SCIENCE

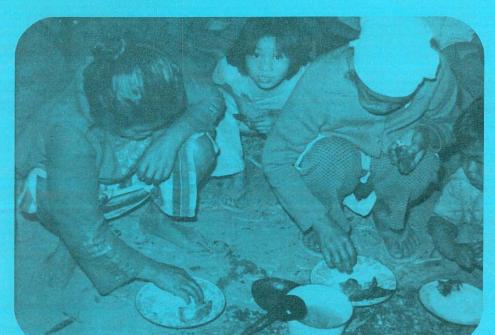


SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. VIII NO. 3

ISSN 0115-1169

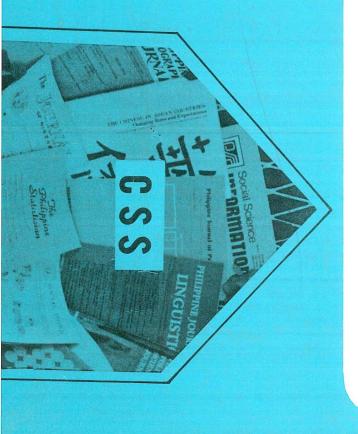
PHILIPPINES



IN THIS ISSUE:

Feast and Ritual Among the Karao of Eastern Benguet

Social Profile of the **Metro Aides**



May be opened for postal inspection

HOUSE NO. 7.

PUROK AGUINALDO,

subscription service

fill your social science needs

We

editorial



On Policy-Relevant Research

Ernesto M. Pernia

Discipline Representative for Demography, PSSC Executive Board

Since about the mid-70s there has been an increasingly loud clamor for policy-relevant research. This is not surprising. There is a general sense of frustration about the slow advent of sustained and broadly shared development. And two to three decades of research and policymaking do not seem to have made that much palpable difference.

Policymakers claim that they have not had the adequate knowledge base for formulating good development policies. They say that researchers have not been cooperative in gearing their work to the needs of policymaking. In short, social science research has been largely irrelevant and therefore of little use to policy.

Researchers feel that policymakers have not really paid much attention to the results of research. Or, even if they do, they do not really make use of research findings. This may be due to the difficulties involved in operationalization which tend to be aggravated by the shortage of qualified technical personnel. Likewise, researchers believe that policymakers have not been open to dialogues, perhaps because of the time pressure they are constantly under.

It is, of course, very easy to overstate any one case — that of the general public, the policymakers', or the researchers'. The case of irrelevant research seems especially easy to exaggerate. The reason for this may be that social science research entails time lags and, moreover, the line to policy is a long one. There is first the recognition lag before a research problem is defined and conceptualized. This is followed by the gestation lag before research can produce any results. Then there is the absorption lag before research results are disseminated and understood. There is also the adoption lag before the research output is actually used in policy formulation, not to mention the implementation and gestation lags of policy itself. As

C. Kenneth Prewitt, President of the Social Science Research Council in New York, remarked in his recent seminar at the U.P. School of Economics, people seem oblivious of the benefits from research even though such once esoteric concepts and terms as "externalities," "indexation," "wage-price spiral," and so forth have become part of their daily thinking and vocabulary.

If social science research has not been relevant to policy, then what is really meant by policy relevance? How far should social scientists go in the research-policy balance? To what length ought scholars serve the needs of practitioners? Wouldn't it be inappropriate as well as a misuse of resources for researchers to do what policy-makers themselves should be doing? Shouldn't social scientists also spend some of their time on basic or theoretical research which lays the necessary long-term foundations for policy-relevant research?

There may be some truth to the claim of non-relevance, and social scientists should mind it. But it seems that what is really missing in the research-policy connection is not so much the relevance of one to the other but the reciprocity between the two. Social scientists can themselves do something about the recognition and gestation lags, less about the absorption lag and hardly anything at all about the adoption lag, let alone the implementation and gestation lags of policy itself. The use of intermediaries or professionals in research utilization has often been suggested. This may help to some extent but what are really needed are more frequent and serious conversations between researchers and policymakers. In the long run, what may be required are graduate-level trained social scientists on the policy side. This implies the training of many more social scientists. It is not an accident that this is one of the priority programs of PSSC in the 1980s.

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1980/3

Feast and Ritual Among the Karao of Eastern Benguet

Martha Carmel Flor Chanco-Salcedo

INTRODUCTION

The Karao are a small group of farmers who live in the southern foothills of Mt. Pulog, six kilometers north of the municipality of Bokod in Benguet province. Their population is 950.

Although distinct from the Ibaloi in terms of spoken language and practices. the Karao have been classified as Ibaloi, possibly because of their geographical location which is within the Ibaloi ethnic boundary (i.e. Eastern Benguet). 1 Aside from their linguistic and cultural differences with the Ibaloi, the Karao assert through legends and accounts that they are a migrant group from Bontok - thus supporting the possibility that they are indeed a distinct cultural group. Since there is a dearth of data on the Karao, the aforementioned description of these people as a separate group from the Ibaloi warrants a careful investigation and study of their culture and traditions.

In the Karao social organization, there exists a social unit known as the ancestral house organization. This consists of several families that belong to the same "house of origin." Belonging to the same "house of origin" implies having the same set of deceased relatives and ancestors, and the same set of feasts and rituals called *chilos*.

Among the Karao, rituals and feasts

are held to serve a vast scope of needs. Examples are seeking the help of their deceased relatives and ancestors in ensuring a good rice harvest, appeasing the spirits of the dead so that they may remove physical afflictions, and giving thanks for blessings received.

The central concern of this study is to establish the significance of these feasts and rituals in the maintenance of the ancestral house organization and the solidarity of its member families. Study was done on the dynamics of the ancestral house organization and the importance of feasts and rituals as related to beliefs about deceased relatives and ancestors.

The pishit, which is a big feast characterized by the investment of a large quantity of goods (i.e., pigs, rice, carabaos) and the participation of hundreds of people from different communities, is likewise a focus of this study. It is a redistributive system or levelling mechanism related to the acquisition of power and influence among pishit hosts.

THE PROBLEM

This study seeks to tackle several problems. The first of these is to establish the rationale behind exclusive feast and ritual performance by ancestral house organizations. The distribution of the types of feasts and rituals performed by the different ancestral house organizations in Karao shows that not all rituals or feasts are indiscriminately undertaken. Secondly,

this study aims to investigate the necessity of performing ancestral house *chilos*; i.e., its significance to the maintenance of the ancestral house organization and the relation of the latter to the beliefs of the Karao regarding their dead.

Furthermore, the author seeks to establish the relation of giving pishits to the acquisition of influence in the power and authority structure of society. The authority structure in this case refers to the society's Council of Elders, the traditional legitimate political body. The power structure, on the other hand, concerns the informal influence or control which a person may have over others. Thus this aspect of the problem will focus on how hosting a pishit affects the influence and hierarchical position of a person in the Council of Elders. However, if he is not yet a member of this, focus will be on how the pishit will affect the degree and nature of influence and power he may eventually acquire.

The study of the *pishit's* relation to the Karao's economic system centers on its being a redistributive system or levelling mechanism which balances economic resources among community members. As a redistributive system, the *pishit* compels wealthy members of the community to share their possessions (i.e., pigs, rice, carabaos) with the rest of the society. As a levelling mechanism, it maintains an economic balance such that no individual could become exceedingly wealthy in comparison with the

¹Fox and Flory; 1972 (a map of the geographical location of ethnic people in the Philippines).



This article was abridged from the master's thesis of Martha Carmel Flor Chanco-Salcedo, an awardee of the Discretionary Research Awards Program of the Philippine Social Science Council. She obtained her Master of Arts degree in Anthropology at the University of the Philippines in April 1980. She is presently working with the Presidential Management Staff of Malacanang and holding the position of Cultural Minorities sector head.

other members of the community.

METHODOLOGY

Informants for the study were drawn from the adult members of the Karao society. They represent different categories of status, age, and sex.

The author employed participant observation techniques, with the use of case studies for data collection and analysis. Interview schedules were utilized for all respondents. There were variations in the questionnaires for *pishit* hosts, members of the Council of Elders, and ancestral house organization senior members. The conceptual tools used during the initial stages of the research focused on the society's economic structure and performance.

The author was solely responsible for the fieldwork done for this study. Language used for communicating was llokano, the lingua franca in the area. The author, however, employed an interpreter in cases where the respondents could not communicate in Ilokano.

The importance of this study in Philippine anthropology is its being one of the first in-depth ethnographic study done on the Karao. This research has brought to fore ethnographic details of a culture group that has not been documented. The ancestral house organization of the Karao, its relation to feast and ritual, and the significance of the *pishit* to the economic and political systems of the society are empirical data that may be utilized in generating hypotheses for future studies.

THE ANCESTRAL HOUSE ORGANIZATION

Karao social organization is primarily characterized by the existence of a social unit known as the ancestral house organization. It is usually referred to as puun ti balay, which literally means "house of origin," and it is composed of at least seven to ten families. These families are related by blood and affinity and are bound together by ritual activities and feasts concerning ancestor worship.

As a physical structure, the ancestral house contains all the ritual paraphernalia (e.g., *chindi* — prestige blanket; skulls of ritual pigs) of the families that claim

affiliation to it. It is also where deceased members of the organization are buried. All ancestral houses are residential and follow the structural patterns of all other houses. Each is paired with a section of riceland that is said to be blessed with bunong or prayers.

It is customary for the eldest daughter to inherit the ancestral house. The members of each ancestral house include all the other daughters (sisters of the heir), their husbands, and their children. Male siblings of the heiress of the ancestral house or sons of non-resident families are absorbed into the ancestral organizations of their wives. Families without daughters but who reside in ancestral houses bestow the house to a son. In this case, the wife of a male heir (and their children) forfeits her membership in her parent's ancestral house and shall belong to her husband's. Regardless of each individual's customary membership in the ancestral organization of his mother, kinship is reckoned with bilaterally in Karao society.

Aside from being the place where all its deceased members are buried, the ancestral house is also the center of all ritual activities and feasts of family members. The ancestral house likewise carries all the ritual types or *chilos* which its members may perform. Not all feast and ritual types are performed by every Karao family. Feast and ritual performance are based on which types have been handed down by preceding generations that belonged to an ancestral house.

The different ancestral house organizations do not reflect the class structure of the society except for the presence of the *pishit* in the set of *chilos* performed by some ancestral house organizations. The *pishit* is said to be the *chilos* of those families whose forebears were wealthy members of the community who have held this feast as a means of sharing wealth and prosperity.

The most important characteristic of the ancestral house organization is its being the institution wherein the living maintain alliance with the dead. The Karao believe that the dead can provide the living with blessings, or, cast punishments. Such punishments come in the form of sickness, death, or other malign occurences (e.g. bad rice harvest).

The families that belong to a particular ancestral house have common deceased kinsmen who serve as their guardians and protectors. The latter receive homage and respect from their families through the *chilos* of their ancestral house. It is therefore in the performance of ancestral house rituals and feasts that the Karao insure themselves from the wrath of the dead, at the same time maintaining ties with them. Feasts and rituals are performed to atone for any such offenses againsts the dead.

The relation of feast and ritual performance to the Karao's ancestral house organization is deeply rooted in this people's concept and belief in the need for obtaining the blessings of their deceased kin. Since it is one's membership in the ancestral house that determines one's ancestors, *chilos* of a person's ancestral house signify his link with his deceased kin.

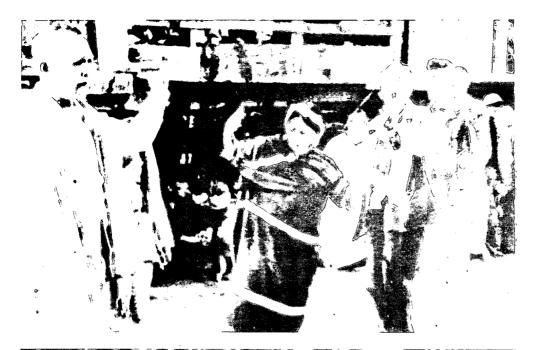
THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The authority structure of the Karao is represented by the Council of Elders. This body is composed of the initiated elders (a-ama) and females (baba'kol) of the society.

Although a greater degree of responsibility and respect is afforded the a-ama, the baba'kol are allowed to sit and participate in decision making. During discussions concerning juridical matters, the elder females' opinions are solicited and taken into consideration. It is the a-ama however, who render final decisions. There is likewise a rule that only senior female elders can participate in discussions with the a-ama. The right to speak and give one's opinion is discriminate among the baba'kol.

With regard to seniority among the elders, there is a hierarchical arrangement in the Council of Elders. Age is the primary factor that determines a Council member's status. The eldest male is customarily the head of the a-ama and is referred to as the panaka-ama. The eldest female takes on the role of matriarch of all the baba'kol.

Although the criteria for dominance among the female elders remains almost always constant, there are other factors that determine the status of the a-ama in the Council of Elders. Among these





(Top photo)

Host couple of solibaw pishit commence the dancing on the first day of the feast. Note that both are wearing chindis or prestige blankets which are acquired only by pishit hosts. Host had given two pishits at the time this feast was held and was therefore qualified to wear a chindi on each of his shoulders. Persons who have hosted only one pishit are allowed to use only one chindi. People who have not hosted pishits use ordinary blankets when dancing. (See lower photo.) factors are a member's wisdom, integrity, and ability to give sound counsel, and the number of big feasts a member may have hosted in the past. As will be discussed later, the hosting of a *pishit* is a vehicle towards achieving power and prestige.

