#### **NEW CSS PUBLICATIONS**

\* All in a Grain of Rice A review of Philippine studies on the social and economic implications of the New Rice Technology

by Gelia T. Castillo

\* Core Etymological Dictionary of Filipino Fascicles 1 and 2

by R. David Paul Zorc

- \* Fundamentals of Rice Crop Science Published by the International Rice Research Institute, 1981 by Shorischi Yoshida
- Landless Workers and Rice Farmers: Peasant Subclasses Under Agrarian Reform in Two Philippine Villages Published by the International Rice Research Institute, 1982
- \* Philippine English for the Mass Media Preliminary edition by Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC and Wilfredo Alberca
- \* Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Research (with emphasis on rice) Published by the International Rice Research Institute, 1976 by K. A. Gomez and A. A. Gomez
- \* Philippine Geographical Journal Vol. XXVI No. 3 July-September 1982
- \* Philippine Journal of Linguistics Vol. 13 No. 1 June 1982
- \* Philippine Journal of Psychology Vol. 13 No. 1 June 1982

Philippine Journal of Psychology Vol. 13 Nos. 1 and 2 1980

- \* Philippine Political Science Journal No. 11 June 1980
- \* Philippine Sociological Review Vol. 27 No. 4 October 1979 Vol. 28 Nos. 1-4 January-December 1980
- \* Social Work Vol. 27 Nos. 1 and 2 1982

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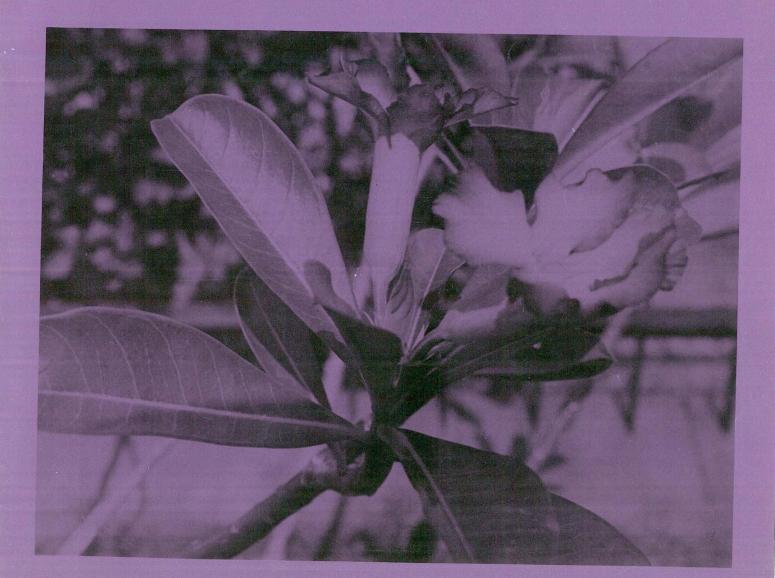
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# SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

VOL. 10 NO. 3

#### In this issue:

Financial Resources for Social Science Research in the Philippines Perspectives in Contemporary Social Science Research: History, Political Science, Public Administration and Geography Economics, Demography, Social Work and Statistics Anthropology, Linguistics, Mass Communication, Psychology and Sociology



**OCTOBER – DECEMBER 1982** 

editorial



SOCIAL SCIENCE

### The MEC and Self-Actualization

by Jaime C. Bulatao, S.J. Chairman, Department of Psychology Ateneo de Manila University

Social scientists cannot but be interested in the latest attempt by the Ministry of Education and Culture at social engineering: this year, the MEC has embarked on a new curriculum which aims at teaching values to all public school pupils. While including nationalism and civic virtues, the overall concept embracing and integrating such values is the goal of "self-actualization." Let every citizen actualize his self-potentials and the nation will prosper. Such is the way to national salvation.

Born from the American humanistic movement of the 50's and 60's, and inclu'ding such names as Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow, Erich Fromm, Charlotte Buhler and others, "self-actualization" and the vocabulary that goes with it ("self-fulfillment," "growth," "self-determination," "self-psychology," "doing my thing," etc.) represent a distillation of the American dream of the post-war period. Now that it is being applied to Philippine schools on a national level, psychologists and social scientists can wonder what could be its effects on the upcoming generation.

Assuming that school curricula will have an effect (after all, as the saying goes, "values are caught, not taught,") will that effect be a generation of individuals like the "me-generation" of the U.S. in the 70's? Will it create a drive to fulfill one's needs to the extent that an individual will feel guilty of violating nature when he leaves a need unfulfilled? Yet needs are not like water glasses that the waiter fills, and finishes.

The Filipino cannot see himself as an individual cut off from relatives. Neither can he or she drop a spouse who stands in the way of self-fulfillment. Selfdenial in the course of putting a younger brother and sister through school is a value we hope to keep. And no amount of Americanization will lead a son or daughter to place a parent in an old folks home. Up to now, there is no room for self-actualization except in the context of family and relatedness. The other bind is economic. With an overgrown national debt and an ever decreasing economic growth, the coming generation will be hard put to balance growing cultural expectations against limitations to freedom brought about by a laboring economy. Signs of dissatisfaction are arising. One cannot keep on as some compatriots do in the U.S.: use the credit card to the full then flee with the loot. Reality catches up with R.P.

Under such economic constraints, picture the more enterprising segments of the upcoming generations. Caught between a high culture and a non-fulfilling economy, the only alternative is "mag-abroad." Even today, the "way of the green card" has begun. The exodus from the Philippines is not just that of the "rats deserting the sinking ship" but that of the best educated, most enterprising members of our society seeking opportunities elsewhere. Abroad means self-fulfillment, at home means meaningless sacrifice of self. This phenomenon is sometimes called the brain-drain,

It is wrong for the MEC to teach self-actualization unless it also teaches other-actualization. The ako without the tayo cannot grow and to use others as instruments to one's self-growth is the lowest depth of inhumanity as well as folly, and leads to broken marriages, delinquent children and utter unhappiness. Commitment to and care of others for their own sakes is the mark of the true adult. Commitment to and care of one's fellow men is the true patriotism. And on the side, one finds oneself actualized.

Of course, one cannot by command (not even a P.D.) stop the tide of American values. But perhaps, with a little self-awareness we can minimize the hurt to the Filipino psyche and the Filipino family from transposed values. Should not Filipino scientists take the lead in conscientizing the nation? Or should they perhaps promote the self-actualization ideal and then sit out the typhoon?



OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1982/1

## Financial Resources for Social Science Research in the Philippines<sup>1</sup>

#### by Andrew Gonzalez, FSC

De La Salle University

#### INTRODUCTION

In this report, the agencies engaged in social science research in the Philippines and the sources of funding for these agencies are listed.

In the first part, with the disciplines recognized by the Philippine Social Science Council as 'social sciences' as bases, basic information on the learned societies promoting these disciplines (if they exist), academic institutions, government and private agencies which engage in research in these areas and various sources of funds from which these institutions and agencies draw, is given.

This section likewise describes the research funding programs of the Philippine Social Science Council, which cuts across all the social science disciplines, as well as that of the National Research Council of the Philippines (which has a Social Science Division). In the second part, an indication is given of the magnitudes of sums available for research activities in these institutions and agencies.

In the third and final part, the problems of meeting the needs of social science research in the Philippines are discussed.

#### 1. SOCIAL SCIENCES, LEARN-ED SOCIETIES, ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, GOVERN-MENT AND PRIVATE AGEN-CIES, AND THEIR SOURCES OF FUNDING

In the extended grid presented as Table 1, one can obtain a rapid view of the disciplines recognized under the rubric of social science by the Philippine Social Science Council, the learned societies in the country which seek to promote their respective disciplines, the academic institutions in the country which are engaged in ongoing research in these disciplines,<sup>2</sup> the government agencies and private agencies which likewise promote research in these disciplines, and the funding sources of these research units.

