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bo, and E. B. Marciano

— *Malay*
Vol. 2 No. 1 March 1982

— *Philippine Geographical Journal*
Vol. 26 No. 2 April-June 1982

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Vol. 11 Nos. 1 and 2 1978

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INFORMATION**

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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

VOL. 10 NO. 2

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1982



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**Working Mothers: Their Problems and
Coping Strategies, An Exploratory Study**

**Filipinization of the Social Sciences:
A Red Herring?**



COMMUNICATION AND RAPPORT FOR EFFECTIVE RESEARCH

by Raul R. Ingles
Professor of Journalism
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An anxiety that often haunts the social scientist gathering raw data arises from the suspicion that he has unwittingly hedged himself within the type of instrument or method that he has adopted, however carefully chosen.

The behavioral scientist in particular is disturbed by the apparent inadequacy of the structured approach. When seeking to uncover the mainsprings of human conduct, he has to interact with the subjects themselves in a study which takes the form of a formal situation. From there on he fulfills his role of investigator vis-a-vis the reactors who have agreed to participate in the "drama" of research and what emerges is a predictable play wherein the instigator's "hypothesis" either is or is not borne out by the cooperators' ready supply of information ostensibly drawn from their own experience.

The very act of structuring required in social science research has an element of artificiality in it that will somehow affect the spontaneity and naturalness desired from recruited participants in the exploration of social phenomena.

Dr. Alex Gilandas was aware of this pitfall when he delved into the sexual behavior of Omega women in the Philippines. He recognized that the methodology adopted has no other significance than being a handy vehicle for "approaching reality without unduly contaminating it." Thus the efficiency of the vehicle has to be constantly monitored, and if in fact found wanting, immediately abandoned.

"One's loyalties must not be for traditional techniques per se," Dr. Gilandas emphasized in his newly

published book, "since the integrity of the phenomenon being observed always comes before the methodological principles being used to study it."

Another way of looking at the problem is through the importance of interpersonal communication and rapport. To break down the barrier between the investigator and the interviewees participating in an experiment, why not a brief reversal of roles for the latter to be able to empathize with the researcher's predicament, preferably at a midpoint in the long process of inquiry.



A forthright statement: "This is what I'm trying to do . . ." followed by a candid question: "Do you think I am going about it well enough, or would you have suggestions on how I could do a better job?" would be a refreshing change that may well elicit valuable information on apt methodology from highly perceptive participants.

With current researchers too much engrossed in assessing content validity, the need of likewise assessing process validity should be given importance in social science research. The latter could in fact be done in a number of cases through the simple and straightforward manner suggested above.

Working Mothers: Their Problems and Coping Strategies, An Exploratory Study

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Women today often find that they are the objects of conflicting attitudes and sentiments. In spite of all that has been said or written on what a woman's "true role" or "purpose" in life ought to be, people in general, and men and women in particular, find that they are still in disagreement over various issues. On the one hand, there are those who believe that women should take a more active role, not only in ensuring the economic survival of her family, but also in enhancing the social, political, artistic, and economic development of her community and of her nation. Looking around us, however, we may notice that very little has been done to actually assist the woman in accomplishing all of these laudable goals.

For example, although the social and economic conditions of the times seem to demand that women engage more and more actively in the labor force, the prevailing societal attitudes continue to cast aspersions on not only the value of

women as mothers and wives should they in fact join the labor force, but also on their worth as reliable and efficient workers. Female workers consistently earn lower than their male counterparts, and they tend to cluster in the lower-ranked occupations such as sales and service. There are also higher unemployment and underemployment rates for women than for men (Castillo, 1980). These findings are indications that employers, if given a choice, would prefer to hire male workers as opposed to female workers. A major reason for this is, of course, the possibility of pregnancy, and the hours lost from the job as a result of maternity leaves. This is not to count the other hours lost due to domestic emergencies such as a sick child or husband, or the abrupt leaving of household help.

Other women have had to bear with unsympathetic husbands, families, and neighbors who delight in pointing out the household chores left undone, the

children and husband neglected, or the family/clan outings missed as a result of office work. The men, on the other hand, are rarely, if at all, chided for the same faults since it is commonly thought that a lot must be sacrificed if the man is to adequately fulfill his role as *the* breadwinner of the family. Having to deal with feelings of guilt and anxiety, as well as the strain from the exhausting efforts of meeting the triple roles of mother, wife, and worker, are therefore probably alien experiences to the self-possessed husband.

Working mothers, however, regardless of their social class, often find themselves caught in this double bind wherein the terrible experience and emotional upheaval of role-strain is felt and agonized over. With the belief that "a mother's place is in the home," and with children widely viewed primarily as a woman's problem, many working mothers wonder whether it is really possible to combine a career with



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This article is an abstract of her Master's thesis of the same title for which she was granted a PSSC Discretionary Research Award.

marriage and having children.

Because working mothers now make up a substantial part of the labor force, and because of the increasing number of women who must go through this experience, it therefore begins to assume the proportions not only of a personal problem, but also of a social one. Hoffman (1974) has pointed out that the pressure of trying to handle the dual roles of mother and worker can result in a state of stress that in turn has a negative effect on the child. On the other hand, Baruch (1972) and King, et al. (1968), as cited in Hoffman, have found that the tendency of working mothers' children to have positive attitudes is enhanced when the employment is accompanied by a minimum of conflict and strain for the mother. Kligler and Lambert (as cited in Hoffman, 1974) have also found that when work is a personal satisfaction for the mother, her role as mother is positively affected and enhanced.

Objectives of the Study

In the light of these findings, it becomes imperative that the stressful situation which the working mother finds herself in be investigated further so that a clearer understanding of the dynamics underlying her problematic lifestyle may be reached. Then perhaps the much needed changes will follow. With this in mind, the following objectives were laid down for this study: (1) to come up with a list of the common problems encountered by working mothers; (2) to investigate how much stress is generated by each of these problems; (3) to rank-order the problems according to degree of importance attached to them by the mothers; (4) to find out how the mothers have been coping (if at all) with such problems; (5) to find out how they feel about the solutions they have worked out to the problems; (6) to find out whether working mothers are troubled by psychosomatic symptoms (this will be used as a measure of the general level

of stress that they are experiencing); and (7) to come up with recommendations regarding how the situations in which working mothers find themselves may be made less stressful for all those concerned.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling Scheme

The sampling scheme used was highly purposive in nature since a specific group of working mothers was being targeted for the study. Thus, it should be noted that only mothers who were working in and around Makati, Manila, Caloocan, and Quezon City were included in this study. There was likewise no attempt made to sample randomly across the various types of business establishments or offices. Basically, however, most of the working mothers included in the study were employed in banks, were teachers, practiced as doctors or lawyers, or worked in private companies as researchers, typists, secretaries or administrative officers. This may, of course, limit the generalizability of the findings to working mothers as a whole. However, it is felt that the information which was gathered will still prove useful in pointing out areas for further study and aspects of the working mother's life which are ripe for change.

Description of Respondents

Seventy-three working mothers served as the respondents for this study. Another group of twenty-nine full-time housewives were also included so that the answers of the working mothers could be seen in perspective. Unfortunately, it proved extremely difficult to find full-time housewives who possessed approximately the same characteristics (i.e., age, educational attainment, socioeconomic status, etc.) as the working mothers. For this reason, the results obtained for both groups may not be comparable and this report will

thus discuss only the findings which were obtained for the working mothers, who are, after all, the main focus of this study.

The working mothers who participated in this study were married women who had children and who were either self-employed or employed and whose place of work was separate from their place of residence. More specifically, they had to be working for at least a year at the time of the study, have a working husband currently residing with them, be a full-time worker (average of 8 hours a day, 5 days a week), and have at least one child who was not yet in school. Women with these characteristics were chosen since it was assumed that they would be under more stress than women who worked at home, or working women who were single, childless, or who had children who were all of school-age and who would thus not require as much care and attention as a younger child.

Generally, the working mothers and their husbands could be characterized as being in their late twenties or early thirties, with relatively young and small families of one or two children. They were also well-educated, with the majority of them having finished college or having gone on to either the professional school or to graduate school. Socio-economically, they were likewise relatively well-off, with the majority of the respondents and their husbands earning an average combined monthly income of P4,000 or more. Interestingly enough, although the respondents' educational training was comparable to that of their husbands', 63 percent of them were earning less than their spouses. The husbands also tended to cluster in the professional and administrative occupations, whereas the respondents were mostly found in the professional and clerical groupings. The observation made earlier, that more women than men are underemployed, seems to find support in these findings.

Instrument

A semi-structured, self-administered questionnaire was used in gathering the responses of the working mothers. It consisted of six sections designed to look into the following:

- (1) common problems encountered;
- (2) stress ratings for problems encountered;
- (3) rank-ordering of problems encountered;
- (4) coping strategies of respondents;
- (5) perceptions of respondents regarding their manner of coping;
- (6) frequency of psychosomatic ailments experienced;
- (7) perceived benefits of being a working mother;
- (8) reasons for working;
- (9) information on certain demographic variables; and
- (10) common household activities.

This report, however, will focus mainly on the commonly encountered problems and on the coping strategies which have been evolved to deal with them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Problems Encountered

The working mothers were generally concerned with problems involving their "precarious" economic and financial situations, the health of their children and of the family as a whole, and their inability to devote as much time as they might want to household needs and responsibilities and to their children. Sixty-three percent of them also indicated that they had difficulty trying to combine their multiple roles of wife, mother, and worker.

In another light, however, it may be said that these women were also concerned with their work (or their careers) when they said that they had difficulty concentrating on their work, or that their work was interrupted whenever their children became ill (around 80 percent admitted being troubled by

this). While their main concern might have been their children's illness, it may also be said that they did not take the interruptions in their work lightly. They apparently had a "sense of duty" towards their work and career and were therefore bothered when this professional aspect of their lives was adversely affected, even though the reason for it may have been another aspect of their lives (children) which also meant a great deal to them personally.

A large number of respondents (81 percent) likewise complained of their dissatisfaction with not being able to attend to household matters personally. Although 92 percent of them had the benefit of domestic help, this did not seem to be a totally acceptable solution for them. In fact, such domestic help may even become an additional source of anxiety for the mothers since they would now have to take charge of supervising them — a rather difficult task if one happens to get helpers who are not too bright, or who are not too careful with appliances and other household items which are either expensive or valuable.