The Council of Elders deal with domestic problems such as marital separations, theft, property claims, feast and ritual traditions.

THE PISHIT

Among the Karao, the *pishit*, as a kind of feast comes in two forms. The first is the *solibaw pishit* which is an adaptation

from the neighboring Ibaloi. The second is the *babeng* which is indigenous to the society. These two forms of *pishit* are presently included in the *chilos* of several ancestral house organizations in Karao.

Solibaw Pishit. The solibaw pishit is a form of Karao feast characterized by the investment of large quantities of livestock and rice by the host for the duration of the feast. Depending on the amount of food available, several communities outside Karao are invited to attend the solibaw pishit which usually lasts for about ten days. Activities include dancing, singing, and other merrymaking events. The pishit is participated in by hundreds of people of all ages. Households within the community accommodate the participants for the duration of the feast.

Although it is generally performed as a *chilos* by some ancestral house organizations, it is expected of the wealthy to host a *solibaw pishit*. This is in line with the people's belief that the rich must share their blessings and prosperity with the rest of the community members. Failure to do so consequently leads to a loss of respectability in the society, and loss of graces from deceased kin.

In view of the prestige, status, and respect achieved by a pishit host, he acquires a certain degree of political influence in the Council of Elders. If he is a member of the said body at the time he hosts a solibaw pishit, he assumes a higher and more influential position. His opinions are solicited more often and his decisions are usually upheld and unquestioned by the rest of the Council members. It is however, also important that a solibaw pishit host possesses virtues such as integrity and the ability to give sound counsel. Even if the host is not yet a member of the Council of Elders, he will still be invited to join them during meals at rituals and feasts. This is a gesture of respect accorded to him as a solibaw pishit host. When he finally gets initiated into the Council of Elders, he will likely have more influence and power compared to new members who have not been solibaw pishit hosts.

The solibaw pishit is an adaptation of the type of pishit performed by the Ibaloi. It resulted from the desire of some ancestral house organizations who had

the babeng as a chilos to widen their scope of influence. The babeng is exclusively limited to Karao society members while the solibaw pishit invites other communities.

The Babeng. As a form of Karao feast, the babeng is said to be indigenous to the society. It is the chilos of the ancestral house organizations whose forebears were wealthy men in the community. At the time that annual agricultural feasts were strictly observed, babengs were always performed to celebrate these occasions. Hosts of these babengs were chosen from the wealthier members of the community. When the observance of these agricultural feasts had ceased due to economic reasons, the babeng had become part of the chilos of those families whose forebears had been babeng hosts.

Although the scope of the babeng is smaller than that of the solibaw pishit, it is considered a pishit because it involves the large investment of livestock and rice. The babeng is a ten day feast exclusively participated in by the male elders, the adult males, and the female elders. Males are allowed to dance during the babeng but they do not partake of the meals.

Like the solibaw pishit, the babeng may be considered a redistributive system. The wealthy members of the community are expected and obligated to host a babeng to share whatever blessings and prosperity they may have. The babeng is also related to the power and authority structures of the community. The same pattern of political influence as that acquired by solibaw pishit hosts takes place among babeng hosts. The range of influence and prestige of the babeng host is, however, less in degree to that of the solibaw pishit host. The latter includes outside communities in the feast while the babeng is exclusively open only to members of Karao society.



Ritual pigs are killed by piercing their hearts with wooden stakes.

(Lower photo)

Female elders enjoy their meal inside the host's house during the Kape ritual.





SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

One of the main features of the Karao ancestral house organization is the continuing membership of deceased members. The ancestral house *chilos* of each organization are said to be the link between the dead and the living. The Karao hold strong convictions on the ability of the dead to provide protection, guidance, and blessings for health and economic prosperity. This being the case, ancestral house *chilos* are supposed to be strictly upheld as these serve as offerings to the dead. Failure to perform ancestral house *chilos* is a transgression against the dead and is the major cause of illness, economic

difficulties, and other malign occurrences.

With regard to the redistributive characteristics of the pishit (solibaw and babeng), data indicate that rules concerned with this system are implicit. There are no set rules that govern the acquisition of property and wealth and the need for its redistribution to insure a balanced economy. But it is expected of a wealthy man who has more than the average number of rice plots, and a good number of livestock (particularly pigs), to host a pishit so as to share his blessings with the rest of the society.

Political influence is acquired by the pishit host. He can hold an important

position in the hierarchy of the society's authority structure. This trend is of course also dependent upon the ability to give sound judgment and counsel.

The study has on the whole attempted to show the significance and functions of ritual and feast performance in Karao in the different ancestral house organizations of the society. The author sought to establish the *pishit* as an economic redistributive system, related to the authority and political structures of the society in terms of its being a means of achieving prestige, status, and political influence.

Solibaw pishits are usually offered as e'tongs to a particular deceased relative or ancestor. Below, the picture of the host's father for whom the solibaw pishit was being offered as an e'tong was hanged outside the house for all the participants to see,

(Lower photo)

The bangil refers to chants that are sang by the elders during the wake of a dead person. The bangil is recriminative in nature and is meant to teach the living a lesson in life and morals.





REFERENCES

Bateson, Gregory. *Naven.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1936.

Codere, Helen. Fighting With Property. Seattle University of Washington Press, 1950.

_____. Kwakiutl Ethnography. Chicago. University of Chicago Press, 1966.

Dalton, George. A note of clarification on economic surplus. American Anthropologist. 68:483-490, 1960.

Firth, Raymond. The Elements of Social Organization. London, Watts, 1951.

Gennep, Van. The Rites of Passage. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960.

Homens, George. Anxiety and Ritual: The Theories of Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown. American Anthropologist. 43:164-172, 1941.

Hsu, F.L.K. *Under the Ancestor's Shadow.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1948.

Harris, Marvin. The Economy has no surplus?

American Anthropologist. 61:185-199, 1959.

Herskovits, Melville. "Anthropology and Economics." In *The Economic Life of Primitive Peoples*. New York, Mnopf. 1952.

Lipset, Seymour. *Political Man: the Social bases* of politics. Garden City, N.Y., Double day. 1980.

Malinowski, Bronislaw. Magic, Science, and Religion and Other Essays, Glencoe, III. Free Press. 1948.

Mead, Margaret. *Growing Up in New Guinea*. New York. Morrow, 1976.

Middleton, John. Lugbara Religion: ritual and authority among an East African people. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960.

Neale, Walter C. "Reciprocity and Redistribution in the Indian Village." In K. Polanyi, C.M. Arsensberg, and H.W. Pearson, eds., Trade and Market in the Early Empires. Glencoe, III., Free Press, 1957.

Nash, Manning. Primitive and Peasant Economic Systems. San Francisco, Chandler, 1966.

Pearson, W. H. "The Economy has no surplus." In Polanyi, Arensberg, Pearson, eds., *Trade and Market in the Early Empires*. Glencoe, III.. Free Press. 1957.

Sahlins, Marshall D. "Political Power and the Economy in Primitive Society." In Dole and Carneiro, eds., Essays in the Science of Culture in honor of Leslie White. New York, Crowell. 1960.

Turner, V.W. "Symbols in Nolembu Ritual." In M. Gluckman, ed., Closed System and Open Minds. Chicago, Aldine, 1964.

Tylor, Sir Edward. *Primitive Culture*. London, J. Murray.

Social Profile of the Metro Aides

Zakir Hossain

In 1976, the Metro Aides, a new team of street cleaners, became a familiar sight to Metropolitan Manila's daily commuters, motorists, pedestrians and promenaders. These ubiquitous cleaners, clad in bright yellow shirts and red pants, safeguard the health and sanitation of city residents by sweeping the streets and collecting garbage. They perform their assigned tasks in fair or foul weather. In no time, they have become an institution.

The Metro Aides number approximately 7,000. They work in pairs, and in three shifts. They work under the office of the Refuse and Environmental Sanitation Center (RESC) which was given the responsibility of carrying out orders and policies approved by the Metro Manila Commission (MMC) regarding refuse management, environmental sanitation and other essential services.

The Metro Aides belong to the low income group of Manila. They are paid \$\bar\$20.00 a day, "no work no pay basis." In tackling the problem of the poor, the Development Academy of the Philippines uses two poverty lines as norms: a food threshold and a poverty threshold. By this criterion, about half of the families in urban areas and about three-fourths of the families in rural areas in 1971 can be considered poor. Based on the assessment of the Philippine poverty threshold, the Metro Aides fall below the poverty line.

Majority of the Metro Aides come from the different districts of the Philippines. Thus, they may be considered as rural

migrants. Studies show that rural migrants in developing countries come to the city in search of better opportunities. These people are mostly unskilled, thus they seek employment in the tertiary or service sector. They live on a low level of subsistence. According to Concepcion and Smith (1979), male rural migrants have better chances of landing in various jobs like sales, transportation and communication, crafts and services. On the other hand, female rural migrants end up in three jobs only services, professions, sales and crafts, in that order. Women's participation in the labor force has been overlooked. Women continue to experience restricted economic opportunities while simultaneously coping with increased family obligations. This dual obligation may lead to stress and alienation.

The poor have internalized certain beliefs and norms that have resulted from poverty. Oscar Lewis (1959) stated that their values are usually characterized by a strong present time orientation, with relatively little ability to defer gratification and plan for the future, and a sense of resignation and fatalism based upon the realities of their difficult life situation.

In the light of these points, this study tries to pursue the following objectives:

1) To draw up a socioeconomic and demographic profile of the Metro Aides; 2) To determine their migratory behavior; 3) To determine their occupational mobility and perception of own occupation; and 4) To determine their hopes, aspirations, and political orientation.

METHODOLOGY AND RESPONDENTS

The survey method was used in conducting this study. The major tools in data collection were the interview schedule and case analysis. Based on the findings of the interview schedule, certain criteria were established to categorize the Metro Aides into different groups. Then, an intensive interview was conducted to qualify the findings obtained from the interview schedule.

This study was confined only to the street sweepers of Quezon City. From this homogeneous group, 160 Metro Aides were chosen as respondents. Respondents were interviewed either in their work-spot, at the Refuse and Environmental Sanitation Center in Quezon City, or in their respective houses. As per the respondents' wish, they will remain nameless in the various case studies presented in this study.

RESULTS

A. Socioeconomic and demographic background of the respondents

One hundred sixty (160) Metro Aides were interviewed. One hundred (100) of them were females, 60 were males. The average age of the respondents was 33 years, while their actual age varies from 15 to 54 years. All except one were educated. On the average, they had attended four (4) years of school.



This article was abridged from the master's thesis of Zakir Hossain, a scholar of the Agricultural Development Council, Inc. He obtained his Master of Arts in Sociology at Dacca University in Bangladesh in 1973. In 1980, he obtained his Master of Arts in Anthropology at the University of the Philippines. He has worked as a lecturer and assistant professor in sociology at Chittagong University.

Majority of the Metro Aides were married, with an average of four (4) children. Almost one-third of the married respondents' husbands' were jobless and most married respondents' wives were non-working. Most of the Metro Aides adhere to the belief that a wife should not work outside the home, instead she should look after the house and the children.

An overwhelming majority of the respondents had no subsidiary occupation. Most of them had no other member in the family who was gainfully employed.

Case studies

Case studies will be presented after a summary of the various results of this study. Presented below are three case studies related to the socioeconomic and demographic background of the respondents. Case study A-1 exhibits the difficulty experienced by a female respondent with a jobless husband. Case study A-2 indicates the hesitance of a male respondent to allow his wife to work. Case study A-3 refers to a respondent with no subsidiary occupation and who is the sole earner of the family.

Case Study A-1

We came to Manila in 1973. Since then my husband has been looking for a regular job but to no avail. For some time, he worked as a car cleaner in a parking lot. But for the last eight months he had no job. I was a laundrywoman before becoming a Metro Aide. My eldest son is already 11 years old but I can not even send him to school. My husband wants to sell cigarettes and candies in a rented stand, but we don't have the money to start with. (Respondent is 39 and she has three daughters and a son).

Case Study A-2

I have a hard time running my family with my income, particularly during the last three years, because of the price hike of household commodities. The only way out of this is to borrow money from my colleagues, friends and relatives. However, I can not let my wife work, because of the attitude of my neighbors and relatives. They would consider me incapable of supporting my

family. I can not give them a reason to look down upon me. I have a neighbor whose wife works in a beauty parlor. She often argues with her husband and does not want to obey him because she feels very independent and so she asserts herself. I don't want that to happen to me. (Respondent is 40 and has three children. His wife is 10 years younger than him).

Case study A-3

I came to Manila to earn more money. During the first seven years I worked as an irregular construction worker, I earned about \$\mathbb{P}200\$ to \$\mathbb{P}250\$ a month. During that time I could not figure out how much debt I had. I was squatting in Sampaloc. I have been working as a Metro Aide for the last three (3) years. Even though I have fixed income which is almost three (3) times higher than before, with the increasing price of basic commodities, it has now become impossible to support my family.

So I resort to borrowing money from neighbors and friends. My eldest son, who is 17 and finished two years of high school, will be working as a bus conductor next month. (Respondent is 44 and has three sons and three daughters. His wife takes care of the household chores).

