important languages of the Philippines. Basic ethnographic data on the language are also given to provide a proper setting for the description of the languages concerned.

The book was published with funds from UNESCO.

IPC coordinates WID study

The Institute of Philippine Culture has been entrusted the task of coordinating the NEDA-USAID women in development (WID) study.

The WID study is the second in a two-part research project jointly sponsored by the NEDA and the USAID; the first is the economic and social impact analysis (ESIA) study. The ESIA/WID project was conceived in response to the need for appropriate development indicators.

IPC is assigned the threefold task of helping construct, develop and try out a series of indicators which measure the current status of women and, in particular, the range of activities in which they are engaged in, either as beneficiaries or contributors.

To achieve this goal, IPC is sponsoring three major WID activities: namely, a *Pilot Survey* (to refine three experimental indicators), a number of *Special Studies* (to construct and develop other indicators of women's participation), and a *National Sample Survey* (to use, on a national scale, the indicators developed or refined in the two previous activities).

IPC is undertaking the *Pilot Survey* and the *National Sample Survey*. The *Special Studies* are being done by agencies and individuals who were awarded research contracts through the IPC upon the approval of an Advisory Board. Funds are provided only for studies to be conducted from 1978 to 1980.

Public forums discuss Filipinos in Hawaii

The Philippine Studies Program of the University of Hawaii and the Hawaii-Filipino-American Community Foundation

were awarded a grant to support a public humanities program to celebrate the 75th anniversary celebration of Filipino immigration to Hawaii.

A series of public forums focusing on selected issues affecting Filipinos in Hawaii were held from September to October 1978. Topics of discussion included Philippine languages, culture, literature, history, politics, ethnography, immigration, labor and discrimination.

These forums were held to increase understanding of the vital issues that have affected Filipinos in Hawaii over the past 75 years for purposes of current and future public policy-making.

The grant was awarded by the Hawaii Community for the Humanities, a non-profit educational corporation. It is charged with promoting and providing partial funding for education programs which create a greater public awareness of the value and relevance of the humanities in contemporary life.

Book on Iloilo zarzuela out

The Ateneo de Manila University recently launched a book on the Hiligaynon zarzuela authored by Doreen G. Fernandez.

A study of the birth, growth, and decline of the zarzuela in the then "Queen City of the South," *The Iloilo Zarzuela: 1903-1930* does for one theatre form in one region what needs to be done for all Philippine theatre forms in all the country's regions, in order that a history of Philippine drama can someday be written.

The book examines the Hiligaynon zarzuela from all angles: authorship, audience, theme and structure, production. This is done by setting it in context, and seeing it with and against the economic and sociocultural climate that made its flowering possible in a particular time and place. The history of Iloilo is surveyed; the social and economic forces measured; the early theatre forms examined. The particular combination of men, moment, and milieu is documented by means of scholarly search through newspapers, scripts, photographs, and the memories

of witnesses.

The book, 7 x 10 inches with 282 pages, includes photographs, synopses of 43 zarzuelas, as well as zarzuela texts and music.

UGAT holds 2nd national conference

The Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao, Inc. (Anthropological Association of the Philippines) will hold its second national conference in Baguio City from April 22 to

24, 1979.

The conference, on the theme "The Power of Anthropology: Dialogue Among Developers," aims primarily to bring together representatives from all sectors and hold a dialogue on development problems. The main session will feature representatives from government, academe, the private sector and from communities being affected by infrastructure projects such as the Chico River Basin Development Project who will voice their opinions and ideas on present social problems. The conference also aims to "take stock of what anthropo-

logy has contributed to the analysis and solution of development problems in the Philippines" and "to outline a research-cum-action agenda for applied anthropology so that anthropology with its totalizing and humanist perspective might be better harnessed in the service of the Filipino people."

The association expects to produce a body of proposals to be submitted to all sectors involved in development for their serious consideration. A business meeting and election of officers will cap the conference.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES

"Geography and environmental education" was the theme of the joint convention sponsored by the *Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science* (PHILAAS) and the *Philippine Geographical Society* (PGS). Venue of the convention was the Philippine International Convention Center. The convention was held January 25, 1979. Guest speaker was Dr. Domingo C. Salita, chairman of the National Research Council of the Philippines and a vice-president of PHILAAS.

A two-week live-in Field School in applied social science was conducted by the *Silliman University* from March 19 to April 2, 1979. Director of the project was Dr. Hubert Reynolds. The field school afforded about 20 participants the necessary experience in the field supplemented by discussions and readings. It was held at the Bago Negrito Development Project, Northern Negros

mountains.

The *UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development* hosted the second portion of the Subregional Workshop for Trainers in Youth Work and Community Development. Fifteen trainers from six Asian countries participated in the workshop organized by the United Nations Asian Pacific Development Institute. The workshop was intended to examine training approaches and methodologies in youth work and community development. It provided participants the opportunity to study and develop appropriate and indigenous techniques and materials.

The *Southern Philippine Council for Anthropological and Prehistoric Studies* held its second annual meeting and a seminar on "Visayas Prehistory" at *Silliman University* on December 19, 1978. Researchers on the field of archaeology read papers on the prehistory of some Visayan

provinces. They were Marcelino Maceda, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Central Mindanao University; Lionel T. Chiong, curator of the Anthropology Museum of Silliman University; Ma. Luz Vichea, professor at the Divine Word University of Tacloban; and Rolando Mascuñana, curator of the Museo Iloilo.

The *11th Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures* was conducted recently at the Central Mindanao University in Bukidnon. The Conference deliberated on the theme "The Changing Social Institutions of Non-Muslim and Non-Christian Cultural Communities and National Development Goals." The papers and discussion generally pointed to the inherent conflict of values between the concerns of national development, especially economic growth, and the need to protect the ancestral lands and to preserve the cultures of the cultural communities.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

From page 3

ing areas of emphasis, namely: basic human settlements planning, urban planning, housing, urban social planning, regional development, and quantitative models.