It will be noted from Table 1 that for almost all disciplines except Population and Communications, there are one or more learned societies which are going concerns in the promotion of these disciplines. These learned societies have annual meetings (which are subsidized by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education through the Philippine Social Science Council) where papers are read: journals appear at least once a year, more often twice, some quarterly; periodic meetings of the executive board are held, and participation in the inter-disciplinary workshops and seminars sponsored by the Social Sciences Division of the National Research Council of the Philippines and the Philippine Social Science Council is a recurring activity.

In listing the funding agencies, it should be noted that the Philippine Social Science Council supports all the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Paper presented as an intervention and background paper, Fifth General Conference of the International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO), 23-26 November, 1981, Paris.

Bro. Andrew was Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board at the time he delivered this paper at the IFSSO Conference.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Among the academic institutions listed, I mention only the better known ones, with proven strength in specific disciplines, evidenced by the number of qualified faculty available, the research output and publications, the number of graduates. Undoubtedly, my selection is based on personal opinion and is subject to correction in the future.

#### 2/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE IN FORMATION

|                                   | Table 1   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
|                                   | DISCIPLINE  | SOURCES OF FUNDING  |
|                                   | LINGUISTICS   |   |
| Learned<br>Societies              | Linguistic Society of the Philippines<br>Philippine Linguistics Circle<br>Samahang Pambansa sa Lingwistikang<br>Pilipino  | Philippine Social Science Council,<br>Fund for Assistance to Private<br>Education |
| Academ <u>i</u> c<br>Institutions | Philippine Normal College-Ateneo de<br>Manila University-De La Salle<br>University Consortium<br>University of the Philippines<br>(Diliman)<br>St. Louis University, Baguio | Internal Budget   |
| Government<br>Agency              | Institute of National Language  | Ministry of Education and Culture   |
| Private<br>Agency                 | Summer Institute of Linguistics   | Sponsoring churches of field<br>workers (mostly U.S.A.)                           |
|                                   | SOCIAL WORK   |   |
| Learned<br>Society                | Philippine Association of Social<br>Workers   | Philippine Social Science Council   |
| Academic<br>Institutions          | University of the Philippines<br>(Diliman)<br>Philippine School of Social Work<br>(Philippine Women's University)<br>Asian Social Institute                                 | Internal Budget   |
| Government<br>Agency              | Research Unit   | Ministry of Social Services and<br>Development                                    |
| Private<br>Agency                 | Philippine Business for Social<br>Progress  | Annual donations from business<br>entities  |
|                                   | ECONOMICS   |   |
| Learned<br>Society                | Philippine Economic Society   | Business corporations   |
| Academic<br>Institutions          | School of Economics (University of the Philippines, Diliman)  | Internal Budget, Endowment,<br>Sponsoring agencies for<br>commissioned research   |
|                                   | Center for Research and<br>Communications   | Sponsoring agencies for<br>commissioned research, Internal<br>Budget              |

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| Government<br>Agencies   | Philippine Institute for<br>Development Studies<br>Research Division   | National Economic and Development<br>Authority<br>Central Bank of the Philippines<br>Internal Budget                                 |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Private<br>Agency        | Research units of large banking<br>institutions, e.g. Private<br>Development Corporation of<br>the Philippines   |  |  |
|                          | GEOGRAPHY  |  |  |
| Learned<br>Society       | Philippine Geographical Society  | Philippine Social Science Council  |  |
| Academic<br>Institution  | University of the Philippines<br>(Diliman)   | Internal Budget  |  |
| Government<br>Agency     | Research units (geology)<br>(regional studies)<br>(resources)<br>(logistics)   | Ministry of Energy<br>National Economic and Developmen<br>Authority<br>Ministry of Natural Resources<br>Ministry of National Defense |  |
|                          | HISTORY  |  |  |
| Learned<br>Societies     | Philippine National Historical<br>Society<br>Philippine Historical Association   | Philippine Social Science Council<br>Philippine Historical Foundation  |  |
| Academic<br>Institutions | University of the Philippines<br>(Diliman)<br>Ateneo de Manila University<br>University of Santo Tomas<br>University of San Agustin, Iloilo<br>Other universities in regions | Internal Budgets, donations  |  |
| Government<br>Agency     | (local history)<br>National Historical Institute<br>National Archives  | Ministry of Education and Culture<br>Office of the President   |  |
| Private<br>Agency        | Philippine Historical Foundation   | Private Donations  |  |
| · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | POLITICAL SCIENCE  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |  |
| Learned<br>Society       | Philippine Political Science<br>Association  | Philippine Social Science Council  |  |
| Academic<br>Institutions | University of the Philippines Internal Budget<br>(Diliman)<br>Other universities   |  |  |

#### 4/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

| Government<br>Agencies   | President's Center for Special<br>Studies   | Office of the President  |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
|                          | Research Unit   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs  |  |
| Private<br>Agency        | Research units of most major<br>newspapers  | Internal Budget  |  |
|                          | PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION   | 1  |  |
| Learned<br>Society       | Philippine Society for Public<br>Administration   | Philippine Social Science Council  |  |
| Academic<br>Institutions | College of Public Administration,<br>University of the Philippines<br>(Diliman)   | Internal Budget, commissioned<br>research by sponsoring agencies<br>(e.g. Ministry of Local Government<br>and Community Development)                                     |  |
|                          | Graduate School, Centro Escolar<br>University   | Internal Budget  |  |
| Government<br>Agency     | Technology Resource Center  | Ministry of Human Settlements  |  |
|                          | SOCIOLOGY   |  |  |
| Learned<br>Society       | Philippine Sociological Society   | Philippine Social Science Council  |  |
| Academic<br>Institutions | University of the Philippines<br>(Diliman and Los Baños)<br>various units<br>Institute of Philippine Culture,<br>Ateneo de Manila University<br>Integrated Research Center,<br>De La Salle University<br>Asian Social Institute<br>Various centers in different | Internal Budgets, commissioned<br>research by sponsoring agencies<br>(local and foreign)<br>Philippine Social Science Council<br>(research network)                      |  |
| Government<br>Agencies   | universities outside Manila<br>National Census and Statistics Office<br>Philippine Institute for Development<br>Studies<br>Research Unit  | National Economic and Development<br>Authority<br>Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Ministry  |  |
|                          | Development Academy of the<br>Philippines<br>Technological Resource Center<br>National Housing Authority  | of Social Services and Development<br>Endowment and grants from govern-<br>ment financial institutions<br>Ministry of Human Settlements<br>Ministry of Human Settlements |  |
|                          | STATISTICS  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |  |
| Learned<br>Society       | Philippine Statistical Association  | Donations from business corporations   |  |
| Academic<br>Institution  | Statistical Center, University of the Philippines (Diliman)   | Internal Budget, commissioned research by sponsoring agencies  |  |

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Government Agency National Census and Statistics Office

Research units (actuarial science)

Private Agency

Learned

Academic

Society

Institutions

#### PSYCHOLOGY

Psychological Association of the Philippines

Department of Psychology and Philippine Psychology Research and Training Center, University of the Philippines Ateneo de Manila University

Child and Youth Study Center National Educational Testing Center

Research Unit (testing)

Research Units

#### ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropological Association of the Philippines

University of the Philippines (Diliman) Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University Cordillera Studies Center, University of the Philippines, Baguio Cebuano Studies Center, San Carlos University, Cebu Leyte-Samar Research Center, Divine Word University, Tacloban Dansalan Research Center Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro

Government Agency

Private Agency Research Unit

Summer Institute of Linguistics

National Economic and Development Authority

Major insurance companies

Philippine Social Science Council

Internal Budget, commissioned

research by sponsoring

agencies

Ministry of Education and Culture

Center for Educational Measurement Philippine Psychological Corporation Marketing Research companies (e.g. Consumer Pulse)

Philippine Social Science Council

Internal Budget,

commissioned research by

sponsoring agencies (local

and foreign)

Presidential Assistant for National Minorities, Office of the President

Sponsoring churches of field workers (mostly U.S.A.)