B. Migratory behavior of the respondents

An overwhelming majority of the respondents hailed from 19 provinces of the Philippines. Only a few were from Manila. Most of the Metro Aides were province-born. The average length of residence in Manila was eight (8) years. The majority of the respondents came to Manila to look for a job that will enable them to earn more money. Others were simply lured by the charms of Manila.

Most of the Metro Aides visited their hometown on different religious and social occasions, such as Christmas, fiestas, holy week, or family reunions. An overwhelming majority of them wanted to return to their provinces if enough opportunities are created. Comparatively younger migrants viewed life in Manila as an improvement of their provincial life styles.

Majority of the respondents lived in

rented houses while some were squatters. Most of the non-squatting respondents lived in one room multi-purpose dwelling units. All the squatting respondents rated their housing and neighborhood conditions as unsatisfactory. An overwhelming majority of the non-squatting respondents also held the same view regarding their housing and neighborhood conditions. They were dissatisfied because of poor sanitation and drainage systems. Some complained of poor toilet facilities, water problem, and irregular garbage collection.

Case studies

Case study B-1 is a representative response to the causes of migration to Manila. Case study B-2 shows the type of dwelling unit, housing and neighborhood condition of one respondent. Case study B-3 indicates the reason why one respondent did not wish to return to the province.

Case study B-1

One of my barkada (friends) was working in Manila. He used to visit the province once a year and tell me exciting stories about Manila. Manila's charm and beauties motivated me to come here, see it for myself and if possible look for a job. For almost one year I was a bus conductor before becoming a Metro Aide. (The respondent is 25 years old and a bachelor).

Case study B-2

I came to Manila with my brotherin-law. We shared a room in Tandang Sora. The floor space of the room is 15-12 square feet. Ten persons were staying in the room. It was a great help for me, because we were sharing the rent. After sometime, my brotherin-law moved out to Malate for his convenience. Now I am looking for someone with a small family to share: my room with. We have electricity and also running water nearby. But the drainage and sanitation system are very poor. After a heavy rain, the place gets flooded and the water comes into the room. We have to move our things to another place. (Respondent is 37 and has a family of 5. He pays ₱100 for the room).



Case study B-3

It has been seven years since I left the province. I came here alone to earn more money. It took me one year to get a job. During this period, I had a very hard time getting three meals a day and had no definite place to stay. I will never forget this one year of the hardship I had gone through. After getting the job of Metro Aide, I brought my family here. We live in a one-room house. The ventilation and sanitation are very poor. My income is insufficient to meet my family's expenditures. To meet the deficit, I have to borrow money from different sources. At times. I think of going back to the province and starting my life all over again. But considering the fact that we have more or less adjusted to the life here and our children are going to school, we gave up the idea, (Respondent is 45 and has a family of six. Three of his children go to school).

C. Occupational mobility and perception of occupation

A small majority performed other jobs before becoming Metro Aides. Most of them were former vendors, janitors, day laborers, factory workers, housemaids, farmers, etc. Majority were unskilled. Of their present job as Metro Aides, most felt that it made them financially better, while some felt that it gave them status in the society.

Majority of the respondents plan to change their occupation. They aspire for better paying white collar jobs. Some would like to engage in business or perform respectable and easier work.

More than one-half of the respondents felt that people treated them without prejudice, but some felt the opposite. Very few thought that people looked at them with esteem.

An overwhelming majority did not like their children to become Metro Aides. The reasons stated were children should study and look for better jobs; the job is degrading; children should try to achieve more than their parents; the job did not pay good money.

Case studies

Case study C-1 exhibits the effects of being a Metro Aide on the respondent. Case studies C-2 and C-3 show the reasons why the respondents disapprove of their children becoming Metro Aides.

Case study C-1

I was a bus conductress before becoming a Metro Aide. It was a very hard and less paying work. Despite that, my earnings augmented the family income, enabling us to even pay our family debts. While I was a conductress, my neighbors and relatives considered my job unfit for women. After getting employed as a Metro Aide in 1977, I became a more responsible person. I even gained the respect of my friends, relatives and neighbors. This is mainly because of two reasons: Everybody is aware of the Metro Aide, and it is identified with the First Lady. (Respondent is 30. Her husband is a

driver. She has a family of 5. She has a debt of \$\mathcal{P}800\$ which she has almost paid).

Case study C-2

I have only finished grade school. With this, I cannot get a better job: This work is very hard and the salary is not enough to support my family in Manila. Every month I have to borrow money from different sources to meet our expenses. If only I had a high school or college education, I could have gotten a better work than this. Despite the difficulties, I am quite sure of sending my children to school. At least they should finish college to get a well-paying white collar job. I really don't want my children to suffer financially as I do. (The respondent is 42 and has a family of 5. One son and a daughter are going to school.)

Case study C-3

It happens quite often that when I am riding in a jeepney or a bus from residence to my place of work, the ladies (usually well-dressed) keep a distance from me. Other passengers, however, do not behave in the same way. Even if I buy things in the store, the sales girls do not pay attention to me. They do not consider me as a prospective buyer. I feel that they do not treat me as their equal. I don't want this to happen to my children. They should be well placed in society. (The respondent is 49. Her husband died and left behind a family of 4. The eldest son has been missing for the last 3 years. Two sons are going to school.)

D. Hopes, aspirations and political orientation of the Metro Aides

Most of the respondents aspired for white collar jobs and self-employed professions like medicine, law, or business for their children. Majority of them recommended college education for their children.

An overwhelming majority were not satisfied with their income and were in constant financial debt. More than one-

half met the deficit by borrowing money from different sources. The least adopted means to meet deficit was discontinuing the schooling of their children.

The respondents registered money, seeking better employment, housing, problem in the office, i.e., salary delay and interpersonal relation between colleagues and superiors, as their immediate needs or problems. However, most of them believed

that they could manage to solve their own problems.

Only one-fourth of the Metro Aides were members of organizations. They were either affiliated with religious or neighborhood clubs. Some of them were brigade members. All voted during the last election. Most Metro Aides held positive attitudes towards the national leaders.





Case Studies

Case study D-1 exhibits the aspiration expressed by one respondent regarding her children's future. Case studies D-2 and D-3 show the mechanisms adopted by the respondents to meet financial difficulties.

Case study D-1

I came to Manila after the death of my husband. At that time I was a laundrywoman earning ₱200 a month. Luckily, I got this job in 1978. My days of being "mahirap" are over. I could not send my children to school because of financial constraints. But now, three (3) of my children are going to school. I plan to support them until they are qualified to get a good job. With the present rate of price increases, I don't know if I can send them to college. I wish I can get a better job to support my children's education and fulfill my other ambitions. I don't know if I can get another better paying job. (Respondent is 40 and has a family of 5. She came to Manila to look for a job.)

Case study D-2

I support a family of seven with my income. I know how difficult it is to run a big family with this income. My wife has ulcer. She can not even do household chores. Two of my daughters go to school and my other children are still young. I pay ₱120.00 to rent my room. I owe my landlady four (4) months rent. Every month, I have a deficit of at least \$100.00. I make it up by borrowing from friends and relatives. For next month, I am planning to cut down on some of the household expenditures to help me pay off my debts little by little. (Respondent is 40 and his wife is 5 years younger. His daughters help his sick wife in household activities. Thus, the daughters can not devote full time to their studies.)

Case study D-3

Five years ago, I met an accident and I was hospitalized for four months. After coming out of the hospital I found out I was fired from my job and had a debt of \$\textit{P}500.00\$ which my wife borrowed from her relatives during my absence. I was desperately looking for a job. Though I did not like the idea, my wife

had to earn as a construction worker. She was earning \$200.00 to \$300.00 a month. We had to drop our eldest son out of grade school. We could not borrow money from anyone because friends and neighbors were aware of our poor financial status. In 1979 I was recruited as a Metro Aide and since then, my wife has stopped working and now only takes care of household activities. My son has resumed his studies. I am paying off my debts by installment. (Respondent is 42 and has a family of 6. His son was out of school for two years before resuming his studies.)

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

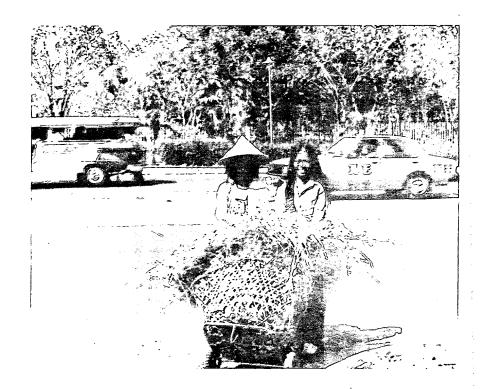
The demographic profile of the Metro Aides reveals that the majority have an average of four children, were sole earners, and were without subsidiary occupation. The males were very conservative in their outlook regarding women working outside the house. This subsequently confined women to household activities. However, duality of roles among the females was also evident in this study. Some respondents were working mothers.

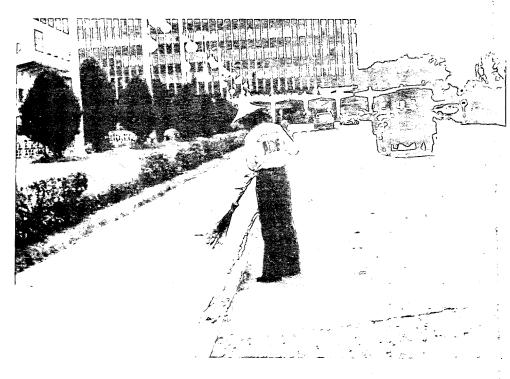
Most of the Metro Aides migrated to the city hoping for a better life. It was the urban "pull" rather than the rural "push" which resulted in the redistribution of the population. In the city, they adopted various mechanisms to cope with city life. Their present housing and neighborhood conditions were unsatisfactory.

Most of the Metro Aides felt that the people either treated them as equals or even considered them as having higher status. The majority aspired for either college or high school education for their children and wanted them to be placed highly in society.

Horizontal occupational mobility was very high among the Metro Aides. They had in mind definite choices of professions which they considered better than their present jobs. Being casuals could be one reason Metro Aides seek a permanent job or hoped to return to their hometowns if opportunities are created.

The Metro Aides showed confidence in the national leadership. The bureaucratization of this occupational group might explain why they held such view. The recent role of the Metro Aides as an anti-





"I have been working as a Metro Aide for the last three years. Even though I have a fixed income which is almost three times higher than before, with the increasing price of basic commodities, it has now become impossible to support my family."

riot squad further illustrates their bureaucratic absorption.

The Metro Aides as a definite income and occupational group is emerging as a "class" by itself. They are readily seen among a throng of people because of their unique uniform. People around them viewed the Metro Aides as a "type."

Data reveal that despite their depressed conditions, there seems to be no feeling of frustration or despair among the Metro Aides. In general, they do not feel alienated nor hopeless.

This study is exploratory in nature. It may help other researchers formulate hypotheses about the impact of bureaucratization and development in modernizing societies.

REFERENCES

- Abueva, Jose V., Guerrero, Sylvia H., Jurado, Elsa P. "Metro-Manila Today and Tomorrow." Final Report. Ateneo de Manila, Institute of Philippine Culture, Quezon City. 1972
- Breese, Gerald. *Urbanization in Newly Develop*ing Countries. Prentice-Hall International Inc. London. 1966.
- Castillo, Gelia T. Beyond Manila: Philippine Rural Problems in Perspective. Vol. 1. UPLB College, Laguna. Philippines. December 1977.
- Concepcion, Mercedes B., and Smith, Peter.
 The Demographic Situation in the Philippines.
 1979. Paper of the East-West Population
 Institute. 7 (44), East-West Center. Honolulu,
 Hawaii
- David, Randolf S. "Manila's Street Life: A Visual Ethnography," A Comparative Study of Street Life, Tokyo, Manila, New York. Edited by Hidetoshi Kato. Research Center for Oriental Culture, Japan, 1978.
- Decaesteker, Donald Denise. *Impoverished Urban Filipino Families*, UST Press, 1978.
- Development Academy of the Philippines.

 Measuring the Quality of Life (Philippine Social Indicators, Manila), 1975.
- Evangelista, Susan. "Massage Attendants in the Philippines: A Case Study in the Role of Women in Economic Development." Unpublished Master's thesis, Philippine Center for Advanced Studies. 1974.
- Gans, Herbert. *People and Plans*. New York. Basic Books. 1968.

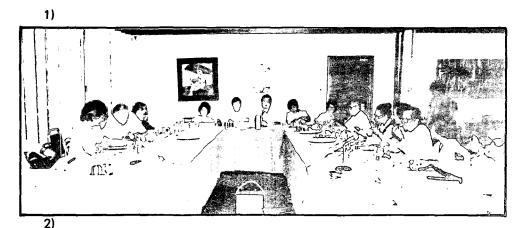
"Most of the Metro Aides migrated to the city hoping for a better life. It was the urban 'pull' rather than the rural 'push' which resulted in the redistribution of the population. In the city, they adopted various mechanisms to cope with city life."

