



VOL. VII NO. 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

APRIL-JUNE 1979
PHILIPPINES

ISSN 0115-1169

IN THIS ISSUE:

- o The effect of modernization
on children's attitudes toward play
in Negros Oriental
- o The development of the Diliman
Wechsler Adult Intelligence
Scale (WAIS)



This is your copy of



SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION

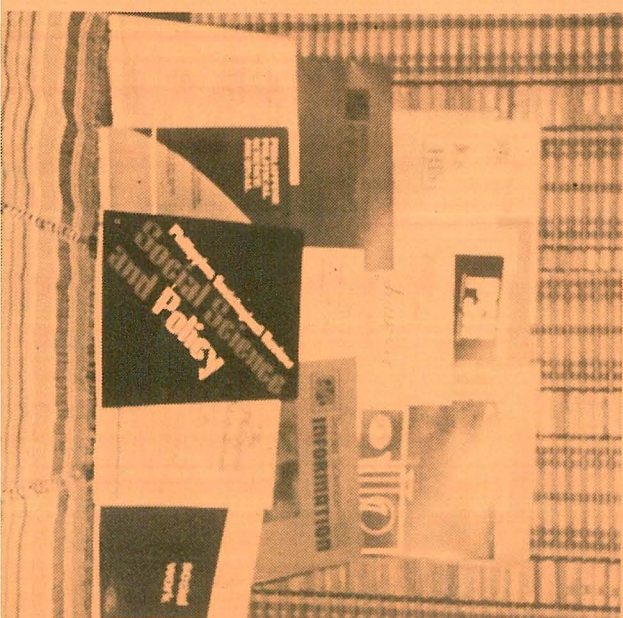
Philippine Social Science Council
P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Metro Manila, 3113

May be opened for postal inspection

Get all your social science publication needs from...

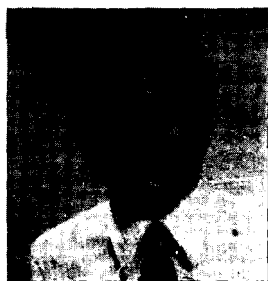
CENTRAL
SUBSCRIPTION
SERVICE

HOUSE NO. 7, PUROK AGUINALDO, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES



Preparing for PSSC's next decade

WILFRIDO V. VILLACORTA
Vice-Chairman, Executive Board 1979
Philippine Social Science Council



As the Philippine Social Science Council enters its second decade of operations, it seeks to re-examine its programs in the light of new demands of a growing social science community. These demands have gone beyond earlier calls for social relevance and research competence. For instance, one increasing problem is the frustration met by thesis writers as well as younger social scientists in their quest for research topics. What we would like to avoid is a polarization between younger scholars who gravitate towards "radical" research concerns, and the "established" ones who find security in their respective domains of scholarly interest.

In addition to providing training and research grants, the Philippine Social Science Council is attempting to bridge this gap by identifying priority research areas. At present, these areas include poverty, delivery of health and social services, population studies, and agrarian reform. The PSSC is initiating regional and community research on a consortium basis, particularly among the research centers of its national network. The staff of these centers had expressed the desire to participate in the entire research process, instead of merely assisting as data gatherers. The setting up of a commissioned research program will serve as an opportunity for the network researchers to apply the research technology that is appropriate to their locale. The research consortia will also enable them to work with other institutions in their respective regions.

The PSSC hopes to remain sensitive to changing developments that generate other priority research concerns. For example, there has been increasing interest in such topics as energy and social change, social mobility, media and social change, and

the reconceptualization of development. The priority areas could eventually integrate the varied programs of the PSSC and its proposals to funding agencies.

By taking this leadership role, the Council could also set the direction of graduate school research. Much has been said of the preoccupation among social science programs with methodology rather than the content of research. Recently, a working group that was organized to study the applicability of Western models came up with interesting conclusions. They observed that researchers, armed with models that they learned in their graduate studies often look for data that will fit these models, rather than the other way around. The consortium research program of PSSC could strive to formulate paradigms that have roots in indigenous realities. With the wealth of research data that the program will engender, the PSSC could also respond more to requests from public and private agencies for theoretical inputs to their educational, human-settlements, and other social-oriented projects.

The Council may consider forming subcommittees to review and evaluate the literature in the priority areas and to propose research agenda for cooperative research projects. These subcommittees could also assist the network researchers and help in setting long-run targets and indicators which will serve as basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the programs. New blood in these subcommittees would be in a position to articulate the interests of the hitherto unreached sectors of the social science community.

Whatever may be decided to make PSSC more responsive to the new challenges, it should strengthen the organization's role in guiding social research and creating a more extensive impact.

SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

A quarterly newsletter published by the
PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
(PSSC) with offices at House No. 7, Purok
Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the
Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, P.O.
Box 655 Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila
3113, Philippines. Telephones: 972671,
978741, 976061 loc. 735

Editorial: Leni S. Diaz, Diana R. Agbayani
Circulation: Sylvia V. Tan, Elvira C. Sevilla

1979 Executive Board

Vicente R. Jayme, chairman	
Wilfrido V. Villacorta, vice-chairman	
Ledivina V. Cariño, secretary-treasurer	
Ricardo G. Abad	Natividad J. Munarriz
Mercedes B. Concepcion	Cristina P. Parei
Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr.	Dominador Z. Rosell
Raul D. Ingles	Bonifacio P. Sibayan
Corazon Alma de Leon	Jesucita L. G. Sodusta
Loretta Makasiar Sicut, Executive Director	
Gabriel U. Iglesias, Immediate past chairman	



PCPM SP No. 315

The PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION primarily seeks to serve as a clearing house for the exchange of information, documentation, research activities, and news on people involved in the social sciences. Since 1973, it has endeavoured to be a regular and comprehensive inventory of information and a catalyst of discussion.

Unless so indicated, the views expressed by the authors of feature articles in this publication do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED: To quote from this publication, proper acknowledgement should be given.

The effect of modernization on children's attitudes toward play in Negros Oriental

JANICE ANN BERAN

Researchers are seriously investigating the play of children because it is considered to be a microcosm of social structure with its values and functional patterns, providing for continuity, yet subject to change.

Play forms are recognized as both developing from cultural emphasis and yet reflecting them; thus it is assumed that variation in play emanates from cultural differences. Play may thus be studied as a window through which the social structure may be perceived and more clearly understood as a dynamic entity.

After several years of teaching in the Cebuano speaking area of Negros Oriental, the researcher observed that there are significant differences in the play of rural and urban children. Hypothesizing that these differences were reflective of the process of modernization and the resultant technological and social changes, a study was undertaken to investigate attitudes toward play among children of Negros Oriental. It was believed that the play of children could be a parameter of social changes attendant to technological development because achievement and acceptance of modernization are based on attitudes and values of the people involved at all levels of society.

With this as a frame of reference, the play of children in communities with varying levels of technological development was studied to assess the retention of certain cultural values and the changes in others which accompany modernization as reflected in patterns of play and attitudes toward play. It was believed that such data could provide information regarding the retention or transformation

of traditional cultural values as well as those introduced in the modernizing process.

Methodology

An instrument based on the semantic differential technique was developed to assess children's attitudes toward play. This technique was deemed appropriate because it was a means whereby children could express themselves. It was structured in such a way that there was no right or wrong answer and no possibility of bias of response order. Also, this technique had been utilized successfully in cross-cultural studies. Types of play, play

areas but along a major road (labeled intermediate); and three were in remote interior rural areas accessible by bus and by foot (labeled interior rural).

The instrument was developed in English and completed in consultation with Philippine educators, sociologists, linguists, and an anthropologist with field experience. The process of back translation was utilized for translation into Cebuano-Visayan and was administered in that language to all subjects by the investigator.

Results

The Cronbach Coefficient Alpha inter-

Intermediate children had a proclivity to take a positive attitude or approach toward change and were willing to participate in it

companions, structure in play, types of playthings, and values in play were rated through use of 20 bipolar adjectival scales on a continuum of 1-5 with *one* representing the negative and *five* the positive. These same 20 scales, alternated in direction and numerical order, were used for each of the 27 items.

The cluster method of sampling was utilized by the investigator in personally administering the instrument to 271 eleven-year-old children in 10 schools in Negros Oriental. Four of the schools (two private, and two public) were located in Dumaguete City, the capital of the province (labeled urban); three were in the rural

naal reliability test yielded acceptable reliability coefficients with a mean of .841 on a scale of 0-1. Means and standard deviations were obtained by items to assess attitudes children had towards various factors in their play. The overall mean was 3.44 on the scale of 1-5 with the item showing *disrespect for an elder's wishes* being the lowest at 3.02 and the item, *my play*, at 3.73 being the highest. Such items as *winning at play*, *joining a game late*, *losing at play*, *play with relatives*, *play with neighbors*, *use of an intermediary to settle an argument*, *games such as "piko" and "kayukok,"* and *giving in to the wishes of the group* were rated above the overall mean of 3.44.

Those rated by the children below the mean included *leaving the game before it is finished*, *games such as softball, basketball, volleyball, allowing a cheater*

The author, Dr. Beran served as a faculty member of the Physical Education Department, Silliman University from 1960 to 1973 and since 1974, has been a member of the Physical Education Department of Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Note: A more complete report of this study can be found in the Silliman Journal, Second quarter, 1977.

to play, and quitting or giving up. Significant differences at the .01 level or above were found on eight of eleven comparisons that were made.

Principal factor analysis was performed on all concepts. Nine principal factors emerged and these factors were identified by the characteristics they had in common. Analysis of variance tests and *t* tests were utilized to test for differences in attitudes of children in the public and private schools at the three stages of technological development.

Differences significant at the .01 level or above were found for all nine factors according to location of schools. The children in the intermediate communities showed significantly more positive attitudes as reflected in their higher ranking of all nine factors. Their more positive evaluation indicated an openness to introduced innovations as well as a tendency to uphold traditional values. This indicated that the intermediate children had a proclivity to take a positive attitude or approach toward change and were willing to participate in it.

The interior rural children viewed their everyday happenings with less enthusiasm and joy than did the children of the other two groups, reflecting the somewhat stoic acceptance of life which generally characterized their parents. Any change was attributed to a person's good luck or *suerte* rather than any merit or endeavor.

The experience of play did not evoke as positive a response from the rural children as from the others; again, this is a reflection of the adult emphasis on working to accomplish the absorbing task of producing enough for the family to subsist. The attitudes of the interior rural children toward Filipino or indigenous play activities such as *dama*, *sungka*, *tubig*, *tubig*, and even *fiesta* were much less positive than those of the other children studied. On first finding, this was surprising but reflection brought forth the



realization that although these are indigenous activities they are characteristic of more advanced sectors of Philippine society in terms of technological development, greater perhaps than the interior rural communities had experienced.

The urban children were more discriminating in their responses than the other two groups. There was great similarity in urban public and private school children's attitudes toward play. The findings showed them to be well-adjusted to modern society, comfortable with both indigenous and introduced activities. It was only in attitudes toward anxiety situations (*play in the forest, cheating, gambling, leaving a game before it is finished*) that there was a significant difference between the private school and public school children. They reflected the greater effects of social modernization as it was influenced by formal education and religious instruction and the home environment.

Television viewing had no demonstrable effect on children's attitudes. At the time of the study (1974), television had not been present or available for a long enough

period to affect attitudes. Movie going, however was common in urban and intermediate communities. It did significantly affect attitudes in that movie-going children were more positive toward foreigners and imported playthings, toward games involving strategy but continued to have high regard for traditional values and activities such as fiestas and Filipino games. Analysis of films viewed would no doubt show that many of the Philippine movies upheld traditional values such as the suffering mother or traditional ways of maintaining smooth interpersonal relations.

Analysis of father's occupation showed significant differences similar to the rural-urban differences. No significant differences were found in comparing attitudes by the sex of the subject.