An interesting finding was that the working mothers did not have too many complaints either about their husbands or their in-laws. It might therefore be hypothesized that the families of these respondents were quite sympathetic and supportive of their difficult situations.

There was no clear congruence between the frequency with which a problem was reported by these women and the amount of stress that it produced in those who encountered it. Some problems were experienced by a large number of the respondents although these received relatively low stress ratings, while others were reported by only a few respondents who were, however, greatly affected by them (i.e., husband concerns). There were only a few problems which were reported by a large number of the respondents and which also received high stress ratings. Such

were problems having to do with the health of the children and the resultant effect on the mothers' work efficiency; the inadequate time with which to attend to their children's needs; the health of their family members; and their financial situations.

The previous findings would seem to indicate that the fact that a problem may be cited time and again by respondent after respondent does not really provide information as to the amount of concern or anxiety it produces. Thus, a problem which is frequently mentioned by the respondents may not necessarily be among the major problems that plague them. Common problems need not be ones that cause the respondents a great deal of worry or strain. It is thus necessary to find out from the respondents which problems they consider to be the most troublesome.

The working mothers cited the following problems as being among their five most troublesome worries: being tired after work and yet having to take care of household chores upon reaching home; the children being sick and thus affecting their concentration at work;; prices rising faster than their salaries;; and the lack of time in which to attend to the needs of their children. While there did not seem to be as much agreement among the respondents with regard to the importance with which they viewed their various problems, the areas of concern remained consistent. Again,, these were problem areas having to do with their children's health and well-being, the management of the household, and economic concerns.

Coping Strategies

In order to find out how the respondents usually dealt with the specific problems that they encountered, they were asked to describe briefly how they would normally cope with the five most troublesome problems which they had listed down. While they were reacting to specific problem statements, it was pos-

sible to group these statements into several problem areas, arriving at a general picture of how they usually handled various types of problems. The problem areas covered included the following concerns: economic, health, household, in-laws, children, husband, and work.

In the area of economic concerns, the strategies most frequently mentioned included the following: tight budgeting, prioritizing expenses and avoiding unnecessary purchases, and supplementing the monthly income by accepting sideline work. Thus, the majority of the respondents indicated that they would try their best to cope actively with their financial problems, either by increasing the supply of money, or by decreasing expenses.

Interestingly enough, only one of the respondents ever mentioned that she tried to work this problem out with her boss, possibly indicating that almost all of the others had more or less resigned themselves to the fact that they would continue on in their present jobs, and that their salary scales were not really going to get that much higher. While they did generally try to deal rationally and constructively with their financial difficulties, they did not seem to consider looking for another job where the pay would be more compatible with their needs. Of course, this could simply be a reflection of the type and quality of the skills that they possessed, perhaps unduly limiting their career horizons. It could also be a comment on the present social and economic state of the nation wherein "equal opportunity" is more of a slogan than a reality. Definitely, there are deeper reasons why salaries cannot seem to keep up with prices or the family's needs — of course, such things may be better left untouched for the moment's convenience and peace of mind.

For those who included health problems as being among their major worries, most of them would either personally care for sick family members

by giving them the proper medication or just by being with them; or else they would make sure that they got the best medical treatment possible by bringing them to the doctor or by having them checked-up. Only three of the respondents said that they would leave it all to God or pray. It is therefore quite obvious that they took an illness in the family quite seriously and tried to make sure that any illness received immediate treatment, either from the doctor or from themselves.

It is interesting to note, however, that when it was the mothers themselves who were sick, they did not seem to take as many precautions. Thus, for the few who considered this as a problem ($n = 5$), only one mentioned that she would have a check-up. Three said that they would try to take a rest (when possible) coupled with taking the proper medication (indicating self-prescribed remedies). One respondent even said that she would "... try not to feel guilty about taking a nap when I'm sick."

It is obvious that while these working mothers were extremely concerned about the members of their families, they tended to neglect themselves, sometimes to the extent of feeling pangs of guilt whenever they thought that they were "pampering" themselves by taking a much-needed break. One can only speculate about the "martyr-complex" that some of them must have had.

In the area of household concerns, the primary problem appeared to be the fast turn-over of household help. That this was cited at all as a problem is already indicative of the important role that ready household help play. When this general support is removed, the working mother finds that she is left mostly to her own coping devices unless she happens to have non-working relatives with time to spare. It would seem that other social supports are non-existent (with the exception of the

extended family, which not all urban couples can avail of).

It is interesting to note how the respondents generally dealt with this problem of "disappearing" maids. Most of their coping strategies were geared towards finding a replacement for the lost helper, or temporarily filling-in by absenting themselves from work (definitely not a long-term kind of solution). Mothers with infants are specially helpless during such times and if they are unable to take a leave from work, they may have to send the child or baby to the province where parents or in-laws are usually available for child-rearing. Because of this lack of social institutions or mechanisms which could handle such cases, a mother's working status may mean long-term separation from her children, or that she and her husband will not really be able to establish a life of their own (in the Western sense) because they would now be dependent on the extended family system.

There was a great tendency for the working mothers to give their families greater priority over their work, and this was apparent in the way they handled conflicts arising from being a mother, wife, and worker all at once. Generally, they were inclined to leave at the office all feelings, thoughts, and anxieties associated with work; or else they would try to make the time spent with their families as meaningful as possible.

This is not to imply, however, that these women would so willingly neglect their work to be able to be with their families more often. They definitely had conflicts regarding this and tried to come up with solutions which would not compromise either aspect of their lives. Most of them tried to use time-management strategies, scheduling all their activities as well as they could so that none were left out or neglected. As one mother put it, "I am quite idealistic. I want to be a good mother and wife, but I also love my work. If there are conflicts, I drop my work

in favor of my family." Here, the desire to be good in all three roles is clearly expressed, although the choices to be made when role-conflicts ensue are also clearly marked out. After all, if one stops to think about it, it is quite likely that many of the women who took part in this study did not really have jobs that were *that* fulfilling or "ego-enhancing," whereas they probably felt better appreciated and needed at home.

Not all the mothers, however, gave their families their unchallenged priority. Thus, there was one respondent who said, "I have learned to set up my priorities. First my work, then my baby, then my husband. When my baby is old enough to understand the meaning of a relationship, then he will be my first priority, next my husband, then my work." While this respondent's ordering of her priorities may seem unacceptable to some males, it is interesting to note that a mother *can* put her work above all else, at least for some time.

For the problems involving children, not having enough time for them was one of the concerns identified. The basic coping strategy employed by the mothers was to spend all their free-time with their children, interacting with them and personally attending to all their needs. Four mothers even went so far as to create their own free-time by being absent from work, going to work late, or by stopping work temporarily. Obviously, they found interactions with their children much more satisfying than their jobs. For those mothers who generally worked within the restrictions of their jobs, however, they were quite conscious of the time that they spent away from their children. Therefore, they tried their best to make-up for their absence during the week-ends or after work.

Another problem which seemed to be a major concern of the respondents involved their children falling ill.

The most common strategy employed involved removing one of the sources of their distress (being away from their sick child). That is, they would take a break from work and go home or else they would be absent or take a leave from work so that they could attend to their children personally. Of course, their being absent from work could create other problems which some respondents also tried to deal with.

Thus, one mother said, "I make the most out of my work during the time my child has no health problems so that my work is not affected by my absence if my tiny child is sick." Another mother admitted that she would skip work so that "I don't have to concentrate on anything but my child," although she also made provisions at work so that it would not be unduly jeopardized by "delegating some of my work to other members of the staff." The employer's permission was also sought by two other respondents while another trusted luck to see her through the crisis by "just crossing my fingers and hoping that the people I work with will understand."

There were also working mothers, however, who tried their best to cope with the situation of a sick child without having to miss work. Thus, one mother would do her work while her child was resting while two other respondents said that their mother and mother-in-law would look after the child while they were at work. Two said that they resorted to calling home regularly to check-up on the child's condition. Three others tried the technique of compartmentalizing these two aspects of their lives so that one would not affect the other. Thus, they would try to concentrate on their work and forget their domestic problems while they were in the office. Of course, one mother anticipated the sometimes ineffective nature of this coping strategy when she related, "I try to attend to them first and see to it that they're

given the needed medication and attention so that after attending to them maybe I can proceed to my work although I always have difficulty in concentrating on my job."

Recognizing the fact that her concentration would probably be disturbed no matter what she did, one mother said that she would simply do work which would need less concentration. One mother was also quite strong about expressing her priorities in life. Thus, she said, "These are not usually problems since I have a healthy child, but when they do occur my priority is always my child — to heck with my work." Employers may feel bad about such an attitude, but it should be seen in the light of the limited career opportunities open to women in the first place, making them feel that greater good could be served by staying home and at least making sure that this part of their lives, over which they may have had greater control, worked out well for them.

Generally, therefore, the working mothers tried to cope realistically with the various problems which they encountered. Emotional reactions (i.e., fits of depression, anxiety, anger) were usually elicited only in problem situations which involved the respondents' husband (a low-frequency problem). Other areas of concern were usually dealt with matter-of-factly, with the respondents making use of whatever resources were at their disposal (i.e., seeking the help of relatives, friends, or working double-time to make sure everything that had to get done got done). If nothing concrete could be done to change the situation, then the respondents learned to adapt to it by tightening their belts or rationalizing conflicting motives. Only a few turned to escapism and fantasy (i.e., relying on prayer and pure faith to get them through hard times, or just pretending that the problem did not exist), perhaps indicating that the respon-

dents were rather well-adjusted individuals who had worked out their own effective means of dealing with stress, in spite of the occasional lack of husband support, and the obvious lack of institutionalized support systems.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Working mothers, like most other people, have their own share of problems and worries. Contrary to what the literature has predicted, however, the working mothers who participated in this study did not seem to be unusually bothered by the various difficulties which they encountered. As a matter of fact, they tended to take a very pragmatic attitude towards their problems, always being optimistic that such difficulties would eventually resolve themselves.

However, ambivalent attitudes towards the working mothers continue to prevail. For example, the woman may be required to look after most of the domestic tasks because her tradition-oriented husband has not fully accepted her multiple roles. That is, while he may recognize the necessity of having two breadwinners in the family, he may not yet have internalized the concept of the working mother. Such a situation could result in his placing unreasonable demands upon his wife thus programming her for failure and in the end proving his point that women should stay at home.