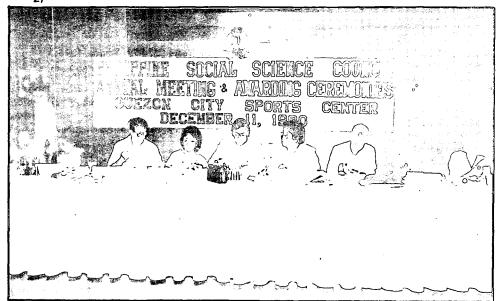
- Guerrero, Sylvia H. "The Culture of Poverty in Metro-Manila: Some Preliminary Notes." Philippine Sociological Review, Vol. 21, No. 3 and 4. July-October 1973.
- Guerrero, Sylvia H. "An Analysis of Husband-Wife Roles Among the Filipino Professionals at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños." *Philippine Sociological Review*, Vol. 13, No. 4. 1965.
- Hollnsteiner, Mary R. Society, Culture and Filipino. Trial Edition in three volumes. Ateneo de Manila. 1975.
- Hendershot, Garry M. "Characteristics of Migrants to Manila and Other Urban Places from Two Rural Communities." Paper prepared for the Third Conference for Population. Manila. 1969.
- International Labor Organization, Sharing in Development. Geneva. 1974.
- Illo, Jean F. "Involvement by Choice: The Role of Women in Development." Final Report Submitted to USAID (Manila) by the Social Survey Research Center, Naga City. 1970.
- Lewis, Oscar. Five Families: Mexican Study in Culture of Poverty. New York. Basic Books. 1959.
- Metro Manila Commission. Answers to the Questions on Metro Manila Aides Anniversary. Undated.
- Moore, Wilber E., et al. "Labor Commitment and Social Change in Developing Areas." Social Science Research Council, New York. 1960
- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). Four Years Development Plan:

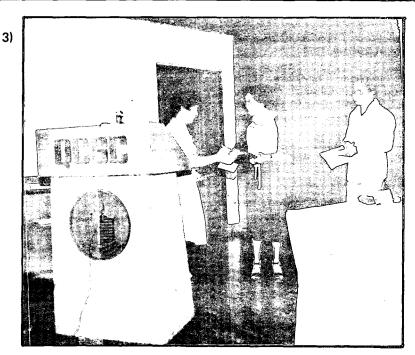
- Fiscal Years 1974-77. Manila, 1973.
- Papanek, Hanna. "Women in Cities: Problems and Perspectives," in Women and World Development," Irene Tiner, and Michele Bo Barmsen. Overseas Development Council, 1966.
- Pernia, Ernesto M. "The Impact of Migration in Rural Areas in the Philippines." *Philippine Economic Journal*, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 & 2. 1977.
- Porio, Emma, et. al. "The Filipino Family, Community and Nation: The Same Yesterday and Tomorrow." Institute of Philippine Culture. Ateneo de Manila University. 1975.
- Robinson, Sarrah Anna. "Fiestas in the Philippines." A Master's thesis submitted to the Faculty of the University of Chicago, 1955.
- Safa, Helen Iken. "Class Consciousness Among the Working-Class Women in Latin America: A Case Study in Puerto Rico." Peasants and Proletariates: The Struggle of Third-World Workers. Edited by Robin Cohen, Peter C. W. Gutland and Phylis Brazier. Hutchinson and Co., London. 1979.
- Seeman, Malvin. "Alienation and Engagement," in Augus Combell and Philip Converse, *The Human Meaning of Social* Change, (New York: Rusell Sage Foundation, 1972).
- Tinker, Irene. "The Adverse Impact of Development on Women," in Irene Tinker and Michele Bo Bransen Women and World Development, Overseas Development Council. 1976.
- Valantine, Charles. *Culture and Poverty*. Chicago University Press. 1968.

pssc activities

PSSC General Annual Meetin







The Philippine Social Science Council celebrated its 12th anniversary last December 11, 1980 at the Quezon City Sports Center, Highlighting the occasion was the awarding of plaques and cash prizes to four "Bests" in the field of social science research. This recognition of excellence is in line with the PSSC's policy to maintain and even upgrade the quality of research conducted under the Council's grant programs. The following were the awardees in their specific categories: For the Best Research from 1972-1976 under the Council's Discretionary Research Awards Program (DRAP), the award was given to Evelyn T. Cullamar. Ms. Cullamar's study is entitled "Babaylanism in Negros: 1896-1907." Dr. Rodolfo A. Bulatao's "Ethnic Attitudes in Five Philippine Cities" was cited as the best among the Big PSSC-Funded Projects. For its competence, the Ateneo de Davao Research Office was recognized as the Best Research Center in the Council's Social Science Research Network. In publications, the Philippine Economic Journal, edited by Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas, bested ten other journals in the Best Social Science Journal competition.

The four awards were given in the name of: The Fund for Assistance to Private Education (DRAP), the National Science Development Board (Best Big PSSC-Funded Project and Best Journal), and the

¹⁾ Business meeting presided by Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta, chairman of the PSSC Executive Board 1980.

²⁾ A luncheon followed.

³⁾ Evelyn T. Cullamar, awardee of the Discretionary Research Awards Program.

ng and Awarding Ceremonies

Ford Foundation (Best Research Center).

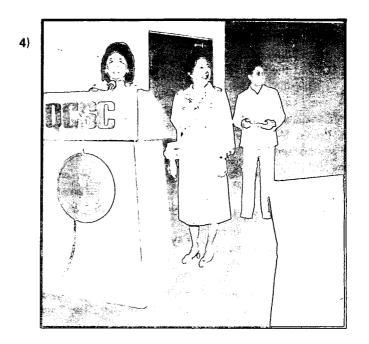
The awarding ceremonies was preceded by a business meeting. Wilfrido V. Villacorta, Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board, reported on the PSSC's activities in 1980. Corazon Alma de Leon, Secretary-Treasurer, discussed PSSC's financial report. The annual reports of the member associations were also briefly discussed in the meeting.

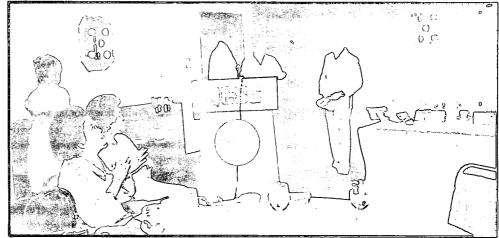
The ceremonies ended with the proclamation of election results. The new members of the 1981 PSSC Executive Board are: Francisco Nemenzo, Jr. (political science), Prospero Covar (anthropology), Romeo Ocampo (public administration), Paulina Bautista (mass communication), Ofelia Angangco (sociology), and Saturnina Hamili (social work).

The PSSC Executive Board has 15 members. Thirteen represent the social science disciplines served by PSSC. The other two members (ex-officio) are the executive director and the immediate past chairman.

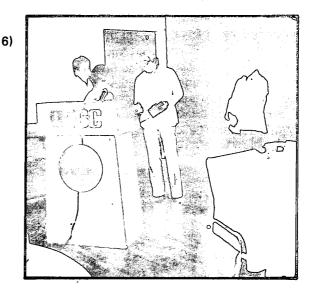
5)

The hold-over members of the Board are: Mahar K. Mangahas (economics), Ernesto M. Pernia (demography), Domingo C. Salita (geography), Gregorio C. Borlaza (history), Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. (linguistics), Virgilio G. Enriquez (psychology), and Burton T. Oñate (statistics).





- 4) Dr. Rodolfo A. Bulatao, awardee for the best Big PSSC-Funded Project was represented by Mrs. Ofelia R. Angangco (middle).
- 5) Lulu Angeles received the award for the Best Research Center given to the Ateneo de Davao Research Office.
- 6) Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas, editor of the Philippine Economic Journal, received the award for the Best Social Science Journal given to PEJ.



newsbriefs

Joint symposium conducted

On November 8, 1980 the annual social science symposium of the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) and its co-sponsors, the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) and the University of the Philippines — Division of Social Sciences (UP-DSS) was conducted the whole day at the Valenzuela Hall, NRCP building in Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila. The theme of the symposium was "The Social Sciences in the '80's."

Dr. Domingo C. Salita, Chairman of the NRCP opened the program. Dr. Salvador P. Lopez followed with his keynote speech dealing on human rights. Major papers on new thrusts and programs for research and teaching were presented: The PSSC Agenda for the 1980's by Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta, Social Science Competence of Philippine Colleges and Universities: A Nationwide Survey by Prof. Elsa P. Jurado, The NRCP Vision for Research in the 1980's by Dr. Emerenciana Y. Arcellana, and The Cordillera Studies Center by Dean Sophia Catbagan, Carol de Raedt, and Julius Mendoza.

One of the highlights of the program was the oath-taking for new associate members of Division VIII and the distribution of certificates of membership.

PSS annual national convention

The *Philippine Sociological Society* held its annual national convention on November 27-28, 1980 at the Faculty Center of the University of the Philippines, Diliman.

This year's convention theme was "The Filipino Peasantry in the Vortex of Development." Sponsors of this year's convention were the UP-Institute of Social Work and Community Development, Department of Sociology of the UP-College of Arts and Sciences, the Philippine Social Science Council and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Session topics were: 1) Perspectives on the Peasantry, 2) Categories of Filipino Peasants, 3) Rural Development Programs, 4) Modernization and the Peasant, 4) Capitalist Penetration in Agriculture, 5) Participation and Peasant Organizations.

The event culminated with a dinner and

a PSS general meeting at the U.P. Executive House.

New PAEDA officers

The new officers of the Philippine Agricultural Economics and Development Association (PAEDA) were elected recently. Elected were Dr. Burton T. Oñate, president; Abraham M. Mandac, vice-president; Zenaida Flores, secretary; Wilfredo C. Maldia, treasurer; Benjamin C. Ongoco, public relations officer; Dr. Alberto Tejano, business manager; Elsa Bayani, auditor; and Ariel J. B. Arias, legal counsel.

Psychology conference held

The National Association for Philippine Psychology held its sixth annual national conference in psychology last October 22-25, 1980 at the Little Theater of the Bicol University in Legazpi City. The theme was "Kamalayang Etniko at Pananagutang Pambansa" (Ethnic Consciousness and National Responsibility). The sponsors of the conference were the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, National Science Development Board, the Philippine Council for Agricultural Resources Research, and the Philippine Social Science Council.

Papers were read and discussed. Topics were on ethnic consciousness, national identity and development, ethnicity, interethnic and common law practices, and the history, culture and psychology of the Bicolanos. (Specific titles can be looked up in this newsletter's *Information Section*.)

The seventh psychological conference with the theme "Ang Sikolohiyang Pilipino sa Pagtuturo at Kaalamang Panturo" (Filipino Psychology in Teaching and Teaching Comprehension) is tentatively scheduled on October 28-31, 1981. Venue is the University of the Philippines in Baguio City.

PPSA national convention

The Philippine Political Science Association announces that its national convention will be on February 7, 1981. A new set of officers will be elected.

Time and place of the convention will be announced later. For further details,

please call *Mrs. Carmencita Aguilar*, Secretary General, at telephone number 976061 local 442.

Lectures by IPC VRAs

Two IPC Visiting Research Associates gave separate lectures in August and September, 1980.

John P. McAndrew, M.A. in anthropology at the Ateneo de Manila University, presented in a lecture on August 22 the preliminary results of his fieldwork in Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental. Entitled "People of Power: Accounts of Magic and Religion in Filipino Folk Catholicism," Mr. McAndrew gave a perspective on magic and religion vastly different from the way religious leaders, economists, and social developers perceived it to be.

Jacob Miller's lecture on "Language Shift and Language Dominance in Nueva Ecija and Camarines Sur" was held on August 28. In this lecture, he described and evaluated the evidence for change and stability in the use of the following languages: Tagalog, Ilocano, and Bikol. He also discussed the effects of migration, ethnicity, government policies, and the media in producing such patterns of language use. Mr. Miller is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Geography at Syracuse University.

Oral History Research

Oral History is a recently developed technique of collecting primary source material on contemporary and historical events by interviewing people who participated in these events, recording the data on tape, and keeping it available for the use of qualified researchers and writers. The primary purpose of the Oral History Research Programme offered at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore is the preservation of the memoirs of men and women who have made significant contributions to society. A second purpose is the encouragement of research and publication by aiding researchers in locating and collecting source material.