The special areas of emphasis covered by rural development planning includes rural economic development, rural social development, and agricultural development.

For further information, interested candidates may write to the Division Chairman, Human Settlement Development, Asian Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 2754, Bangkok, Thailand.

Course on planning and appraisal of rural development projects

The Project Planning Centre for Developing Countries of the University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, England is offering a three-month course on *Planning and Appraisal of Rural Development Projects* from April 23 to July 13, 1979. The course aims to give participants a sound working knowledge of the relevant methodologies and approaches to the planning of agricultural and other rural development projects. It will cover all aspects of the planning process from project identification to implementation.

The course will be of particular interest to professional staff of planning and development offices. Certificates of attendance will be awarded to participants on completion of the course.

Since the course will have been underway by the time this announcement comes out, interested applicants may make inquiries on the next Rural Development Projects Course which will probably be held April — July 1980 to the *Course Director, 1980 Rural Development Projects Course, Project Planning Centre, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, England.*

INFORMATION SECTION

GRANTEES

Entry format: Name. Home institution.
Nature of grant. Institutions. Grantor.

Marietta S. Adriano. College of Agriculture, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. Agricultural Economics. Purdue University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Myrna C. Antonio. Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration. UP at Los Baños. M.Ec. studies in Agricultural Economics. University of New England, Armidale. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Ma. Cynthia S. Bantilan. College of Sciences and Humanities, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. in Economics. North Carolina State University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Roman Alfonso Ma. P. Bonzon. Completion of course in Economics-Philosophy-Law. Haverford College. Sept. 2, 1978-1982. Haverford College.

Josefina Esguerra. University of Baguio. Thesis grant. Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

Cynthia Feranil. Institute of Philippine Culture. Research assistantship (non-degree). East-West Center.

Maria Sagrario Lim Floro. Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration, UP at Los Baños. M.Ec. studies in Economics. Monash University, Clayton. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Teresa J. Ho. School of Economics, UP Diliman. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics. Food Research Institute, Stanford University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner. Institute of Philippine Culture. Senior Research Associate Award. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa.

Leila C. Ilan. Institute of Human Ecology, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. studies in Rural Sociology. Texas A & M University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Jeanne Frances I. Illo. Institute of Philippine Culture. Doctoral dissertation grant. Ford Foundation and the Institute of Philippine Culture.

Benito Lacay. St. Ferdinand College. Thesis grant. Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

Ma. Consuelo Malaluan. Thesis grant. Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

Narciso M. Mindajao. College of Forestry, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. studies in Forestry Economics. University of Minnesota. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Carl B. Montano. Agrarian Reform Institute, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics. Michigan State University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Sister Soledad Nillos. Holy Child School. Thesis grant. Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

Florencia Pagador. De Ocampo Memorial Schools. Thesis grant. Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

Emma Porio. Institute of Philippine Culture. Masteral studies in Sociology. University of Hawaii. East-West Center.

Leticia Postrado. De La Salle University. Non-degree enrichment program for doctoral students in sociology. University of Chicago. Fulbright.

Elizabeth K. Quizon. Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. studies in Economics. Yale University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Leonardo Lim Roa. International Rice Research Institute. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics. UP at Los Baños. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Cunegunda Rusiana. Notre Dame Midsayap. Thesis grant. Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

Cayetano S. Sarmago. Program Execution and Monitoring Office, Presidential Management Staff. Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics. Michigan State University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Jerome F. Sison. Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Jaime B. Valera. Department of Agricultural Education, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. studies in Sociology. University of Wisconsin. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

Severino B. Vergara. Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives Institute, UP at Los Baños. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics. Ohio State University. Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported researches and projects contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period October 1978 - March 1979.

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

Status of research project:

Contemplated - formal proposal drawn.

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

Completed - final write-up accomplished.

A Documentation of the Rural Social Work Laboratory in Lian, Batangas. Marylou L. Alcasid and Greer B. Alforque. UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, ISWCD.

A Study of Grants-in-Aid Program in Selected Southern Tagalog Communities. Pedro R. Acierio. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, ISWCD.

A Study of Political Referendum: October 1976 Referendum. Raul P. de Guz-

man, director. UP College of Public Administration. Completed. Philippine Social Science Council, Philippine Political Science Association, and UP College of Public Administration.

A Study of the Camiling, Tarlac Public Market. Pedro R. Acierto. UP ISWCD. Ongoing.

Adult Education in Marawi City: Background for Continuing Work. Staff of the Dansalan Research Center/Community Projects Research and Evaluation Program. Completed. DRC.

An Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Resettlement Program. Gloria A. Fernandez. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, ISWCD.

An Assessment of the Institutional Goals of St. Joseph's College, Q.C. Sister Mary Paul Plasabas and Sister Josephini Ambatali. St. Joseph's College, Q.C. Ongoing. SJC Institutional Development Fund.

An Evaluation of the Training Program for Indigenous Farmer Leaders and Study Groups. Ma. Corazon J. Veneracion. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, ISWCD.

Attitude of Development Workers in the Philippines. Pedro R. Acierto. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, UP ISWCD.

Attitudes and Change in a Socio-economic Development Project in the Southern Philippines. Lori Taclob and James Monan. Philippine Business for Social Progress. Completed. Philippine Business for Social Progress.

Beyond Share Tenancy: A Socio-economic Study of the Effects of Agrarian Reform Programs in the Bicol River Basin, Camarines Sur, 1974 and 1977. Ricardo San Andres and Jeanne Frances I. Illo. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Institute of Philippine Culture.

Community Development and Social Work Approaches and Methods: Focus on the Practitioners' Experiences and Viewpoints. Sylvia H. Guerrero. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, UP ISWCD.