In this study, however, many of the respondents were employed in jobs which would not really be classified as being low-paying and unstimulating. In fact, very few of them had any complaints about the kind of work that they were doing, and only one complained of boredom. A number of them were even self-employed, or were practicing professions which they had trained for (medicine, law). In terms of the domestic responsibilities which they had to fulfill, practically all of

them were making use of helpers who assumed not only the burden of the domestic duties, but also many of the trying tasks as well (i.e., those involving child care and child rearing — bathing them, watching over them). Finally, perhaps because of the relatively high level of education of both the working mothers and their husbands, there did not seem to be much domestic disharmony present. That is, most of the respondents indicated that their husbands were quite understanding and supportive of them, and if any problems arose they were usually handled in a logical and rational manner.

Given these factors, however, there is still much to be learned from the responses of the working mothers. First of all, it was found that economic concerns (rising prices and low wages), domestic concerns, and concerns about the health of their children headed their list of worries. While all of these troubles were taken seriously, the working mother seemed more able to deal with the first two. In matters which concerned the well-being of her children, a great deal of distress was felt and she was usually unable to concentrate on her work until she could be sure that her sick child was being well cared for. The resolution of this predicament of trying to be in two places at the same time (by her child and at work) was often left to her own ingenuity since only one respondent mentioned that she and her husband would take turns missing work when necessary. None of them complained about this, however, indicating that they had accepted the dictum that a mother's first priority is to her children.

An interesting, though not necessarily fair pattern seems to be emerging here. Women are traditionally identified as the keepers of the home and thus, all kinds of domestic and familial responsibilities have been assigned to them. These days, however, economic conditions decree that they also go

out and take on the additional load of helping ensure the financial security of their families. At the same time, they have not really been relieved of their other duties. It seems quite obvious that one set of responsibilities is bound to suffer at some point in time. That is, there will always be some situation which would pit the two sets of duties directly against each other.

The question now is of course which set of duties should she choose? Normally, whenever one is faced with a conflict, there are certain guidelines which will make the choice that much clearer, or that much easier. In the case of the working mother, however, the guidelines seem to be rather hazy. In fact, she may often find herself in a double-bind. First, society stresses the importance of children and concurrent with this is the widespread view that they should be well cared for. At the same time, there is also a consensus that if one can work, he should work. Of course, women are not specifically alluded to here, but there is generally greater prestige attached to a person who is actively working than to one who remains "idle" (i.e., one who just "stays at home"). A woman may now decide to go out and work for various reasons. Should her child suddenly get sick one day, she must decide whether she will stay home or continue on to work. If she stays home (adhering to the principle that children should be well cared for), she earns the ire of her husband, her parents, her in-laws, and even her conscience (which has been successfully molded along traditional lines). Whichever choice is made, the woman is on the receiving end of a long line of complaints.

If people are really serious in declaring their concern for the welfare of children, then measures must be adopted so that choosing in their favor will become obvious and so that this choice will not be followed by negative repercussions which could endanger similar choices in the future. For example, if

a worker is granted sick-leave for himself/herself, why cannot the same worker also be granted a sick-leave to enable him/her to care for his/her dependents. It must be obvious that if someone is dependent on us and becomes ill, then we are responsible for overseeing the person's recovery. In this light, a working father and mother could be granted sick-leave to care for their sick child. If it is complained that this would mean too great a loss in production time, then perhaps it is time to take stock of what values we are really using to guide our decisions. Perhaps the guise of caring for the welfare of others should be shed and material advancement as a primary value should be put forth.

Considering now the other domestic problems of the working mothers, it would seem that one of the only ways to get around the many problems which are inherent in the use of domestic helpers would be to professionalize their services. Many respondents complained that they had difficulty finding good helpers who would stay with them for any length of time. Tackling the first aspect of the problem, the training of domestic help should be standardized so that all of them would possess certain basic skills. Secondly, each helper could sign a contract which would make him/her criminally liable if he/she left before the date stipulated. Thirdly, the rates of these workers should also be standardized (and such rates should be strictly *enforced*). As Epstein (1970) has mentioned, for the mechanism of task or role delegation to work, the delegation must be "professional; selection must be routinized and quality evaluated in advance." If prostitution can be legalized, why cannot this particular service occupation be upgraded? Informal and sometimes haphazard arrangements may have worked in the past, but with the increasing demand for hired help, such procedures no longer seem tenable. Working mothers may end up

paying more for such services. However, in the long run, the decrease in the strain and anxiety may well be worth the additional cost.

In terms of the distribution of economic opportunities, women are oftentimes on the losing end. It therefore becomes natural for them rather than their husbands to give up their work whenever problems arise. In this light, employers often decline to give top positions to women (especially if they are mothers) on the grounds that their presence at work is rather unpredictable. The other side of the coin should also be looked at, however, in the sense that if the husband's job was more "dispensable," then it would be he doing the absencing rather than she. Employers should therefore become more aware of this and realize that it is basically the circularity of their reasoning which continues to relegate women to an inferior position in the labor force.

Finally, if we consider the fact that most of the working mothers gave financial reasons for their being in the labor force, we would realize how important this aspect of their job is to them. In this light, the financial incentives for married women to enter the labor force should be more closely scrutinized. At present, the tax scheme being implemented by the government seems to place an unusual burden on the middle income earners when both the husband and the wife are working. The optional deductions allowed for couples who file joint income statements are hardly enough to cover all the expenses that a family unit incurs. As it often ends up, many working mothers see quite a bit of their incomes going into just tax-paying alone. Under such conditions, it is not surprising to hear husbands trying to convince their wives to stop working since the additional income that they would bring in would simply put them in a higher tax bracket,

with the increase in income being disproportionate to the additional taxes which will have to be paid.

Considering all these factors therefore, it would seem that the odds are really stacked against working mothers. Still, the working mothers who continue to proliferate around us serve as a constant reminder that difficulties do not constitute impossibilities. As a matter of fact, one thing that this study has shown is that it is possible for the working mothers to work either around, or within, their difficulties. Thus, while one gets the impression that they were surrounded by understanding husbands, employers, and relatives who would often pitch-in as substitute homemakers or babysitters, the possibility should not be overlooked that it was really the working mothers themselves who were largely responsible for the harmony which seemed to be present in their lives. One will also be led to suspect that it was the generally tolerant and down-to-earth attitude adopted by most of the women that seemed to ensure their sanity even under the most stressful circumstances.

This is not to say, however, that they should do all (or most) of the adjusting. Definitely, there is still a long way to go before the working mother can finally say that her time has arrived. Attitudes which have been drummed into us from birth, but which saddle the working mother down with many unnecessary difficulties will have to be changed. Perhaps if the menfolk would realize that women just like them, have their own set of ambitions and career aspirations, then they would be more open to change. The mothers in this study could probably have accomplished much more in terms of personal development if they got more than just understanding from their spouses. After all, a person's right to develop his/her potentials should be recognized for what it is — a right, and not something which is given out as alms would be to a beggar. It is



to the credit of these women that they were able to keep body and soul together in spite of their many responsibilities which were often at odds with one another.

One coping strategy which was mentioned by a number of respondents would illustrate how adjustment to a stressful situation could stifle the development of the people involved. In response to the nagging of their husbands regarding their neglect of domestic duties, many respondents said that they would simply ignore the complaints and wait until things settled down once more. While the patience of these women may be seen in a positive light, it should also be realized that their not reacting to such complaints would not help pave the way for

working out a compromise or a solution which would be most suitable for all those concerned.

Perhaps then, what is needed is for women to become less accepting of the problems around them. Perhaps what is needed instead is for them to become more aggressive in the resolution of each problem. A more active role may be what is called for so that the catalyst for change may be set off. More difficulties and problems will naturally line the road to change since it is always a shock to move into new and unfamiliar roles. If things must get worse before they get better, however, then so be it. Growth is oftentimes painful, but we must be willing to endure all its aches so that we may develop into better persons.

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Filipinization of the Social Sciences: A Red Herring?

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INTRODUCTION

red herring *n* 1. a herring cured by salting and slow smoking to a dark brown color. 2. [fr. the practice of drawing a red herring across a trail to confuse hunting dogs]: a diversion intended to distract attention from the real issue (Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary 1969)

My occupational propensity as a linguist shows itself by becoming entangled in words and terms: the controlling image which will form what the poet T.S. Eliot called 'an objective correlative,' in this case, a sharp image embodying or realizing an idea, for this article is precisely this, a red herring, associated with that ancient British sport of the hunt where a smoked

**An earlier version of this paper was given at a symposium on National Development and the Social Sciences during National Science and Technology Week (July 11-17, 1982), under the sponsorship of the National Science and Technology Authority and the Philippine Social Science Council, at the Philippine International Convention Center in Manila. Bro. Andrew is President of De La Salle University and immediate past Chairman of the Executive Board of the Philippine Social Science Council.*

herring was used to confuse hunting dogs.

Ever since Alfredo Lagmay of the Psychological Association of the Philippines brought up a research proposal at one annual meeting of the Social Sciences Division of the National Research Council of the Philippines on funding research directed towards the indigenization or Filipinization of the social sciences, the question of indigenization has been much on my mind.

Inspired by Alfredo Lagmay's suggestion, in SY 1978-79, I gathered together some of our social scientists on my campus for a series of monthly colloquia on their ideas on indigenization of research within their own disciplines (see Gonzalez 1979). We began with the notion of 'model' or Kuhn's 'paradigm' and examined the meaning of this technical term within each discipline, by implication, attempting to draw out what the requirements would be for a Philippine 'model' in that discipline.

One fruit of these discussions was a presentation of one of our visiting professors, Alvin Scaff, who subsequently expanded his presentation to a full-length monograph, the fruit of several lectures in 1979-1980 at Silliman University; these lectures were later expanded into a book (1982) entitled *Current Social Theory for Philippine Research*.

My ideas therefore are very much colored by the experience of these colloquia and my own background as a linguist and the specific use of the term 'model' in grammatical theory.

The topic is very much to the fore in the minds of social scientists not only in the Philippines but all over Asia; the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (ASSREC) during its conference in Manila on September 12-17, 1979 devoted an entire session to the topic of indigenization of the social sciences (see section VII of the Asian Social Scientist Newsletter No. 3, 1979).