It has recently been decided to broaden the scope of the Oral History Program to go beyond its orientation to people and



Philippine Social Science Council

House No. 7, Purok Hen. Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City
Telephones: 97-26-71 ● 97-87-41 ● 97-60-61 ● Local 735
P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Rizal D-738

DEAR READER,

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

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

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

				ACTING EDITOR
	DATA ON CO	RRESPONDENT		
,			Date	
Name of reader-correspondent	PROPER TITLE		LAST	MIDDLE
Profession		Positio	on	
Address Tel. No			· ······	
Name and address of institution	affiliated with		•••••	
	PSSC NEWSGA (Use additional sl	ATHERING SHEET heets if necessar	y.)	,
ANNOUNCEMENTS (Seminar and agenda with inclusive data with inclusive data with the seminar with the sem	ates time, and locati	on.l). Note: We	consider the er	etings, [Indicate theme beech/lecture ofof his/her speech/lec-
2. RECENT PUBLICATIONS (Ind brief description of contest, for your e obligation.	, price, where availa	ble. etc.) Note: \	We enclose her	ewith a conv of
3. UNPUBLISHED PAPERS (The cate full title, date, type, autoription of content, etc.]). Number which	tnor, sponsor, where ote: For your evalua	it was/will be pi ition, we are encl	resented where	available a brief dec-
4. RESEARCH PROJECTS (Indiccompleted), source of funding	cate title, and objec g, date, staff, etc.)	tive, project dire	ector, status [contemplated, ongoing

5.	NEW COURSES/PROGRAMS OFFERED (Indicate title and objective of program/course, date offered, subject matter, staff, name of institution, etc.)
6.	FELLOWSHIPS/GRANTS GIVEN AND/OR RECEIVED (Indicate name of grantor, grantee, title of the award period covered, location, purpose, amount of grant, etc.)
7.	DEPARTURES/ARRIVALS (Indicate name and designation, date, sponsor, length of stay abroad/here, destination, purpose, etc.)
8.	PROMOTIONS OR ELECTIONS (Indicate name, previous and present designation, office, tenure, date of election/oath-taking, etc.)
9.	NEW RECRUITS (Indicate name, designation, highest educational attainment, previous work, date recruited, etc.)
10.	OTHERS (Not covered by this information sheet)
11.	FEATURE ARTICLES NEWS ITEMS (Editor's note: You may send us copy/ies of your institution/staff/students' papers and/or interviews, personality profiles which you consider will be of interest to the general readers of this newsletter. Publication of any article is to the discretion of the Editorial Board.
12.	COMMENTS (Please feel free to give comment and/or recommendations regarding the contents and style of the PSSC Social Science Information.)
ı	DEADLING FOR THE SUBMISSION OF THIS SHEET SIGNATURE OF READER-CORRESPONDENT
	MAY 1 5, 1981
	DATE

events in Singapore. This will be done by soliciting contributions to the Oral History Collection from ISEAS Research Fellows, Associates, and friends who are engaged in long term research projects focusing on contemporary Southeast Asian history, and are therefore encountering informants who would merit consideration for lengthier taperecorded interviews.

When an interview is approved for support, the facilities of the Oral History Research Programme may be made available to the interviewer. These services include the provision of taperecorders, tapes, assistance in contacting the interviewee and arranging the interview, typing of tape transcripts, and consultation concerning interview techniques, technical matters such as translation, and even the legalities involved.

Further information can be obtained by writing ISEAS at *Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang, Singapore 0511*.

Film on family life

Gary Anthony Kildea, an Australian film maker, and a Visiting Research Associate at the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, will produce an ethnographic documentary film on "The Urban Squatter Family." His documentary film will be about family life in a squatter area of Manila. This project is considered a pilot for a series of films which will be eventually produced about family life in its various forms throughout the Philippines. One of Mr. Kildea's notable works, acclaimed worldwide, is the "Trobriand Cricket" co-produced and directed with Jerry Leach. Funding sources are the Australian Film Commission and the Nippon Audio Visual Production of Tokyo.

Asian Festival Week

September 15-19, 1980 was designated as Asian Festival Week at the University of the Philippines in Diliman.

Venue for the affair was the Faculty Center Conference Hall and the Benitez Hall Theater (College of Education) both at the UP campus.

The five-day affair was divided into "North Asia Day," "West Asia Day," "South Asia Day," "East Asia Day," and "Southeast Asia Day."

The festival included exhibits, seminars, film showings and slide presentations.

Society and higher education in Asia discussed

Dr. Salvador P. Lopez, former president of the University of the Philippines, Dr. Edita Tan, professor of Economics at the UP, and Dr. Aurelio Calderon, Asian Studies professor of De La Salle University, were discussants in the General Assembly Conference of the Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia (ACUCA) held in Manila last November. The discussion focused on the effects of the sociopolitical environment on higher education in the Asian region.

The ACUCA is an organization of leading Protestant and Catholic institutions of higher learning in ten Asian countries. One of its major activities is faculty exchange, with social sciences as a priority area. Its Philippine members are Ateneo de Manila University, De La Salle University, Silliman University, Trinity College, Philippine Christian University, and Central Philippine University, Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta, ACUCA Secretary-General, runs its regional secretariat. Brother Andrew Gonzalez, President of De La Salle University, was elected assistant treasurer.



IPC has a new director. A turnover ceremony held on 10 November 1980 marked the end of Dr. Ricardo G. Abad's three-year tenure as IPC director. Succeeding him is Dr. Perla Q. Makil. Dr. Makil completed her Ph.D. in sociology at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor under the Fulbright/Hays program. She is also associate professor of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

From February 10-24, 1981, the Philippine Social Science Council will have as guests a distinguished delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The CASS delegates will visit government offices, colleges and universities around the country.

subscribe to the

PSSC

SOCIAL SCIENCE

INFORMATION

(Annual rates P20/US\$8)

seminars, workshops, conferences

The fourth of a series of lectures of the Philippine Economic Society on the theme "Socio-Economic Perspectives for the 1980's" took place last November 12, 1980 at the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Operations Room, NEDA sa Makati building. The speaker, Minister Blas Ople of the Ministry of Labor and Employment, dealt on the topic "Employment Promotion: Problems and Prospects."

Dr. Alfredo V. Lagmay, in cooperation with the Department of Psychology of the University of the Philippines, gave a brief report last September 3, 1980 on his experiences in the *International Congress of Psychologists* convened in Leipzig, German Democratic Republic. Venue was the Conference Hall of the Faculty Center, University of the Philippines.

On September 16-17, 1980, the Second Symposium on Mindanao took place at the Arts and Sciences (AS) Theater at the University of the Philippines Diliman campus.

The topic for the first day of the symposium was "The Struggle of the Muslims of Mindanao — The Root of the Problem." For the second day, there were two topics: "Transnational Corporation and Plantations in Mindanao" (Critique of the Policy of Export-Oriented Industrialization) and "A Critique of Development Patterns in Mindanao."

Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Retired Deputy Director General of UNESCO and UNESCO Consultant on Adult Education, and Dr. Makaminan Makagiansar, UNESCO Assistant Director General for Culture and Communication, delivered speeches during the Round Table III organized by the Foundation for Youth Development in the Philippines, Inc., with the cooperation of UNESCO Paris, Ministry of Education and Culture, and the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines. The 3-day Round Table held at the Philippine International Convention Center, Manila on June 19-21, 1980, had as its theme "Education for the Future" in line with the Foundation's expanding program of nonformal education for out-of-school youth in the countryside.

A seminar-workshop on the theme "Araling Panlipunan Para Sa Pambansang Kaunlaran" was hosted by the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines (National Capital Region, Elementary Department, Area VI) last November 14 and 15, 1980 at the Ateneo de Manila Grade School, Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

There were four speakers from the Ministry of Education and Culture: Dr. Pablo E. Natividad, who discussed "Social Studies in the Philippine School Curriculum"; Dr. Leticia S. Constantino, "A Scenario of Elementary Social Studies National Development"; Pamfilo D. Catacataca, "Pilipino - Tool in the Teaching of Social Studies Towards National Development"; Fe A. Hidalgo, "Evaluation - Instrument in the Teaching-Learning Processes in Social Studies." Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Executive Director of the Philippine Social Science Council also spoke on "A Glimpse of the Social Sciences for the 80's."

China's population was the topic of discussion at the China Population Analysis Conference held at the East-West Population Institute on May 19-23, 1980. Specialists from the United States, India, Hong Kong, Sweden, and the United Nations met with representatives from the People's Republic of China to share knowledge about the world's most populous country and to discuss future collaborative work. The meeting was the first professional conference outside of China devoted exclusively to the subject of China's population.

On December 2-3, 1980, the Second National Convention on Statistics was held at the Philippine International Convention Center. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Statistical Advisory Board acted as sponsor. The convention aimed to serve as a vehicle to influence the future direction of statistical activity in the different sectors of the Philippines.

The Philippine Economic Society (PES) convened its 17th Annual Meeting last December 13, 1980 at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Three simultaneous sessions were held: Session A — Agricultural and Industrial Development and Trade; Session B — Incomes and Prices; Session C — Finance and Investment.

Blas Ople, Minister of Labor, was the luncheon guest speaker. Manuel S. Alba succeeds Mahar K. Mangahas as president of the PES for 1981.

The Second Annual Public Conference (1980) of the *Department of Sociology*, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines was held from December 10-12, 1980 at the Faculty Center Conference Hall of the University of the Philippines. The theme was "The Philippines: A Critical Review of Public Policy and Issues."

The various topics for the five sessions held were: Religion and State; Public Safety: Industry and Transportation; Environmental Issues: Science, Technology and Society; and Environmental Issues: Habitat.

The Central Philippine University of Iloilo City was the venue of a seminar on social science research and social work case management for field workers and supervisors of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD). The seminar was conducted recently by the Center for Advanced Studies on Social Development in Asia (CASSDA) in cooperation with MSSD.

Dr. Benjamin G. Tayabas, academic vice president of Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila and CASSDA consultant, was the principal lecturer on social science research.

The *Philippine Geographical Society* celebrated its 30th anniversary on December 10, 1980 at the Philippine International Convention Center in Manila.

(Page 22 please)

social scientists on the move

IPC staff on the move - Dr. Ricardo G. Abad, project director, together with his associates Dr. Beniamin V. Cariño. Adelamar Alcantara, and Benilda Reyes-Escutin enplaned for Honolulu, Hawaii on 12 November 1980. They attended a twoweek planning and consultation meeting with their fellow researchers at the East-West Center in connection with the research study entitled "An Ilocos Coast/ Metropolitan Manila Migration System: A Micro-Level View." This research undertaking is a Manila-Hawaii collaboration which aims to investigate the urbanization of Ilocano migrants at two places of destination, namely, Metro Manila and Honolulu. The Institute of Philippine Culture is in charge of the Philippine portion of the study while the East-West Center is handling the Hawaii portion. The two-week meeting centered on various agenda such as operationalizing concepts for the destination survey, formulating appropriate questions for interview, working out coding categories for open-ended questions, and other pertinent matters on data access, authorship, and proposal reviews.

Ma. Ruby E. Reyes attended the Asian Regional Training in Bangkok sponsored by the World Health Organization, Geneva and the ESCAP Population Division, Bangkok. She was one of three Philippine participants who presented a research proposal on "The Psychosocial Factors Working Behind the Interaction Between Counselees and Counselors of the Philippine Premarital Program on Family Planning and Responsible Parenthood." The training was attended by 25 individuals from 15 Asian countries.

Dr. Virginia A. Miralao, IPC Chief-of-Operations, attended the Second National Convention on Statistics held at the Philippine International Convention Center on 2-3 December 1980. She presented a paper on "Time-Use as a Measure of Women's Role in Development." This paper, based on the IPC's ongoing "Women in Development" project, deals with the use of time allocation data for examining the participation of women and men in domestic and nondomestic activities and using time allocation as a measure for showing the sexes' integration and contributions to development.

Romeo Bautista, Chairman of the Economics Department of the University of the Philippines has been appointed as Deputy Director-General (Deputy Minister) of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

Dr. Bautista has served as consultant to various government entities and international organizations, including the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

He completed his doctorate in economics from Yale University in 1970.

Other new appointees at NEDA are Jose M. Lawas and Roque A. Sorioso as assistant Directors-General for regional planning and development, and for operations, respectively.

Thomas Kral, US International Communications Agency English teaching officer, was the visiting specialist at the National English seminar set on October 6-31, 1980 at the Philippine Normal College.

Dr. Kral has had extensive experiences in second language and foreign-language teaching in Afghanistan, Turkey, Vietnam, Thailand, Iran, and Romania. He obtained his Ph.D. in Education from the University of Illinois.

Guillermo Salazar, Executive Officer of the special committee on scholarships, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) visited Australia from October 20 to November 7, 1980, as a Colombo Plan special visitor.

The visit was intended to extend NEDA's knowledge of study opportunities in Australia.

Mr. Salazar traveled to Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Armidale, Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville for discussions with the Australian Development Assistance Bureau and various Australian universities and colleges.

Jose David Lapuz, professor of political science and international law and relations of the University of Santo Tomas (UST) Arts and Letters, has been elected a member of the International Society for Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Interchanges

(ISECSI) based in Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, USA. ISECSI was founded in 1973 by scholars and administrators involved in cross-cultural interchanges.

Professor Lapuz was also named a member of the International Consortium for Peace Research, Education and Development based in the USA and charged with studying alternative proposals in accomplishing the goal of promoting peace at the international level and in the communities and institutions of the world.

Francis C. Madigan, S.J., Director of the Research Institute of Mindanao Culture was elected president of the Philippine Sociological Association for a period of one year.

Paz P. Mendez, Vice-President for Research and Development and Dean of the Graduate School, Centro Escolar University delivered the following speeches/lectures:

- 1) "University Women in an Era of Crises," keynote speech at the 15th Biennial Council Meeting of the Philippine Association of University Women, Cabanatuan City, May 4, 1980.
- 2) "An Era of Crises," speech delivered at Philippine Columbian, May 21, 1980.
- "The Family of Dr. Rizal: Its Relevance to Education," speech read at the Rizal Day Commemoration, National Library, June 18, 1980.
- 4) "Education for the Filipino," lecture delivered at West Visayas College, Iloilo City, September 12, 1980.

Peter G. Gowing, Director of the Dansalan Research Center left in late October 1980 for the United States. He will be working with the Task Force on Christian-Muslim Relations of the National Council of Churches and will be speaking to church and academic groups all over the country concerning Christian-Muslim relations in general, but with reference to the Philippines. Dr. Gowing will return in mid-February 1981.