Community Outreach Survey: Evaluation of Popcom's Outreach Program and Related Activities. John E. Laing and Adelamar Alcantara. UP Population Institute. Ongoing. US Agency for International Development-Commission on Population.

Coping Style of Children in a Poverty Environment. Teresita N. Naval. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. UNESCO.

CORD (Community Organization Research and Documentation) Program. Karina Constantino-David. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. UP Fund for Additional Projects.

Development and Testing of Training Materials in the Training of Paraprofessionals. Evelina A. Pangalangan. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Social Welfare and Development Center for Asia and the Pacific.

Development of a Documentation, Monitoring and Evaluation System for a Rural Outreach Program. Gloria A. Fernandez. UP ISWCD. Ongoing.

Documentation-Evaluation of Child Welfare Services of CCF. Evelina A. Pangalangan. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Christian Children's Fund.

Environmental Awareness of Fishermen Utilizing Somilon Island for their Fishing-Grounds. Alan White. National Environmental Protection Council. Ongoing. Silliman University.

Evaluation of the FAPE-funded Remedial and Enrichment Program at Dansalan College. Staff of the Dansalan Research Center/Community Projects Research and Evaluation Program. Completed. DRC.

Evaluation of the Social Development of Two Communal Irrigation Associations in Laur, Nueva Ecija. Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier. Institute of Philippine Culture. Ongoing. National Irrigation Administration.

FAPE-Sponsored 1979 Summer Institute for Research Coordinators/Researchers/Mentors. De La Salle University. Ongoing. DLSU Science Foundation.

Field Work Among the Agtas of Palanan, Isabela on Exchange and Economic Specialization. Gary A. Apfeldt. University of Illinois. Ongoing.

Handbook on Municipal Development Planning. Angelito G. Manalili. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Bureau of Local Government, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development.

Installation of a Project Monitoring System for the Municipalities of Sta. Maria and Sta. Lucia. Angelito G. Manalili. UP ISWCD. Ongoing.

Introduction to Social Work Phase II. Thelma Lee Mendoza. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, UP ISWCD.

Knowing the Filipino Adolescent: A Bibliographic Survey and Comparative Analysis of Empirical Studies on Filipino Adolescent Fertility. Leticia Postrado, Robert Salazar and Exaltacion Ramos. Center for Urban Studies, De La Salle University. Ongoing. International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Knowing the Filipino Adolescent: A Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Among the Youth Regarding Population Problems and Control. Leticia Postrado, Robert Salazar and Exaltacion Ramos. Center for Urban Studies, De La Salle University. Ongoing. International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Maranao Folk Astronomy in Relation to Farming Activities. Mactar Matuan. Dansalan Research Center. Ongoing. Dansalan Research Center.

Philippine Poverty Studies in the Seventies: A Preliminary Annotated Bibliography. Ricardo G. Abad, et al. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. National Economic and Development Authority.

Philippine Rural Anti-Poverty Programs: A Documentary Study. Germelino Bautista. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Philippine Women and Development: An Annotated Bibliography. Elizabeth U. Eviota. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Institute of Philippine Culture.

Preparation of a Municipal Socio-economic Profile Manual. Angelito G. Manalili. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Ministry of Local Governments and

- Community Development.
- Problems with Western Concepts and Models in the Social Sciences.* Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC. De La Salle University. Ongoing. Social Science Division, National Research Council of the Philippines.
- Profiles of Landless, Rural Women, Out-of-School Youths and the Informal Rural Sector.* Fermina T. Rivera. Central Luzon State University. Ongoing. National Science Development Board.
- Program of Research to Assess the Immediate and Long-term Effects of the PASE Training Program.* Amaryllis T. Torres. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Ministry of Social Services and Development.
- Project Gamma: A Socio-economic Study of St. Paul College, Quezon City's Graduates' in the Past Two Years.* Cristobal M. Pagoso. St. Paul College, Q.C. Ongoing. St. Paul College, Q.C.
- Research Writing and Editing of a Series of Textbooks in Pilipino.* Cirilo Bautista, Eduardo Deveza and Rogelio Lota. De La Salle University. Ongoing. DLSU Research Council and DLSU Science Foundation.
- Resettlement in the Philippines: Status and Evaluation of Selected Agencies Settlements.* Exaltacion C. Ramos. Center for Urban Studies, De La Salle University. Completed. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa.
- SEAMEO-INNOTECH Project NTR - To Prepare a Teacher Preparation Package for Pre-service and In-service Education of Teachers.* Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing. INNOTECH—through funds provided by the International Development Research Centre of Canada.
- Social Development and the Communal Irrigation System in Laur, Nueva Ecija: Baseline and Selected Interim Monitoring Results.* Delia Cecilia D. Unson. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. National Irrigation Administration.
- Social Networks as Catalysts of Change: A Social-Structural Approach to Family Planning Acceptance.* Joseph A. Vancio. Institute of Philippine Culture. Ongoing. Population Center Foundation.
- Social Work Practice Realities: Interviews with DSSD Field Practitioners.* Eulogia P. de los Reyes and Flora C. Lansang. UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, ISWCD.
- Socioeconomic Assessment of Bio-gas Technology in the Philippines.* Rolando Galano. De La Salle University. Ongoing. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa.
- Socioeconomic Changes After Eleven Years of Agrarian Reform: A Resurvey of Plaridel (Bulacan) Farmers.* Josephine C. Angsico, et al. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Ministry of Agrarian Reform.
- Sociological Aspect of Natural Disasters.* Karina Constantino-David. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. National Science Development Board.
- Some Maranao Conceptions and Curative Practices Related to Tuberculosis.* Jaime Dumarpa. Dansalan Research Center. Ongoing. Dansalan Research Center.
- Synopsis of Philippine Folk or Natural Medicine.* Alan White. National Environmental Protection Council. Contemplated.
- Teaching Social Policy in the MSW Program: An Indigenous Experience.* Evelina A. Pangalangan. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication.
- The Bicol Integrated Health, Nutrition and Population (BIHNP) Study: A Social Soundness Analysis.* Sulpicio Roco. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Institute of Philippine Culture/Social Survey Research Unit, Ateneo de Naga.
- The Changing Legal Environment and its Effect on the Development of the Philippine Mineral Industry.* Teodoro Santos and Domingo C. Salita. UP Department of Geology and Geography. Ongoing. National Research Council of the Philippines.
- The Informal Sector Building Industry: Shanty Town Housing in Manila.* Michael D. Pinches. Monash University. Ongoing.
- The Jeepney: A Low Cost Transport Mode in Metropolitan Manila.* Telesforo W. Luna, Jr. UP Department of Geology and Geography. Completed. International Development Research Centre.
- The Maranao Mosque: Its Socio-Religious Role.* Abdulsiddik Abbahil. Dansalan Research Center. Ongoing. Dansalan Research Center.
- The Social and Ethical Environments of Sterilization in the Philippines.* Dolores Recio, Letty Kuan and Maria Luisa Querubin-Villongco. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed. Commission on Population.
- The Social Needs and Resource Constraints of Technical Park Testing and Development.* Fermina T. Rivera. Central Luzon State University. Ongoing. National Food and Agriculture Council.
- The Socio-Legal Research on the Youth Welfare Code.* Amaryllis T. Torres. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. UP Law Center.
- The Textile Industry and its Women Workers: A Philippines-Japan Comparative Study.* Mary R. Hollnsteiner (Manila) and Kimi T. Hara (Tokyo). Institute of Philippine Culture and the International Christian University. Ongoing. Japan Foundation.
- Three Rural Communities and a Rural Development Agency.* Pedro R. Acierito. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement.
- Visual Ethnography of Rural Life/Culture in a Coconut Growing Community.* Michael M. Gonzalez. UP ISWCD. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publication, ISWCD.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported publications for the period October 1978 - March 1979.

Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Type. Where published (if it is an article). Amount. Date. No. of pages/page numbers. Where available.

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

All in Filipino Heritage: The Making of a Nation (The Spanish Colonial Period) (18th/19th Centuries). Roots of National Identity. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. De La Salle University. Manila: Lahing Pilipino Publishing, Inc. 1978.

DRC Occasional Papers No. 11. "Four Muslim Filipino Groups — An Ethnographic Survey". September 1978. 30 pp. Mimeographed.

DRC Research Bulletin. "Remedial Education: An Answer to the Educational Needs of Maranao Students?" June 1978. 7 pp. Mimeographed.

Four Essays on the Philosophy of History. Emerita S. Quito. De La Salle University. Monograph series No. 1. January 1979. 62 pp. Address all communications to: The Director, Office of Research, De La Salle University, Taft Avenue, Manila.

Fundamental Statistics. Cristobal M. Pagoso, Cynthia de Leon and George Garcia. St. Paul College, Quezon City. Book. 1978. Sinagtala Publishers.

Hawkers and Vendors in Manila and Baguio. Sylvia H. Guerrero. UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Research report.

Impoverished Urban Filipino Families. Donald Denise Decaesstecker. UST Graduate School, Department of Sociology. Book. 367 pp. P40.00. Available at Bookmark and Solidaridad Book Shop.

Mga Katutubong Konsepto at Pamamaraan sa Lipunang Pilipino — Ulat ng Ikatlong Pambansang Kumperensya sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino. Virgilio G. Enriquez, ed. University of the Philippines. Book. P20.00. Available at PSSC Central Subscription Service, House No. 7, Purok Hen. Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City.

Philippine Pre-Hispanic Parapolitical Systems in the Context of Nation-building. Aurelio B. Calderon. De La Salle University. Mimeographed. 1978. University of California, Sta. Cruz.

Preliminary Notes on Four Groups in Philippine Society. Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. De La Salle University.

Background Paper. Conference on Research in Interpersonal Interaction in Pluralistic Societies. August 2–30, 1978. Honolulu: Culture Learning-Institute, East-West Center.

Sikolohiya. Papel Blg. 1–3. Enero — Marso 1978. P11.25. Available at PSSC Central Subscription Service, House No. 7, Purok Hen. Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City.

Small Gauge Video: The User Medium. Loretta Atienza. Book. 1978. Published by UNESCO.

Social Change in Modern Philippines. Mario D. Zamora, Donald Baxter and Robert Lawless, eds. Book. 1978. Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma. Address communications to Gerry Williams, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Ok.

Ulat ng Ikalawang Pambansang Kumperensya sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino — Ang Kahalagahan ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino sa Pambansang Kamulatan. Virgilio G. Enriquez, ed. University of the Philippines. Book. P17.25. Available at PSSC Central Subscription Service, House No. 7, Purok Hen. Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City.

Ulat ng Pagsisiyasat sa Agham Panlipunan. Virgilio G. Enriquez and Ponciano Bennagen, eds. P1.90. Available at PSSC Central Subscription Service, House No. 7, Purok Hen. Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City.

"A Baseline Survey Study of Barrio San Isidro, Santa Fe, Leyte." Herman Wijtten. Divine Word University of Tacloban. Research report. *Pulong Research Forum*. Vol. II No. 1. July 1978. Pp. 1–7.

ARTICLES

"A Comparative Analysis of the Pangsasinan-Ibaloi Consonant Phonemes." Gloria Bucatao and Grace Macaraeg. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. VIII No. 3–4. September — December 1977. Pp. 503–510. Please refer to journal listing.

"A Conceptual Framework for Small-Scale Industries." Yolanda R. Dille-

na. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. IX No. 1–2. March — June 1978. Pp. 25–67. Please refer to journal listing.