INDIGENIZATION AS A FELICITOUS UNSOUGHT FOR RESULT RATHER THAN A PERFORMANCE

My own admittedly subjective view on this matter, at present, as my title indicates, is that this conscious research for a 'Filipino' social science is a red herring, that is, 'a diversion [unintentionally] intended to distract attention from the real issue' which in my opinion is the development of social science research in the Philippines for national development.

This search for a social science that is 'Filipino' is to me narcissistic. In Greek mythology, Narcissus fell in love with his own image and in the pro-

cess was turned into a flower!

In general, it is my impression that certain felicitous results in human life arise as a result of the convergence of spontaneous currents. Where one tries to 'plan' too much, the results can be unhappy ones. In many areas of human life, one is 'performing' and this 'performing' can lead to a lack of performance.

To make my point clear, let me take an example from the areas of sexuality.

Robert S. Wider, who used to write the column 'Dear Dr. Oui' in *Oui* magazine remarks in an article for the periodical *San Francisco*: 'My customary (and wisest) advice about sexual problems was to not worry about them. Many, if not most, "physical" disorders are primarily emotional, and nothing breeds impotence and failure like fear of impotence and failure, which can turn a single incident into an ongoing condition. Pressure to perform is the cancer of the id' (1982:64).

If I might paraphrase, by serendipity, and move the universe of discourse to the area of social science research, 'Pressure to be Filipino is the cancer of competent social science.'

SOME EXAMPLES OF 'PERFORMANCE'

Moving into an area where I have some familiarity, theology and philosophy, and the humanities in general, this pressure to 'perform' by Filipinizing theology, philosophy and literature antedated similar pressure to 'perform' in the social sciences. Because there have been some very clear efforts to Filipinize in this area, looking at the results might prove of some benefit.

In the area of philosophy and theology, perhaps the best known and fully conscious attempt to arrive at 'elements' of Filipino Philosophy and Theology has been Leonardo Mercado's attempts. While the efforts have been

valiant and consistent, I am afraid that the results have been infelicitous. What Mercado has done in his books (1974, 1975) is to cull from the findings of cultural anthropology and folklore 'elements' that could constitute seminal ideas for what traditional Western theology and philosophy have included in their considerations: God, Man, the Universe, Man's Relation with God and with Others. What results, it seems to me (Gonzalez 1976), is a labeling process, a matter of giving Philippine names, to realities learned in a Western tongue. If this is what Filipino philosophy and theology are, it is not too interesting.

A later attempt (1979) to Filipinize has been attempted by Jose de Mesa, a Louvain-trained theologian, especially in his notion of a 'Bahala Na God,' and while de Mesa competently adds empirical data from sociology and psychology in addition to data from cultural anthropology and folklore and literature, what results once more in his work is Western personalism and phenomenology given Tagalog labels (see my review, Gonzalez 1980).

I am not downgrading these efforts. I am pointing out that this conscious search has not yet resulted in an interesting body of knowledge; perhaps the very logic and structure of the enterprise, when 'performed' this way, inevitably gives rise to glorified labeling, a less obvious form of translation.

Presently I am grappling with a search for an approach, a methodology. Whatever this approach or methodology, it seems to me that theologizing and philosophizing are spontaneous reflections based on lived experience, in the case of theology, lived experience around a community of believers continually meditating on a tradition, preferably in their native tongues. What results from such a lived experience is probably unpredictable, but it will probably be more authentically Filipino than the self-conscious search we are talking about. The enterprise takes

years of maturation and experience of living together, dialoguing, thinking together, exchanging views and criticizing each other.

The same principle of spontaneity rather than narcissistic performing would apply to a search for an authentic Philippine literature going beyond our folklore. Here language is on the side of indigenization. A friend of mine and a colleague, a prizewinning poet and dramatist fluent and 'literary' in both Pilipino and English, told me just recently that he can no longer write drama in English anymore since the speech patterns of his Filipino characters sound so unnatural in a foreign tongue whereas he could still write fiction in English since he was not subject to the same constraint. American authors have been trying to write the Great American Novel for two centuries and have not yet succeeded. I doubt if there ever will be a GREAT FILIPINO NOVEL until we stop worrying about whether our fiction is authentic Filipino, ersatz American, or derivative European. The literary writer's vision will emerge from the Philippine experience, and while language is certainly a plus factor, I would essay the guess that something authentically Filipino can also be written in English if it is born of an author's life and vision, without the hassle of trying to be authentically Filipino.

Moving now into the area of the social sciences, one thinks of Remigio Agpalo's (1973) corporeal metaphor for local government, a conscious attempt to come up with a governmental model strictly Filipino. My impression is that it has not taken on.

Neither for that matter has the barangay model of local governance taken on except in the imaginations of certain New Society strategists and collaborators in the writing of *Tadhana!*

My suspicion is that these models have not taken on for the same reason

I mentioned — they did not arise from the lived experience of Filipinos at present and hence are not spontaneous creations but efforts at performance, in the latter case, to serve political ends of social engineering.

In social science research in the Philippines, a promising locus of activity in this enterprise of indigenization has been the group around Virgilio Enriquez in his search of *sikolohiyang Pilipino*. The earlier attempts by Lynch and Hollnsteiner (see de Guzman and Lynch 1973 and Hollnsteiner 1979) seemed to be labeling activities of common Asian and feudal-agricultural values (authentic but not necessarily Filipino *per se*). Enriquez first of all does his theorizing in Filipino and does his writing in Pilipino; merely as a heuristic device, a discovery procedure, this has merit, since it forces the writer to re-think concepts and principles and even the model in its most simple and elementary forms by returning to the 'deep structure' of the language (linguists have lately attempted to explain the process of translation by means of a two-tiered grammatical model consisting of deep and surface structures). Moreover, Enriquez (1977) worked in an area where Filipinos are most adept, where the language has a rich vocabulary of feeling and sentiment. The method called for ethnographic methods, language analysis, semantics, and introspection, which are probably taboo to a Skinnerian Behaviorist but nevertheless have yielded a treasure trove of rich nuances of sentiment. Here I would aver that language was a discovery (heuristic) tool for the sensitivity of a people; it provided the instrument to refine the tools of research so as to discover categories and subcategories which would be lost to a Western English-speaking researcher. Language provides the clues, but ultimately, standard empirical procedures had to be employed to verify these intuitions and ultimately to give them empirical undergirding. In Enri-

quez's circle, what began as 'performance' ended up in additional insight, bolstered by a variety of Western procedures and techniques, in the process, undoubtedly, especially in the area of discovery procedures, better tools of investigation were shaped, which have contributed to methodological enrichment.

Moving to an area where I am more familiar, the area of language, specifically the sociology of language, Joshua Fishman (1981) reviewed a cooperative work of our linguists on bilingual education and mentioned (perhaps 'complained' is a better term) that while the work of our sociolinguists was competent, its research designs were too much based on 'precedents' done in North America and other parts of the world by North Americans and did not sufficiently explore the possibilities of innovating in research procedures and methodology suggested by Philippine conditions.

MODELS AND PARADIGMS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

While there have been reservations with regard to Kuhn's use of the term 'paradigm' (it would seem that 'paradigm' is an analogical term, with not quite exactly the same meaning across disciplines, especially the physical sciences vis-a-vis the social sciences; the term as used would then have what Wittgenstein called 'a family resemblance' across disciplines) and his claim regarding the dominance of one paradigm (the normal state of science seems to be that paradigms coexist), his analysis is nevertheless still relevant to the discussion.

Perhaps, more than the infelicitous results of the efforts thus far in Filipinizing the social sciences (which could very well be attributable not to any inherent difficulty with the concept of indigenization or acculturation when applied to the social sciences but which may be ascribed to the lack of maturity

of research in the discipline within our social context) is my keen awareness, based on my experience as a linguist in dealing with grammatical paradigms; that there are many alternative paradigms or models available to the social scientist in almost every discipline (Gonzalez and Rafael 1980). This possibility of choice protects the serious social scientist from 'intellectual imperialism' if he is creative enough to familiarize himself with different models and flexible enough not merely to replicate foreign studies and designs but, like Claude Lévi-Strauss' (1966) unschooled 'scientist' in a pre-rationalist non-Western culture, if he can be a *bricoleur*, to improvise from existing materials, in this case various models, and to come up with a product that utilizes the best of existing paradigms.

I am not for a moment advocating the indiscriminate potpourri of various paradigms or models of which unfortunately certain students not aware of the metascience of their respective sciences have been guilty. Some researchers seem unable to realize that the conceptual tools they are working with are manmade, culture-bound, historically limited and themselves products of the social construction of reality with all the attendant factors that went to make up this paradigm. What they end up with is a form of indigestible intellectual goulash. To extend the analogy, what I am advocating is a modern version of Lévi-Strauss' *bricolage*, a creative intellectual artistic activity which combines the best of ingredients into a pleasing consistent whole.

The existing state of the social sciences permits such an option, in the sense in that in most disciplines (I am thinking of linguistics, psychology, sociology, economics, and political science in particular), there is an array of paradigms to choose from. In fact, the training of a social scientist in these disciplines should include a meta-scientific dimension, a critical view of

the existing dominant paradigms in the discipline across cultures so that the creative young social scientist working in his own milieu and grappling with his own problems, in his research designs and in his search for a theory within which to fit his investigations, will be able to select that theory or model or paradigm which best suits the purposes of the study to make his data gathering meaningful and productive.

As far as I can see, with the fervid activity in most of the social science disciplines, what we have now is a healthy buyer's market of paradigms with which we can do our scientific work for our own disciplines and our own needs, this time, contextualizing our needs within the over-all purpose of national development.

It seems to me that what is primarily needed for the progress of the social sciences in the Philippines is not a conscious search for a Philippine paradigm in sociology, psychology, economics, linguistics, political science, etc. but an empirical orientation that looks at the reality of the situation, the facts, in their context and as much as is humanly feasible, in their totality; creative guessing in the beginning to help us in formulating our working hypotheses; and then a search for the theory (among available theories) which might help us attempt an explanation and to find verification for our hypotheses; usually such theory is allied with a particular procedure, methodology, and tools (in the case of the social sciences, quantitative tools). For this activity, good libraries are needed to help us familiarize ourselves with what has been done to meet similar problems all over the world, to suggest possibilities, to enrich our guesses.