It was concluded that the degree of modernization does affect attitudes and that play is a viable vehicle to study social change attendant to modernization. This study has also shown that children can express attitudes reliably through the semantic differential technique. Currently cross-cultural study is being conducted to compare attitudes across cultures.¹ Hopefully, these studies will yield interpretable results and provide fresh insights into cultural similarities and differences.

Play is a viable vehicle to study social change attendant to modernization

¹Children's attitudes toward play in Negros Oriental, Philippines and Iowa, Research Quarterly, forthcoming, 1978.

Research report

The development of the Diliman Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)

CRISPINA BERNARDO-GROSPE

This article is excerpted from the author's dissertation for a doctorate in education submitted to the University of the Philippines. Mrs. Grospe is the head and a professor of the Department of Institutional Services of the Central Luzon Polytechnic College of Cabanatuan City. She obtained her B.S.E. from the Far Eastern University and her M.A. in Education from the Philippine Wesleyan College. Her doctoral dissertation was funded partly by the Philippine Social Science Council under its Discretionary Research Awards Program.

Education in the democratic setting envisions giving all individuals a chance to develop according to their potentialities, aptitudes and interests. The educational system attempts to select and encourage those with the best potentialities wherever they are found. To bring the educational process into harmony with individual capacities and limitations, something must be known about the individual's rate and ceiling of growth, his interests and goals and his habits of adjustment. It is believed that it is only when the individual learner can and will profit from educational offerings to which he is exposed and by which he is stimulated that educational results will be of value to the individual student to society. Thus, a thorough knowledge and understanding of the individual student by the teacher is of paramount importance if the latter is to help the learner make better educational, vocational, personal and social adjustments.

Differences among individuals cannot easily be identified by observation alone. To find out what the student brings to the learning situation, how far he may be expected to go, what direction he may take and what difficulties he may encounter, observation must be supplemented by more searching and objective techniques (Traxler, Selower and Townsend, 1953). One technique which has been found as a good supplement to observation is the use of psychological tests.

Freeman (1959) defines a psychological test as a standardized instrument designed to measure objectively one or more aspects of a total personality, by means of

samples of performance or behavior. Basically, the function of psychological tests is to measure differences between individuals or between the reaction of the same individual on different occasions.

Psychological tests are employed for various purposes: for grouping of people in terms of intellectual performance to be expected of them before they enter a course; for diagnosis with regards to difficulties of students; for entry into a training program, or a job; and for career counseling. Such tests to be used, must, of course, be suited to our own cultural milieu.

In the Philippines, educators, guidance counselors, and psychologists agree that almost all of the psychological tests in use are foreign constructed and are foreign-oriented. Most of the items contain language preferences of social class origin in one culture which are precluded in another culture as tests of thinking skills. This is coupled with the use of English in administering the test, a language which many Filipino adults, especially those who have long been out of school, could hardly understand. To those who did not undergo formal schooling, English is a foreign language. The language factor naturally works to their disadvantage. Also, particular concepts or samples of thinking embodied in foreign-made tests may be outside the experiential level of the individual.

Consequently, there is the issue of whether American constructed tests are applicable to Filipino needs. There have been reports which proved the little value of foreign constructed tests in dis-

criminating the intellectual capacities and personality traits of Filipinos.

Among the many existing tests of mental ability, the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) is one of the most widely used intelligence tests for single administration. Psychologists have commended its design which presents not only a fairly general nature of intelligence but also a profile of specific abilities, thus, enriching its diagnostic implications.

However, Dimaya (1970) opines that since the WAIS has been developed in the United States, the validity of its use for the Filipino people can well be questioned. An inspection of the Verbal portion will bring out words and concepts foreign to the Filipino physical and social setting. Adequate performance in these subtests is dependent on familiarity with the American culture.

Purpose of the Study

In this light, the present study was conducted primarily to develop a Diliman WAIS so that it is suitable for use among Filipino men and women. This may be considered a transition step towards the development of an instrument that is truly Filipino. It is believed that the study will lay the ground work for increasing the usefulness and discriminative value of the WAIS in the Philippines. A Diliman WAIS would be of help in the implementation of the orders issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

It is common knowledge that the thrust of education today is towards bilingualism. The bilingual policy advocates that Filipino shall be used as medium of instruction in social studies, social science, character education, work education, health education and physical education. A schedule of implementation of this department order has been outlined so that by 1982, all elementary and secondary schools shall

use Pilipino in the subjects just mentioned and English in all other subjects.

It is therefore imperative that a test appropriate for the intellectual functioning of Filipino adults be available for use by collegiate as well as secondary guidance counselors. Philippine psychologists and guidance personnel have been functioning under a number of handicaps. One of these is the lack of local valid psychological assessment instruments. A Pilipino WAIS can be valuable for clinical use. Since Pilipino is used as the medium of instruction among public elementary school-children and most high school students are at home in the Pilipino language and Pilipino is used in most public places, this study will contribute to the field of psychometrics, especially towards the assessment and understanding of the intellectual capacity of the Pilipino adult.

Limitations

The study expects to increase the usefulness and discriminative value of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale for Pilipino-speaking adults whose ages range from 16–45 years. The adapted form of the WAIS was constructed to maintain its positive value for use among this group. Because of the experimental nature of the adapted and the new items, no effort was made to transmute the raw scores into IQ scores.

Items in the Digit Span, Digit Symbol, Block Design, and Object Assembly were not modified because these subtests are assumed to be within the experiential level of the subjects. The researches dealt mainly with the statistical properties of the test to determine its applicability for use among Pilipino-speaking adults in Region III and Metro Manila.

Lastly, due to time constraints only one effort at item analysis and an adaptation on the basis of this was possible. The researcher recognizes that further refinement of the Diliman WAIS has to be undertaken.

Methodology

Subjects

Two groups of subjects were used in developing the Diliman WAIS. The first

was a stratified sample along the following variables: age, sex, location and socioeconomic status. The 160 subjects were evenly distributed over four age-groups, namely: 16–20 years, 21–25 years, 26–35 years, and 36–45 years. The 16–20 age group was composed by college students and out-of-school youth. Young professionals (nurses, teachers, engineers), technicians, skilled workers (dressmakers, beautician, mechanics), unskilled workers and a small number of college students comprised the 21–25 age group. The 26–35 and the 36–45 age groups were composed of housewives, businessmen, housemaids, professionals, (doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc.) and other blue collar workers. The subjects in the last age categories were the most stable economically regardless of educational attainment.

Half of the respondents from each group come from the rural area and half from the urban setting. For socioeconomic status (SES) the subjects from the low, middle, and high SES were evenly distributed in each age group. There were equal numbers of males and females in each age group. The subjects are native speakers of Pilipino from Region III and Metro Manila. This sample was used for comparing test scores on the original WAIS and the translated form.

The second sample consisted of 100 randomly chosen freshmen college students (50 males and 50 females) whose ages ranged from 16–18 years. The scores of this group were used in determining the validity and reliability indices of the Diliman WAIS.

Instruments used

The instruments used in the study are:

1. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)
2. A Filipino Translation of the WAIS (also indicated under Item 1 below)
3. The Diliman WAIS
4. A Socioeconomic Survey Slip
5. The academic record forms of the students.

1. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale comprised 11 subtests: six were grouped into a Verbal Scale and five into a Performance Scale. The subtests listed below are briefly described in the order of administration.

A. Verbal Scale (*Pagsasalita*)

1. Information (*Pangkaalamanan*):

This consists of 29 questions on general information.

2. Comprehension (*Pang-unawa*):

This subtest consists of 14 items. The subject explains what should be done under certain circumstances, why certain practices are followed, the meaning of proverbs, etc. It is designed to measure common sense and is similar to the Stanford – Binet Comprehension items.

3. *Arithmetic (Pagtutuos)*: This is made up of 14 problems similarly encountered in elementary school arithmetic. Each problem is orally presented and solved without using paper and pencil.

4. *Similarities (Pagtutulad)*: Thirteen items composed this test. Each required the subject to say in what way two things are alike.

5. Digit Span (*Agwat ng Pamiliang*):

This consists of an orally presented series of three to nine digits to be orally reproduced. In the second part, the subject must reproduce series of two to eight digits backwards.

6. *Vocabulary (Talasalitaan)*: Forty words of increasing difficulty are presented orally and visually. The subject is asked what each word meant.

B. Performance Scale (*Pagsasagawa*)

7. *Digit Symbol (Sagisag ng Pamiliang)*: This is a version of the code-substitution test. The key contained nine symbols with nine digits. With this key the subject has 1 1/2 minutes to fill in as many symbols as he can under the numbers on the answer sheet.

8. *Picture Completion (Pagbuo ng Larawan)*: Twenty-one cards containing a picture where something is missing comprised this test. The subject must tell what is missing in each picture.

9. *Block Design (Pagdidisenyo ng Bloke)*: This test is similar to the Kohs Block Design Test. The difference however is that the blocks had only red, white, or red and white sides. The subject reproduces designs of increasing complexity of each design requiring four to nine cubes.

10. *Picture Arrangement (Pagsasaayos ng Larawan)* Each item in this test consists of a set of cards containing pictures to be arranged so as to tell a story.

11. *Object Assembly (Pagbuo ng Ba-*

gay): This test includes improved versions of the Pinther-Paterson and Arthur Manikin Feature profile together with two additional objects to be assembled.

II. The Diliman WAIS includes translated items, items that were adapted in content to suit Philippine culture, experimental items and items arranged to facility and discrimination indices. It is written in Pilipino.

III. A Socio-Economic Survey Slip was used to secure data on the economic standing of the subject. The economic status of the subject was based on the annual income of his family. The subjects were classified as follows:

Low SES — applies to combined family income of P5,000 or less.

Middle SES — applies to family annual income between P5,001–P11,999.

High SES — applies to family annual income of P12,000 and above.

IV. School marks were used as the criterion variables with which the result of the adapted form was correlated. The grades were obtained from the academic forms. However, the grades in ROTC and P.E. were not included in computing the grade point average.

Procedure

1. Adaptation of the WAIS

All items were studied for cultural bias. Those so identified were revised and adapted to Philippine culture.

All the test items were translated to conversational Pilipino. This was done with the help of two college instructors in Pilipino.

A number of experimental items were added to each subtest.

The manual directions of the original WAIS was also translated to conversational Pilipino, clarity and precision of expression were the main criteria used.

2. Administration to the first sample

Both the original test and the Filipino translation were administered to the sample of 160 subjects to determine the coefficients of equivalence validity and reliability of the translated version. The original version and the Filipino translation were administered without following the instruc-

tions in the manual with regard to time limit and directions for discontinuing the test. All the items in each subject was administered in order to obtain facility/difficulty and discrimination indices for each item. The original WAIS and the Filipino version were individually administered to the subject in random order about one week apart. Some subjects were given the translated version first and the original English form. A week later others started with the original English, followed by the Pilipino translation.

3. Scoring

The researcher devised a scoring key for the Filipino translation patterned after Wechsler's. The scoring procedures in the WAIS manual was followed.

4. Arrangement of items according to difficulty/facility

An item count ranging from 0–2 was done to determine the difficulty/facility scale of the items in the *Pagsasalita* (Verbal) subtest of the Filipino version. The ordering of the items was based on the percent of the 160 subjects who got the highest score in each item. In the *Pangunawa*, *Pagtutulad* and *Talasalitaan* subtests, the arrangement was based on the percentage of the 160 subjects who got scores of 2 for each item.

Items were arranged in increasing order of difficulty based in the difficulty indices. The lower the obtained percentage, the more difficult that item is. The rationale behind this is once the subject failed to answer some difficult items, it can be assumed that he could not answer the succeeding more difficult items. It is this new form with the original, adapted, and new items which is referred to as the Diliman WAIS. This was used in the final phase of the study.