Government Agency

Private Agencies

Learned

Academic

Society

Institutions

#### 6/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

#### POPULATION

Academic Population Institute, University Institutions of the Philippines (Diliman) **Population Office, San Carlos** University, Cebu **Research Institute for Mindanao** Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro **Population Commission, donations Population Center Foundation** Government and grants (local and foreign), Agencies endowment from government and non-government entities National Census and Statistics National Economic and Development Office Authority COMMUNICATIONS Academic Institute of Mass Communication, Internal Budget, commissioned University of the Philippines Institution research by sponsoring agencies National Media Production Center Ministry of Public Information Government Agency Private **Research Units** Major media companies and news Agency agencies, Press Foundation of Asia, marketing research firms

disciplines listed in Table 1. However, learned societies with many members such as the Philippine Economic Society and the Philippine Statistical Association derive their revenues mostly from dues and sponsoring banks and business enterprises; for these, the Philippine Social Science Council has not been explicitly listed as a funding source. Where the Philippine Social Science Council has been listed, this means that the major source of funds is the Council, from funds channeled through the Council by other granting agencies.

In listing the research units for various agencies, there is no uniform nomenclature; hence, the term 'research unit' is used, unless of course there is a special title for the office which is used in the published literature.

All learned societies charge dues,

mostly nominal ones, and unless the membership is large, these dues are not used for research but for the operations of the secretariat.

It should likewise be noted that the academic institutions where ongoing social science research is taking place are relatively few (considering that there are more than 650 tertiary level institutions in the country), for the most part confined to the urban areas (Metro Manila, Cebu, Cagayan), and that the one institution that is doing the most research in social sciences among the government universities is the University of the Philippines at Diliman, Quezon City and for rural social studies, the University of the Philippines at Los Baños, Laguna. Among the private institutions, the most active in social science research is the Ateneo de Manila University through

the Institute of Philippine Culture.

A third remark that should be made is that many of the ministries are engaged in research relevant to the immediate needs of the ministry; these ministries usually have a research unit with an annual appropriation for 'research'. (In Part 2, the magnitude of the amounts involved in such research units will be given, at least for 1981.) However, except for the National Economic and Development Authority, with its subsidiaries, the National Census and Statistics Office and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, the scientific level of social science research in most agencies is rather low and consists mostly of data gathering reported in tabulations. Where more sophisticated inquiry is necessary, these units usually commission research to be done by

other agencies (especially academic institutions) and consultants (local or foreign).

Other government or semi-government agencies, for example, Population Center Foundation, National Media Production Center, and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (an institution of the National Economic and Development Authority), in fact do relatively little research on their own but allocate a substantial portion of their research budget to projects done by outside entities on a commissioned basis.

In addition to annual appropriations within the budget of each government ministry and the internal budget of colleges and universities, the sources of funds for social science research are the Philippine Social Science Council, the National Research Council of the Philippines, the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, and among outside foreign foundations, the one which has invested the most in social science is the Ford Foundation. In addition, the foreign foundations, the one which has invested the most in social science is the Ford Foundation. In addition, the Asia Foundation, the Franz-Ebert Stiftung, the Voxwagenswerk Foundation (Germany), the Japan Center for International Exchange, the Institute for Developing Economies (Japan), the International Development Research Center (Canada), the Agricultural Development Council (based in Bangkok), and the local office of the United States Agency for International Development fund research necessary for specific projects.

The Philippine Social Science Council is a grouping of learned societies representing thirteen disciplines (those named in Table 1). It has become the conduit for social science research grants by other foundations insofar as agencies such as the Ford Foundation and the International Development Research Centre (Canada) channel practically all their social science grants through the Council, which administers grants and monitors and evaluates projects.

Besides the Philippine Social Science Council, there is the National Research Council of the Philippines, an organization of researchers and scholars established in the 1930's, which receives an annual subsidy for its activities (secretariat operations, symposia and conferences, publications, funding of individual research projects proposed by members). Among its eleven divisions is the Social Sciences Division which includes the following disciplines: Psychology, Philosophy, Education, Communication, Linguistics, Political Science, Public Administration, Economics, Anthropology, Geography, History, Sociology, Social Welfare and Community Development, and Demography.

#### 2. MAGNITUDE OF FUNDING FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Over the past twelve years, the Philippine Social Science Council has administered more than P7 million (US\$ 875,000) in research and training funds and continues to do so through its Modern History Program (in its final phases), the Research Consortium, and joint research funded by the International Development Research Centre, the Japan Center for International Exchange, the Institute of Developing Economies (Japan), the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore), and the World Bank.

From various grants (largely from the Fund for Assistance to Private Education), the Council makes grants averaging P4,000 (US\$500) for individual research projects under its Discretionary Research Program. The amounts disbursed for this in 1981 have totaled about P60,000 (US\$7500) thus far.

In the past, the Ford Foundation made a total grant of US\$50,000 for the Modern Philippine History Project,

#### New grantees of PSSC Seminar/Convention Award

- 1. Psychological Association of the Philippines. 18th Annual Convention. Philamlife Auditorium, Manila. August 12-14, 1981.
- Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao, Inc. (Anthropological Association of the Philippines). Fifth Annual National Conference. Mindanao State University, Iligan City. April 15-18, 1982.
- Linguistic Society of the Philippines. Annual Seminar Convention. Philippine Normal College, Manila. May 15, 1982.
- 4. Psychological Association of the Philippines. 19th Annual Convention. Philamlife Auditorium, Manila. August 16-18, 1982.
- 5. Philippine Political Science Association. National Conference. Mindanao State University. September 24-26. 1982.
- 6. Philippine Geographical Society. Seminar-Workshop on Map Reading and Map Making. Paulino Garcia Hall, Manila. October 27-29, 1982.

US\$80,000 for the national surveys (on women in the Philippines, household spending patterns, the Filipino family), US\$20,000 for research integration studies (state of the art reports, with annotated bibliographies, on research and data available on the Philippines for various specializations).

The joint research projects with various international groups were:

| PSSC - | - Japan Center for International Exchange                                    | US\$ 5,000 |
|--------|--|------------|
|        | "The Impact of Investments and Trade on<br>Philippine-Japan-ASEAN Relations" |            |
| PSSC - | - Institute of Southeast Asian Studies<br>(Singapore)                        | 32,000     |
|        | "Ethnicity and Fertility Survey"   |            |
| PSSC - | - Institute of Developing Economies (Japan)                                  | 3,500      |
|        | "Social Science Research Activity in the Philippines"                        |            |
| PSSC - | - World Bank Report  | 11,000     |
|        | "Social Science Research Capacity in   |            |

the Philippines"

For the projects in 1981, the Ford Foundation made an initial grant to PSSC of US\$110,000 to strengthen the research capabilities of the network of research offices established by the Philippine Social Science Council among 23 centers in the country. In addition, PSSC has received word that the International Development Research Centre (Canada) has made a grant of C\$100,000 for the research projects of the consortium. Moreover, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies of the National Economic and Development Authority has made a grant of P450,000 (US\$ 56,250) over three years for regional studies on poverty. About to be erected is the Philippine Social Science Center to be constructed<sup>3</sup> at Mariano Marcos Avenue in Quezon City with a grant of US\$5.7 million from the Japan International Cooperation Agency. In this Center learned societies for the social sciences will have permanent offices: the office of the Council secretariat and

its services will be housed, and a meeting place for research, conferences, and graduate courses offered by different graduate schools in Metro Manila in consortium will be provided.

The Fund for Assistance to Private Education allocates a modest P60,000 (US\$ 7500) a year for the social science conferences and channels this through the Council.

The National Science Development Board subsidizes the scholarly publications of the Council member societies by P240,000 (US\$30,000) a year.