One of the problems of Philippine social science research is this lack of access to world scientific literature especially outside of the North American world (compounded by a lack of reading knowledge of foreign languages)

and the lack of a critical sharpening in the training of our social scientists to master their imported models rather than be mastered by them. Being mastered by them is manifested by among other things enslavement to one's M.A. or Ph.D. training (never going beyond this); enslavement to (even hero-worship of) one's teachers; and above all, like the groundhog, setting limits to one's intellectual territory. Few Ph.D.'s in the Philippines, as a result of many pressures, especially administration and consultancies, do any serious research after their doctorates (thus they are limited in their intellectual horizons to the paradigm used in their doctoral dissertations) and if they do research, few read outside of their particular specialization to be able to serendipitously discover that there are different ways of intellectually skinning a cat and that there are different modes of inquiry which might be more suitable to the project at hand.

I have often been dismayed during M.A. and Ph.D. dissertation presentations and similar oral examinations by the aping of research designs (replications of someone's study abroad) and by mindless churning out of statistical tables (aided by the legitimacy of a canned computer program — with the thesis writer often not knowing what his statistical 'consultant' has done for a fee) and irrelevant numbers which add nothing to our knowledge but merely add more numerical support to facts we already know or which are self-evident from simple description.

One particular M.A. thesis that I read stands out as a classic example of this type of mindlessness. A particular graduate student had fallen in love with analysis of variance (ANOVA) and set out to 'prove' from language test results that the different sections of a particular year in one school were statistically different in their language proficiency. In those days, we did not have computerized ANOVA programs to help us with the burden of calcula-

tion and this person had to do two-way analyses of variance among eight sections (8 factorial) by a calculator and spent months computing these, with the help of research assistants, only to arrive at the 'startling' conclusion that the language proficiency of the students in each section were 'significantly' different. I could have told her the same thing by quickly looking at the English grades or by asking every section to write a short paragraph and then doing an impressionistic survey of the written samples.

If this type of mindless repetition and imitation is what our dependency-theorists term 'intellectual colonization,' then by all means, it should go and be eradicated as soon as possible.

However, this kind of 'colonization' is of our own making. Intellectual liberation or freedom should come from being aware of other paradigms, not being dominated by one, but using these paradigms as our needs indicate, based on the perceived and intuited realities of the situation, so that in turn, these intuitions may be verified by more formal rational and logical procedures.

TO WARDS PHILIPPINE PARADIGMS

Models, usually revisions of dominant ones, or radical alterations of existing ones as critical reactions to their limitations, do not arise in an intellectual vacuum.

They spontaneously arise from scientific minds grappling with reality, attempting to explain it, and unsatisfied with the conceptual tools being used to explain these realities.

Local models and paradigms will emerge 'on native soil' not by consciously searching for them but by doing competent — 'good' — social science. The establishment of a research tradition in social inquiry, a tradition that is made alive when social scientists talk to each other, are not afraid to criticize each other, read each other's

works and help each other by suggesting revisions and improvements, exchanging publications with one another, meeting in forums, forming professional societies into strong bodies instead of splintering into different groups built around personalities, is the work of a generation. There can be no 'instant' Filipino social science. From a tradition which will constitute the seed bed will sprout innovations in paradigms, based on perception of what Kuhn calls 'anomalies,' and eventually, as a natural, spontaneous, not self-conscious, by-product, model revision and model substitution.

That is why I tend to think of our search for a Philippine paradigm as a red herring, a distraction veering us away from what we should be pursuing instead with passion and fortitude — as one advocate of a national language remarked in the second decade of our history in this century — *con fortaleza*: what we need is not a conscious Philippine model but good competent internationally credible social science research. Innovating, improving, bold in our inquiries and willing to differ from received traditions, critical of the limitations of our colleagues from outside the country who are limited by their own cultural backgrounds, but above all, critical of ourselves in our methodology, we shall hone our investigative skills to a fine point.

From the ecstasy that arises from play, rather than effort, will come illumination — *bodhi* — and in the process, without our searching for it, will arise a Philippine social science arising out of a tradition of research.

The process, not the product, is important for our efforts, for the product will arise from the process — quite naturally and spontaneously.

Our aim should be the big push towards research in the countryside, among our people, not from the air-conditioned confines of our offices in Makati and seminars at well-appointed tourist spots, but among the people, living with them as unobtrusive parti-

cipant observers, searching for all relevant factors in context, and above all, wondering and asking questions.

These remarks by Alvin Scaff (1982: 8) are worth repeating:

As the development of Philippine nationalism gathers momentum, selecting and formulating theory for research in the Philippines becomes high priority for Philippine social scientists. The review of current theory reveals that there are several options to choose from. Theory which has been developed in other nations may be borrowed, adapted, changed, or improved for Philippine use. The sources for theory, as is true in all sciences, are international. It is not necessary to re-invent the wheel just to prove national identity. The borrowing of theory does not rule out the development of new theory . . . Filipino social scientists are already making a place for themselves among their counterparts in international professional circles. Theory is not an end in itself; on the contrary, theory is a needed step in reaching greater understanding. The primary objective must be the understanding of Philippine society.

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pssc activities

Special meeting of PSSC associate members held

Last July 12, the associate members of the PSSC held a special meeting at Kowloon, Makati.

The meeting was called for two reasons: 1) To involve the associate members in the planning of the PSSC annual meeting and convention in December, and 2) To ask the associate members for their comments, suggestions and ideas on how to make PSSC more responsive to the role it should play in the development of the social sciences.

The members scheduled the annual meeting on December 4 and planned on the following activities for said date: 1) Symposium on the topics *bilingual education* and *the return of grade 7*; 2) Giving of award to a person who has helped Philippine social science attain a certain degree of recognition (This year's awardee is Dr. Gerardo Sicat); 3) Giving of the *Best Journal Award*, *Best Research Award* and *Best Research Center Award*.

To attain greater participation in PSSC activities, the members decided to meet regularly twice a year, i.e., every May and October and to sit (two or three at a time) as observers in the monthly meetings of the PSSC Executive Board. Thus the next meeting of the associate members was scheduled on October 23 at the Philippine Normal College (PNC) which would be the host.

The special meeting was also the occasion for the formal election of *Dr. MacArthur Corsino* as member of the PSSC Executive Board representing the discipline of political science. He replaces *Francisco Nemenzo, Jr.*, who is currently on sabbatical leave.

Fourteen institutions were represented during the special meeting. These were the following: PNC Re-

search Center, PNC Language Study Center, DLSU Integrated Research Center, Philippine Historical Association, U.P. Population Institute, U.P. College of Public Administration, Philippine Society of Public Administration, U.P. Institute of Mass Communication, U.P. Law Center, Philippine Christian University, Philippine Geographical Society, American Studies Association of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Association, and the Philippine Psychology Research and Training House.

Symposium on Social Science and Development conducted

As the participation of the social sciences in the observance of National Science and Technology Week, the PSSC sponsored a symposium on *Social Science and Development* on July 13 at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC). Logistical support was provided by the National Science and Technology Authority.

Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC, President of De La Salle University and immediate past Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board and *Dr. Armand V. Fabella*, Chairman of the Commission on Reorganization and former Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board were the symposium speakers. *Dr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan*, current PSSC Chairman, acted as moderator.

Bro. Andrew talked on "Filipinization of the Social Sciences: A Red Herring?", while *Dr. Fabella's* topic was "Technology Transfer and Development."

The symposium was organized by *Dr. Sibayan* and *Dr. Loretta Makasari Sicat*, Executive Director of the PSSC.

(Photos on page 15)

Research Consortia Program activities

It's full steam ahead for the Research Consortia Program of the Philippine Social Science Council. Three studies revolving around the theme of poverty in the Philippines are now in different stages of implementation. These are: "The Cost of Borrowing of Some Selected Groups of Small Farmers in Camarines Sur and Albay" conducted by the *Bicol Research Consortium*, "The Faces of Poverty in the Visayas: A Cross-Sectoral Study" by the *Visayas Research Consortium* and "A Multi-purpose Survey of Fishing Villages in Eastern Mindanao" by the *Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium (EMARC)*.

On July 2-3, the Visayas Research Consortium (VRC) sponsored a two-day workshop at the Central Philippine University in Iloilo City on the topic "Statistical Analysis of Social Survey Data." Participants included researchers from La Salle College in Bacolod, Silliman University in Dumaguete City, University of San Carlos in Cebu City, Central Philippine University in Iloilo City and representatives from private and government development agencies of Region VI and Region VII. Resource person was *Dr. Ricardo Abad*, Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Ateneo de Manila University.

In a similar move, some seven researchers and project directors from the *Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium* also visited the Computer Center at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños on August 24-27 for an on-the-spot observation of computer processing of their survey data gathered from some fishing communities in Eastern Mindanao. Supervising consultant was *Dr. Henry Magalit* of the UPLB Department of Statistics.

The group also made a short visit to the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research (PCARR) in Los Baños. *Dr. Aida Librero*, Director of PCARR, delivered a brief talk on the role and function of the Socioeconomic Research Division (SERD) of PCARR in particular and the role of the social science researchers in general. Areas of possible collaboration between SERD and EMARC were also explored.

(Photos on page 16)

- "Management by Objectives Public School Administrators' Interpretation, Extent of Application and Judgement as to Its Effectiveness" ₱3,700.00
9. Romeo C. Quieta
"The Anti-Poverty Instrument and the Administration of Social Development: The Case of MSSD's Self-Employment Assistance Program" ₱4,500.00

10. Jaime T. Dumarpa
"An Exploratory Study of the Land Ownership System Among Maranao Muslims: Its Implication for the Mindanao Conflict" ₱3,800.00
11. Rene D. Somera
"The Socio-Anthropological Dynamics of Immigrant Life as Reflected in Ilocano Literature, Hawaii, USA" ₱3,233.55

New grantees

Discretionary Research Awards Program

1. Antoinette Bass-Hernandez
"The Phases in the Process of Group Problem-Solving of Filipino Students in Informal Group Discussion Situations" ₱ 4,940.00
2. Oscar L. Evangelista
"Second Generation Filipino-Americans: A Study in Historical Continuity" ₱5,000.00
3. Perla S. Nelmida
"Pangasinan Folk Literature: Collection and Analysis" ₱ 3,800.00
4. Labi Hadji M. Sarip
"A Profile of the Economic Role of Maranao Women in Mulondo and Maranao, Lanao del Sur, and the Islamic City of Marawi" ₱3,985.70
5. Nilo S. Ocampo
"Ang Palawan sa Panahon ng Kolonyalismong Español at Republikang Filipino - 1621-1901" ₱3,000.00
6. Josefina G. Ilagan
"A Test of Communicative Competence in the Use of Pilipino in Social Studies for Grade Six Pupils" ₱3,260.00
7. Patricia C. del Rosario
"The Image of the Filipino Peasant in the Tagalog Novel (1905-1930)" ₱3,360.00
8. Rufina E. Escala



PSSC Symposium on Social Science and Development conducted on July 13 at the Philippine International Convention Center.