5. Administration to the second sample

The usual WAIS directions were followed in administering the Diliman WAIS during the second semester of the school year. The sample of 100 subjects consisted of 50 males and 50 females between 16–18 years old. All were drawn from the first year college students of the Central Luzon Polytechnic College. The subjects came from three socio-economic levels:

high, middle and low. The first semester grades of the 100 subjects in the following courses were taken: Mathematics, Physics, English, Chemistry, Pilipino, Humanities and Drawing. The grade point average was intercorrelated with the raw scores in the different subtests.

Statistical treatment of the data

The different statistical procedures used in the study were chi-square, Pearson correlation, analysis of variances, and t-test. Actual computation (except for the item analysis) were done by the Technology Resources Computer Center.

The performance of the subjects in the translated WAIS compared to the original version was determined using the chi-square test. The intercorrelations coefficients of the scores on the two versions of the WAIS were computed to find out if they have a positive relationship. One-way analysis of variance was used to test if there were significant differences in the scores of adults belonging to different age groups on *Pagsasalita* (Verbal) score, *Pagsasagawa* (Performance) score and *Kabuuhan* (Total) score. The t-test was used to test the significance of the differences between the mean scores of male and female subjects. Tables of correlation coefficients were constructed to determine the extent and nature of relationships between performance in each of the subtests and such factors as age, sex, income and location of residence.

To ascertain the reliability of the translated form, the split-half technique corrected by the Spearman-Brown formula was used. Item analysis was applied to determine the level of facility and discrimination indices of the items in the various subtests of WAIS. A comparison between the item analysis results of the two forms was done to find out whether there are differences in facility and discrimination levels between the two forms.

The statistical procedures applied to the data on the Diliman WAIS were correlation analysis applied to the scores on the split halves of the test. Correlation coefficients were computed to determine if positive relationships exist: 1) between raw scores on the subtests and grade point average; 2) between raw scores on the subtests and grades in some selected courses; and 3) between raw subtest scores and total

scores on the Diliman WAIS.

Results and findings

Performance in the original WAIS and in the Filipino translation

To find out if the Filipino translation is valid and reliable, the hypothesis *Performance in the Filipino translation of the WAIS is better than performance in the original WAIS* was tested.

The means and standard deviations of the subtests in both were compared. The results of the t-test show that the differences between corresponding subtest means from the original and the Filipino translation of the WAIS are highly significant. All the mean scores in the Filipino translation, except one are higher than the mean scores in the original test. This suggests that many of the items of the *Pagsasalita* subtests in the Filipino version are more adapted to the subjects in their study than the items in the original WAIS. It also means that several items in Filipino are easier than the corresponding ones in the original.

Better performance of the subjects in the Filipino version may be due to the ready comprehension of the instructions. The researcher who did most of the test administration herself saw the obvious differences in the test-taking behavior of the subjects under the two versions. There were verbalizations of comprehension upon hearing the instructions in Filipino.

However, there is one exception in the trend noted: the finding in the Digit Span subtest. The difference in favor of the original WAIS in the Digit Span may be attributed to the subject's facility in using English for verbalizing numbers. This is because they learned their numbers in English in elementary school. Another point is that all numbers from 1 to 9 (except 7) in English have one syllable each in contrast to Filipino where these numbers have two or more syllables. One-syllable words are possibly easier to recall than two-syllable words. Thus, the relatively poor performance of the subjects in the translated form of the Digit Span.

The standard deviations of the subtest scores are lower in the Filipino translation. For instance, the mean and standard deviation of the subtest Comprehension

are 16.750 and 6.069, respectively. For *Pang-unawa*, they are 18.975 and 4.972, respectively. The smaller standard deviation in *Pang-unawa* shows that the subjects were more homogenous in their performance in the Filipino version. The differences in the means and standard deviations of *Talasalitaan* and vocabulary are even bigger. The mean difference (20.162) in favor of the Filipino translation in the Vocabulary subtest indicates that the subjects are more knowledgeable in Filipino.

The data presented led to the acceptance of the hypothesis that performance in the Filipino version is better than in the original WAIS.

There is a high degree of agreement between the subtest scores in the original WAIS and in the Filipino translation. This proves that there is a positive relation between the two tests. While the subjects tended to do better in the Filipino version, there was also a strong tendency for those who did well in the original to do well in the Filipino version and vice versa. These findings indicate a strong equivalence between the two forms. Hence, the hypothesis *There is a positive correlation between the scores in the Filipino version of the WAIS and the scores on the Original test* is accepted.

Comparison of Revised Items in the Information and Completion Subtests

Results show that there was a highly significant difference between the distribution of responses in the two versions of the test. The subjects did better when the culture-bound items in the Information subtest of the original WAIS were modified to suit Philippine culture, hence, reinforcing the findings of Torres (1975), San Diego (1970), Foly (1970) and Walker (1970).

In the Completion subtests, the subjects also did better in the Filipino ver-

sion than in the original. However, the differences did not reach significance level.

Reliability of the translated WAIS

The reliability coefficients of the original WAIS and the translated version are substantial, whether based on split-half or on correlations of subtests with total scores. However, both sets of data reveal the reliability coefficients of the original WAIS to be higher than those of the translated version. Thus, the hypothesis is rejected.

Relation between test scores and personal variables

Results show that adults perform better in the Verbal test than in the Performance tests, thus agreeing with Wechsler (1958). This holds true both for the original and the translated WAIS. The results of the analysis of variance of Verbal scores of the different age groups indicate that the four age groups do not differ significantly in their scores on the Verbal subtests in both versions of the WAIS. However, while no significant differences were found, there was a tendency for the two older groups (25–35 years and 36–45 years) to do better than the younger groups. This is true for both versions. On the Performance and *Pagsasagawa* subtests, the youngest group, 16–20 years got the highest score while the oldest group got the lowest score. These results indicate that as subjects grow older their scores on the *Pagsasagawa* decrease. These results can be explained by the fact that as a person grows older, his reflexes, vision and other faculties tend to slow down, thus affecting his score. While there is a decline in the Performance scores beginning with the age bracket 25–34 years and becoming larger as the age increases, there is no decline in the Verbal score within the age brackets. In the Total scores, age group 16–20 tended to perform best.

Performance in the Filipino version

is better than in the original WAIS

In all the results, the mean score in any age group is higher in the translated than in the original WAIS. While the mean scores increased in all age groups, the corresponding standard deviations decreased. This means that the translated form was easier and that there was less variation in the scores. Probably this is because all the subjects are native speakers of Pilipino.

The income of the subjects was found to be highly significantly correlated with scores on the subtests of both the original WAIS and the Filipino version and so the hypothesis is accepted. These findings correlate with those of Havighurst and Janke's (1944) investigations on the differences of ability in relation to differences of social status, which revealed that children of higher family social status as a group, tended to do better in all tests than children belonging to lower economic positions. This is because individuals who have higher income have more access to facilities that can widen their knowledge. In the results, there is a tendency for higher coefficient of correlation among the verbal subtests than in the performance subtests. Results hint that performance tests are less affected by income. Regarding location of residence, the correlations are positive but not all of them reached significance level. Only six subtests in the translated WAIS and five in the original reached significance. The highest correlation in the original WAIS is for Picture Completion. This shows that those who come from the urban areas have more exposure to the items that make up the subtest. In the Pilipino translation, the subtest with the highest correlation is similarities. This was found to be significant. This points to a higher ability to generalize among the urban than among the rural sample. In relation to the sex variable, male subjects on the whole did better than their female counterparts. Significant differences between the two groups are indicated only in two subtests: *Pangkaalaman* and *Pagtutuos*. A significant difference was also observed in the *Kabuuan* scores in the two groups. In both versions, the males did significantly better than females in Information and Arithmetic. Generally, these results agree with Shaw's (1975), Herron's (1969) and Wechsler's (1958) findings. They concluded that sex differences contribute

Income is highly significantly correlated with scores on the subtests of both the original WAIS and the Filipino version

to the difference in scores in the WAIS and that males tend to do better than females. The hypothesis of no difference between the sexes is rejected.

Facility and discrimination indices of both tests

In terms of levels of facility, the items in the Filipino translation are found to be easier than the items in the original WAIS. In terms of discrimination indices, the items in the original WAIS discriminate between abilities better than the translated form. In terms of facility and discrimination indices of the items, therefore, the hypothesis of comparability of the two forms is rejected.

Performance in the Diliman WAIS and academic achievement

Subtest raw scores of the Diliman WAIS correlate positively with grade point averages and with selected courses of the second sample. The hypothesis on the validity of the instrument is, hence, accepted.

The reliability of the Diliman WAIS

The subtest raw scores correlate significantly with the total score of the Diliman WAIS. A high positive correlation was also obtained between the odd-numbered and even-numbered items of the new test. These correlations indicate internal consistency of the items in the Diliman WAIS. Thus, the hypothesis on the reliability of the Diliman WAIS is accepted.

Conclusions

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the translated form of the WAIS has a respectable degree of validity and reliability.

Knowledge of the language used in a psychological test does have a considerable effect on the results that can be derived from the administration of such test. It is evident that sex, age and income should be taken into consideration when interpreting test protocols, for these variables tend to qualify test results.

The results of the item analysis point to the need for further refinement of the items.

Overall results of the study reveal the positive value of Diliman WAIS as an intelligence test which can assess the mental ability of Filipino adults. The test represents samples of behavior which are expected from an intelligence test and can provide information on individual differences. However, in view of the negative reactions of many of the adult subjects to Performance subtests, like Block Design and Object Assembly, it is necessary to devise other types of performance tests to measure the intellectual functioning of the older Filipino adult.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are presented:

- 1) Experimental items must be added to improve the distribution of items relative to distribution and facility indices.
- 2) In the development of additional items, there should be an effort to minimize sex and income bias.
- 3) The test must be administered to a national sample of speakers and non-speakers of Pilipino for further validation and development of norms.
- 4) Other types of tests should be explored for the assessment of the intellectual functioning of older individuals.
- 5) Further research should be undertaken to develop a truly Pilipino instrument.

PSSC activities

Third AASSREC conference

Research dissemination and utilization will serve as the main point of interest in the forthcoming conference of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) to be held in Manila from September 12 to 17, 1979. The conference which is held every two years will be the third in the history of AASSREC. It was decided to hold the conference in Manila since the current president is the Philippine Social Science Council under its Executive Director, Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Ph.D.

AASSREC has member countries who are expected to present reports on their social science activities for the last two years. It has been suggested that all country reports should include a portion on research dissemination and utilization as well as efforts towards the indigenization of the social sciences following the interests shown in responses to queries for possible topics.

The programme will also include a public forum on research dissemination and utilization with a panel discussion to be presented by some of the representatives of the AASSREC member countries and possibly by representatives of some international funding agencies. This forum will be open to the public including representatives of embassies, media, academe, research institutions, and government and private agencies.

Some regional and international funding agencies have also been invited to present brief reports on the support that they are currently providing for the promotion of the social sciences in Asia.

The conference will be sponsored by UNESCO through the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines and the Philippine Social Science Council.

New Grantees

The Philippine Social Science Council awarded several more grants under its programs for the second quarter of 1979.

The awardees are:

DISCRETIONARY RESEARCH AWARDS

1. Sister M. Therese Bulatao, Dept. of Sociology, University of the Philippines: "A Study of Variants of Alienation Among Occupational Groups in Parañaque"

2. Nimfa S. Lagdamen, School of Arts and Sciences, MSU Iligan Institute of Technology: "Child Rearing Practices Among the Mamanuas of Pangaylan"

3. Manuel J. Navarro, Department of Geography, University of the Philippines: "The Geography of Rural Development through Land Reform in Central Luzon"

4. Rosalinda P. Ofreneo, Office of the Secretary, University of the Philippines (additional grant for her project): "The Philippine Press: 1945-1972 - Problems and Trends"

5. Alfonso O. Santiago, Graduate School, Philippine Normal College: "The Elaboration of a Technical Lexicon of Pilipino"



OFRENEO



SANTIAGO

GRADUATE TRAINING ASSISTANCE

1. Teodora Pilar A. Torres: Master of Science in Sociology, Silliman University, Dumaguete City

TRAVEL AND SEMINAR AWARD

1. Jeanne Frances I. Illo, Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University: To participate in the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, New Delhi, India, December 10-12, 1978.