"A Sociologist's Memo: An Invitation to Proper Debunking." Ricardo G. Abad. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26. Third Quarter 1978. Pp. 241–256. Please refer to journal listing.

"An Ilocano-Igorot Peace Pact of 1820." John Flameygh and William Henry Scott. Texts and documents. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26. Third Quarter 1978. Pp. 285–196. Please refer to journal listing.

"Andam-Mouswag: A Lesson Learned?" John P. McAndrew. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26 Third Quarter 1978. Pp. 391–425. Please refer to journal listing.

"Ano Kaya ang Maituturo ko sa iyo Tungkol sa Wika Mo?" Curtis D. McFarland. De La Salle University. *Likha*. Pp. 48–53. Please refer to journal listing.

"Breakdown of a Military Regime: The Case of Pakistan (1969–1971)". Kenneth E. Bauzon. Duke University. Article. *Asia Quarterly* (Brussels). 1977. No. 2. Pp. 121–142.

"Cross-cultural Communication Through Literature." Edilberto P. Dagot. Philippine Normal College. Article. *Sangguni*. Pp. 17 – 36. Please refer to journal listing.

"Cultural Life in the Philippines During the Japanese Occupation: 1942 – 1945." Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. De La Salle University. Article. *Journal of History*. Vol. 22 No. 1 and 2. Pp. 63 – 67. Please refer to journal listing.

"Chronology of Muslim Rebellion in the Southern Philippines." Lela G. Noble. Dansalan Research Center.

ERRATUM

Vol. VI No. 1 1978

Recent Publications: The last entry "The Pump that Failed . . ." was written by Moctar I. Matuan and not by Lindy Washburn. We would like to express our apologies to the author.

- Article. *DRC Research Bulletin*. Vol. IV No. 1-2. September - October 1978. 12 pp.
- "Death in Baras." Maria Caridad Isidro. Missionary Sister Servants of the Holy Spirit in the Philippines. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26. Fourth Quarter 1978. Pp. 363 - 390. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Developing Conceptual Understanding in Geography." Don S. Biddle. Sydney Teachers College. Article. *Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXII No. 3. Pp. 126-150. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Development Communication in an Urban Setting." Clodualdo del Mundo, Jr. De La Salle University. *Likha*. Pp. 31-35. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Economics for the Marketing Man." Teresita Ireneo. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. IX No. 1-2. March-June 1978. Pp. 1-24. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Educational Priorities and Investments Plan for Higher Education." Edna Formilleza. De La Salle University. *Agimatan*. Pp. 244-274. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Estimating the Effects of Contraceptive Use on Fertility: Techniques and Findings from the 1974 Philippine National Acceptor Survey." John E. Laing. Population Institute, University of the Philippines. Article. *Studies in Family Planning*. Vol. 9 No. 6. June 1978. Pp. 150-162.
- "Ethnography of Speaking and Language Teaching." Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. De La Salle University. *Likha*. Pp. 1-15. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Food and Society: The Dragon in the Garden." Larry N. Garret. George Peabody College. Article. *Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXII No. 3. Pp. 113 - 125. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Four Muslim Filipino Groups - An Ethnographic Survey." *DRC Occasional Papers No. 11*. Published by the Dansalan Research Center. September 1978. 30 pp.
- "From Mardicas to Filipinos: Ternate, Cavite in Philippine History." Vicente L. Rafael. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26. Fourth Quarter 1978. Pp. 343-362. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Human Values at Close-Range in a UNESCO Sub-Regional Workshop." Genoveva E. Matute. Philippine Normal College. Article. *Sangguni*. Pp. 57-63. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Initial Cost Estimates of IMPACT Technology and Traditional Schooling." Tereso S. Tullao, Jr. De La Salle University. Notes and Comments. *Agimatan*. Pp. 286-297. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Interaction Analysis: An Innovative Technique for Analyzing Teaching Behavior." Consuelo P. Ledesma. Philippine Normal College. Article. *Sangguni*. Pp. 37-56. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Just What Are You Not-ing About?" Guillermina L. Verzosa. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. VIII No. 3-4. September-December 1977. Pp. 441-496. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Language and Culture in Ibaloiand: A Sociolinguistic Analysis." Eufonio L. Pungayan. Pines Technical School. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. VIII No. 3-4. September-December 1977. Pp. 307-331. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Language Planning and Development." Eduardo Deveza. De La Salle University. *Likha*. Pp. 26-30. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Language Planning in the Philippines During the Occupation (1942-1945). Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. *Shakai Kagaku Tokyu* (The Social Sciences Review). Vol. 23 No. 3. Pp. 1-28. Institute of Social Sciences, Waseda University, Tokyo.
- "Laos: The Transportation Problems of an Indochinese Landlocked State." Peter C. N. Hardstone. Nanyang University. Singapore. Article. *Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXII No. 3. Pp. 151-160. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Nationalism and Language Planning in the Philippines During the Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945." Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. De La Salle University. Article. *Dialogue*. Vol. XIV No. 1. Pp. 1-20. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Notes on the ASAIHL Seminar Workshop." Joseph A. Galdon, S.J. Ateneo de Manila University. Notes and comments. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26 Third Quarter 1978. Pp. 309-316. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Pidgenization and Creolization: The Hawaiian Experience." Teresita C. Rafael. De La Salle University. *Likha*. Pp. 16-25. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Pilipino Radio Soap Operas: A Sociolinguistic Analysis." Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. De La Salle University. *Likha*. Pp. 54-56. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Playing it by Ear: The Beginnings of Oral History in the Philippines." Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. De La Salle University. Article. *Dialogue*. Vol. XIV No. 1. Pp. 38-51. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Report on the Asian Water Pollution Conference in Silliman University, Dumaguete City, April 11, 1977." Luzviminda U. Rivero. De La Salle University. *Dialogue*. Pp. 79-83. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Rizal the Revolutionary and the Ateneo." John N. Schumacher. Ateneo de Manila University. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26 Third Quarter 1978. Pp. 231-240. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Some Observations on Maducayan Phonemes." Gloria D. Baguingan. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. VIII No. 3-4. September-December 1977. Pp. 498-502. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Some Socio-religious Aspects of the Evolution of the IFI into the present PIC - From Schism or Sect to Denomination or Church: A Phenomenon of Church History." William Farrell. De La Salle University. Article. *Religious Studies Journal*. Vol. 1 No. 2. Pp. 28-39.
- "Some Thoughts on the Teaching of Urban-Economic Geography in Developing Countries." Wang, Liang-