From left - Dr. Armand Fabella, Dr. Bonifacio Sibayan and Bro. Andrew Gonzalez.



The open forum.



The Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium workshop on "Computerization of Social Survey Data" held on August 26 to 27 at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños.



newsbriefs

A lecture discussion on the topic "Patterns of Religious Conversion and Practice, and Its Relation to Political Factors" was sponsored by the *Institute of Philippine Culture* last July 2 at the multipurpose room, Administration Building, Ateneo de Manila University. The speaker was Raul Pertierra, a social anthropologist and a senior lecturer of the School of Sociology, University of New South Wales in Sydney.

Dr. Pertierra conducted fieldwork in Burgos, Ilocos Sur in 1975-1976. His research focused specifically on the patterns of religious conversion and practice, and the relation of these to political factors.

July 11-17 was designated as *National Science and Technology Week*. The theme for this year's celebration was "Science and Technology in the '80s: Its Role in Rural Development and National Prosperity." The event coincided with the 24th anniversary of the National Science and Technology Authority (formerly NSDB).

The PICC was the venue of most of the activities that included exhibits, symposia on a broad range of science, technology and developmental issues and topics, and scientific meetings. Awards to outstanding science and mathematics teachers, best research papers, outstanding young scientists and national artists capped the closing rites held at Malacañang with President Ferdinand E. Marcos as guest of honor.

Among the ten chosen as 1982 Outstanding Young Scientists, in the field of social science, were: *Dr. Virgilio G. Enriquez*, eminent psychologist whose profound interest in Filipino psychology inspired him to formulate theoretical models and methods of research which are applicable to the Philippine situation; *Dr. Alejandro N. Herrin*, Director for Finance, U.P. School of

Economics, recognized for his extensive work on demographic economics; *Dr. Jose A. Marasigan*, Chairman of the Ateneo de Manila University Department of Economics, awarded for his invaluable contribution for the training of the country's young mathematicians.

The *Asian Social Institute (ASI)* marked its 20th anniversary with a week-long program that started on July 17. The activities included a dialogue with representatives of cultural communities (July 19), a talk on the Muslim community of Mindanao by Fr. Jun Mercado (July 20), and a presentation of testimonies on the plight of fishermen in Laguna bay, Cavite and Bacoor (July 25).

ASI was founded in 1962 by Francis Senden, CICM, a Dutch philosopher-sociologist. It was envisioned by him as a training institute for Filipino and Asian leaders using sociological and research skills in improving conditions in society.

At present, ASI offers graduate courses in economics, sociology and social work. It also has a communication center which documents and publishes researches of the institute and prepares audio-visual aids for educational purposes.

ASI also runs a family center that helps families in re-orienting their lifestyles to suit the rapidly changing environment. The Senden Home is likewise run by the Institute.

The *College of Development Economics and Management (CDEM)* of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños marked its fourth foundation day with a simple program held on July 27 at the Agricultural Credit and

Cooperatives Institute auditorium. The theme of this year's celebration was "Productivity and Equity for National Growth and Stability."

A symposium on "Nuclear Power and You" took place on July 29 at the U.P. Faculty Center conference hall. The speakers were Ex-Senator Lorenzo Tañada, Restituto Sibal, Jr., and Commissioner Zoilo Bartolome of the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission. The symposium was sponsored by the *University Student Council*.

"Modeling Exchange Rate Fluctuations" was the topic of the *U.P. School of Economics Seminar Series* held on July 29 at the Economics building. The resource person was Lawrence R. Klein of the University of Pennsylvania.

The *Family Planning Organization of the Philippines* observed its 13th anniversary from August 2-8 with the theme "A Teamwork Approach to Family Planning Welfare Through Dynamic Community Participation."

The FPOP is a nationwide, private and civic organization which espouses beliefs in family planning and responsible parenthood as vital measures toward achieving quality life.

The Mindanao State University, hosted this year's national conference of the *Philippine Political Science Association*. Scheduled from September 24-26, the theme was "Development Politics: Focus on Mindanao."

social scientists on the move

The conference aimed at an in-depth discussion of development issues facing Mindanao with the end in view of proposing measures and alternative approaches to the problem of development in the region.

Partial funding support for the conference was provided by the PSSC.

* * *

This year's annual conference workshop of the *Division of Social Sciences, National Research Council of the Philippines* (NRCP) is tentatively scheduled to be held in Baguio City on December 27-29. The workshop will focus on contemporary issues in the social sciences.

The PSSC Library is inviting organizations having social science publications to exchange their materials with our *PSSC Social Science Information*.

Proposals for exchange should be addressed to the Librarian, Philippine Social Science Council, Inc., House no. 7 Purok Heneral Aginaldo, U.P. Diliman, Q.C.

Francisco A. Datar, faculty member, U.P. Department of Anthropology, visited Japan from June 24 to July 14 as a co-investigator of the scientific research on "Population Genetic Studies of the Negritos" at the invitation of Keiichi Omoto, Professor at the University of Tokyo.

* * *

Rosario M. Cortes, faculty member, U.P. College of Arts and Sciences, accepted a teaching and research exchange fellowship award at Gadjadara University, Indonesia, under the auspices of the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP). She left in July and may be back early next year.

* * *

Melvin Mednick, Professor of anthropology of the Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond visited Marawi City and the Dansalan Research Center from July to August. He did refresher research preliminary to a longer period of research in the Maranao area. Twenty-five years ago he did a major study of Maranao society. He has written articles and monographs based on his research among Muslim Filipinos. The last time he visited the Philippines was in 1968.

* * *

F. Mitsy Canto of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been awarded a grant by the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture to do field research on the Maranao Muslim during the months of July and August. She has been appointed as Research Fellow of the Dansalan Research Center for the period of her stay in Marawi City.

* * *

Henry Abraham, Vice-President of the American Political Science Association, was a recent Philippine visitor. He gave a lecture on the American Constitution and its influence on other countries at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center last July 16. The lecture was co-sponsored by the American Studies Association of the Philippines. Dr. Abraham also travelled to Cebu and Davao to give lectures.

* * *

Wilhelm Solheim II, a Professor of anthropology at the University of Hawaii, conducted a lecture on prehistoric Philippines at the Ayala Museum last July 23. He also conducted a training course in earthenware pottery analysis at the National Museum.

Dr. Solheim earned his doctorate degree in archaeology from the University of Arizona. His dissertation was on the Philippine Iron Age.

He was also responsible for setting up the Department of Anthropology at the University of the East where he taught for some years.

* * *

Sylvia P. Montes, Minister of Social Services and Development was elected Vice-President for Coordination at the World Assembly on Aging held from July 24 to August 6 in Vienna, Austria.

Minister Montes headed the Philippine delegation and delivered the Philippine paper at the Assembly.

She will also meet with heads of various state welfare agencies in the United States concerning Filipino children adopted by U.S.-based Filipino-American families.

* * *

Republic of the Philippines
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
SWORN STATEMENT
(Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned, MA. SUSAN S. ESTEBAN, managing editor of PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION (title of publication), QUARTERLY (frequency of issue), in ENGLISH (language in which printed), at House No. 7, Purok Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Q.C. (office of publication), after having been duly sworn to accordance with law, hereby submit the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., which is required by Act 2580, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201.

NAME	ADDRESS
Managing Editor: Ma. Susan S. Esteban	House No. 7 Purok Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Business Manager: Sylvia V. Tan	House No. 7 Purok Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Owner: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.	House No. 7 Purok Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Publisher: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.	House No. 7 Purok Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Printer: BOOKMAN PRINTING HOUSE Office of Publication	373 Quason Ave., Q.C. House No. 7 Purok Aginaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City

In case of publication other than daily, total number of copies printed and circulated as of the last issue

1. Sent to paid subscribers	100
2. Sent to other than paid subscribers	900
Total	1,000

Sgt. MA. SUSAN S. ESTEBAN
Managing Editor

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 14th day of April, 1982, at Quezon City, the affiant subscribing her Residence Certificate No. 3224446 issued at Makib, Metro Manila, on March 1982

Sgt. DOMINGO C. SALITA
Editor (Administering Oath)

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

Evelyn C. David represented the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication in a Seminar on Media and School in Asia held from August 15-21 in Sri Lanka. This was under the sponsorship of the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center (AMIC).

Raul P. de Guzman was recently appointed Vice-President for Planning and Finance by U.P. President Edgardo J. Angara.

Dr. de Guzman was named Assistant Professor of public administration in 1957, Associate Professor in 1962, and full Professor in 1966. He has been Dean of the U.P. College of Public Administration since 1973. He is currently Chairman of the U.P. Management Education Council and the Management Review Committee.

David Ohlson is the new Director of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. He replaces Leonard Newell who is returning to Canada after four years as SIL Director.

Mr. Ohlson is a graduate of Biola University and Talbot Seminary in the United States. Peter Green will replace him as the Director of technical personnel for the northern SIL teams.

SIL now has 62 teams throughout the Philippines doing linguistic research, translation, and literary work:

Carmen Tonogbanua, a faculty member of the Ateneo de Davao University was recently awarded the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) scholarship for a Master of Statistics degree at the U.P. Ms. Tonogbanua already holds a Master's degree in Education, with Mathematics as major. Earlier she also took

refresher statistics courses on a non-credit basis.

Soledad Mina, a faculty member of the Central Luzon State University in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, arrived recently from the University of Hawaii. She has just finished her Ph.D. in Educational Psychology under an East-West Center scholarship grant. She worked on the affective and perspective abilities of young children for her dissertation.

Dr. Mina obtained her Master's degree in Educational Psychology from the same university in 1978 under the same grant.

Bernardino A. Perez, a former United Nations statistician, and now an independent international consultant and lecturer, has been invited to Washington, D.C., to deliver lectures to the staff of study centers and key agencies on conditions in Asian countries.