The total research budget of the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) is a modest P 3 million (1981) to be shared by 10 divisions; in actual fact, only a modest P500,000 (US\$62,360) or 17% of the research budget of NRCP is available for the social sciences this year (Arcellana 1981).

As new projects are conceptualized, proposals are presented by the Philippine Social Science Council to funding agencies for consideration. For example, there is a pending application for a training-research project in the social sciences with the Voxwagenswerk Stiftung for P600,000 (US\$75,000), which is intended to develop the social science research capability of faculty members in various academic institutions in the country, especially those outside Manila.

In an August 10, 1981 report of the National Science Development Board Research and Statistics Division, Planning Service Unit, under the new Minister of Science, it is estimated that the Philippines spends .47% of annual GNP for research (averaging expenditures from 1975 to 1981), surely a far cry from the recommended level of 1% by UNESCO.

In terms of magnitudes, this .47% of GNP used for R & D in Science and Technology translates itself into P616, 927,000 (US\$77,115,875) distributed among several ministries. However, of this amount, 97% is for applied research and a measely 3% (P18,305,000) is allocated for basic research. Receiving the bulk of R&D funds is agriculture, energy, industry, infrastructures, and social services. Moreover, under basic research are to be included all the sciences, with the social sciences claiming only a fraction of this already small

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The PSSCenter has been undergoing construction since June 1982.

base. Table 2 shows the expenditures for R&D in various ministries of the Philippine Government that have anything to do with the social sciences.

At present, we do not have enough disaggregated data to separate the R&D budget of these ministries by fields; one suspects, however, given the priorities of government, that these funds are channeled for the most part to applied research and to nonsocial science fields.

Moreover, although these items fall under R&D, there is no breakdown available to show us how much goes into direct expenses for actual research or into salaries for manpower. What actually goes into research proper (as opposed to administrative overhead and recurring salary items) is difficult to pinpoint.

Table 3 lists specific agencies within each ministry and their R&D budgets. These amounts are part of the larger allocations in Table 2. Only those units in each ministry which do research which may be related closely or remotely to the social sciences are included. It should be borne in mind that for the most part these items are appropriated for permanent staff in these offices and hence after salaries of permanent research workers (of varying and sometimes dubious competence) are deducted, little is left for other research expenses such as computer time, equipment, etc.

In brief, the amount vis-a-vis the total budget is small (.47%), in absolute terms, P616 million (US\$77 million). For the most part, these amounts are absorbed by recurring costs of salaries of staff members in these units; research is mostly applied. It is difficult to disaggregate the amounts according to disciplines; hence, social science most likely receives short shrift in most units (except for economics) since research in these various ministries would be directed to immediate needs of these ministries.

In social science research units, or

| Table 2                                     |                                   |  |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Ministry/Institution                        | Total R&D Appropriation<br>(1981) |  |  |  |
| National Economic and Development Authority | P6,652,000 (US\$831,500)          |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Education and Culture           | 109,212,000 (US\$13,651,500)      |  |  |  |
| State Universities and Colleges             | 127,199,000 (US\$15,899,875)      |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs                 | 1,124,000 (US\$140,500)           |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Human Settlements               | 3,675,000 (US\$ 459,375)          |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Labor and Employment            | 3,577,000 (US\$ 447,125)          |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Public Information              | 1,458,000 (US\$ 182,250)          |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Social Services and Development | 230,000 (US\$28,750)              |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Trade                           | 8,864,000 (US\$ 1,108,000)        |  |  |  |
| National Science Development Board          | 132,392,000 (US\$16,549,000)      |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Agrarian Reform                 | 1,544,000 (US\$ 193,000)          |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Tourism                         | 2,418,000 (US\$ 302,250)          |  |  |  |

for that matter, in any research unit, productivity is a function of the creativity, competence, leadership and managerial skills of the responsible person. If one were to use possession of advanced academic degrees (the doctorate) and quantity as well as quality of research projects completed as indices of research productivity in these government units, one is inevitably led to the conclusion that most of these units are minimally productive, largely because of the lack of truly competent staff.

While the research funding available to Philippine society is modest by international standards, our citizens can get more from the modest amount the budget allocates for research if only these units were better staffed and better managed.

#### 3. MEETING SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH NEEDS

While the amounts are relatively small, it should be remembered that the cost of labor and salaries in the Philippines (per capita income in 1979 (current terms) was US\$600) makes it relatively cheaper to undertake research in the Philippines than in developed countries.

However, inspite of the relatively small magnitudes, our experience in the Philippine Social Science Council and the National Research Council of the Philippines has been that there is not a paucity of research resources but a paucity of qualified and competent research workers trained at the senior level to conceptualize problems, develop

| Tab  | ile 3                      | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |  |  |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1981 Appropriations for R&D Units<br>in Each Ministry Having to Do with<br>the Social Sciences |                            |                                       |  |  |
| OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| National Commission on the Role of Women   | <b>₽</b> 635,000           | (US\$ 79,375)                         |  |  |
| National Computer Center   | 4,298,000 (1)              | (US\$ 537,250)                        |  |  |
| National Manpower and Youth Council  | 9,996,000 <sup>(2)</sup>   | (US\$ 1,249,500)                      |  |  |
| President's Center for Special Studies   | 4,706,000                  | (US\$ 588,250)                        |  |  |
| Presidential Assistant on National   |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Minorities   | 209,000                    | (US\$ `26,125)                        |  |  |
| NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Office of the Minister   | 2,650,000 <sup>(3)</sup>   | (US\$ 331,250)                        |  |  |
| National Census & Statistics Office  | 1,306,000                  | (US\$ 163,250)                        |  |  |
|  | 1,200,000                  | (000 100,200,                         |  |  |
| MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Office of the Minister   | 1,544,000                  | (US\$ 193,000)                        |  |  |
|  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| BATASANG PAMBANSA (National Legislative Body)  | 2,407,000                  | (US\$ 300,875)                        |  |  |
| MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Institute of National Language   | 474,000                    | (US\$ 59,250)                         |  |  |
| National Historical Institute  | 437,000                    | (US\$ 54,625)                         |  |  |
| National Library   | 1,243,000                  | (US\$ 155,375)                        |  |  |
| National Museum  | 2,761,000                  | (US\$ 345,125)                        |  |  |
|  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES  | 127,199,000 <sup>(4)</sup> | (US\$15,899,875)                      |  |  |
| UP System .  | 7,732,000                  | (US\$ 966,500)                        |  |  |
| UP Los Baños   | 33,400,000 <sup>(5)</sup>  | (US\$ 4,175,000)                      |  |  |
|  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies  | 1,170,000                  | (US\$ 146,250)                        |  |  |
|  | 1,170,000                  | (000 140,200)                         |  |  |
| MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION   |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Bureau of National & Foreign Information   | 618,000                    | (US\$ 77,250)                         |  |  |
|  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Office of the Minister   | 230,000                    | (US\$ 28,750)                         |  |  |
|  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Office of the Minister   | 2,418,000                  | (US\$ 302,250)                        |  |  |
|  | 2,410,000                  | (034 302,230)                         |  |  |
| MINISTRY OF TRADE  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| Bureau of Domestic Trade Promotion   | 510,000                    | (US\$ 63,750)                         |  |  |
|  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| NATIONAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD   | 132,392,000                | (US\$16,549,000)                      |  |  |
| (1) Including design and processing  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| (2) Including planning and evaluation  |                            |                                       |  |  |
| (3) Includes feasibility studies   |                            |                                       |  |  |
| (4) Mostly agricultural and social services<br>(5) Mostly agriculture                          |                            |                                       |  |  |
|  |                            | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |  |  |

research designs, and direct projects with the aid of associates at a lower level; this latter type of manpower is readily available.

In the same report of the Research and Statistics Office of the National Science Development Board (August 10, 1981), it was pointed out that in the Philippines at present, there are 135. social scientists with Ph.D.'s distributed in the following areas of employment: academe (private and public) 112; government 5; industry 3; unclassified 15. In education, which includes social science specializations, there are 77 with Ph.D.'s, of whom 58 are in academe (private and public), 8 in government, 0 in industry, and 11 unclassified.