- Huew. Nanyang University. Article. *Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXII No. 4. Pp. 188–195. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Bacon Bill of 1926: New Light on an Exercise in Divide-and-Rule." Howard T. Fry. James Cook University, Australia. Article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 26 Third Quarter 1978. Pp. 257–273. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Economic Development of Kalinga: A Footnote to an Evaluation." Maximo B. Garming. De La Salle University. Article. *Dialogue*. Vol. XIV No. 1. Pp. 52–63. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Imprisonment and Liberation of the Benedictines and Jesuits in Surigao." (Translation from Spanish to English). Francisco A. Mallari. Ateneo de Naga. Article. *Bulletin of the American Historical Collection*. October–December 1978.
- "The Influence of Nationalism on Philippine Language Planning." Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Article. *Sangguni*. Pp. 1–16. Please refer to journal listing. Also in *Spectrum*. 1978. Jakarta: Dian Rakyat.
- "The Role of the University in Changing Women's Consciousness." Emerita S. Quito. De La Salle University. *Dialogue*. Pp. 21–37. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Syntactico-Semantic Representations of the Ilocano Adverbial Particle *Pay* and its Lexicalization in English." Sonja A. Chan. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. VIII No. 3–4. September–December 1977. Pp. 387–440. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Utilization of Manpower Resources in Philippine and Korean Economy." Myoung Kwang Park. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. IX No. 1–2. March–June 1978. Pp. 68–. Please refer to journal listing.
- "The Venture Worth Method of Investment Analysis." Eduardo P. Lizares. De La Salle University. *Agimatán*. Pp. 275–285. Please refer to journal listing.

- "Traditional Religious Beliefs and Rites of the Subanons." Rev. Artemio Baluma. Immaculate Conception College. Ozamis City. Article. *Northwestern Mindanao Research Journal*. Vol. 4, 1978. Pp. 8–23. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Urban Growth in Mindanao, 1960–1970." Richard Ulack. University of Kentucky. Article. *Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXII No. 4 Pp. 173–179. Please refer to journal listing.
- "Watershed as a Planning Unit." R. C. Bruce. University of the Philippines. Article. *Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXII No. 3. Pp. 161–170. Please refer to journal listing.

JOURNALS

- Agimatán*. Journal of Economic Research. De La Salle University. Vol. II No. 4. February 1978.
- Dialogue*. Professional journal of De La Salle University. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr., ed. Vol. XIV No. 1. December 1978. Address all communications to: The Editor, *Dialogue*, De La Salle University, 2401 Taft Avenue, Manila 2802.
- FAPE Review*. "Liberal Arts Education/Library Resources." Publication of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education. Priscilla G. Cabanatan, ed. Vol. 9 No. 2. October 1978.
- FAPE Review*. "Goals, Governance, Management." Publication of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education. Priscilla G. Cabanatan, ed. Vol. 9 No. 1. July 1978.
- Likha*. Journal of the Language and Letters Department, De La Salle University. Vol. II No. 1. January 1979.
- Northwestern Mindanao Research Journal*. Official Journal of the Immaculate Conception College Graduate School. Epifania M. Alunan, ed. Vol. 4. 1978. Address correspondence to the Editor, *Northwestern Mindanao Research Journal*, Immaculate Conception College, Ozamis City.
- Philippine Geographical Journal*. Official publication of the Philippine Geographical Society and the National Committee on Geographical Sciences, NSDB. Dominador Z. Rosell, ed. Vol. XXII No. 4. October–December 1978. Address all communication to P.O. Box 2116, Manila.

- Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXII No. 3. July–September 1978. Address all communications to P.O. Box 2116, Manila.
- Philippine Planning Journal*. A regular publication of the UP Institute of Environmental Planning. Vol. IX No. 1. October 1977. P6.00 per copy. Twice a year.
- Philippine Studies*. Joseph L. Roche, S.J., ed. Ateneo de Manila University. Vol. 26. Fourth Quarter 1978. Address all communications to *Philippine Studies*, P. O. Box 154, Manila.
- Philippine Studies*. Joseph Roche, S.J., ed. Ateneo de Manila University. Vol. 26. Third Quarter 1978. Available at the PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Metro Manila.
- Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Published by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University. Felino Lorente, ed. Vol. IX No. 1–2. March–June 1978. Address all communications to *SLU Research Journal*, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University. P.O. Box 71, Baguio City.
- Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. VIII No. 3–4. September–December 1977. Address all communications to *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University, P. O. Box 71, Baguio City.
- Sangguni*. A publication of the Philippine Normal College faculty and staff. Vol. 1 No. 1. April 1978. Address communications to the Business Manager, *Sangguni*, *Torchlight* Office, Second Floor, Philippine Normal College, Taft Avenue, Manila.

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

- Reported unpublished papers, theses, dissertations for the period October 1978 – March 1979.