He will attend a world assembly of scientists, planners and executives on the theme "Information Revolution and the Future." He will also participate in a seminar on "Forecasting and Issues Management."

Dr. Perez has also been elected to the International Statistical Institute at the Hague.

Ester D. Pasaporte, who has just finished M.S. Economics at the University of San Agustin in Iloilo is the newest addition to the economics faculty, Social Science Division, Ateneo de Davao University (ADDU). She graduated from the ADDU in 1980 with an A.B. Economics degree. Her graduate studies was made possible by a scholarship grant from the Association of Catholic Universities of the Philippines for which she was recom-

mended by the ADDU.

Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Executive Director of the PSSC left last August 8 to perform several assignments in the XIIth World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from August 9-14. It was followed by a six-day educational tour organized by the Congress itself. From Brazil, she proceeded to Warsaw, Poland for the XXVth Anniversary Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs held from August 26-31. Also included in her itinerary was Cologne, Germany to receive diplomas representing two awards given to her, namely, election as FELLOW of the International Academy of Social and Moral Sciences, Arts and Letters, and LIFE FELLOW of the Institute for International Sociological Research, Section for Political and Social Sciences. But she opted to by-pass this temporarily in favor of doing a professional errand for PSSC with the Volkswagenwerk Stiftung in Hannover, Germany.

Laurence D. Stifel, Vice-President and Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation visited Manila on July 23 and 24, and was able to meet with the PSSC's Executive Director.

The purpose of Dr. Stifel's trip is to find out if any scholar might be interested in doing studies in development, preferably with a historical perspective.

YOU'RE ALL INVITED

to submit articles, news items, announcements, information on recent publications, papers, research projects, etc. for possible publication in the PSSC Social Science Information.

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the the period July-September 1982.

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.

The Bangsa Moro: Self-Image and Inter-ethnic Attitudes. Abdulsiddik Abbahil. Dansalan Research Center — University of San Carlos (DRC-USC) Consortium. Ongoing. Inquire from the Dansalan Research Center (DRC), Marawi City

Behavior Modification as an Approach to Problem Behaviors Encountered Among Elementary School Children. Lina Cabrera Nepomuceno. U.P. Completed. PSSC, UP-NSDB Graduate Manpower Training Program and UP Graduate School.

Comprehensive Directory of Social Welfare Agencies. Thelma Lee-Mendoza. U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Ongoing. Office of Research and Publications — ISWCD.

Evaluation of the Rural Social Work Field Placement Program. Office of Research and Publications Staff, ISWCD. Ongoing. UNICEF.

An Exploratory Study of the Land

Ownership System Among Maranao Muslims. Jaime Dumarpa. DRC-USC Consortium. Ongoing.

Family Planning Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Maranao Housewives. Rocaya Maidan. DRC-USC Consortium. Ongoing.

From Forest to Field: A Study of Philippine Negritos in Transition. Navin K. Rai. Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii. Completed.

Indigenous Rural Technology (IRU-TECH). Elmer M. Ferrer, Angelito C. Manalili, Maureen C. Pagaduan and Josefina F. Carandang. U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Ongoing.

Maranao Migrants in Manila. Moctar Matuan. DRC-USC Consortium. Ongoing.

Muslim-Christian Inter-marriage in Jolo. Jundanan Sandangan. DRC-USC Consortium. Ongoing.

A Profile of the Economic Activities of Maranao Women. Labi Hadji Sarip. DRC-USC Consortium. Ongoing.

Social Ecology, Cognition and Life Aspirations of Landless Agricultural Workers. Sylvia H. Guerrero, Ma. Corazon J. Veneracion, Josefina F. Carandang, and Ma. Lourdes Logan. U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Ongoing. PCARR.

Socio-Economic Profile of Jeepney Drivers. Ma. Theresa V. Tungpalan. U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Ongoing.

Teaching Materials for Community De-

velopment. Ma. Theresa V. Tungpalan. U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Ongoing.

Working Mothers: Their Problems and Coping Strategies: An Exploratory Study. Lynna Marie Sycip. U.P. Completed. PSSC.

RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

Recently reported publications for the period July-September 1982.

Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home Institution. Where published (if it is an article). Vol. No. Date. Pages. Cost. Where available.

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

All Asia Guide. Asia's most complete guide book. Published by Far Eastern Economic Review, Ltd. c1980. Available at the PSSC Library.

Asia 1982 Yearbook. Published by Far Eastern Economic Review, Ltd. 1982. Available at the PSSC Library.

Contemporary Social Problems and Issues; Focus on the Philippines. C. A. Sanchez and F. B. Agpaoa. c1979. Available at the PSSC Library.

Kinship and Casework. H. Leichter and W. Mitchell. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1967. Available at the PSSC Library.

Methods in Social Research. William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. c1952. Available at the PSSC Library.

A Non-Formal Education Strategy for

Agricultural Development: The Case of the Bulacan Farmers' Training Center. Rogelio V. Cuyno, et al. Occasional Paper No. 5, NFE/WID Exchange - Asia. University of the Philippines at Los Baños. June 1982. Available at the PSSC Library.

Pioneers of Psychology. Raymond E. Fancher. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1979. Available at the PSSC Library.

Psychology; A Scientific Study of Human Behavior. L. Wrightman, et al. Monterey, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co. 1979. Available at the PSSC Library.

Reversing the Brain Drain: The "Balik-Scientist" Program in the Philippines. Olivia C. Caoili. Occasional Paper No. 12. Research and Publications Program, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. November 1978. Available at the PSSC Library.

Role of the Family in the Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled. edited by P. Power and A. Dell Orto. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1980. Available at the PSSC Library.

Sociology. D. Light and S. Keller. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1979. Available at the PSSC Library.

Sociology of Deviant Behavior. 5th edition. M. Clinard and R. Meier. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1979. Available at the PSSC Library.

Women in a Changing World; The Dynamic Story of the International Council of Women since 1888. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1966. Available at the PSSC Library.

Women in the Organization. Harold Frank. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1977. Available at the PSSC Library.

ARTICLES

"Asia: The Crowded Continent." *PCF Media Service.* Vol. 4, No. 11. 1981. Pp. 1-4. See Journals.

"The Asianization of Anthropology." Ponciano L. Bennagen. *Asian Studies.* Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 1-26. See Journals.

"Beyond the Economics of Overseas Employment: The Human Costs." Patricia B. Licuanan. Notes and Comments. *Philippine Studies.* Vol. 30, Second Quarter. 1982. Pp. 262-271. See Journals.

"Beyond Syntax and Semantics via Ilokano Adverbial Particles." Sonja A. Chan. *St. Louis University Research Journal.* Vol. 12, No. 4. December 1981. Pp. 507-577. See Journals.

"Christian-Muslim Dialogue in the Philippines, 1976-1981." Peter G. Gowing. *Islamochristiana* 7. Rome, 1981. Pp. 211-225. See Journals.

"The City of Baguio." Baguio City Public Information Office. *Philippine Geographical Journal.* Vol. 26, No. 2. April-June 1982. Pp. 101-106. See Journals.

"The Consequences of Early Marriage." Virgilio V. Vitug. *PCF Media Service.* Vol. 4, No. 11. 1982. Pp. 1-4. See Journals.

"Culture and Consciousness in a Philippine City." Alfred W. McCoy. *Philippine Studies.* Vol. 30, Second Quarter. 1982. Pp. 157-203. See Journals.

"Data-Capture and Data-Base Systems Technologies for Statistical Data Processing." William T. Torres. *The Philippine Statistician.* Vol. 30, Nos. 3-4. July-December 1981. Pp. 1-14. See Journals.

"Developmentalism and the 'New Society' the Repressive Ideology of Underdevelopment." Alexander R. Magno. *Asian Studies.* Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 42-57. See Journals.

"Economist's View: Lead People to Where Jobs are Available." Roberto C. Navarro. *PCF Media Service.* Vol. 4, No. 11. 1982. Pp. 1-5. See Journals.

"Environmental Education Through Geography." John Emery. *Philippine Geographical Journal.* Vol. 26, No. 2. April-June 1982. Pp. 53-67. See Journals.

"Faith Healing in the Philippines: A Historical Perspective." Zeus A. Salazar. *Asian Studies.* Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 27-41. See Journals.

"How Many Relations does a Language Need?" Resty M. Cena and Terry V. Ramos. *Lipunan.* Vol. 2, Series 2. 1980. Pp. 76-83. See Journals.

"Individual Premarriage Counseling Found Effective." Rosemarie R. de los Reyes. *PCF Media Service.* Vol. 4, No. 11. 1982. Pp. 1-5. See Journals.

"Kankanay Plant Names." *St. Louis University Research Journal.* Vol. 12, No. 4. December 1981. Pp. 481-506. See Journals.