Five social scientists from the Ateneo de Manila University have been awarded professorial chairs for school year 1980-81. Ricardo G. Abad of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and Patricia B. Licuanan and Rita Mataragnon of the Department of Psychology were joint awardees of the Michael MacPhelin, S.J. Professorial Chair in Economics. Gloria Chan-Yap of the Department of Language and Linquistics was recipient of the Solid Mills Chair, while Helen R. Tubangui of the Department of History received the Horacio de la Costa, S.J. Chair in the Humanities. The recipients are expected to undertake research, teaching, or lecturing activities in consonance with the Chairs' expectations.

Zenaida L. Cruz, professor of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, recently delivered a series of lectures on tourism and sociology at the department of extramural studies of the University of Singapore.

A six-member delegation from the Ministry of Education and Culture headed by Abraham Felipe returned recently after a two-week observation tour of educational and cultural institutions in principal cities on invitation of the People's Republic of China.

On their way home, the party had a conference with officials of the British Council of Hong Kong on a program for the study of English for special purposes in the Philippines.

Marilou Palabrica-Costello of the Xavieto University attended two gatherings in December 1980: The Seminar on Graduate Education in Sociology in South and Southeast Asia of the Agricultural Development Council, December 1-3, Bangkok, and the Case of the Elderly (World Health Organization), December 8-11, Mexico City.

As of July 1, 1980, 17 academic personnel from the University of the Philippines are on study leave in the Philippines and abroad. They are -

From the College of Arts and Sciences:

· ·		
	Degree sought/Major field	University
Rosalina Calairo	Ph.D. Sociology	University of the Philippines, Diliman
Aurora Corpuz	M.A. Psychology	University of the Philippines, Diliman
Josefina D. Nazarea	Ph.D. Anthropology	Purdue University
Mario R. Pasay-an	Ph.D. Southeast Asian Studies	Northern Illinois University
Cynthia U. Villaluz	Ph.D. History	University of Chicago
From the Statistics Departi	ment:	
Wilfredo E. Cabezon	Ph.D. Computer Science	Cornell University
Cynthia S. Batilan	Ph.D. Economics and Statistics	North Carolina State University
From the College of Develo	opment Economics and Manager	ment:
Lourdes S. Adriano	Ph.D. Development Economics	Sussex University

		-3
Lourdes S. Adriano	Ph.D. Development Economics	Sussex University
Liborio S. Cabanilla	Ph.D. Agricultural Economics	University of the Philippines at Los Baños
Wilfredo D. Cruz	Ph.D. Development Economics	University of Wisconsin
Cielito F. Hubito	Ph.D. Development Economics	Harvard University
Ponciano S. Intel, Jr.	Ph.D. Economics	Yale University
Elizabeth K. Quison	Ph.D. Economics	Yale University
5 4 0 0 6 0 1		

From the Center for Policy and Development Studies:

Olivia C. Casili Ph.D. Political Studies Queen's University

From the Institute of Human Ecology: Leila C. Ilan Ph.D. Rural Sociology **Texas University Evangeline Novero** Ph.D. in Social Planning Kansas State University and Population Studies

From the College of Agriculture: (Development Communication)

Madeline G. Mag-uyon Ph.D. in Communication University of Wisconsin (Madison)

Recent grantees from the Xavier University:

Name of Grantee	Grantor	Title	Purpose
Teresa B. Almonte	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	postdoctoral award	postgraduate study and teaching
Magdalena C. Cabaraban	World Health Orga- nization	research train- ing grant	to participate in Inter- national Statistical Programs Center training in computer data systems

announcements

Annual competition for Fulbright-Hays and East-West Center scholarships announced

The Philippine-American Educational Foundation is pleased to announce the opening of applications for both the Fulbright-Hays and the East-West Center grants for the academic year 1982-83. The Foundation will accept applications for these grants from December 1, 1980 to February 16, 1981. Application forms will be available beginning December 1 at the Foundation offices in Room 301, Teodorica Apartments, 1148 Roxas Blvd., Ermita, Manila; USICA Cebu; SSS Bldg., Jones Avenue, Cebu City; USICA Davao, Aldevinco Bldg., C.M. Recto Avenue, Davao City; and from institutions in Zamboanga. Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, Cotabato, Iligan, Tacloban, Naga, Legaspi and Baguio.

Grant applications for the Fulbright-Hays programs shall be accepted under three projects, namely: Science and Mathematics, Philippine Studies, and American Studies.

Applications shall also be accepted for the East-West Center programs offered through these Institutes: Communication, Culture Learning, Environment and Policy, Population, and Resource System. Applications not related to these Institute's problem-oriented programs may be considered under the Open Grants.

For detailed information, prospective applicants may write or call the Philippine-American Educational Foundation: Tels. 50-10-44; 58-61-40; and 59-80-11 loc. 2338.

PES master's thesis and doctoral dissertation competitions

The Philippine Economic Society (PES) is pleased to announce the establishment of a series of competitions for master's theses and doctoral dissertations. This series is intended to encourage excellence in research on the Philippine economy. The master's thesis competition will be held once every two years, and the doctoral dissertation competition once every five years. Both competitions will be inaugurated in 1981, to be followed by the second master's thesis competition in 1983, and the second doctoral dissertation

competition in 1986.

For the Doctoral Dissertation Category, the first prize winner will be awarded \$\mathbb{P}7,000.00\$. For the Master's Thesis Category, the first prize is \$\mathbb{P}5,000.00\$.

For details contact Ms. Ana R. Aureo, University of the Philippines, School of Economics, Rm. 232, Diliman, Quezon City, or Mr. Cesar P. Macuja, 1204 Pacific Bank Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Metro Manila. The date for the submission of entries is from January 1, 1981 to June 30, 1981.

Session on Mindanao and Sulu cultures

The seventh annual summer session on Mindanao and Sulu cultures will be conducted on April 21-May 15, 1981 by the Dansalan Research Center in cooperation with the graduate school of Xavier University. Mornings will be devoted to formal course work; afternoons to field trips and special presentations. Qualified enrollees will be credited with six units of graduate work. Among the instructors are: Dr. Mamitua Saber, Prof. Asiri Abubakar, Prof. Nagasura Madale, Fr. Michael Diamond and Dr. Peter Gowing.

For further information, write to the Director, Dansalan Research Center, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City.

Field School for Applied Social Science

The fifth Field School in Applied Social Science will be held for two weeks from March 30 to April 12, 1981 at the Mountain Negrito Development Project at Bago, Calatrava, Negros Occidental. The training is for graduate students and those from agencies engaged in applied social sciences.

An advance registration fee of \$25.00 should be sent as soon as possible to the Coordinator — Professor Lionel Chiong, Silliman University, Dumaguete City, 6501. Board and lodging will be provided.

Advance arrangement can also be made for three units of academic credit.

SIU fellowships and assistantships

The Department of Linguistics of the Southern Illinois University of Carbondale offers two basic programs, study in linguis-

tics and study in English as a foreign language (EFL). It is also possible to combine the two programs.

DEGREE: The following M.A. degrees are offered: M.A. in linguistics, with a minor in phonetics, phonology, syntax, historical linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, EFL, or a language area; M.A. in EFL.

FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSISTANT-SHIPS: A number of fellowships and graduate assistantships are available for qualified students in the linguistics and EFL programs. Recipients are given free tuition.

The fellowship deadline is January 15, 1981; the assistantship deadline, April 1, 1981. For further information, write to: Chairperson, Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University of Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, U.S.A.

Ph.D. fellowships available

The University of the Philippines at Los Baños (UPLB) Program on Environmental Science and Management (PESAM) is offering doctoral scholarships for the following fields: Resource Management, Environmental Planning (Hydrology and Water Resources) Environmental Planning (Land-Use Management) and Anthropology-Sociology.

Please submit your application letter, curriculum vitae, and referral letter to: Dr. Percy E. Sajse, Director, UPLB PESAM.

Seminar on "Comparative Analysis of Basic Conceptions of Social Values"

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences will hold a seminar on Comparative Analysis of Basic Conceptions of Social Values. The seminar is scheduled to take place in Stockholm, August 18-21, 1981 and will be organized in connection with IFSSO.

The preliminary programme lists the following topics:

- 1. Which basic social values and basic value patterns dominate in the population of each country concerned?
- 2. Direction of value change in general

and its agents.

- 3. Value divergences between social groups/countries.
- 4. Divergences between value change and social change.
- 5. Are there value conformities between developing countries on one side and differences between developing countries and industrialized countries on the other?
- 6. What are the connections/interactions between social values and research politics?
- 7. Comparative Analysis of Basic Conceptions of Social values. - Commenta-

All countries and research organizations are invited to express their interest and propose participants and papers but the organizers, however, reserve the right of selecting the participants according to topics in order to get a balanced programme. The number of participants is restricted to 25 people.

The papers will be commented upon by especially invited commentators who will open the general discussion. All participants are asked to have their papers finished in early May in order to give the commentators enough time for preparation and have the papers mailed in due time before the seminar.

For further information please contact: Bo Ohngren, assistant scientific secretary, HSFR, Sveavagen 166, 133 46 Stockholm, tel: 08-151580 ext. 118.

Chair of Applied Economics

The Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (National University of Malaysia) announces the availability of the Tengku Razaleigh Chair of Applied Economics.

Contract is for 1-3 years. A minimum of ten years experience in teaching and research in the field of applied economics is required. Applications which should include vital statements must be addressed to the Dean, Faculty of Economics, National University of Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia. Closing date is December 31, 1980.

IUSSP general conference

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) will hold its 19th General Conference in Manila ir 1981 at the invitation of the Government of the Philippines, extended through the Commission on Population.

The conference will take place at the Philippine International Convention Center from December 9-16, 1981. Mercedes B. Concepcion was assigned as Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

PAEDA workshop-seminar

PAEDA is extending an invitation to the representative disciplines of the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) to its workshop-seminar on PAEDA CREDO which will be held at the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research (PCARR) Conference Room at Los Baños, Laguna from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on January 16, 1981. This workshop-seminar on the PAEDA CREDO is jointly sponsored by PAEDA and PCARR and is a pre-convention preparation for the Annual Convention on this subject to be held in early June 1981.

Since this pre-convention discussion is for limited attendance only, it will be appreciated if one (1) representative from each discipline in the PSSC could attend. Names of the representative disciplines who will attend may be relayed to Dr. Burton T. Onate, president of PAEDA by telephone (50-32-41) on or before January 14, 1981.

(Continued from page 18)

The Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) Regional Language Centre (RELC) will hold its 16th Regional Seminar in Singapore from April 20-24, 1981. The theme will be Varieties of English and their Implications for English Language Teaching In Southeast Asia.

Abstracts are invited on topics relevant to the theme of the seminar. Further information and invitations to participate in the seminar can be obtained from the following address:

Director (Attention: Chairman, Seminar Planning Committee)

SEAMEO Regional Language Centre **RELC Building**

30 Orange Grove Road

Singapore 1025, Republic of Singapore

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Central Subscription Service

House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo U.P. Diliman, Q.C.

Sugilanon sa Negros (Negros Folktales). Edited by Elena G. Maguiso. ₱25.00

Ulahingan. An Epic of the Southern Philippines. Edited by Elena G. Maguiso. ₱40.00

Filipino Psychology for Village Development. Edited by Leonardo N. Mercado. ₱28.00

Aghamtao Vol. II. December 1979. Papers of the Second National Convention of UGAT. ₱40.00

Filipino Thought on Man and Society. Edited by Leonardo N. Mercado. ₱28.00

20 Longest Days. The Kidnapping of Rev. Lloyd Van Vactor in Southern Philippines. Lloyd Van Vactor and Lindy Washburn. ₱27.50

Dansalan Quarterly. Vol. 1 No. 3, April 1980. ₱3.00

> Republic of the Philippines BUREAU OF POSTS

SWORN STATEMENT

(Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned, PILAR RAMOS JIMENEZ, editor of PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION (title of publication), QUARTERLY (frequency of issue), in ENGLISH (language in which printed), at House No. 7, Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Q.C. (office of publication), after having been duly swort to eccordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, stc., which is required.

ADDRESS

MAME

ADDRESS

Editor: Filar Ramos Jimenez

Managing Editors: Lorna P. Makii, Ma, Susan S. Esteban,
Edna E. Labra

Business Manager: Sylvia V. Tan

Owner: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
Publisher: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
Printer: RMA GRAPHIC SERVICE

Office of Publication:

Business Manager: Sylvia V. Tan

Output Aguinaldo, UP
Diliman, Ouezon City

Publisher: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.
Printer: RMA GRAPHIC SERVICE

Office of Publication:

Diliman, Ouezon City

Ouse No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP
Diliman, Ouezon City

Office of Publication:

Diliman, Ouezon City

Ouse No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP
Diliman, Ouezon City

Office of Publication:

Diliman, Ouezon City

Diliman, Ouezon City

Diliman, Ouezon City Diliman, Quezon City

in case of publication other than daily, total number of copies printed and circulated f the last issue dated JANUARY — MARCH 1980.

PILAR RAMOS JIMENEZ

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 18th day of June 1980, at Quezon ty, the afflant exhibiting her Residence Certificate No. 6237883 issued at Makati, stro Manita, on February 18, 1980.

DOMINGO C. SALITA

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

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period October-December 1980.