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

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES

From page 12

one development authority" idea sound and workable? This is a case where the attempt at uniformity may lead to adverse consequences. Take, for instance, the Laguna Lake Development Authority as the most promising of the existing authorities. Indeed, as presently constituted, it has the full benefits of geographic, social and resource homogeneity. Yet the proposed Code would have the Laguna Lake Development Authority reorganized and merged with the Mindoro Development Board. The new authority for Region II, with an entirely new mode of capitalization, would now concentrate not only within a continuous development area surrounding Laguna Lake, but extend its operations to the provinces of Batangas, Cavite and Quezon as well as Marinduque, Palawan, and the whole island of Mindoro. The effectiveness of such set-up is extremely doubtful.

The foregoing illustration of what will happen to the Laguna Lake Development Authority demonstrates how the attempt

at uniformity and over-all coverage might seriously weaken a development authority serving a contiguous and homogeneous area with high economic potential. Aside from the question of the delimitation of a region to be served by a development authority, there are the needs for sufficient financial resources and the demands for highly-trained managers and technicians in order to achieve effective regional development.

As a developing country, the Philippines is faced with the problem of meeting many expanding needs and demands with limited financial resources.⁴⁶ Furthermore, there is a lack of well-trained, competent managers and technicians for regional development; there are no more than a dozen men in the country today, who have adequate training and experience in regional planning. Under these conditions, would equal apportionment among the nine regions of funds available for regional development be the way to maximize the use of limited resources for development? Would it not be sounder policy to make a strategic application of resources by a selective establishment of a smaller number of regional authorities concentrating in priority development areas? This, we believe, is a more effective approach to over-all national economic development. Indeed the proposal to capitalize each of the nine proposed regional authorities with P60 million over 10 years would be spreading limited financial resources too thinly without appreciable impact. This is especially so if we consider how a large portion of limited funds made available for government development projects have been virtually dissipated not only through incompetence and graft, but also due to patronage pressures usually leading to overstuffing and proliferation of public agencies.

In proposing the establishment of a few selected regional development authorities that would operate in priority or promising developmental areas, we do not discount the establishment of regional planning bodies that will cover regions of the whole country. It is significant to note that proponents of the new Administrative Code would have nine regional authorities performing both planning and operational functions, covering every nook and corner of the country. On the other hand, a

technical committee on government corporation, created by the Council of Administrative Management in 1965 and headed by then PIA Director-General Armand Fabella made the following recommendation:

To minimize duplication and overlapping functions and activities and to simplify operations, the regional development authorities should do only planning work, i.e., formulation of development plans and assisting in, and/or expediting the preparation of feasible projects for the region. Their operational or "doing" functions should be turned over to the pertinent line departments and other agencies of the government which have been purposely created to perform such activities.⁴⁷

We submit that it is these regional planning bodies — small, technical and non-corporate agencies reporting to the National Economic Council⁴⁸ — which may be organized to formulate sectoral plans for various regions of the country, in accordance with priorities and goals of the overall national development plan.

Technical and financial resources for development may then be concentrated on a few selected, special purpose authorities like the Laguna Lake Development Authority which as autonomous public corporations, may undertake developmental projects and engage in industrial or agricultural enterprises in priority developmental areas with the highest economic potential.

Indeed we adopt the view that the government of a developing nation must maximize the use of its limited human and natural resources by setting priorities and concentrating on vital areas. As Peter Drucker perceptively observed:

We have not been successful in preventing government from becoming pervasive, simply because government is needed. But largely because of our attitude, governments have become encouraged to try to do everything . . . the few good people are spread so thin that they have no impact, and the government fritters away itself and the resources of the country in trying to do everything . . . We want effective government. Therefore, we want a government that concentrates its energies where the really important areas are, that sets its priorities and does a few things at a time.⁴⁹

ducted by the writer under a Rockefeller Foundation grant.

²R.A. 3034, June 17, 1961.

³See Vicente R. Jayme, "The Mindanao Development Authority: A New Concept in Philippine Economic Development," *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (October, 1961), pp. 321-322.

⁴The writer had the privilege of helping draft this Act as member of a technical group formed by Senator Alejandro Almendras in 1961.

⁵R.A. 3034, sec. 1.

⁶See Hanson, op. cit., pp. 211-214, 219-221.

⁷R.A. 3034, sec. 5.

⁸Cf. Jayme, op. cit., pp. 332-335.

⁹The Manila Daily Bulletin, July 2, 1962, p. 4.

¹⁰*The Manila Times*, August 9, 1962, p. 2-B.

¹¹MDA, Annual Report, FY 1965-66, p. 1, fn.

¹²Ibid, p. 2.

¹³Ibid, pp. 3-9.

¹⁴Ibid, pp. 9-11.

¹⁵Ibid, pp. 10-13.

¹⁷Ibid, p. 30.

¹⁸R.A. 3034, sec. 1, June 17, 1961.

¹⁹Ibid, sec. 4 and 5.

²⁰CLCVA, Annual Report, FY 1964-65, p. 2.

²¹CLCVA, Annual Report, FY 1965-66.

²²See Table B.

²³*The Mountain Province Development Authority* follows the MDA model in all respects. On the other hand, minor deviations from the MDA law may be noted in the charters of the Northern Samar, Panay, and Catanduanes Authorities.

²⁵R.A. 4690, Sec. 5 (e)

²⁶R.A. 4850, sec. 4 (d) and (l)

²⁷R.A. 4188, sec. 2.

²⁸See MPDA, First Annual Report (Year ending Dec. 31, 1966), pp. 10-11.

²⁹Ibid., pp. 5-7, 11-16.

³⁰Bicol Development Co., First Annual Report, 1966-67, p. 4.

³¹R.A. 4850, sec. 6.

³²The Laguna Lake Development Authority, Prospectus (October, 1966) p. 23.

³³The Hundred Islands Conservation and Development Authority, San Juanico Strait Development Authority, and Mindoro Development Board are non-stock corporations which together have an authorized capital of P82.5 million.