"Mango and its Relatives in the Philippines." Nestor D. Bondad. *Philippine*

- pine Geographical Journal*. Vol. 26, No. 2. April-June 1982. Pp. 88-100. See Journals.
- "Modality in English and Tagalog." Clarita Pangilinan. *St. Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. 12, No. 4. December 1981. Pp. 578-628. See Journals.
- "In the Mountain's Womb." Michael Manuel Gonzalez. *Asian Studies*. Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 58-70. See Journals.
- "The New Strategy: 'Enterteach'." Renato Segundo. *PCF Media Service*. Vol. 4, No. 11. 1982. Pp. 1-5. See Journals.
- "A Note on Development of a Local Statistical Package for Small Computers." Rudy H. Tan and Ceferino S. Sincioco. *The Philippine Statistician*. Vol. 30, Nos. 3-4. July-December 1981. Pp. 33-39. See Journals.
- "Packages for Statistical Computing and Analysis." Manuel M. Manuel, Jr. *The Philippine Statistician*. Vol. 30, Nos. 3-4. July-December 1981. Pp. 15-32. See Journals.
- "Ang Pananaw sa Buhay at Weltanschauung na Mahihawatigan sa Sikolohiya ng Wikang Tagalog." Virgilio G. Enriquez and Amelia B. Alfonso. *Asian Studies*. Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 79-89. See Journals.
- "Peasant World View. Biomedical Philosophy and Planned Change in a Tagalog Community." F. Landa Jocano. *Lipunan*. Vol. 2, Series 2. 1980. Pp. 56-75. See Journals.
- "The Philippines in the 1980s: Needs and Demands on the Architectural Profession." Serafin D. Talisayon. *Lipunan*. Vol. 2, Series 2. 1980. Pp. 84-94. See Journals.
- "Politics and the Peasant Question in the Philippines." Marvyn N. Benaning. *Lipunan*. Vol. 2, Series 2. 1980. Pp. 1-25. See Journals.
- "Potensiya, Bisa, at Anting-anting." Prospero R. Covar. *Asian Studies*. Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 71-78. See Journals.
- "Practices in the Mental Health Screening of Filipino Overseas Workers." Ma. Leonora Vasquez-de Jesus. Notes and Comments. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 30, Second Quarter. Pp. 272-282. See Journals.
- "Quaternary Volcanoes and Volcanic Rocks of the Philippines." Rogelio Datuin and Fernando L. Uy. *Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. 26, No. 2. April-June 1982. Pp. 68-87. See Journals.
- "In Retrospect: The Second International Philippine Studies Conference." Resil B. Mojares. Notes and Comments. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 30, Second Quarter. 1982. Pp. 283-299. See Journals.
- "A Review of Teodoro A. Llamzon's Handbook of Philippine Language Groups." E. Arsenio Manuel. *St. Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. 12, No. 4. December 1981. Pp. 662-685. See Journals.
- "Some Aspects of Sentential Complementation in English and Tagalog." Guillermina L. Verzosa. *St. Louis University Research Journal*. Vol. 12, No. 4. December 1981. Pp. 629-661. See Journals.
- "A Spaniards' Diary of Mangalore, 1776-1777." Salvador P. Escoto. *Asian Studies*. Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 121-135. See Journals.
- "The Theaters of Manila -- II by Juan Atayde." Translated by Concepcion Rosales and Doreen G. Fernandez. Text and Documents. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 30, Second Quarter. 1982. Pp. 231-261. See Journals.
- "Towards a Theory of a Valid Critical Approach to Philippine Folk Drama: Focus on the Folk Drama in Iloco." Mario G. R. Rosal. *Lipunan*. Vol. 2, Series 2. 1980. Pp. 26-55. See Journals.
- "Urbanization and Class in the Ilocos Region." Mark Macdonald Turner. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 30, Second Quarter. 1982. Pp. 204-230. See Journals.
- "The War of National Liberation in Kampuchea, 1954-1970." M. Ragos-Espinas. *Asian Studies*. Vol. 18. April, August, December 1980. Pp. 90-120. See Journals.

JOURNALS

Asian Studies. S. V. Epistola, issue editor. A journal of research studies and analyses on subjects of intellectual and cultural interest in Asia published by the Asian Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. Vol. XVIII. April, August, December 1980. 136 pp.

Lipunan. Araceli C. Hidalgo, issue editor. Published annually by the Asian Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. Vol. II, Series II. 1980.

Malay. Nicanor G. Tiongson, editor. Published bi-annually by De La Salle University. Vol. 2, No. 1. March 1982. 138 pp. Single copy

— P 27.10. Address communications to De La Salle University, 2401 Taft Ave., Metro Manila.

Philippine Geographical Journal. Dominador Z. Rosell, editor-in-chief and business manager. Vol. 26, No. 2. April-June 1982. 108 pp. Subscription Rates: Philippines per year — P 8.50; foreign countries per year — US\$8.50. Single copy, regular issue, local — P 2.15; foreign — US\$ 2.15. Single copy, special issue, local — P 4.25; foreign — US\$4.25. Address correspondence to the Philippine Geographical Journal, P. O. Box 2116, Manila, Philippines.

Philippine Statistician. Burton T. Oñate, editor. Vol. 30, Nos. 3-4. July-December 1981. 108 pp. Annual subscription rates: Philippines — P 12.00; Foreign — \$4.00. Published by the National Census and Statistics Office, Magsaysay Blvd., Metro Manila.

Philippine Studies. Joseph L. Roche. S. J., editor. Published quarterly by the Ateneo de Manila University Press. Vol. 30, Second Quarter 1982. Domestic subscription rates: one year — P 62; two years — P 120; single copy — P 16. Elsewhere: one year — US\$14; two years — \$25; single copy — \$4. All back issues, P 16, \$4. Address all communications to P.O. Box 154, Manila, 2801, Philippines.

St. Louis University Research Journal. Felino L. Lorente, editor. Published four times a year in March, June, September, and December by Saint Louis University. Vol. 12, No. 4. December 1981. 698 pp. Subscription rates: P 58.19 in the Philippines (\$26.60 in other countries); single copies, P 16.30 per issue (\$9.70 foreign). Subscription and purchase

orders should be placed directly with the Business Department, Saint Louis University Research Journal, Saint Louis University, P.O. Box 71, Baguio City 0216, Philippines.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

The following materials are available for room use at the PSSC library.

Abut-tanaw. Vol. 9, No. 12. May 1982; Vol. 10, No. 1. June 1982. Institutional publication of De La Salle University.

Asian and Pacific Census Forum. Vol. 8, No. 3. February 1982. Published by the East-West Population Institute.

Beijing Review. A Chinese Weekly of News and Views. Vol. 25, Nos. 17, 23, 24, 25, and 26. April and June 1982.

Canopy International. Vol. 8, Nos. 1 and 2. January and February 1982. Published by the Forest Research Institute, MNR, College, Laguna.

Development Forum. Vol. 10, No. 5. June 1982. Published by the United Nations University and the Division of Economic and Social Information.

Far Eastern Economic Review. Vol. 116, No. 26. June 1982; Vol. 117, No. 27. July 2, 1982. Published weekly by the Far Eastern Economic Review Limited.

Focus Philippines. Vol. 10, No. 32. July 3, 1982. Published every Saturday by Focus Philippines Publishing Co.

Impact. Asian Magazine for Human Development. Vol. 17, No. 7. July 1982.

International Atomic Energy Agency Bulletin. Vol. 24, No. 1. March 1982. Published quarterly by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

International Studies in the Nordic Countries Newsletter. No. 1. June 1982. Issued by the Nordic Cooperation Committee for International Politics, including Conflict and Peace Research.

Language and Society. No. 7. Winter/Spring 1982. A magazine of information and opinion published by the Commissioner of Official Languages of Canada.

The NFE/WID Exchange -- Asia. UPLB Information Exchange Center for Asia. Vol. 2, No. 5. April-June 1982.

Newsweek. Vol. 99, No. 25. June 1982; Vol. 100, No. 1. July 5, 1982; Vol. 100, No. 2. July 12, 1982; Vol. 100, No. 3. July 19, 1982. Published by Newsweek, Inc.

PCF Media Service. Population News for Mass Media. A project of the Population Center Foundation. Vol. 4, No. 11. 1982.

Philippine Development. Vol. 10, No. 1. June 1982. Published fortnightly by the Office of the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Philippine Studies Newsletter. Vol. 10, No. 2. June 1982. Published with the assistance of the Social Sciences Research Institute and the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii.

Population Events. Activity and Information guide published fortnightly by the Population Center Founda-

tion. Vol. 7, No 13. June-July 1982;
Vol. 7, No. 14. July 1982.

Pulong. A research forum. Vol. 5, Nos.
1-2. July-August 1981. Published
by the Divine Word University,
Tacloban City.

Who. Vol. 4, Nos. 56-62. June-July
1982. A weekly publication of the
Liwayway Publishing, Inc.

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University of the Philippines School of
Economics Discussion Papers avail-
able at the PSSC library:

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announcements

Directory of Food Policy Institutes out

The *Directory of Food Policy Institutes* compiled by Duncan Miller and Morag Soranna of the OECD Development Center is now available.

The Directory aims to provide users with basic information about food policy institutes in all regions of the world and a preliminary analysis of the comparative characteristics and priorities of these institutes.

The coverage of the Directory is wide. Whereas the Development Centre's own interest in this effort grew out of a research programme on food policies in selected Third World countries, the Directory is not limited to research institutes but includes institutes engaged in education and training, technology diffusion and project financing. On the other hand, individual efforts in the field are not noted and few Ministries of Agriculture are included, due to the broad and multi-sectoral approach advocated.

The Directory may be ordered at £ 12.50 per copy through:

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Japanese scholarships for Filipinos

Filipino students may avail of scholarships offered by the Ministry of Education of Japan for study at Japanese universities beginning April 1983.

Aside from a five-year undergraduate scholarship, a two-year research scholarship is being offered to college graduates under 35 years of age. Fields of study open for the master's course are humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

The Embassy of Japan in cooperation with the Philippine government will select through submitted dossiers, written oral examinations and interviews, candidates to be recommended

to the Ministry of Education in Tokyo.

Further inquiries may be obtained from the Japan Information and Cultural Center, Embassy of Japan, 375 Buendia Avenue Extension, Makati.

PSSC CALENDAR

— 23 OCTOBER 1982

Joint meeting/conference of all PSSC Regular and Associate Members
Venue: *Philippine Normal College, Language Study Center Auditorium, Taft Avenue, Manila*

— 4 DECEMBER 1982*

PSSC annual meeting and convention
Venue: *Club Filipino, Greenhills, Metro Manila*

**Still tentative. Please confirm with the Secretariat.
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ISSN 0115-1169

 SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION



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

Editorial: Ma. Susan S. Esteban, Paulita P. Rodriguez
Circulation: Sylvia V. Tan, Elvira S. Angeles, Lydia G. Wenceslao

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 endeavored to be a regular and comprehensive inventory of information and a catalyst of discussion.

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

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DEAR READER.

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

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

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

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(Use additional sheets if necessary.)

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- RECENT PUBLICATIONS** (Indicate title, author, editor, type of publication, number of pages, sponsor, a brief description of content, price, where available, etc.) **Note:** We enclose herewith a copy of for your evaluation. You may extract or reprint part of this publication without obligation.
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(Continued at the back)

4. **RESEARCH PROJECTS** (Indicate title, and objective, project director, status [contemplated, ongoing completed], source of funding, date, staff, etc.)

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

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

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

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

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

10. **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.

– A REMINDER –

Last issue, we published the Summary Statement of Conclusions of the Inter-Regional Workshop SPECIFICITY AND UNIVERSALITY Conceptual Aspects and Underpinnings of Regionalization in the Social Sciences which was held in Vienna, Austria on December 14-17, 1981. Please be reminded that we need your reactions and comments to the report. Write to the Social Science Information, House No. 7 Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, U.P. Diliman, Q.C.

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