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

Status of project:

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

- A Field Study of the Response Reliability of Factual Data in Population Survey. Teresa B. Almonte. Sponsored by Ford-Rockefeller. Ongoing.
- An Evaluation of the Kaisahang Buhay Foundation "Mga Bata sa Tahanan Project." J.P. Pineda and R.C. Quieta. Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD), University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. Completed.
- Area Fertility Study. Francis C. Madigan, S.J. Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City. Ongoing.
- Assertiveness Training: An Experimental Study.

 Abigail O. Wee. Centro Escolar University.

 Ongoing.
- Bilingual Project the translation of the pamphlet: "The New Philippine Cooperative Development" from English to Pilipino. B. Leones. Philippine Normal College (PNC). Completed.
- Case Record on Setting Up a Day Care Center for Working Mothers of a Garment Factory in Cainta, Rizal. R.S. Lorrin. ISWCD. Ongoing.
- Comprehensive Directory of Social Services. T.L.

 Mendoza. ISWCD. Completed. Office of
 Research and Publications, ISWCD.
- Development and Testing of Teaching Materials for Planners for Social Development in the Philippines. J.D. Pineda. ISWCD. Completed. Office of Research and Publications, ISWCD.
- Development of a Model for Nonformal Education — Pre-Service Level. E. Esguerra, et. al. PNC. Contemplated.
- Family Planning Center for Youth Student Aide
 Handbook. Philippine Christian University
 (PCU) Research Center. Completed.
- Homemaking Practices of Working Women in Selected Barrios of Malolos, Bulacan: Their Implications to Home Economics Education. Monserrat P. Jose. Centro Escolar University. Ongoing.

- Language and Identity. E. Avarientos. PNC. Ongoing.
- LSC-EDPITAF Project of Philippine Normal College. B. Sibayan and F. Otanes. PNC. Ongoing.
- Micro-Level Approaches to Migration: A Philippine Perspective. Ricardo G. Abad. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, Completed.
- Nonformal Education Information System. R. Esquerra, et. al. PNC. Ongoing.
- Out-of-School Youth Behaviour System. C. Tismo. PNC. Contemplated.
- Preparation of a Pilipino College Textbook on Agrarian Reform. Rene Romero. PNC. Contemplated.
- Relationship of female labor force participation to husband-wife communication and fertility.

 Lita C. Palma. Xavier University. Ongoing.
- Rural-Urban Fertility Differences in Five Philippine Regions. Imelda G. Pagtolun-an. Sponsored by Ford-Rockefeller. Ongoing.
- Self _ and Other Acceptance: Psycho-Social profile of rural Filipinos. Bichin Uy. University of Negros Occidental-Recoletos. Ongoing.
- Social and economic implication-consequences of rural to urban migration. Arleen C. Macaraeg. Xavier University. Cagayan de Oro. Ongoing. Institute of Development and Research Council.
- Social Predictors of PNC Elementary Pupil's Academic Excellence. 1. Solano and J. Montealegre. PNC. Contemplated.
- Sociological Implications of Natural Disasters.
 K.C. David. ISWCD. Completed. National Science Development Board.
- Test Construction in Philippine History (to be validated). B. Leones. PNC. Completed.
- The Social Life of Biyaheros. Elvira Robles. Centro Escolar University. Ongoing.
- The Social Welfare Image Projected in the New Society by the Print Media. Aleja A. Rubio. Centro Escolar University. Ongoing.
- The Socio-Economic Aspects of Learning Disabilities (substudy of the college research project on Learning Disabilities). E. Orejana, et. al. PNC. Ongoing.
- Three Rural Communities and a Rural Development Agency. P.R. Acierto and A.G. Manalili. ISWCD. Completed. Office of Research and Publications, ISWCD.
- Tri-Sectoral Comprehensive Development for the Municipality of General Aguinaldo, Cavite.

 Jose Gamboa, Jr., Ligaya G. Bautista and Senena G. Martinez. PCU. Completed.
- Tryout Schemes for School Year 1979-1980. LSC-EDPITAF Textbook Development Project. PNC. Completed.
- Tungo Saan Para Kanino. E.D. de los Reyes. ISWCD. Ongoing.
- Types of Clients and Their Problems as Encountered by CEU Social Work Students in Field Instruction for School Year 1978-79.

 Ma. Esther T. Ylagan. Centro Escolar University. Ongoing.
- White Cross Incorporated: Its History and

Development from 1936-1977. Sr. Lilia Cuachon. Centro Escolar University. Ongoing:

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Reported recent publications for the period October-December 1980.
- Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home Institution. Where published (if it is an article). Vol. No. Date. No. of pages. Cost. Where available.

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

- A Strategy for Research Utilization on Population and Family Planning by the Korean Institute for Family Planning. 1979. 235 pp. Population Center Foundation (PCF) library.
- Agricultural Development Policy Paper by the United States Agency for International Development, 1978, 64 pp. PCF library.
- Back to the Barrios (Balikbaryo). Juan M. Flavier. 1978. 150 pp. PCF library.
- China Yearbook 1979. 1979. 811 pp. PCF library.
- Food or Famine: An Account of the Crop Science Program Supported by the International Development Centre. A.D.R. Ker. 1979. 79 pp. PCF library.
- History of Negros. Fr. Angel Martinez Cuesta. 1980. Casalinda Book Shop, San Antonio Plaza. Forbes Park.
- Housing Asia's Millions: Problems, Policies, and Prospects for Low Cost Housing in Southeast.

 Asia. Stephen H.K. Yeh and A.A. Laquian (eds.).1979. 243 pp. PCF library.
- The State of Bahrain: Report of Mission on Needs Assessment for Population Assistance by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. 1979. 60 pp. PCF library.
- The World of Literacy: Policy, Research, and Action 'by the International Council for Adult Education. 1979. 128 pp. PCF library.
- Twenty Longest Days: The Kidnapping of Lloyd Van Vactor in the Southern Philippines. Lloyd G. Van Vactor and Lindy Washburn. 1980. 199 pp. Dansalan Research Center, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City, Philippines.
- United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women. Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke (eds.). 2 volumes. 1978. PCF library.

ARTICLES

"Becoming bilingual in English in a Philippine setting." Andrew Gonzalez. De La Salle University. Bilingual Education, RELC anthology series no. 1, ed. by Lim Kiat Boey. 1980. pp. 177-206. Singapore. Regional Language Center.

- "Cultural Community, Cohesion and Constraint: Dynamics of Life Satisfaction Among Aged Filipino Men of Hawaii." Wayne S. Woode, et. al. California State University. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*. pp. 17-28. Please refer to journals.
- "Family Planning Communication: Picking the Cue from Media Ads." Vicente G. Tirol (ed.). Population Center Foundation (PCF). Population News Service. Vol. 5 No. 10. 1980. PCF.
- "Filipino Religious Psychology: A Commentary."
 Judy Sevilla. University of the Philippines
 (UP). Philippine Journal of Psychology. pp.
 43-46. Please refer to journals.
- "From Ritual to Realism: A Brief Historical Survey of Philippine Theater." Doreen G. Fernandez. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28 Fourth Quarter 1980. pp. 389-419. Please refer to journals.
- "Human Rights and Modernization: A Dialectical Relationship?" Hans S. Park. University of Georgia. *Universal Human Rights*. Vol. 2 No. 1. January-March 1980. pp. 85-92. Philippine Social Science Council library.
- "Land Reform in East and Southeast Asia: A Comparative Approach." Antonio J. Ledesma, S.J. *Philippine Studies.* Vol. 28 Fourth Quarter 1980. pp. 451-481. Please refer to journals.
- "Language and social development: The contribution of the linguistic sciences." Andrew Gonzalez. De La Salle University. Concepts on social development, ed. by Alice M. O'Rourke. 1980. pp. 3-34. Center for Advanced Studies on Social Development in Asia and the Philippine School of Social Work, Philippine Women's University.
- "Oh, That Terrible Task of Teachers to Teach Psychology in the Philippines." Jaime Bulatao. Ateneo de Manila University. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*. pp. 35-40. Please refer to journals.
- "Pelikula at nobelang Pilipino." Efren Abueg. De La Salle University. *Likha.* Vol. 2 No. 2. 1980. pp. 66-71.
- "Psychology of social development in the Philippine context." Exaltacion C. Ramos. De La Salle University. Concepts on social development, ed. by Mehelinda G. Sison, et. al. 1980. pp. 35-61. Manila: Center for Advanced Studies on Social Development in Asia and the Philippine School of Social Work, Philippine Women's University.
- "Psychosexual Effects of Voluntary Sterilization." Vicente G. Tirol (ed.). PCF. Population News Service. Vol. 5 No. 10. 1980. PCF.
- "Tagalog as a Non-Sexist Language." Rita D. Estrada. UP. *Philippine Journal of Psychology*. pp. 41-42. Please refer to journals.
- "The Case for an Indigenous Psychology." Rita Mataragnon. Ateneo de Manila University. *Philippine Journal of Psychology.* pp. 3-8. Please refer to journals.
- "The Convert Subculture of Male Homosexual Prostitutes in Metro Manila." Lamberto C. Nery. UP. *Philippine Journal of Psychology.* pp. 29-34. Please refer to journals.

- "The Development Rights Trade-Off: Some Unwarranted Economic and Political Assumptions." Robert E. Goodin. University of Essex (UK). Universal Human Rights. Vol. 1 No. 2. April-June 1979. pp. 31-42. PSSC library.
- "The economics of Philippine geothermal activities." Rolando I. Galano. De la Salle University. *Vision*. Vol. 4 No. 2. 1979.pp. 34-50.
- "The Hendrick Papers." Charles L. Higgins. Philippine Studies. Vol. 28 Fourth Quarter 1980. pp. 420-450. Please refer to journals.
- "The Hijrah and the Muslim Ummah." Cesar Adib Majul. *Dansalan Quarterly*. Vol. 1 No. 4. July 1980. pp. 209-216. PSSC Central Subscription Service.
- "The teaching of social responsibility in business." Rosemary M. Aquino. De la Salle University. *Vision*. Vol. 4 No. 2. 1979. pp. 29-34.
- "The works of Magdalena G. Jalandoni: A Bibliography and Library List (Notes and Comments). Sr. Evangelista Nite, S.Sp.S. *Philippines Studies*. Vol. 28 Fourth Quarter 1980. pp. 482-490. Please refer to journals.
- "Towards a Solution of the Moro Problem."
 R. Joel Jalal-ud-din de los Santos, Jr. Dansalan Quarterly. Vol. 1 No. 4. July 1980.
 pp. 217-230. PSSC Central Subscription Service.
- "Towards Cross-Cultural Knowledge Through Cross-Indigenious Methods and Perspective." Virgilio G. Enriquez. UP. *Philippine Journal* of *Psychology*. pp. 9-16. Please refer to journals.
- "Ventures in Service: Dansalan Junior College Among Maranao Muslims, 1950-1980." Lloyd G. Van Vactor. Dansalan Research Center. Dansalan Quarterly. Vol. 2. No. 1. October 1980. PSSC Central Subscription Service.

JOURNALS

- Dansalan Quarterly. Peter G. Gowing. Quarterly publication of the Dansalan Research Center, Dansalan Junior College. Vol. 1 No. 4. July 1980. 263 pp. Subscriptions are ₱15.00 for domestic and U.S. \$6.00 for foreign; per issue: ₱4.00 or U.S. \$1.75. Address inquiries to the Editor, Dansalan Quarterly, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City 8801 and the PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila 3113, Philippines.
- FAPE Review. Priscilla G. Cabanatan. Quarterly publication of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education. Vol. 10, Nos. 3 & 4. January/April 1980. 132 pp. Address: Fund for Assistance to Private Education, Concorde Condominium, corner Salcedo & Benavides Streets, Legaspi Village Makati, Metro Manila, MCC P.O. Box 947.
- Philippine Geographical Journal. Dominador Z.
 Rosell. Published quarterly by the Philippine
 Geographical Society and National Committee on Geographical Sciences, NRCP in

- Manila and is sent to all members. Vol. 24, No. 3. July-September 1980. 97-152 pp. The subscription rate in the Philippines is ₱7.50 a year; foreign is U.S. \$7.50; single copies (regular issue) ₱1.90; foreign is U.S. \$1.90; single copies (special issue) ₱3.75; foreign is U.S. \$3.75. Business correspondence should be addressed to the Business Manager, Philippine Geographical Journal, P.O. Box 2116, Manila, Philippines.
- Philippine Sociological Review. Elizabeth U. Eviota. Official journal of the Philippine Sociological Society, Inc. and is published quarterly. Vol. 26, Nos. 3 & 4. July-October 1978. 149-248 pp. Subscription is \$35.00 or U.S. \$12 yearly. Address manuscripts, book reviews and advertisements to the Editor, Philippine Sociological Review, P.O. Box 154, Manila, Philippines. Address subscriptions to the PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila, Philippines.
- Philippine Journal of Psychology. Benedicto C. Villanueva. Official journal of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. Vol. 12 No. 1. January-June 1979. 47 pp. Subscriptions: ₱14. (\$5.00 outside the Philippines). Prepaid subscriptions only. Orders should be sent to: Central Subscription Service, Philippine Social Science Council, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila 3113, Philippines.
- Philippine Studies. Joseph L. Roche, S.J. Quarterly publication of the Ateneo de Manila University. Vol. 28 Fourth Quarter 1980. Domestic subscription rates: One year \$42, two years \$80, single copy \$12. Elsewhere: One year U.S. \$14, two years \$25, single copy \$4. All back issues \$12, \$4. Send orders to Ateneo University Press, P.O. Box 154 Manila.
- Universal Human Rights. Dr. Richard Pierre Claude. University of Maryland. A quarterly publication subtitled "A Comparative and International Journal of the Social Sciences, Philosophy, and Law." Vol. 1 Nos. 1-4, January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December 1979, and Vol. 2 No. 1, January-March 1980. Available at the University of Maryland, University College; College Park 20742, c/o Dr. Richard Pierre.