2. Cristina P. Parel, Statistical Center, University of the Philippines: To deliver a paper on "The Development of Statistics in the Philippines" before the First Franco Asean Conference in Mathematics held in Singapore, May 28 - June 2, 1979.

The *Discretionary Research Awards* are intended to enable social scientists to complete ongoing projects by providing them with immediate supplementary funds.

Under the *Graduate Training Assistance*

Program, qualified graduate and post-graduate students are awarded grants covering student maintenance (including stipends for extramural advisers) and similar costs except tuition and research.

The *Travel Award Program* provides minimal supplementary funds (per diems) to social scientists who are invited to attend and/or read papers at conferences and symposia abroad. The *Conference Award* on the other hand provides financial assistance to PSSC's member associations in the conduct of their local conferences, seminars, workshops, lecture series activities, and other similar activities.

New policies for DRAP

The PSSC Research Committee has set some new policies and guidelines for submission of applications to the Council's Discretionary Research Awards Program (DRAP).

Starting 1979, applications will be reviewed on a quarterly basis. Closing dates of applications are March 15 for the first quarter, June 15, second quarter, September 15, third quarter, and December 15, fourth quarter. Applicants will be notified of the Research Committee's decision on their proposals three weeks after the deadline for the quarter.

Proponents are required to submit the following:

1. 15 copies of the PSSC Project Proposal Form
2. Academic transcript of records
3. Curriculum vitae
4. Endorsements from the thesis advisor and the thesis panel
5. PSSC Evaluation Forms duly accomplished by the proponent's references.

The last two requirements should be sent directly to the PSSC Secretariat Office and should not be discussed with or shown to the proponent. All comments are treated confidentially.

Further information may be obtained from the:

PSSC Secretariat
House No. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo
University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City

Modern Philippine history grants

The Modern Philippine History Program Committee of the PSSC announces the availability of a limited number of grants for major researches in modern Philippine history.

The Program awards grants to deserving Philippine scholars for such researches. The period is defined as starting at the mid-19th century when the Philippines was opened to rapid social change up to the present. It is hoped that "researches done in this area would help fill serious gaps in existing historical knowledge, contribute to an understanding of the present Philippine situation, and assist the cultural, social, and economic development of the country.

Applications are accepted from scholars who have already acquired disciplinary or interdisciplinary training in the social sciences or have otherwise given proofs of their scholarly competence.

The assistance provided by this program usually requires a counterpart or matching fund arrangement. The exact nature of this counterpart can be decided by the MPHP Committee on a case-to-case basis. The PSSC requires an official certification from the counterpart agency or funding institution assuring the Council that a suitable arrangement of the proponent's schedule can be made to enable him to carry out the project on a full-time basis.

Applications are now being accepted by the PSSC Secretariat. Deadline for the submission of applications is on Friday, September 28, 1979.

Interested scholars may secure application forms from the PSSC Secretariat Office, House No. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

ERRATUM

Dr. Francisco Nemenzo, Jr.'s name was inadvertently omitted in the list of PSSC Research Committee members for 1979 published on page 13 of the January-March 1979 issue of the *PSSC Social Science Information*. Dean Nemenzo is the discipline representative for political science to the Committee. Our apologies to Dean Nemenzo.

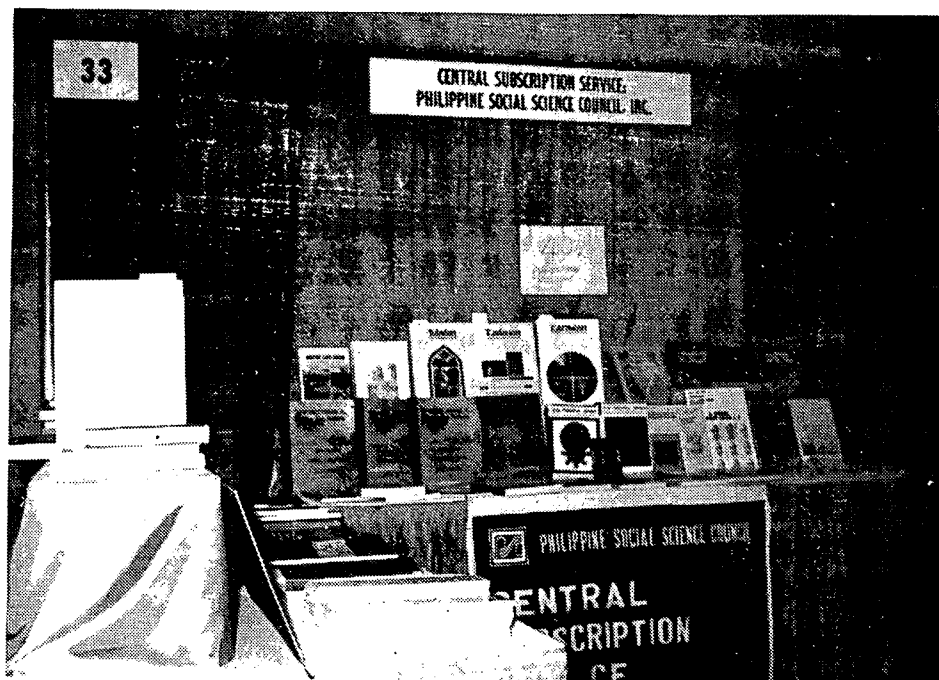


PSSC recently sponsored a lecture-discussion on "Arms Security as it Relates to International Relations" at the UP Alumni Center. Guest Speaker was Dr. Enid Schoettle, program officer in the Office of European and International Affairs of the Ford Foundation (left photo). Selected political scientists and historians were invited to the lecture.

Among the major points raised were questions on verifiability, the relevance of SALT II to the Philippines and the rest of Asia, broader political concerns of SALT II, and some others on arms limitations.

Recent PSSC visitors

January	29, 1979	— Ralph H. Retzlaff, Director, Regional Research and Training Program, Agricultural Development Council, Bangkok.
	31	— John C. Cool, Associate Representative, The Ford Foundation, Philippines
February	8	— Sun-Bok Paik, Fellow, United Nations Social Welfare and Development Council for Asia and the Pacific.
March	9	— Yogesh Atal, Social Science Regional Adviser for Asia, UNESCO
March	30	— Gerard Rixhon, Project Specialist, Agricultural Development Council
April	6	— Carl Lande, Rockefeller Foundation, New York
	6	— Gerard Rixhon
	17	— Aurora Silayan Go, Executive Director, Population Center Foundation
		— Alice de Guzman, IDP Project Coordinator, Population Center Foundation
		— Florian Albuero, School of Economics, University of the Philippines
May	20	— Warren Ilchman, Ford Foundation, New York
	21	— Thomas Schlesinger, Associate Professor, Social Science Dept., Plymouth State College of the University of New Hampshire.
	21	— John C. Cool and Warren Ilchman
June	5	— Sombat Chantornvong, Secretary-General, Social Science Association of Thailand
	5	— John C. Cool and Peter Geithner, Ford Foundation, New York
	6	— Peter Weldon, Ford Foundation, Indonesia
	15	— Cecilia Florencio, College of Home Economics, University of the Philippines
	15	— Jacques Amyot, Social Science Representative for Asia, International Development Research Centre, Regional Office, Singapore



The Council's Central Subscription Service (CSS) gained wider exposure when it was invited to join the Publications Exhibit held during the 31st Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, Inc. The exhibit was held March 30–April 1, 1979 at the Los Angeles Hilton, Los Angeles, California.

Left photo shows the Philippine booth at the exhibit.

Recent acquisitions

- ADOPT.** Asian and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics. November/December 1978.
- Anthropological Papers.** A Selected Bibliography of Utah Archaeology by Alan R. Schroedl. Number 102. 1979.
- Anthropological Papers.** Cochimi and Proto-Yuman: Lexical and Syntactic Evidence for a New Language Family in Lower California by Mauricio J. Mixco. Number 101. 1978.
- Anthropological Papers.** Miscellaneous Collected Papers 19-24. Number 99. 1978.
- Archipelago.** The international magazine of the Philippines. Vol. 5. 1978.
- Assignment Children,** Malnutrition and the Urban Poor. July/Sept. 1978. Published by UNICEF.
- Canopy.** January 1979, February 1979, March 1979. A monthly publication of the Forest Research Institute.
- Economic Review.** Vol. 4 Nos. 6 and 9. Sept./Oct. 1978. Published by the People's Bank of Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Economic Review.** Nov. Dec. 1978. A

- People's Bank publication.
- ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews: Sociology and Social Anthropology.** Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Vol. 7 no. 1, January – June 1978.
- ICSSR Newsletter.** Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Vol. IX nos. 1 & 2. April – September 1978.
- ICSSR Research Abstracts Quarterly.** January – June 1977.
- Impact.** Vol. 14 no. 5, May 1979.
- Indian Dissertation Abstracts.** Special Volume. Vol. VII. 1978. A quarterly journal published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the Association of Indian Universities (AIU).
- Indian Psychological Abstracts.** Quarterly publication of the Behavioral Sciences Center, Indian Council of Social Science Research. Vol. 14 no. 2, no. 3, June 1978, September 1978.
- International Social Science Journal.** Human habitats: from tradition to modernism. Vol. XXX no. 3. 1978. Published quarterly by UNESCO.
- International Social Science Journal.** Violence. Vol. XXX no. 4, 1978. Published quarterly by UNESCO.

- ISEAS Annual Report 1977-78.** Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- Natural History.** Incorporating nature magazine. December 1978.
- Natural History.** Incorporating nature magazine. Vol. 88 no. 1, January 1979.
- Pandanggo-sa-Illaw: The Politics of Occidental Mindoro.** Remigio C. Agpalo. Papers in International Studies.
- Projects 1970–1978.** A bibliography of projects supported by the International Development Research Centre. 1979.
- Pulong.** A Research Forum. Vol. 4 No. 10–11. April–May 1979. A publication of the Divine Word University of Tacloban City.
- Searching: Report on the Activities of IDRC 1978.** International Development Research Centre.
- Shanti Nagar: The Effects of Urbanization in a Village in North India.** Stanley A. Freed and Ruth S. Freed. Vol. 55: Part 1. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History. 1978.
- The Anthropology of St. Catherine's Island.** David Hurst Thomas, et. al. Vol. 55: Part 2. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History. 1978.

All publications listed under this section are available for room use at the PSSC library, House no. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Newsbriefs

PPSA institute for teaching and research

The Philippine Political Science Association (PPSA) and the University of the Philippines with financial support of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education through the Philippine Social Science Council held the First Institute for Teaching and Research in Political Science from May 28 - June 7, 1979.

The Institute was the brainchild of the national officers of the PPSA. It originated in the felt need for the national organization to serve its members from the various regions of the country.

The Institute aims to broaden the participation of citizens in the changing political process. This objective is to be achieved through a deeper understanding of that process and through discussion of vital public issues led by qualified political scientists. A secondary aim is to upgrade professional standards of practicing political scientists and teaching of social studies. This will be done by acquainting its participants with current literature in the various fields of the discipline and through exposure to methodological developments.

All major fields of political science were covered in the course offered by the Institute. These were: Philippine government and politics, Political Dynamics, Comparative Politics and Administration, Political Theory and Methodology and International Law and Organization. The Ministry of Education has approved the course for accreditation as a three unit academic subject at the graduate level.