The Philippine Social Science Council has compiled a directory of social scientists which includes specialists at the lower levels (bachelor's and master's degree holders) to give an idea of the total manpower available.

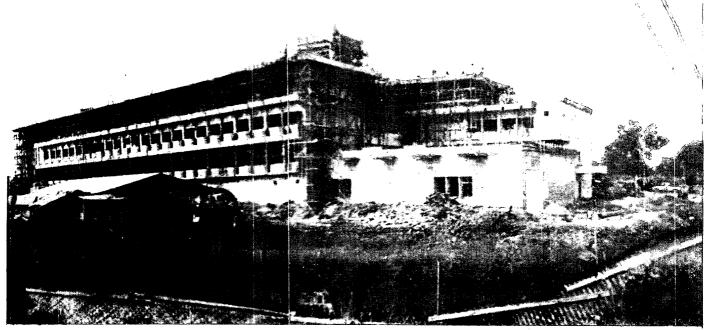
For research, however, one must depend on Ph.D. holders or those having equivalent training to do the work. Such people are scarce in a country of 48 million (one senior social scientist per 350, 000 people) and as a result, when not preempted by government for service (and therefore lost to research) our senior social scientists are saddled with many research projects and with administration within their home institutions, leaving little time for creative work.

We find our most eminent and qualified social scientists overcommitted not by choice but by necessity, often managing several major research projects simultaneously, with the help of less than ideal assistants.

The scarcity is not funding, for which, in our experience, it is always possible eventually to obtain research grants, but capable researchers to execute these projects, leading to the anomalous situation in which an agency such as the Philippine Social Science Council has to refuse certain projects because no social scientist is available to execute them although funding is available! These are actual cases that can be cited when this happened.

#### REFERENCES

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- Gonzalez, Andrew, F.S.C. 1981. Annual report of the President. Quezon City: Philippine Social Science Council. (Mimeographed)
- Planning Service. 1981. Preliminary date compilation (10 August 1981). Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila: Research and Statistics Division, National Science Development Board. (Mimeographed)
- Villacorta, Wilfrido V. 1981. The PSSC agenda for the 1980's. The social sciences in the '80's. Proceedings of the symposium on the social sciences in the '80's (8 November 1980) Bulletin No. 86, 10-28. Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila: National Research Council of the Philippines.



The PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE CENTER under construction. This photo was taken in October 1982 by Tai-sei Corporation. The Center is expected to be completed early 1983 (March or April). The Center's new address will be DON MARIANO MARCOS AVENUE, U.P. DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY. The entire third floor, with about twenty (20) office rooms, will be for rent.

### pssc activities

#### A FIRST

#### Joint Conference of PSSC Regular and Associate Members

For the first time in many years, the regular members and the associate members of the Philippine Social Science Council gathered together in a day-long joint conference. Graciously hosted by the *Philippine Normal College*, the conference was held on October 23 at the PNC Language Study Center Auditorium.

The President of the Philippine Normal College, Dr. Edilberto Dagot, welcomed the guests. A talk on "The Filipino Social Scientist and the Philippine Social Science Council" by Dr. Bonifacio Sibavan, Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board, followed. The rest of the morning session was then devoted to the oral reports of the associate members, with Dr. Fe Otanes as moderator. The following gave reports on behalf of their institutions: Antonieta Tiotuico, Assistant Director, Research and Planning Center, Angeles University Foundation; Moctar Matuan, Senior Research Officer, Dansalan Research Center; Raul Ingles, Professor, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines; Dolores Endriga, Director, Research and Publications, Institute of Environmental Planning, University of the Philippines; Fr. Leonardo Mercado. Officer-in-charge. Leyte-Samar Research Center, Divine Word University of Tacloban; Lourdes Romero, Director, Office for Research and Development, St. Paul University of Tuguegarao; Ligaya Bautista, Director, Research and Publications Center, Philippine Christian University; Fe Otanes, Director, Language Study Center, Philippine Normal College; Lorna Segovia, Director, Research Center, Philippine Normal College; Elizabeth

Pastores, Publications Director, Philippine Psychology Research and Training House; Mercedes Concepcion, Dean, U.P. Population Institute; Magdalena Cabaraban, Chief, Data Processing, Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University; Rosemary Aquino, Executive Director, Integrated Research Center, De La Salle University; Abraham Velasco, President-elect, Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino; Manuel Valdehuesa, Jr., Director, Development Academy of the Philippines; and Dalisay Sta. Ines, Editorial Assistant, U.P. Law Center.

The audience was also privileged to have as special guests, *Teresita Angeles* of the Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium (EMARC) and *Violeta Gonzaga* of the Visayas Research Consortium (VRC). They likewise reported on their respective research activities.

The following associate members failed to send representatives: American Studies Association of the Philippines, Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture, Institute of Philippine Culture of the Ateneo de Manila University, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction and the Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines.

As for the regular members, those who were able to attend were: Saturnina Hamili, *Philippine Association of Social Workers;* Francis Taccad, *Philippine Economic Society;* Dorotea Corpuz and Feliciano Lapid, *Philippine Geographical Society;* Aida Zaldua and Lourdes Sison, *Philippine Statistical Association;* Lourdes Carandang, *Psychological Association of the Philip-* pines; Ponciano Bennagen, Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao, Inc; Romeo Cruz and Gloria Santos, Philippine Historical Association; Mercedes Concepcion, Philippine Sociological Society and Bonifacio Sibayan, Linguistic Society of the Philippines.

In the afternoon, three speakers presented individual papers on the general topic "Perspectives in Contemporary Social Science Research." Dr. Leslie Bauzon tackled the disciplines of geography, history, political science and public administration. Dr. Mahar Mangahas discussed the disciplines of economics, demography, social work and statistics. The disciplines of anthropology, linguistics, mass communication, psychology and sociology were discussed by Dr, Cesar Mercado.

The discussants were *Dr. Telesforo Luna*, Professor, U.P., *Dr. Sylvia Guerrero*, Dean, U.P. Institute of Social Work and *Dr. Emy Pascasio*, Chairman, Department of Language and Linguistics, Ateneo de Manila University.

The afternoon session's moderator was Prof. Lorna Segovia. The Secretarytreasurer of the PSSC Executive Board, Dr. Paulina Bautista, delivered the closing remarks.

One important feature of the meeting was the exhibit of the publications (including printed, mimeographed or typewritten materials) of the various regular and associate members.

The papers of Dr. Bauzon, Dr. Mangahas and Dr. Mercado and the annual reports of the associate members are featured in this issue of the Social Science Information.

#### The Filipino Social Scientist and the Philippine Social Science Council\*

#### *by* Bonifacio P. Sibayan Chairman, PSSC Executive Board 1982

I would like to discuss the topic "The Filipino Social Scientist and the Philippine Social Science Council" in two ways, namely: first, the relation of the Filipino social scientist with the Philippine Social Science Council, and second, the Filipino social scientist and the PSSC as a unit and its relationship with the larger society, that is, with the Filipino people.

As we all know, one of the ways by which scientists get to know the work being done in their own fields of specialization is through associations. We join learned societies for this reason. However, many social scientists do not formally belong to societies in their disciplines. For example there are many who are doing work in language and linguistics in the Philippines but do not belong to the Linguistic Society of the Philippines, I am sure this is true with other disciplines. Many of those who do not belong to these learned societies work in centers and organizations attached to colleges and universities. Some belong to independent centers or organizations. The social scientists who work in these centers such as those in the twenty-one associate members of the PSSC are doing important work. It is not for us to inquire why many do not belong to the societies represented in the regular membership of the PSSC; but, it is important for us to recognize their work and the organizations they belong to.