PAPERS

- Reported papers for the period October-December 1980.
- Entry format: Title. Author. Home Institution. Where presented. Date. Sponsor. Venue.
- A Chart of the Succession and Linkages of the Royal Rulers of Brunei, Sulu and Mindanao Sultanates. Abdulsiddik Abbahil. Dansalan

- Research Center. 19 pp., typescript. Dansalan Research Center, Marawi City.
- A Modest Proposal for the Agenda for the Social Sciences in the 80's. Salvador P. Lopez. University of the Philippines. Keynote speech at the Symposium on the Social Sciences in the 80's. November 8, 1980. National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP). NRCP building, Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila.
- Establishing Financing and Marketing Linkages to Strengthen Agricultural Education. Salvador M. Muorong. Central Luzon State University. Presented at the 1980 Annual Convention of the Association of Colleges of Agriculture in the Philippines. August 18-20, 1980. Visayas State College of Agriculture, Baybay, Leyte on August 18-20, 1980.

*The following papers were presented at the 6th Annual Conference of the National Association for Filipino Psychology held at the Bicol University, October 22-25, 1980. Sponsored by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, National Science Development Board, the Philippine Council for Agricultural Resources Research, and the Philippine Social Science Council.

- Ang Adat at ang Batas. Nagasura Madale. Mindanao State University
- Ang Epikong Bikol at ang Rehiyonal na Pagpapaunlad. Emmerito Espinas. Bicol University.

- Ang Kakanyahan at Yaman ng Pamayanan Tungo sa Pambansang Integrasyon. Felix Imperial, Jr. Office of the Governor. Albay.
- Ang Karanasan sa Pangingibang-lugar ng mga Bikolano. Benjamin Cariño. University of the Philippines (UP).
- Ang Kinakaugaliang Batas ng mga Agta. Ponciano Bennagen UP.
- Ang Kinakaugaliang Batas sa Pilipinas. Perfecto Fernandez. UP.
- Ang Kulturang Bikol at ang Rehiyonal na Pagpapaunlad. Jose C. Reyes. Bicol Heritage Society.
- Ang Etnikong Sining: sa halimbawa ng Kulturang Mangyan. Antoon Postma, SVD. Mangyan Missions, Mindoro Oriental.
- Ang Indibidwal at Pagpapalaganap sa Kamalayang Pambansa. Andres Cristobal-Cruz, Ministry of Public Information.
- Ang Paaralan at Paghubog ng Diwang Pilipino Mula sa Kamalayang Etniko. Edilberto P. Dagot. Philippine Normal College.
- Ang Pagtatanim at Paghihiganti sa Kaugaliang Manuvu. E. Arsenio Manuel. UP.
- Ang Pagtuturingang Inter-Etniko: Ang Kaso ng Pag-aasawang Muslim-Kristiano sa Cotabato. Luis O. Lacar. Silliman University.
- Ang Panitikang Etniko at ang Pambansang Literatura sa Pilipino. Vivencio Jose. UP.
- Ang Pluraridad at Integrasyon sa Pagbuo ng Kamalayang Pambansa. Benito Lim. The President's Center for Special Studies.
- Ang Sikolohiya ng mga Bikolano. Jame

- O'Brien. Ateneo de Manila University.
- Ang Tunguhin ng Pananaliksik sa Kalinangang Bikolnon. Ma. Lilia F. Realubit. UP.
- Pagkataong Bikol. Virgilio G. Enriquez. UP.

*Papers presented at the Third General Assembly Biennial Conference of the Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia (ACUCA) at the Bayview Plaza Hotel in Manila, November 14-15, 1980. Support came from the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia and the Evangelishe Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe.

- Christian Higher Education in the Republic of China. Ko-wang Mei. Tunghai University.
- Position Paper of Hong Kong. S.W. Tam. Chung Chi College.
- Position Paper of Indonesia. Dr. Sutarno. Satya Wacana Christian University.
- Position Paper of Japan. Hideyasu Nakagawa. International Christian University, Japan.
- Progress in and Future Prospects in Improving the Christian Character of ACUCA Member-Institutions Since 1978. Quintin S. Doromal. Silliman University, Philippines.
- Prospects of Christian Higher Education in the Eighties. Amnuay Tapingkae. Payap College, Thailand.
- Scenario of ACUCA Member-Countries. Prepared by the Regional Secretariat for the Third General Assembly Biennial Conference.

recent acquisitions

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

All publications listed here may be found at the PSSC Library, House no. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

- ACUCA Exchange. Association of Christian Universities and Colleges in Asia. January-May 1980.
- Abut Tanaw. Vol. 8 No. 1. August 1980. Published by De La Salle University
- Alaska Native Culture and History, Edited by Yoshinobu Kotani & William B. Workman. Senri Ethnological Studies, No. 4. 1980. Published by the National Museum of Ethnology.
- Archipelago. The International Magazine of the Philippines. Vol. 7 Nos. 1 & 2. January & February 1980. A monthly publication of the Ministry of Public Information.
- Asian-Pacific Population Programme News. Vol. 9 Nos. 1 & 2. 1980. Published by the Population Division, ESCAP.
- Asian Social Scientist. 1979. Published by the Asian Association of Social Science Research Councils.
- Aspects of the World-View of Sambal Aetas by Jonathan Malicsi. Research financed through a Philippine Social Science Council Discretionary Award (Research Allotment No. 43, 1975).
- Beijing Review. A Chinese weekly of news and views. Vol. 23 Nos. 33 & 34; 37-39; 40-43. August, September & October 1980. Published by Beijing, the People's Republic of China.

- Canopy International. Vol. 6 Nos. 6 & 7. June & July 1980. Research news magazine published monthly by the Forest Research Institute, MNR College, Laguna.
- Ceres. FAO Review on Agriculture and Development. Vol. 13 No. 3 May-June 1980. Published bimonthly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Childbirth and Burial Practices among Philippine Tribes by Nid Anima. 1978. Published by Omar Publications.
- Compadre Colonialism; Philippine-American Relations: 1898-1946 by Norman G. Owen, Michael Cullinane, et. al. Published by Solidaridad.
- Doctoral Dissertations on Asia. An Annotated Bibliographical Journal of Current International Research. Compiled and edited by Frank Joseph Shulman. Vol. 3 No. 1. Winter 1980. Published by the Association for Asian Studies.
- Economic Review. Vol. 6 No. 6. July 1980. Published by the People's Bank, Research Department.
- Experiment in Independence: The Philippines by J.S. Furnivall. 1974. Published by Solidaridad.
- Fifth Regional Symposium: Physical, Mathematical, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Sciences. Bulletin No. 70. 1980. Published by the National Research Council of the Philippines.
- Filipino Psychology for Village Development. Proceedings of the Fifth National Conference on Filipino Psychology, 24-27 October 1979, Divine Word University, Tacloban City. Edited by Leonardo N. Mercado. 1980. Published by the Divine Word University Publications.
- Ford Foundation. Annual Report 1979.
- Four Essays in the Philosophy of History by Emerita S. Quito. 1979.

Published by De La Salle University.

From Bataan to Tokyo-Diary of a Filipino Student in Wartime Japan 1943-1944 by Leocadio de Asis; edited with an introduction by Grant K. Goodman. 1979. Published by the Center for East Asian Studies, University of Kansas.

HRAF Newsletter. Vol. 5 Nos. 1 & 2. March & June 1980. Published by the Human Relations Area Files, Inc.

ICSSR Newsletter. Vol. 10 No. 2. October 1979-March 1980. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

/TEMS. Vol. 34 No. 1. March 1980. Published by the Social Science Research Council.

Impact. A monthly Asian magazine for human development. Vol. 15 No. 9, 10 & 11. September, October & November 1980.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Information Bulletin. No. 1 April 1980.

Japan-United States Economic Relations Group Progress Report. May 1980.

Losing Ground: Environmental Stress and World Food Prospects by Erik P. Eckholm. 1978. Published by the Pergamon Press.

Monitor. Vol. 8 No. 6 & 7. July & August 1980. Monthly publication of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

Music Culture in West Asia. Edited by Tomoaki Fujii, Senri Ethnological Studies, No. 5. 1980. Published by the National Museum of Ethnology.

Natural History. Vol. 89 Nos. 6, 7, 8, & 9. June, July, August & September 1980. Published by the National Museum of Ethnology.

Newsweek. Vol. 96 Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, & 17. September & October 1980. Published by Newsweek, Inc.

Options for Policy and Practice. Vol. 5 No. 1. 1979. Bimonthly special report of the Population Center Foundation of the Philippines.

Philippine Development. Vol. 8 Nos. 5, 8 & 9. July & September 1980.
Published forthnightly by the Office of the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Philippine Ethical Values by Jose Ma. Singson. 1979. Published by the Integrated Research Center, De La Salle University.

Pollution: Japan, Historical Chronology. Edited by Nobuko lijima. 1979.Published by Asahi Evening News.

Population Headliners. Nos. 65 & 66. August 1980 & September 1980. Issued by the Division of Population, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Population News Service. Vol. 5 No. 10. 1980. Published by the Population Center Foundation.

Population Reports. Series F No. 7. July 1980. Published by the Population Information Program, the Johns Hopkins University.

Power Structures in Four Rural Communities in Dasmariñas and Silang, Cavite (1977) by Jose Gamboa, Ligaya G. Bautista & Gregorio C. Borlaza. 1978. Published by the Research and Publications Center, Philippine Christian University.

Primer on Pollution. Prepared by Alamin and Kapaligiran Special Project. 1979.

Protestantism in Guihulngan: the period of Apprenticeship in Autonomy (1918-1941) by Carlos M. Magtolis. First Quarter 1979. Published by Silliman Journal Vol. 26 No. 1. pp. 14-28.

Quantum Leap for Private Higher Education: The Framework for a Ten-Year Development Plan by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, 1978. Published by FAPE.

Research Workshop on Project Planning and Management of Rural Development Projects by Asian & Pacific Development Administration Centre. 1979. Published by APDAC.

A Selected Bibliography on Socio-Economic Development of Japan Part I: Circa 1600-1940. Edited by Hirokzau Tada. 1980. Published by the United Nations University.

Social Sciences: In Response to Policy Needs-Four Case Studies from Asia. Edited by K.J. Ratnam. 1980. Published by UNESCO.

Symposium on Biological Research for the Masses. Bulletin No. 77, 1980. Published by the National Research Council of the Philippines.

The Turmoil of Change in Philippine-Japan Relations, 1565-1945 by Aurelio B. Calderon. 1976. Published by De La Salle University.

Unlad. Vol. 2 No. 23. July 15, 1980. Published bi-monthly by the Office of the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority.

The Urban Edge. Vol. 4 No. 7. August/September 1980. Published monthly by the Council for International Urban Liaison.

Vietnam. Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vol. 4 No. 20. September 6, 1980.

Warfare Among East African Herders. Edited by Katsuyoshi Fukui and David Turton. Senri Ethnological Studies, No. 3. 1979. Published by the National Museum of Ethnology.

Why Has Development Neglected Rural Women? A Review of the South Asian Literature by Nici Nelson. 1979. Published by the Pergamon

Witchcraft, Filipino-style by Nid Anima. 1978. Published by Omar Publica-

available back issues of PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

volume 1 (1, 2)

volume 2 (1, 2, 3, 4)

volume 3 (1, 2, 3, 4)

volume 4 (1, 2, 3, 4)

volume 5 (1, 2, 3, 4)

volume 6 (1, 2, 3, 4)

volume 7 (1, 2, 4)

volume 8 (1, 2)

₱7.00/US\$2.00

(each single issue)

TO OUR VALUED READERS we're doing our best to update your journals... thank you for bearing with us!

journal of history philippine economic journal phil. geographical journal phil. journal of linguistics phil. journal of psychology phil. political science journal phil. sociological review social work phil. statistician



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: Pilar Ramos Jimenez, Lorna P. Makil, Ma. Susan S. Esteban, Edna E. Labra

Circulation: Sylvia V. Tan, Elvira S. Angeles

1980 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Wilfrido V. Villacorta, chairman Mahar K. Mangahas, vice-chairman Corazon Alma de Leon, secretary-treasurer Virgilio G. Enriquez

Juan R. Francisco

Ernesto M. Pernia Domingo C. Salita

Gregorio C, Borlaza

Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C.

Ledivina V. Cariño

Ricardo G. Abad Burton T. Oñate

Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Executive Director Vicente R. Jayme, Immediate past chairman

The PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION primarily seeks to serve as a clearinghouse 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

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.



PCPM SP No. 315

This is your copy of



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

May be opened for postal inspection

ΑT

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

DWELLS THE

central subscription service

we fill your social science needs.