Among the members of the faculty of the First Institute were Dr. Dante C. Simbulan, Dr. Romualdo B. Tadena, Dr. Emerenciana Y. Arcellana, Dr. Alejandro M. Fernandez and Dr. Remigio Agpalo.

The association has a forthcoming big project. Along with the Philippine Historical Association, the PPSA has made representations with the Ministry of Education and Culture for the revision of the high school curriculum in Philippine history and government. In connection with this, the PPSA will be involved in the re-

writing of the textbook on Philippine government. Another prospective Institute program is the holding of seminars on vital public issues.

PSS roving lectures

The first among a series of roving lectures sponsored by the Philippine Sociological Society (PSS) was held from 2-4 p.m. last June 28, 1979 at the University of the East. PSS board member Randolph David, sociology professor at the University of the Philippines talked on the "Dependence Theory".

Four other roving lectures will be held in four other schools of Metro Manila between June and December 1979. Discussions and social hours are also included in these lectures. The roving lectures are intended to focus on discussions of substantive aspects of theoretical issues on social science researches and methods in teaching sociology. These lectures aim to bring together teachers, researchers and students of the social sciences and to provide social and intellectual communication.

UP Public Ad conference on policy education and research

The Policy Studies Program of the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines will hold a two-day coordinating conference on Policy Education and Research on August 27-28, 1979. This program was established by the UP Board of Regents in October 1978 with instructions that the College of Public Administration coordinate this effort with similar or related programs in other units of the University.

The two-day conference hopes to introduce the Program to other units of the University of the Philippines, to determine existing policy orientations in their graduate, undergraduate or training programs and research activities, and to explore the potential need for areas of coordination and collaboration in policy studies through the Program or through other means.

Aimed to promote improvements in the study and practice of public policy and program administration, the "Program is directed at enhancing individual

and institutional capabilities for formulating, implementing, and evaluating public policies, programs, and projects and for conducting research and professional work focused on government policies and activities."

2nd RCCT graduation rites

The closing ceremony of the Refresher Course in the Social Sciences for College Teachers (RCCT) and the Social Science Research Institute (SSRI) was held last May 29, 1979 at the UP Faculty Center.

Prof. Ofelia R. Angangco rendered the opening remarks. Certificates to graduates were awarded by Dr. Francisco Nemenzo, Jr., dean of the UP College of Arts and Sciences.

Among the FAPE-PSSC grantees were Betty Abregana (La Salle College of Bacolod), Corazon Mae Baylon (Ateneo de Davao University), Minda Calaguian (University of the East), Gregorio Concepcion (Notre Dame of Jolo College), Jose Darbi (St. Ferdinand College), Nannette Dungo (La Salle College of Bacolod), Rudy Faulan (Central Philippine University), Ofelia Fontanilla (University of the East), Viola Gacutan (Philippine Christian University), Iona Longa (International School), Francisco Mallari (Ateneo de Naga), Alma Mallen (Immaculate Concepcion College), Fe Quilaga (Divine Word University), Reynaldo Rivera (Silliman University), Victoria Sadie (Angeles University Foundation), Concepcion Sargado (Notre Dame College of Tacurong) and Sonie Velasquez (St. Bridget's College).

UNFPA-NCSO seminar on population research

Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicut, PSSC Executive Director, gave the keynote address on the opening of a two-day seminar on "Selected Population Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning". This was held last June 14-15, 1979 at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC). It was jointly sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the

National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO).

Findings of different population-based studies and researches conducted by the NCSO were presented. Among the topics discussed were projections and estimates on population, housing needs and food requirements, population redistribution, urbanization, fertility and mortality.

Several economists, sociologists, statisticians, development planners and experts from other disciplines attended the seminar.

NEDA-UNFPA programming exercise

The National Economic and Development Authority and the UN Fund for Population Activities recently invited several policy decision-makers to a two-day programming exercise on the proposal for a Population/Development Planning and Research Project. The participants to the exercise which was held at the NEDA sa Makati building last May 30-31, 1979 have set four objectives and four major components for the project.

The objectives include the strengthening of the social science and demographic research and analysis capabilities, particularly in the regions, and strengthening the link between population social science research and population development planning.

Among the components are infrastructure support in terms of creating a Population/Development Planning Unit within NEDA, strengthening regional research and training centers, and training support.

The project will be subject to a mid-term review to determine, among others, if there is a need to modify the direction and some other aspects of the project.

The PSSC was represented in the programming exercise by Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicut.

2nd UGAT National Conference

Bishop Francisco Claver gave the keynote address on the opening day of the second national conference of the Ug-

ayang Pang-agham Tao (Ugat) on "Philippine Anthropology: Challenges and Responses". This was held last April 22-24, 1979 in Baguio City.

In the keynote address, Bishop Claver discussed the following topics: problems in Philippine anthropology and its setting, the challenges and responses in Philippine anthropology and the Filipino anthropologist's involvement in Philippine anthropology.

Bishop Claver, in his address, challenged anthropologists to test the implications of holism for actual action and to follow through the insights gained.

PSS officers, board for 1979-80

The Philippine Sociological Society recently elected a new set of officers and board of directors for Fiscal Year 1979.

Elected officers were: Isabel S. Panopio (University of the East), president; Karina C. David (University of the Philippines), vice-president; Carlos G. Fernandez (Development Academy of the Philippines), secretary and Maria G. Goolsby (Ateneo School of Business), treasurer. The members of the board are: Randolph S. David (University of the Philippines); Sylvia H. Guerrero (University of the Philippines) and Lourdes R. Quisumbing (Maryknoll College). Dr. Ledivina Cariño of the University of the Philippines was elected Editor of the *Philippine Sociological Review* for 1979.

Two volumes on Philippine social change

Volumes 1 and 2 of *Social Change in Modern Philippines: Perspectives, Problems, and Prospects* are now available. Edited by Prof. Mario D. Zamora (College of William and Mary), Prof. Donald J. Baxter and Dr. Robert Lawless (University of Florida), the two volumes deal with changes in Philippine values, education, social organization, economics, politics and religion.

About 22 distinguished specialists on the Philippines from Australia, Denmark, the United States and the Philippines contributed chapters to the two volumes. Both volumes are dedicated to

Dr. Donn V. Hart, professor of anthropology at Northern Illinois University.

For ordering copies/subscription, interested parties may write to: the Editors, *Papers in Anthropology*, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019, U.S.A. Each volume costs \$5.00, payable by check or money order to *Papers in Anthropology*, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma.

Conference on more human world order

It has been widely accepted that the present world order should give way to a new and more adequate one.

With this idea in mind, Xavier University, in conjunction with the Global Education Associates and the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, conducted a four-day live-in conference in Cagayan de Oro City on the theme, "Toward a More Human World Order."

Held May 23 through 26 at the Caprice by the Sea, the conference sought not to discover and promulgate the nature of such a more adequate world order but 1) to focus on the existence of such an exceptionally important problem area; 2) to reflect on and penetrate into the problems of the present world order especially those relating to peace and justice for all; 3) to devise ways by which the achievements of the conference can be passed on to others; and 4) to establish links among Filipinos and others who share a common concern and involvement in questions of safeguarding peace and human rights.

The keynote address was delivered by Gerald F. Mische, Ph.D., president of the Global Education Associates. The conference was attended and participated in by eminent Philippine thinkers from "various vantage points of the national life." The participants included PSSC Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicut, Rev. Francis C. Madigan, S.J., Dr. Florian Alburo, Hon. Jose W. Diokno, Rev. Wilhelm Flieger, S.J., Rev. Bienvenido Nebres, S.J., Atty. Aquilino Pimentel, Jr., AIM President Gabino A. Mendoza, Dr. Lourdes Quisumbing, Dr. Abraham Felipe, Ma. Patricia Mische, Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta, and Rev. Leonardo Mercado, S.V.D.

Seminars · workshops · conferences

"Social Science Research for Development" was the theme of the 3rd Annual Social Science Conference. Among the topics discussed were problems of underdevelopment, the relevance of social science research in the strategy for development, and blueprints for modernization.

The conference was sponsored by the *Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, UP Diliman*.

The opening remarks was delivered by Emil Q. Javier, Chancellor of UP Los Baños. UP President Onofre D. Corpuz delivered the keynote address while Dean Francisco Nemenzo, Jr. of the UP Diliman College of Arts and Sciences made the closing remarks.

Among those who presided in the conference were Edelwina C. Legaspi, dean of the UPLB College of Arts and Sciences and Ofelia R. Angangco, former dean of the Division of Social Science, College of Arts and Sciences, UP Diliman. Some of those who read papers during the conference were Leandro Vilorio from the UP Institute of Environmental Planning, PSSC Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicut and Sylvia H. Guerrero of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Dr. Alejandro M. Fernandez of the UP Graduate School, Gelia T. Castillo of the UPLB Department of Agri-

cultural Education, Dean Gloria Feliciano of the UP Institute of Mass Communication and Dr. Armando Bonifacio of the UP Department of Philosophy were among the discussants.

The *Bureau of Broadcast Communications (BBC)* and the *Ministry of Public Information (MPI)* recently conducted a communication research training workshop. Among those who attended the workshop were Dr. Cesar Mercado of the UP Institute of Mass Communication and the UP-IMC Research Communication Group.

The *Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research (PCARR)* has started sponsoring a fortnightly seminar on topics that would be of interest to policy makers and other administrative officers. The June 1st seminar featured Assistant Minister Jose P. Leviste of the Ministry of Agriculture who talked on "Integrated Area Development Approach as a Strategy for National Development." The seminars are being held at the PCARR headquarters in Los Baños, Laguna.

Researchers and prospective researchers recently participated in a seminar-workshop on research methods sponsored by the *Philippine Ports Authority*. The seminar-workshop was held from April 23-27, 1979.

Three separate lectures presented by IPC Visiting Research Associates were

held at the *Institute of Philippine Culture* during the months of March and April to enable researchers and other scholars to keep abreast of new findings. These lectures were:

"Law, Politics, and Justice in the Philippine Countryside" by Dr. Benedict J. Kerkvliet of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. The lecture, held last April 18, dealt generally with conditions in a rice-producing area of Nueva Ecija. It showed the various discrepancies between what the law provides and what people do with emphasis on the advantages higher socioeconomic status people have to manipulate or ignore formal rules and regulations.

"Social Structure, Values, and Personal Networks in the Lowland Philippines" by Robert J. Morais, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh. In the March 26 lecture, Mr. Morais investigated the relationship between social structure, values, and interpersonal behavior in Tanay, Rizal making use of the personal network system in the lowland Philippines.

"Legal Pluralism and Philippine Muslim Ethnicity" by George Carter Bentley, Ph. D. candidate in sociocultural anthropology at the University of Washington in Seattle. In his March 1 lecture, Mr. Bentley discussed the traditional and modern methods of dispute settlement in Marawi, law and power, Muslim-Christian relations in Marawi, and the use of changes in the legal system as the basis for social change in Muslim-Christian relations.

Social scientists on the move

Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC has been appointed president of De la Salle University by the DLSU Board of Regents effective June 1, 1979. The new president will hold office for a regular term of three years. Prior to his appointment, Bro. Andrew was the Academic Vice President of DLSU for seven years. He also served in the Executive Board of the PSSC and is the Executive Secretary of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines. He obtained his Ph. D. in Linguistics from the University of California (Berkeley).

Avelino P. Tendaro, chairman of the Dept. of Political Science, Far Eastern University and lecturer in political science at the Ateneo de Manila University left in April for a one-year stint as a Research Fellow of the Japan Foundation of Tokyo. He will be involved in a study of "Decision-Making at the Prefectural Level of Government" in the Mitaka area of Metropolitan Tokyo.

Jose C. Gatchalian, professor at the UP Asian Labor Education Center, represented his home institution in the Workshop on Joint Ventures sponsored by the

Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia. The workshop was held in Hong Kong in 1978.