³⁴Administrative Order No. 123. May 6, 1965.

³⁵Ibid.

FOOTNOTES

¹This paper is part of a research work on government corporations in the Philippines, con-

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Distance training

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For many years, developing countries have made use of radio to communicate information to illiterates and others cut off from books and newspapers. In 1975, however, the World Bank's Education Department launched a comprehensive review of radio as an educational medium. The results of this recently published study indicate that:**

(1) *Radio is most effective when it is combined with written materials and occasional face-to-face instruction.* The reason for this is that people generally learn best when they can see as well as hear the text. Each medium has advantages and drawbacks, but these can be balanced when the content of a radio program is combined with that of correspondence lessons. The effect may be intensified by the use of tape-recorders or phonograph records.

(2) *Opportunities for educational activities and feedback should also be provided by radio.* An effort needs to be made to avoid "passive education," in which students are expected to memorize rather

than develop analytical skills. For this reason, educational radio broadcasts should contain directions for undertaking educational activities and a system of feedback. In other words, it is not enough simply to present information over the air. Students should be allowed to ask questions about it, to receive useful answers, and to demonstrate how much they have learned. This is also essential in enabling teachers and producers of distance-teaching materials to assess their effectiveness.

(3) *Radio is usually more effective in providing secondary and higher education than primary education.* While radio can be used to support primary school teachers, it has not proved successful as an alternative to the regular primary school. Likewise, in adult literacy campaigns, distance-teaching can more readily facilitate than replace traditional instruction. However, the possibilities of radio for other types of adult education are quite exciting, particularly where literates and nonliterates listen together as a group, using accompanying written material for appropriate discussion and activity.

(4) *Radio is usually preferable to television as an educational medium.* This is

partly because it is much less expensive and technically difficult to broadcast and receive radio programs. Moreover, with a radio, a student can study printed material while listening to a broadcast. Thus, despite the growing popularity of television and interesting educational experiments with it, there appear to be few instances where it is preferable to radio for educational purposes. (But this situation could eventually change with the development of inexpensive videocassette recorders and videodisc players — a point not made by the study reviewed here.)

(5) *The effectiveness of distance teaching depends on the worth of supporting programs.* The broadcasts must not only be of high quality but also at convenient times for students. Good teaching materials must be produced and efficiently distributed. Assignments must be carefully given and graded, and records of students must be systematically kept. In addition, tutors, study centers, libraries or bookmobiles, and studygroup leaders may have to be provided. Otherwise, student motivation may lapse. In any case, the programs must constantly be evaluated to maintain and improve their quality.

**Hilary Perraton, ed., DISTANCE TEACHING FOR FORMAL EDUCATION, Draft, Sept. 1978. Also see World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 266, 2 Vols., May, 1977.

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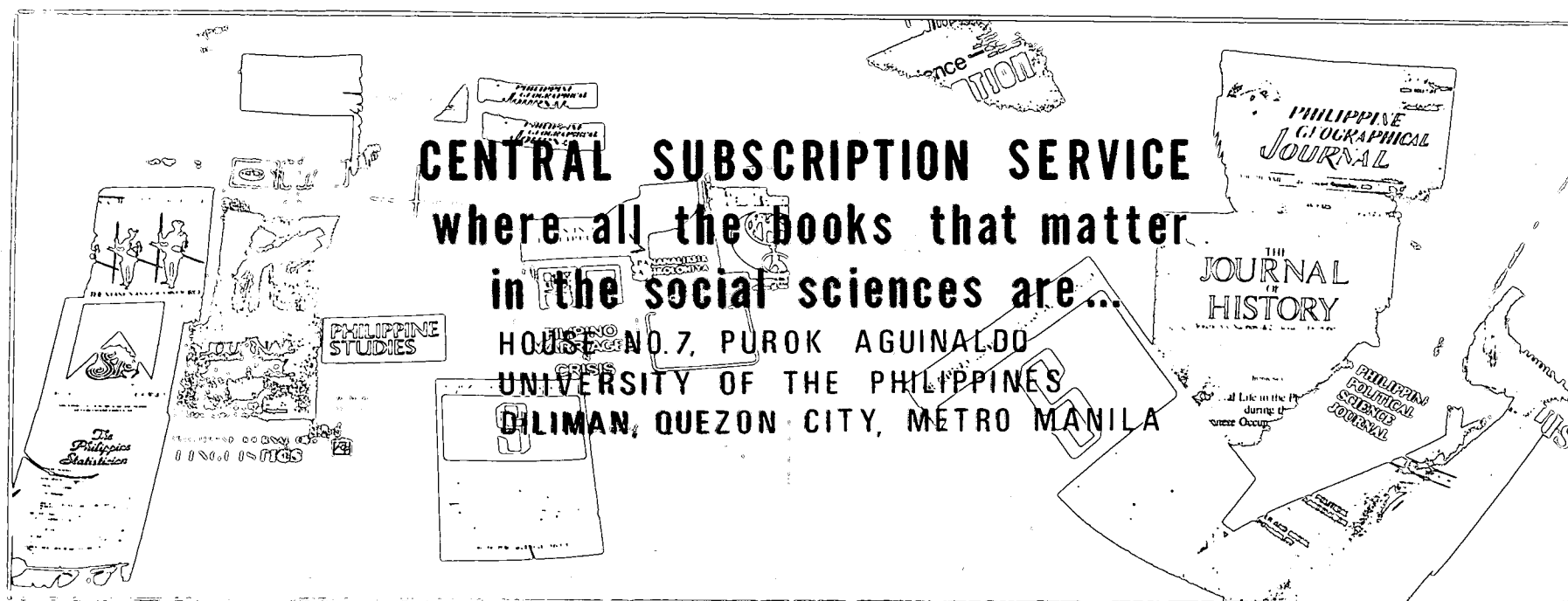
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