We may rightfully ask: What good does it do to bring members together

in a conference like this? For one thing it is good to know each other. Such acquaintance may lead, it is hoped to cooperative undertakings or research. This is one reason why this year we started to invite representatives of the PSSC associate members to sit in the regular monthly meetings of the PSSC Executive Board — so that they may know better what the PSSC is trying to do.

What is it that the Philippine Social Science Council is trying to do for the Filipino social scientist and social science? This was spelled out in the booklet *The Philippine Social Science Council: Agenda for the 1980's*. These are training, professionalization, research, institutional development, and collaboration and linkages with other organizations.

Let me say a few words at this point regarding professionalization as one of the goals during the 80's because it seems to me that it is one of the least defined or least understood of the goals indicated.

What does professionalization mean? What does professionalizing the social sciences mean? One of the important characteristics of a profession is that the members of that profession are consulted in the area of knowledge that they are specialists in. It is therefore our goal to make social scientists consulted not only by government but by those who need the services of social scientists in our areas of knowledge. This is where economics seem to be way ahead. They are not only consulted in their field; they make the decisions. In this sense they are truly professionals.

Also, professionals are paid for their services. Filipino social scientists must look forward to the day when they are paid well for their services. Money is not the most important thing in the world but it is very inconvenient not to have it. This implies that to professionalize, we must set high standards of achievement in the social sciences. These are some of the things we have to pay attention to if we expect to professionalize. We are gathered here today to discuss matters that will help us achieve this end.

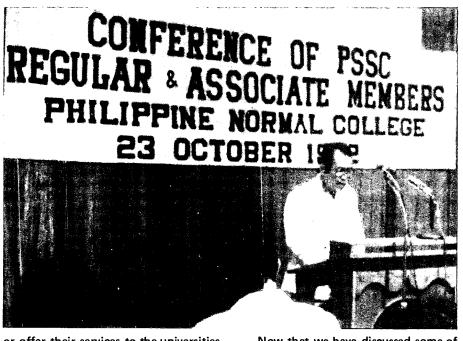
The scientist, and in the Philippines specially the social scientist, needs assistance in several critical and important areas. I say specially the social scientist because it is a well-known fact that the social scientist, with the possible exception of the economist, compared with those in the so-called hard sciences does not get as much support from government and funding institutions.

The social scientist needs money for research, money for publishing his research findings, money for conferences, both national and international. He needs support from funding organizations and agencies. The Filipino social scientist needs an organization like the Philippine Social Science Council to help him generate support. But the PSSC, to be effective, must have the support of all social scientists in terms of membership.

One of the facts of modern day scientific life is that no single individual or scientist works alone. I know of only two men who worked alone because their laboratories were their minds. One was Albert Einstein who needed only pencils, paper, and a chair before a window. The other was Charles Steinmetz the mathematician whose laboratory was a canoe, Practically all of us, however, need co-workers of varying capabilities and interests to do our work. We need to belong to a team or teams. This is what we need to develop in centers of learning, in colleges and universities. This is what ten colleges and universities in three research consortia — the Bicol Research Consortium, the Visayas Research Consortium, and the Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium - are trying to do with the assistance of the Philippine Social Science Council. The Executive Board of the PSSC approved a resolution that the various member societies will assist

<sup>\*</sup>Read before the first joint conference of regular and associate members of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc., October 23, 1982, Language Study Center Auditorium, Philippine Normal College, Manila.

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or offer their services to the universities that want to develop excellence in any of the social sciences. For example La Salle Bacolod in the Visayas Research Consortium (others in the consortium are Silliman University, San Carlos University and Central Philippine University) plans to be a center of excellence in statistics. The Philippine Statistical Association may lend its expertise and resources to help La Salle Bacolod attain this goal. The PSSC will coordinate or act as liaison in these activities.

The social scientist needs to be able to withdraw once in a while from his ordinary home and surroundings and go to a place where he can read and write - undisturbed if he wants to be so. He needs a place where he can: a) attend or hold conferences, b) exchange ideas with others, c) secure hard-to-get publications through an excellent library system, d) get needed books and magazines through a central subscription agency or service e) get computer services if necessary. These he should be able to get at the Philippine Social Science Center now undergoing construction in Diliman. We hope that by 1983 we will have this haven or sanctuary.

Now that we have discussed some of the aspects of what we think are the relationships of social scientists with the Philippine Social Science Council, we must now say a few words on what the Filipino social scientist and the PSSC as a unit can do for Philippine society or the Filipino.

I think we agree that one of the most compelling reasons for improving ourselves and our organizations is so we can serve the society or the people better. The effectiveness of our work, therefore, will be measured best in terms of how much our work as social scientists can contribute to the betterment of the life of the Filipino. We realize, of course, that it is difficult to assess or measure how much good our work or our influence (or the lack of it) has on the lives of people. We must demonstrate that our work which includes our theoretical constructs, our research, our teaching, our publications contribute to the betterment of the lives of our people.

While we believe in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake and that basic research must be pursued even if the results are not of immediate value and may in fact be almost not possible to relate directly to the improvement of living, the best justification for supporting the social sciences, social scientists and their organizations such as the Philippine Social Science Council (this necessarily includes your organizations/centers) is THE FACT THAT SOCIAL SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND SOCIAL **ORGANIZATIONS MAKE A DIFFER-**ENCE IN THE LIVES OF PEOPLE. Anything less, I am afraid, will not do especially among people who are not social scientists but who make important decisions in the allocation of financial and other kinds of support to various groups. For after all social science is defined as "the science that deals with the human society or its elements, as family, state, or race, and with the relations of institutions involved in man's existence and well-being as a member of an organized community." (Underscoring supplied.)

Shall we then take it to mean that we are gathered here today in the pursuit of these objectives? I think so.

Annual Reports of PSSC Associate Members\*

#### RESEARCH AND PLANNING CENTER, ANGELES UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

- I. Research
  - A. A Content Analysis and Evaluation of Locally Produced Print and Broadcast Materials on Population and Family Planning in Central Luzon. Funded by the Commission on Population Region III. Completed.
  - B. Factors Affecting the Receptivity of Households to Radio

<sup>\*</sup>A summary outline of Annual Reports submitted by the PSSC Associate Members to the PSSC Secretariat, October 1982,

Programs About Family Planning in Central Luzon. Funded by the Commission on Population Region III. Completed.

- C. The Immaculate Conception Parish: A Situational Analysis. Undertaken for the Immaculate Conception Parish, Balibago, Angeles City.
- D. Baseline Survey for the Implementation of AUF Housing Program for Faculty and Students.
- E. Baseline Survey for the Implementation of AUF Livelihood Program for Faculty and Nonteaching Personnel.
- F. The Integration of Population Education in the Tertiary Level Curricula of Institutions in Central Luzon. Proposed. To be funded by POPCOM III.
- G. The Information, Education, Communication (IEC) Distribution Scheme of the Regional Population Office: An Assessment. To be funded by POPCOM 111.
- H. Tasks and Functions of the District Population Officers in Region III That are Related to a Successful Population Program. To be submitted to POPCOM for funding.
- I. A Study on Squatters in Angeles City. To be submitted to funding agencies for possible funding.

#### DANSALAN RESEARCH CENTER, DANSALAN FOUNDATION, INC.

I. Publications A. Dansalan Quarterly

- II. Seminars, Workshops, Conferences
  - A. Summer Session on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures. Offered annually by the Center in cooperation with the Graduate School of Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City. Conducted for a month, it already has 147 graduates.
  - B. Research Intern Training Program (RITP). A major undertaking of the Center at present in consortium with the Graduate School of the University of San Carlos in Cebu City. It is a twoyear program that is, preparing six young Muslim Filipinos for professional participation in planning and policy-making for socioeconomic change in their own society.
- **III. Future Plans** 
  - A. "Filipinization" of the DRC administration
  - B. Skill upgrading of staff
  - C. Acquisition of microfilming equipment

#### INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

- I. Publications
  - A. Training Manual for the Philippine Premarriage Program. Paulina F. Bautista. An end product of the author's research intended to standardize premarriage counselling.
  - B. How to Develop and Produce IEC Materials for the Philippine Population Program. Paulina F. Bautista. A handbook which is

an end product of a research project under the joint auspices of the IMC and the Commission on Population.