Ma. Virginia G. Sinay-Aguilar and Teodorico P. Calica, senior research assistant and training specialist respectively of the UP Asian Labor Education Center participated in the Workshop Management of Integrated Rural Development. Sponsored by the UP Management Education Council and the National Coordinating Council for Integrated Area Development, the workshop was held at the Asian Institute of Tourism.

Manuel A. Dia, dean of the UP Asian

Labor Education Center, was elected president of the National Alliance of Teachers and Allied Workers (NATAW) for a term of three years during the symposium and first Triennial National Convention of the NATAW held at the ALEC auditorium last January 1979. Prior to his election, Dean Dia was NATAW's chairman of the Board of Counsel.

Prospero Covar was elected Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines. Dr. Covar obtained his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1975. He is a professor at the Department of Anthropology, College of Arts and Sciences, UP. He was a grantee under the PSSC Modern Philippine History Program in connection with his study on indigenous religious movements in the Philippines.

Dan Reynald R. Magat is now the secretary of the Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, UP. He was formerly the assistant chairman of the UP Department of Philosophy. Mr. Magat obtained his M.A. in Philosophy from UP in 1973.

Teresita N. Angeles, director of the Ateneo de Davao University's Research Center, left for Honolulu June 9, 1979 to participate in the 10th Summer Seminar in Population sponsored by the East-West Population Institute, University of Hawaii.

Ricardo G. Abad, director of the Institute of Philippine Culture enplaned for Honolulu June 11, 1979 to participate in the 10th Summer Seminar in Population. Dr. Abad served as the migration workshop coordinator with Dr. Robert Gardner of East-West Center and Dr. Gordon De Jong of Pennsylvania State University.

Earlier, on March 21-31, he attended the international symposium on "Cultural Exchange Between Southeast Asian Countries and Japan: The Traditional and the Creative." He and writer *F. Sionil Jose* were the two participants from the Philippines who were invited to the symposium. Dr. Abad presented a paper on "Culture, Conflict, Bureaucracy, and Contraceptive Acceptance: Observations on the Philippine Family Planning Program."



Rosita L. Fondevilla, deputy minister of social services and development and member of the PSSC Special Projects and the PSSC Research Committees represented the Philippines in an Experts' Group Meeting preparatory to the Second Asian Conference of the Ministry Responsible for Social Development and Social Welfare. The meeting was held in Bangkok June 13-15, 1979. In May, Mrs. Fondevilla served as a member of the Philippine delegation to the month-long United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD V). Earlier she was elected chairman of the ESCAP's Social Development Committee, the legislative body of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The session was also held in Bangkok. Much earlier, Mrs. Fondevilla served as a member of the Philippine delegation to the ESCAP's 35th Session held in Manila March 5-16, 1979. She is the editor of the *Social Work Journal*, the official publication of the Philippine Association of Social Workers (PASW).

IPC Chief of Operations **Virginia A. Miralao** and research associate **Jeanne Frances I. Illo** will attend a three-week seminar-workshop on "Multivariate Data Analysis." The seminar-workshop will be held at the Regional Computer Center, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok on July 28-August 18, 1979. Participants to this seminar-workshop will come from various countries in the East and Southeast Asia. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations are sponsoring the workshop.

Perla Q. Makil is now back at the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University after completing her Ph.D. degree in sociology at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor under the Fulbright-Hays program. Dr. Makil is senior research associate at the IPC.

Eleven researchers are presently affiliated with the IPC under the Visiting Research Associates program to conduct individual studies.

Chester L. Hunt, Ph.D., a familiar name in social science, is in the country to do a study on the "Familial Interaction of Philippine Aged." He will examine the differences in the interaction patterns of the aged with children and siblings in

Philippine rural and urban areas. Dr. Hunt is professor of sociology at the Western Michigan University. He co-authored the book *Sociology in the Philippine Setting*.

Ulrich Rausch is a lawyer and doctoral candidate in sociology at the University of Hamburg in West Germany. His research will focus on the "Law and Law Practices in the Agrarian Sector of the Philippines." Quantitative and qualitative techniques will be utilized in data gathering.

Douglas Benjamin Rosentrater will do a field study entitled "A Descriptive Study of the Philippine *Komedya* as Performed in San Dionisio, Rizal Province." The outcome will provide materials for his doctoral dissertation in drama and theatre at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Robert Y. Siy is a Ph.D. candidate at Cornell University. He is doing a research on "Planning for Indigenous Irrigation Communities."

Akira Takahashi, Ph.D., economics professor at the University of Tokyo collaborates with *Hiro Yoshi Kano*, *Takashi Shiraishi*, and *Hitsuo Yamakawa* in a study entitled "A Comparative Study of Socioeconomic Structure of Villages in the Philippines and Indonesia." Results of this research will constitute an initial step to develop similar international comparative studies in other Asian countries.

Fumitaka Yuki, graduate student in the Department of Cultural Anthropology, University of Tokyo will examine two types of shifting cultivation in regard to land use system, namely, migration type occupants and rotation type occupants. His research is entitled "Social Structure of Shifting Cultivators in Southeast Asia."

Joachim H. Voss is a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Toronto, Canada. His research entitled "Comparative Analysis of the Impact of Co-operative Programs on Small-Scale Agriculturalists in Japan and the Philippines" intends to contribute to the understanding of the relationship between agricultural and industrial development.

Fernando N. Zialcita, a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, is gathering data in Ilocos Norte for his doctoral dissertation on "Solidarity Among Peasant Villagers and the Mode of Production."

Announcements

PSC conference on Philippine studies

The Philippine Studies Committee of the Association for Asian Studies will hold a meeting for all scholars interested in the Philippines at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, May 29-31, 1980.

There will be three major panels:

1. A State of the Arts (Economics-Politics-Education-Music and Dance)
2. A panel updating HRAF materials
3. A panel on Philippine-American relations

In addition to the three major panels, there will be a lengthy series of mini-panels that will be organized by the program chairperson on the basis of the abstracts of papers he receives from interested Philippine scholars.

Filipino scholars on the Philippines are invited to participate in the forthcoming conference. Scholars who have a completed paper or are planning to do some work in the near future are advised to send an abstract of either the finished paper or the research design to the program chairperson as soon as possible to:

Prof. Ron Edgerton
Department of History
University of Northern Colorado
Greeley, Colorado
U.S.A. 80631

Interested scholars in the Philippines may ask for further information by writing to:

Dr. Justin J. Green
c/o The Philippine Women's University
Taft Avenue, Manila

Dr. Green is in the Philippines between now and October 1, 1979 to approach government officials and others to solicit funds to support the travel of Filipino scholars to the U.S.A. for the conference.

Post doctoral fellowships in demography

The Population Studies and Training Center of Brown University in Rhode Is-

land is offering several post-doctoral fellowship for a period of 10-12 months beginning July or September 1980.

Applications are invited from:

1. University faculty or government research and policy officials trained and working in the field of population;
2. Foreign social scientists not trained in demography but whose professional activities would benefit from the training he/she would get from the Center;
3. Social Science faculty who have not been trained in population studies but who are responsible for teaching courses with a population component in the undergraduate or graduate curriculum.

Interested social scientists are required to submit: 1) their curriculum vitae; 2) transcripts covering graduate studies; 3) statement outlining the proposed research training program to be followed at Brown University; 4) statement indicating how the program relates to the applicant's professional interests and career plans; 5) letters of reference; and 6) other materials deemed relevant by the applicant for admission.

Further inquiries will be entertained by:

Dr. Sidney Goldstein
Director
Population Studies and Training Center
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island 02912
U.S.A.

Applications for appointments for 1980 are due by January 15, 1980.

ISA chair for non-North American

An International Studies Association (ISA) chair in the Department of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina has recently been established.

The chair will enable a non-North American scholar to undertake research and travel and to participate in the ISA Annual Convention. Period of appointment is from January 1 through May 15 with a stipend of US \$15,000.

Deadline for receipt of applications is March 15 of each year. Inquiries may be made directly to the Department of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina.

Postdoctoral research grants on Southeast Asia

The Committee on Southeast Asia, jointly sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, and funded by the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, is sponsoring a grant competition for social scientists and humanists, to conduct research on Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Vietnam. Comparative research between countries in the area is also encouraged. There are no citizenship requirements, but applicants must hold the Ph.D. or have equivalent research experience.

Applications will be considered for research on all aspects of the societies and cultures of historical and contemporary Southeast Asia. Research may be carried out in Southeast Asia, at major collections of Southeast Asian materials, or any other appropriate locale. Collaborative projects are welcome. Grants are available for any period up to 12 months, but cannot ordinarily exceed \$14,000. They may be used for travel, research expenses, and maintenance, and to supplement sabbatical salaries or awards from other sources. Maintenance and travel of dependents may also be included if full-time research will be conducted outside of the grantee's home country for more than six months. Funds are limited and it is anticipated that they will be sufficient for only eight to ten grants annually. All applicants are therefore encouraged to seek other sources of support as well.

Application forms will be available as of September 1979; the deadline for the receipt of the completed forms is December 1, 1979. Applicants will be informed of the results of the competition by April 1980, and grants may begin as early as May 1980. In requesting application forms, please indicate highest academic degree and field of specialization, and provide a brief statement of the proposed research, including locale, relevant dates, and an approximate budget.

For further information and forms, contact:

The Southeast Asia Program
Social Science Research Council
605 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Research award for Asians

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies is accepting research proposals for its Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP). The program aims to strengthen the research capabilities of young Asian social scientists and to facilitate the flow of information on population research and its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region and between researchers, government planners, and policy makers.

The program focuses on the following research areas: family planning, antecedents, processes and consequences of population structure, distribution, growth and change, family structure, social behaviour, inter-relations between population

variables and the process of social and economic development, population policy, policy implication of population distribution, interaction of law and population variables and the evaluation of on-going population education programs and the development of a knowledge-based population education program.

Research proposals are selected by a Program Committee of distinguished Asian scholars in the social sciences. The following factors are considered in evaluating research proposals:

1. relevance of the proposed research to current population issues in Southeast Asia;
2. its potential contribution to policy formation, program implementation and problem solving;

3. adequacy of the research design;
4. feasibility of the project; and
5. applicant's potential for further development.

Research awards last for one year. The amount of the award depend on location, type and size of the project but the maximum is US \$7,500.

The Program is open to nationals of the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Applications are invited from graduate students in thesis programs, faculty members and staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations.

Address requests for information and application forms to:

SEAPRAP
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Cluny Road, Singapore 10
Republic of Singapore

Research on social and economic aspects of the control of tropical diseases

A new programme of research for the tools to control diseases in the tropical countries seeks relevant research proposals from social scientists and economists.

Methods to control many of the major infectious diseases of the tropics are notably inadequate and the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases is concerned with six major public health problems: malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and leprosy.

Sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the World Health Organization (WHO), the programme has two aims:

- *Through research and development*, it seeks new and better tools to control the tropical diseases; and
- *Through training and the strengthening of institutions*, it promotes self-reliance in research in the affected countries.

Scientific Working Groups are responsible for all research and development in the Programme. In addition to groups concerned with the development of new tools through the application of the biomedical sciences, a group has been established to promote research on social and economic aspects of the control of the six diseases. Scientists from any country may submit proposals for research under the Programme which, in the area of social and economic sciences includes:

- Human behaviour in relation to disease

transmission

- Community awareness of disease and acceptance of disease control measures
- Community role in disease control procedures
- Cost effectiveness of disease control measures

- Manpower analyses for disease control campaigns

- Prediction and prevention of disease transmission in relation to social and economic development

- Management of disease control programmes, including resource allocation within and between programmes.

In addition to the research and development of new and improved tools for tropical disease control, the Special Program seeks to strengthen the research capabilities of the affected countries. Research institutions in these countries may apply for assistance to develop their facilities and for training. Also, several types of training grants are available to individuals from these countries.