C. Developing and Using Multi-Media Materials in ASEAN Population/ Rural Development Programmes: The ASEAN/FAO/UNFPA Project Experience. A booklet which details the results of a major research project of the Institute that involved three international agencies and covered a span of five years.

Two other publications representing outputs of this project are: (1) Guidelines for Developing and Producing ASEAN Population | Rural Development IEC Materials, and (2) Guidelines for the Planning, Conduct and Evaluation of the Multi-Media IEC Field Campaians.

- **II. Academic Programs** 
  - A. A.B. and M.A. Journalism
  - B. A.B. and M.A. Communication Research
  - C. A.B. Journalism
  - D. Ph.D. Communication

#### INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

- I. Research
  - A. Study of Poverty-Redressal Programs in Metro-Manila, Ongoing,
  - B. Preparation of Books of Readings
  - C. Preparation of Dictionary of Planning Terms
- **II.** Publications
  - A. Philippine Planning Journal

B. Annotated Bibliography on Philippine Planning, Volume IV

III. Seminars, Workshops, Conferences

A. Public Lecture Series

IV. Future Plans

For 1983:

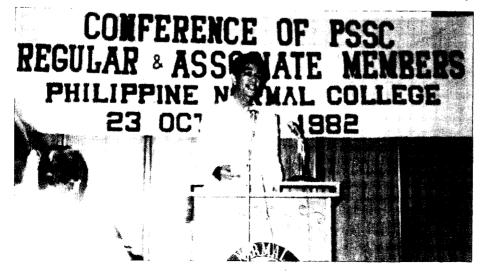
- A. Publications
  - 1. Trial edition of the Book of Readings in Industrial Estate Planning and Development.
  - 2. Dictionary of Planning Terms

#### RESEARCH AND PLANNING CENTER, DIVINE WORD UNIVERSITY OF TACLOBAN

- I. Research (Institutional)
  - A. Socio-Economic Profile of High School and Elementary Students of the University
  - B. Employees Head Count Survey
  - C. Survey of DWU Graduates. Ongoing.
  - D. Space Utilization Study. Ongoing.
  - E. Late Start and Early Dismissal Study, Ongoing.

#### OFFICE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, ST. PAUL UNIVERSITY (TUGUEGARAO)

- I. Research
  - A. Institutional self-evaluation survey on seven areas for the school's accreditation.
  - B. Follow-up of SPCT graduates in teaching, non-teaching, and administrative staff of private and public agencies for the school's Alumni Data Bank. Ongoing.
  - C. Collation of data and report on the correlation of NCEE Rating and Initial College Performance of Freshmen SY 1980-81. Ongoing.
  - D.A Profile Study of High Effective Methods and Low Effective Methods Users of Isabela, Ms. Lucila Caronan Bacud, project director. Ongoing from September 1982 to February 1983. Funded by SPU and POPCOM.
  - E. A Comparative Study of the Performance in Family Planning Activities of Multiple-Role and Single-Role Barangay Service Point Officers as Perceived by



Married Couples of Reproductive Age in Region 2. Lucila Caronan Bacud, principal investigator. Research proposal recommended as one of the research agenda of POPCOM Region 2 for 1983.

- F. Observation of selected grade III math and english classes in central and rural schools for Phase II of the first ASEAN collaborative research on teacher education reform. September 1 – October 19, 1982.
- G. Data gathering for situational/ environmental analysis for the school's five-year development plan.

#### IV. Future plans

- Interpretation of data from the cumulative records of college students at the Guidance Office to provide some basis for curriculum development and vocational/academic guidance of students.
- 2. Faculty Development Program for the next five to ten years.

#### RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS CENTER, PHILIPPINE CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

- I. Research (Institutional)
  - A. Survey of Student Utilization of PCU Services and Facilities. Completed and published in September 1982.
  - B. A Study on the Accomplishments of a Decade of PCU Graduates (1971-80). This study is now in the process of report writing, and may be released before the end of the first semester, school year 1982-83.

- C. A Profile of the PCU College Faculty. Ongoing.
- D. Student English Proficiency. Completed and published in September 1982.
- E. A Trend/Projection Analysis of PCU Enrolment Status from School Year 1970-81. Completed and published in March 1982.
- F. A Study of the PCU Scholarship Program for the Past Five Years 1976-81. Ongoing.
  - (Community Research)
- G. Value of Agricultural Training in the Rural Pastoral Ministry. Completed. March 1982.
- H. United Methodist Church Southern Palawan Integrated Development. Ongoing.

(Contractual Research)

I. Bataan Processing Zone Survey. Completed. March 1982.

(Applied Research)

- J. Palawan Rural Development Program-PALRUDEV. Ongoing.
- **II.** Publications
  - A. The Christian Cord Magazine.
  - B. English Workbook A and B. A revised edition may be finished in time for the second semester School Year 1982-83.
- C. Sining ng Komunikasyon Para sa Mataas Na Paaralan. Ongoing.
- III. Seminars, Workshops, Conferences
  - A. Seminar on textbook writing. Philippine Christian University. June to the present.

#### LANGUAGE STUDY CENTER, PHILIPPINE NORMAL COLLEGE

I. Projects

A. Project Home Literacy (Homelit). Aimed at exploring the feasibility of having pre-school children gain reading readiness and initial literacy skills at home, with their parents and other adults in the home as tutors. Begun in June 1980. Try-outs and revisions on the basis of the try-outs were completed in 1982.

Parallel lessons in the other major vernaculars, as well as English, will be developed.

- II. Academic Programs A. Ph.D. in Linguistics
  - B. Ph.D. in Bilingual Education a consortium program of the PNC, De La Salle University, and the Ateneo de Manila University.
  - C. Graduate Certificate and Masters degree in Language Teaching (TESL), Pilipino Linguistics and Pilipino Language and Literature.
  - D. Specialization in Language Testing
  - E. Chinese Course

#### RESEARCH CENTER, PHILIPPINE NORMAL COLLEGE

- I. Research/Projects
  - A. Nationalist Reading for Teachers. A collection of local and foreign works, essays, writings. Ongoing.
  - B. Study on the structures in the rural area and the development of initiative for the attainment of self-sufficiency. The same study will be extended to fishing and rice farming communities.

- C. Study to eliminate junk food in the school food system and to internalize knowledge among its victims.
- D.Study on learning disabilities of children especially those belonging to a disadvantaged class
- E. Study on the development of social awareness among children
- F. Development of a human rights curriculum
- G. Development of two instruments to measure 1) the scientific attitudes of elementary school children, and 2) the personal-social characteristics of effective elementary and secondary school teachers.
- H. Data bank about PNC
- I. Non-Formal Education
- II. Publications
  - A. Paanyaya sa Isang Talakayan Series. Aims to situate problems in education in their larger context like the national economy, politics, militarization.
  - B. Research Series. Disseminates research-related papers and completed researches. e.g. Research Series No. 6. The Physical Growth and Development of the Filipino Child. E. Orejana. 1982.

#### PHILIPPINE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING HOUSE

- I. Research
  - A. The Effectiveness of Filipino in the teaching of social sciences. Completed in July 1981. A 67page report was submitted to the

Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) in August 1981.