Further information, together with research proposal forms, may be requested from:

Office of the Director
Special Programme for Research
and Training in Tropical Diseases
c/o World Health Organization
Geneva, Switzerland

UNDP/WORLD BANK/WHO
special programme for research and training in tropical diseases

PARTIAL INVENTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

LINGUISTICS

TUPAZ, Zenaida

M.A. Language Teaching, Philippine Normal College

Instructor, Language and Literature, De la Salle University

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Go, Soledad J.

MA cand, Public Administration
Instructor, UP College at Baguio

SOCIOLOGY

BAQUIRIN, Flora May

MA, Saint Louis U
Instructor, UP College at Baguio

RIVERA, Fermina T.

PhD Rural Sociology 1976, UP at Los Baños

Asst. Prof., Central Luzon State U

ZAPANTA, Evelyn

MA Sociology 1976, U of Santo Tomas
Asst. Prof., Trinity College of Q. C.

Information section

GRANTEES

Entry format: Name. Nature of grant/field of specialization. Place. Grantor.

Arnel P. Alvarado. Scholarship grant (Masters in environment planning). University of the Philippines (UP), Diliman UP Graduate Scholarship Committee.

Flerida Alvaro. M.S. in statistics. UP Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research (PCARR).

Zabulon Amaro. Scholarship grant (Master in social work and community development). UP Diliman. UP Graduate School Scholarship Committee.

Daisy B. Atienza. Fellowship-Diploma Course in Industrial Relations. Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands. Netherlands Government Fellowship Grant.

Lope Calanong. M.S. in anthropology. UP Diliman. PCARR.

Esther G. Cajés. Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, Central Mindanao University, Musuan, Bukidnon. Ph.D. studies in community development. UP Los Baños. Agricultural Development Council.

Manuel S.J. De Leon. Head, Plan Foundation Division, National Economic and Development Authority, Region XI, Davao City. Ph.D. studies in Agricultural Economics. UP Los Baños. Agricultural Development Council.

Victorina Espero. Scholarship grant (Ph.D. in environmental science). UP Diliman. UP Graduate School Scholarship Committee.

Jose C. Gatchalian. Fellowship grant (Master of Social Science, major in Industrial Relations and Labor Studies). Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands, Netherlands Government Fellowship Grant.

Cristella L. Goce. College of Development Economics and Management, UP Los Baños. Masters studies in Economics.

Monash University, Clayton. Agricultural Development Council.

Marjorie Grace. Scholarship grant (Masters in mass communication.) UP Diliman. UP Graduate School Scholarship Committee.

Patricia Ilagan. Scholarship grant (Masters in social work and community development). UP Diliman. UP Graduate School Scholarship Committee.

Manuel C. Inoc. Fellowship — Diploma Course in Industrial Relations. Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands. Netherlands Government Fellowship Grant.

Eden Orosa. Thesis grant. UP Diliman. UP Graduate School Scholarship Committee.

Immaculada Panes. Thesis grant. UP Diliman. UP Graduate School Committee.

Maria Eden D. Sena. College of Development Economics and Management. UP Los Baños. M.A. studies in Economics. UP Diliman. Agricultural Development Council.

Catherine C. Trivenfante. M.S. studies in Agricultural Economics. UP Los Baños. Agricultural Development Council.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported recent publications for the period April — June 1979.

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

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

Applied Perceptual Psychology. Danilo Bv. Tuazon. University of the Philippines at Diliman. Book. 1978. Department of Psychology. Third Floor, Faculty Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Attitudes and Change in Socioeconomic Development Project in Southern Philippines. Lou Taclob and James Monan. Philippine Business for Social

Progress. Occasional Research Paper No. 1. December 1978. PBSP Davao City.

Dictionary of Proto-Philippines. Ernesto Constantino. University of the Philippines. Book. February 1, 1979. 322 pp. Send inquiries regarding subscriptions and orders to the Editorial Committee, The Archives, Faculty Center 2110, UP Diliman, Quezon City, P. O. Box 3004, Philippines.

Foreign Investments and the Multi-National Corporations in the Philippines. Edilberto M. Villegas. De la Salle University. Paper. Third World Studies, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines. Philippines in the Third World Papers Series No. 11. Aug. 1975.

Handbook of Philippine Language Groups. Teodoro A. Llamzon. Book. 1978. Please send orders to PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Metro Manila 3113, Philippines.

Philippine Scenarios, 2000 A.D. A joint project of the Population, Resources, Environment and the Philippine Future (PREPF), Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), UP School of Economics (UPSE) and the UP Population Institute (UPPI). Book. P8.00, inclusive of mailing charges; US \$2 for foreign orders, inclusive of mailing charges. 58 pp. Available at PREPF Secretariat, PCED Bldg., UP Diliman, Quezon City.

Population, Resources, Environment and the Philippine Future (PREPF): A Final Report. A joint project of the UP Population Institute (UPPI), the UP School of Economics (UPSE) and the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP). P46.00, exclusive of mailing charges; US \$7 for foreign orders, exclusive of mailing charges. 374 pp. Available at the PREPF Secretariat, PCED Bldg., UP Diliman, Quezon City or call 98-96-86 local 268-269.

Reversing the Brain Drain: The "Balik" Scientist Program in the Philippines. Olivia C. Caoili. UP College of Public Administration. Occasional Paper No. 12. Nov., 1978.

The Construct of Syllables and Textbook for Pilipino 2 in College. Eduardo T. Deveza and Pructuosa Concepcion Guamen. De la Salle University. Book. 1977. Singapore: Regional Language Centre. SEAMEO.

The Muslim Filipinos: Their History, Society, and Contemporary Problems. Peter G. Gowing and Robert D. McAmis, editors. Book. Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Metro Manila 3113, Philippines.

ARTICLES

"Adoption of Local Customs in Christianity." Francis Lambrecht, C.I.C.M. (Reprint). *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Pp. 327-351. Please refer to the journal listing.

"An Analysis of the Grammatical Structure in the Written Language (English) of Children in Grade Four, Five, and Six." Cecilia M. Mendiola. Philippine Normal College. Article. *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*. Pp. 60-70. Please refer to journal listing.

"Ang Kayamanan ng Wikang Pilipino." Emerita S. Quito. De la Salle University. Article. 1979. *Daop Diwa*. pp. 23-31. Please refer to the journal listing.

"Bilingual Education Four Years after and Beyond." Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. De la Salle University. Article. 1978. *The Philippine Journal of Education*. Vol. 57 no. 6 pp. 286-288.

"Binahaan River: A Solution to the Local Water Problem." Antonio E. Lim, Jr. Divine Word University of Tacloban. Article. *Pulong*. Vol. II, no. 9. March 1979. Pp. 62-64.

"Child-Rearing Practices in Barrio Cruz-na-Ligas." Maria Fe A. Domingo. University of the Philippines. Article. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*. Pp. 3-66. Please refer to journal listing.

"Folk Cults". Marcelino Foronda, Jr. De la Salle University. Article. *Filipino Heritage: The Making of a Nation* (The Spanish Colonial Period (28th/19th) Centuries) Roots of National Identity). Pp. 1556-1562.

"Food Nutrition in Southeast Asia: Issues

and Policies." Burton T. Oñate and Luz Uichanco Oñate. Asian Development Bank and UP Institute of Human Ecology, respectively. Article. *Philippine Journal of Nutrition*. Vol. XXXI no. 3. July-September 1978. Pp. 122-138.

"Language Planning in Germany - A Model for the Philippines." Heinrich P. Kelz. Bonn University. Article. *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*. Please refer to journal listing.

"On Aggression." Sister Theresa T. Mangierri. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Journal*. Pp. 514-545. Please refer to journal listing.

"On The Augmentation with English of the Communicative Competence of a Filipino Child in Hawaii." Susan Chou Allender. University of Hawaii. Article. *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*. Pp. 14-39. Please refer to journal listing.

"Resources for the Study of Muslim Filipino History at the Dansalan Research Center." Maisie van Vactor. *Occasional Papers no. 13*. April 1979. Dansalan Research Center.

"Rituals and Worship Among the Benguet Igorots." Eufronio L. Punzalan and Isikias T. Picpican. *Saint Louis University Journal Research*. Pp. 460-493. Please refer to journal listing.

"Some Folk Beliefs and Practices among the Mountain People of Northern Luzon." Flora D. Tabora. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Pp. 493-513. Please refer to journal listing.

"Tagalog Existentials." Curtis D. McFarland. De la Salle University. Article. *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*. Pp. 1-13. Please refer to journal listing.

"The Contribution of Indonesia and the Philippines to Regional Cooperation in Southeast Asia." Apolonio H. Balagot. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Pp. 546-591. Please refer to journal listing.

"The OPEC and its Impact on Philippine Foreign Policy." Conrado A. Bruce. Saint Louis University. Article. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*.

Pp. 592-610. Please refer to journal listing.

"The Problem Met in the Use of Filipino in Northern Luzon." Angela P. Lansang. Saint Louis University. Notes and Comments. *Saint Louis University Research Journal*. Pp. 611-622. Please refer to journal listing.

"The Pseudo-Verbal Predicate in Tagalog." Gloria Chan Yap and Teresita M. Palo. Ateneo de Manila. Article. *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*. Pp. 51-59. Please refer to journal listing.

"The Textbook Process: Getting the Job Done." Aurelio B. Calderon. De La Salle University. Article. 1979. *ASAP Newsletter*. Vol. I, No. 1. pp. 16-23.

JOURNALS

Daop Diwa. Semestral na Lathalaing Pilipino para sa Pilipino ng Paman-tasan ng De la Salle. No. 3. Enero 1979.

Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations. Published every six months by the Asian Labor Education Center. Rene Ofreneo, editor. Copies of the first issue are available at the Research and Publications Section, Asian Labor Education Center, UP Diliman, Q. C. P10./copy.

Philippine Journal of Linguistics. Official journal of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. editor. De la Salle University. Vol. 9 Nos. 1 and 2. June and December 1978. Please send orders to PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Metro Manila 3113.

Philippine Journal of Psychology. Official journal of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. Virgilio G. Enriquez, Jaime C. Bulatao, and Alfredo V. Lagmay, editorial board. University of the Philippines. Vol. 10 no. 2. July-December 1977. Annual subscription: P15, US \$5. Please send orders to PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Metro Manila 3113.

Saint Louis University Research Journal. A publication of the Graduate School. Saint Louis University. Fe-

lino Lorente, editor. Vol. IX, No. 3—4. Sept.—Dec. 1978. Address all communications to *Saint Louis University Journal*, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University, P.O. Box 71, Baguio City.

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

Reported unpublished papers for the period April—June 1979.

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

A Proposed Study of the Decision-making Process of Young Female Migrants in the Davao Region: 1979. Teresita N. Angeles. Ateneo de Davao University. Paper. Tenth Summer Seminar on Population, East-West Population Institute. June 17 — July 13, 1979.

A Research-based Public Relations Manual for a Religious Organization: the Confradia Del Santo Niño Jesus de Cebu. Lester S. Avestruez. UP Diliman. Masteral thesis. UP Institute of Mass Communication.

An Analysis of Factors Affecting Demand for Labor in Laguna (Philippines) Rice Farms. Arjun Jung Shah. M.S. thesis (Development Economics and Management). UP Los Baños. 1978.

An Audio-Visual (slide tape) Presentation for the Liberia Industrial Free Zone Authority: A Prototype Material. Edna Veronica B. Lumauig. UP Diliman. Masteral thesis. UP Institute of Mass Communication.

China and the Use of Force in International Relations. Kenneth E. Bauzon. UP College in Manila (on leave). Paper. Southeast Regional Conference of the Association for Asian Studies, University of Kentucky. Jan. 25—26, 1979.

Economic Inefficiency as a Constraint to High Rice Yields in Nueva Ecija. Abraham M. Mandac. M.S. thesis (Development Economics and Management). UP Los Baños. 1978.

Effects of Migration on Regional Fertility: 1970—1975. Ma. Luisa Engracia and Yun Kim. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Re-

searches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 14, 1979.

Employee Benefits in Unionized and Non-unionized Chinese-Filipino Owned Textile Establishments in the Philippines, 1972—1976. Julie Q. Casel. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Masteral thesis. Institute of Asian Studies, Philippine Center for Advanced Studies. 1978.

Estimates for Inter-Provincial Net Migration in the Philippines: 1970—1975. Yun Kim. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 15, 1979.

Family Planning Knowledge and Practice Among Urban and Rural Women in the Philippines, RPFS/WFS. Myrna C. Gonzales. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 14, 1979.

Fertility Estimates Based on the Own-Children Method, 1970—1975 — the Philippine Experience. Tito A. Mijares and Lydia Baal. National Census and Statistics Office. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 15, 1979.

Humanization of Work in the Philippines: An Exploration of Issues and Prospects. Jose C. Gatchalian. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Masteral thesis. Institute of Social Studies. The Hague, Netherlands. 1978.

Industrial Relations Theories and Approaches. Daisy B. Atienza. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Diploma paper. Institute of Social Studies. The Hague, Netherlands. 1978.

Irrigation Investments and Rice Self-Sufficiency in the Philippines. Agnes Casiple Rola. M.S. thesis (Development Economics and Management). UP Los Baños. 1978.

Labor Relations in the Philippines: New Impetus Needed? Manuel C. Inoc. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Diploma paper. Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands. 1978.

New Estimates of Birth Registration Cover-

age for the Philippines: 1965—1976. Fe. Li. Prepotente. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 14, 1979.

Participation of Teachers' Organizations in Educational Policy Formulation. Manuel A. Dia. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Resource paper. Seminar on the Changing Role of Teachers' Organizations in National Development. International Federation of Free Teachers' Union-Friedrich Stiftung. December 10—12, 1978.

Political Life as an Aspect of Full Human Development. Jose W. Diokno. Paper. Conference Toward a More Human World Order. May 25, 1979.

Projections of Food Requirements for the Philippines: 1970—2000. Marietta P. Alegre. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 15, 1979.

Projections of Housing Needs by Region and Province: 1975—2000. Lourdes J. Hufana. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 15, 1979.

Quality of Working Life and Product Quality. Jose C. Gatchalian and Miflora M. Gatchalian. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Paper. Symposium of the Netherlands Fellow Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. ALEC. December 16, 1978.

Reduction of Foodgrain Losses in the Home. Luz U. Oñate. UP Institute of Human Ecology. Paper.

Regional and Provincial Mortality Estimates for the Philippines: 1970. Wilhelm Flieger and Macrina Abeñoja. University of San Carlos. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population-Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 14, 1979.

Some Demographic Dimensions of a Just World Order. Rev. Francis C. Madigan, S.J. Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University. Paper. Conference Toward a More Human World Order. May 24, 1979.

Some Thoughts on the Legal Imperatives

of a World Order. Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. National Secretariat for Social Action (NASSA). Paper. Conference Toward a More Human World Order. May 25, 1979.

Spiritual Values and Social Justice for the Economically Disadvantaged in the Quest for Full Human Development. Rev. Francisco F. Claver, S.J., prelate of Bukidnon. Paper. Conference Toward a More Human World Order. May 24, 1979.

Studies in Rural Household Behavior 1963-1975. Enriqueta B. Torres. Ph.D. dissertation (Development Economics and Management). UP Los Baños. 1977.

The Effect of Land Reform on Landowners. Eduardo G. Marzan, Jr. M.S. thesis (Development Economics and Management). UP Los Baños. 1978.

The Institutional Image of the DAP: An Exploratory Survey and the Preliminary Framework for a Public Information Program. Joycelyn L. Buensalido. UP Diliman. Masteral thesis. UP Institute of Mass Communication.

The Philippine Press: 1945-72, Problems and Trends. Rosalinda P. Ofreneo. UP Diliman. Masteral thesis. UP Institute of Mass Communication.

Organization in the Philippines, 1970-1975: An Analysis Based on the Barrio Schedule. Francisco V. Nazaret and Dolores Mortel. Paper. NEDA-NCSO Seminar on Selected Population Based Researches, Their Relevance to Development Planning. June 15, 1979.

Voluntary Arbitration of Rights Disputes (in the Philippines): A Close Encounter of the Fifth Kind. Manuel A. Dia. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Paper. Tripartite Round Table Conference on Voluntary Arbitration. UP Law Center. September 30-October 1, 1978.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported researches contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period April-June 1979.

Entry format: Title of project/proposal.

Project Director/Researcher. Home institution (if any). Status of Project. Funding agency.

Status of 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 Study of Gaddang Socio-Cultural Activities and Traditions, their Customs and Art. Rosalina C. Vinluan. Ongoing. Personal funds.

A Study of Some Factors Related to Farmers' Participation in Compact Farming. Immaculada P. Panes. Ongoing. Personal funds.

A Study of the University on the Air Program. Cesar Mercado. UP Diliman. Ongoing. EDPITAF.

A Study of Women Workers in Women-Dominated Establishments. Virgilio and Marie C. Aganon. UP Asian Labor Education Center. Ongoing. UP ALEC.

An Analysis of Intergovernmental and Trade Relationships Between Australia and the Philippines from 1972 (the election of the Whitlam Government) to the Present. Dennis Ronald Shoesmith. Flinders University, South Australia. Ongoing. Australian Federal Government.

Communication Research Training Needs of Communication Schools and Information in the Philippines. UP — IMC Research Communication group headed by Cesar Mercado. UP Diliman. Ongoing. UP Institute of Mass Communication.

Developing and Standardizing an English Proficiency Test for Fourth Year High School Students of Agricultural Schools. Remedios V. Nartea. Ongoing. Personal funds.

Education and Economic Development in Southeast Asia. Akio Se. Fukuoka University. Ongoing. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Exploring the Feasibility of Radio as Training Support for Extension Leaders. Cesar M. Mercado. UP Dili-

man. Ongoing. EDPITAF.

Imperialism and Modernization: A Comparative Study of Malaysia, Taiwan and the Philippines. Walter E. Hugins. State University of New York. Ongoing.

Management of Labor Unions: A Systems Approach. Divina A. Macalinao. Ongoing. Personal funds.

Oil Discovery and Technical Change — The Supply of Petroleum Reserve in Southeast Asia: Economic Implications of Evolving Property Rights Arrangements. Corazon M. Siddayao. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Ongoing. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Popular Religiosity Among Bicolanos. Maria P. Almonte. Ongoing. Personal funds.

Pre-war Economic Relationships Between Japan and Southeast Asia. Hajime Shimizu. Institute of Developing Economies, Japan. Ongoing.

Structure and Function of Madrasa: A Study of Educational System Among Maranao Muslim in Marawi City. Dansalan Center. Contemplated.

The ASEAN Economies: A Comparative Study of Economic Policy in Southeast Asia. Victuong na Pombhejara. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Ongoing.

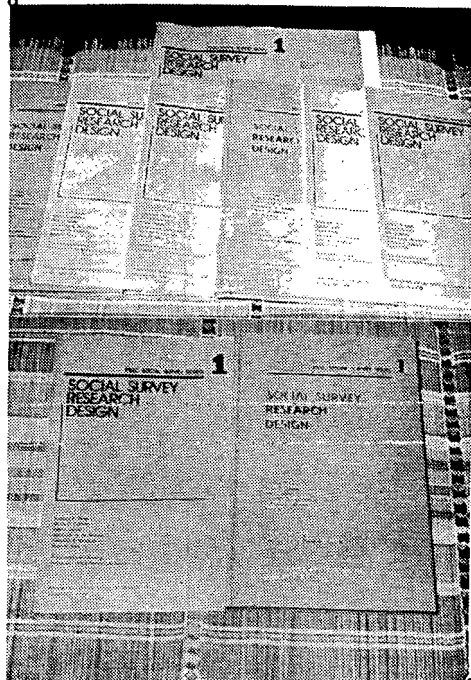
The Effect of a Theatre Arts Program on the Self-Esteem of Filipino Adolescents with Problems. Mary Joan Fajardo. Ongoing. Personal funds.

The Influence of Modernization on Selected Adolescents in the Central Visayas as Indicated by their Self-Concepts and Reference Groups. Elsa Q. Villordon. Ongoing. Personal funds.

The Interrelationships of Linguistic Competence, Communicative Competence, and Selected Learner Factors of the Filipino High School Student of English as a Second Language: An Analysis. Cecilia C. Pastrana. Ongoing. Personal funds.

The Moncado Believers: A Case Study in Religious Typology. Victoria V. Flores-Tolentino. Dansalan Research Center. Completed. Xavier University.

Discovery corner



SOCIAL SURVEY RESEARCH DESIGN

The PSSC Social Survey Series is an off-shoot of the Research Training Program conducted by the Philippine Social Science Council in the summers of 1972 to 1976.

This is the first volume in a series of four manuals published by the Council. The manuals are aimed at guiding social science students and would-be practitioners with no previous formal research training in social survey research methods.

Social Survey Research Design starts with a discussion of the research process — from the conception of the research topic to the writing of the final report. The manual introduces the reader to basic statistical ideas and procedures needed to describe survey data. It describes and illustrates the most commonly-used sampling techniques while at the same time presenting and discussing a selection of orthodox and classical research designs. Philippine-oriented illustrations and examples are utilized in the manual.

Limited copies of this manual are available at the *PSSC Central Subscription Service, House No. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines campus, Diliman, Quezon City.*

Send orders to: PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila 3113.

COST: P38.00 (paperbound)
P55.00 (clothbound)

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Public Works, Transportation and Communications
BUREAU OF POSTS

The undersigned, LENI S. DIAZ, managing editor of PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION published QUARTERLY in ENGLISH at HOUSE NO. 7, PUROK HENERAL AGUINALDO, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc. which is required by Act 2580, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201.

NAME	ADDRESS
Managing Editor: LENI S. DIAZ	Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Q.C.
Business Manager: SYLVIA V. TAN	Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Q.C.
Owner: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.	Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Q.C.
Publisher: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL	Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Q.C.
Printer: RMA GRAPHIC SERVICE	205-G, T. Morato Ave., Quezon City
Office of Publication: HOUSE NO. 7, PUROK HENERAL AGUINALDO, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY	

In case of publication other than daily, total number of copies printed and circulated of the last issue dated OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1978.

1. Sent to paid subscribers	— 500
2. Sent to others than paid subscribers	— 1,500
Total	— 2,000

(SGD.) LENI S. DIAZ
Managing Editor

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 24th day of May 1979 at Manila, the affiant exhibiting her Residence Certificate No. 5209684 issued at Manila on January 23, 1979.

(SGD.) LUIS F. TOLENTINO
Postal Inspector

NOTE: This form is exempt from the payment of documentary stamp tax.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

From page 22

The Politics of Organized Labour in the Philippines. M. Rajarethnam. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Ongoing. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

The Problems of Decentralized Fiscal Management of Mandaue City and its 27 Barrios. Teresita Y. Caro. Ongoing. Personal funds.

The Resistance Movement in Lanao during the Japanese Occupation. Evelyn M. Jamboy. Ongoing. Personal funds.

The Role of Mediumship in Modern Southeast Asia. Ruth Inge-Heinze. University of California at Berkeley. Ongoing. Fulbright Hays.

Workers' Participation (WP) in Selected Manufacturing Establishments in Metro Manila. ALEC Research Staff. Completed. Available at the Research and Publication Section, ALEC, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

This is your copy of



Philippine Social Science Council
P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Metro Manila, 3113

May be opened for postal inspection

Get all your social science publication needs from...

CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

HOUSE NO. 7, PUROK AGUINALDO, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY, METRO MANILA