- B. Japanese and Filipino Psychology -- A Cross Cultural Dictionary. Virgilio G. Enriquez, Fumio Watanabe and Motoe Wada. Ongoing.
- **II.** Publications
  - A. Kahirapan at Ideolohiya sa Panitikang Popular. Laura L. Samson. 1981. Elaborates on the techniques of legitimation of poverty involving the use of popular literature.
  - B. Konsepto at Metodong Sikolohiyang Pilipino. Rogelia Pe-Pua. 1981. A compilation of articles discussing relevant concepts and methods on Filipino psychology.
  - C. Sikolohiyang Pilipino: Teorya, Metodo at Gamit. Rogelia Pe-Pua. 1982. A 325-page book aimed to serve as a useful resource material for the upgrading of the standards of academic excellence in the fields of psychology and Philippine studies.
  - D. Towards a Filipino Psychology: Essays and Studies on Language and Culture. Virgilio G. Enriquez. 1982. (Not yet for sale). Contains some of the articles written by Dr. Enriquez pertaining to Filipino psychology, starting from 1966 up to 1981. Topics discussed range from translations of foreign languages to Filipino, to Filipino psychology in the Third World.
  - E. Decolonizing the Filipino Psyche: Philippine Psychology in the Seventies. Virgilio G. Enriquez. 1982. In pamphlet form, the articles aim to describe the major

trends and directions of psychology in the Philippines, particularly in the 1970's.

- F. Kamalayan-Sikolohiyang Pilipino-Ulat at Balita. Originally called Sikolohiyang Pilipino: Mga Ulat at Balita, the Filipino psychology newsletter was revived after some years of dormancy. Revived under a new name, Kamalayan's first issue has just been printed.
- III. Seminars, Conferences and Workshops
  - A. Field Methodology Training Workshop. April 19-30, 1982.
- IV. Future plans

The PPRTH plans to set up a psychological center in Barrio Obrero, Sta. Cruz, Manila. It will be named Sentro ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino.

#### INTEGRATED RESEARCH CENTER, DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

- I. Projects
  - A. Participatory Upland Management Program. Funded by the Ford Foundation (1981) for support of training, research and experimentation in participatory approaches to uplands management in the Philippines. Duration: Five years.
  - B. "Departmental research program"

     a new development in the Faculty Research Program, where faculty members of the department do parts of a huge umbrella project on a priority area as defined by departmental thrusts.
  - C. Guidelines for a Visiting Researcher Program — for implementation in School Year 1982-83.
  - D. Instrument construction and field-

work activities of the major projects on Basic Urban Services and International Contract Labor.

E. Ongoing programs for faculty research, publications, materials development, research seminars, external research and university commissioned research.

#### POPULATION INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

- I. Research
  - A. Impact Study of the Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) Program: Zelda C. Zablan and Aurora E. Perez, UPPI staff members.
  - B. A Nutritional Survey of Young Adult Fertility. Corazon M. Raymundo and Zelda C. Zablan, UPPI staff members.
  - C. Changing Labor Force of the Philippines, Lita J. Domingo, UPPI staff members.
- II. Academic Programs (SY 1981-82)
  - A. Awarded fellowships to an increasing number of students from the Visayas and Mindanao.
  - B. Continued serving as a regional center for demographic training. Four scholars were sent by the United Nations (three from Afghanistan and one from the People's Republic of China).
  - C. Reviewed curricular program with the aim of expanding it to include a non-thesis program.
  - D. Completion of two masteral theses dealing with interregional migration and correlates of contraceptive use and breast-feeding respectively.
  - E. Establishment of a professorial chair in demography.

## "Perspectives in Contemporary Social Science Research"

Editor's Note: Following are the papers of Dr. Leslie E. Bauzon (group I), Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas (group II) and Dr. Cesar M. Mercado (group III) on the general topic "Perspectives in Contemporary Social Science Research" presented during the October 23 Conference of PSSC Regular and Associate Members held at the Philippine Normal College.

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The thirteeen (13) social science disciplines were divided into three groups, thus, group I - history, political science, public administration and geography; group II - economics, demography, social work and statistics; and group III - anthropology, linguistics, mass communication, psychology and sociology.

#### HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GEOGRAPHY



This paper aims to discuss the current state and trends of research in four social science disciplines, namely, *history*, *political science*, *public administration* and *geography*. I shall treat each subject in the order of my familiarity with them. I do not pretend to know everything about these disciplines, and the views I will be expressing will

#### *by* Leslie E. Bauzon<sup>1</sup> University of the Philippines

be mine for the most part. Moreover, because of time constraints, my discussion will be made largely in general terms.

#### History

I will begin by talking about the discipline closest to my heart, and this is history. Among historians of the Filipino people, the trend in the past was more toward Philippine political history at the expense of the social, cultural and economic history of the country, Moreover, Filipino historians tended to concentrate on the presentation of history through the mere chronological arrangement of events as they occurred in time. They had not taken advantage of the other social science methodologies which were available for purposes of enriching their studies and arriving at a re-interpretation of Philippine history, and even its drastic rewriting.

Indeed, there is a drastic need for the re-writing of Philippine history. Philippine history needs to be rewritten by veering away from the traditional emphasis on political aspects, and by focusing on the social and economic aspects of change in Philippine history. Moreover, Philippine history needs to be re-written in order to correct the distorted, vitiated, and inaccurate statements found in the traditional national histories which have hitherto dominated Philippine historiography. This process of re-writing will likewise enable Filipino historians to pay more attention not only to extra-Manila and extra-Luzon areas of the country, but also to elements in society which have been previously treated only on a peripheral basis. I am referring specifically to the rural population which constitutes the majority in Philippine society, and yet it is the elite in society that has been given more attention than this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Professor of History, Department of History, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines.

vital sector of the nation.

Thus to my mind, the re-writing of Philippine history should not only correct errors and inaccuracies compounded by bias and prejudice, and facile generalizations regarding the national history of the Filipino people, but this rewriting should also entail the reordering of the research agenda of Filipino scholars. They should give priority to the writing of local history, because its findings can be used in correcting misleading generalizations made by national historians pre-occupied with national history. More importantly, findings in local history will enable Filipino scholars to derive a national synthesis which will be a closer approximation of historical reality. It is for these reasons that I call for a drastic rewriting of Philippine history.

Furthermore, if there are gaps or blank pages in Philippine history which require filling, the first step is to fill them, and then use the findings in rewriting whatever misleading generalizations concern them. Beyond that, they should be used in bringing about the writing of Philippine history through their integration and synthesis with available data about the local and regional areas of the country.

It is only through local history that we are able, in the final analysis, to talk about a genuine history of the Filipino people, a history that articulates their yearnings, aspirations, sacrifices, and struggles for over three centuries of Spanish and American colonial domination. This is because local history deals with the ordinary masses in the countryside as they eked out a living through the centuries. National histories, purporting to express the Filipino viewpoint, cannot be accepted as works truly articulating the views and interests of the majority of the Philippine population, because such national histories really maximize the role of the elite and minimize the role of agricultural laboring population that constitute the majority in Philippine society.

#### **Political Science**

Before the Second World War, virtually all the Filipino political scientists focused on state-oriented studies. The Kalaw brothers, Teodoro and Maximo, exemplified this prewar orientation toward the state, with virtually no political scientist addressing his research attention to power relations in and out of different political systems.

Since the end of the Second World War though, up to this time, Filipino political scientists have tended to pay greater attention not to state-oriented studies anymore but to the sociological and dynamic concepts of political system and political process. They have now properly concerned themselves with power relations, based on empirical research, without necessarily excluding political philosophy, and with emphasis on Philippine politics and government since research here has been woefully inadequate, as attested by the absence of even a decent textbook on Philippine government.

As a discipline, political science has tended to be on the weak side, not only during the period of American political tutelage, but also since the establishment of the Philippine Republic. The reason for its weakness under America was the relatively advanced state of development experienced by the political systems patterned after American institution and introduced by America to the Philippines. Under the Philippine Republic, there was an expected increase in scholarly attention to the problems involved in the transition from colonial ward to political independence, but from the likes of it, this expectation was never met satisfactorily, although as noted earlier, the trend that has emerged from the scant number of studies available has been to devote attention to the sociological and dynamic concepts of political process and power relations, rather than to the state itself. Moreover,

the Filipinos' American-oriented system of government had itself a great deal to do in the decision of Filipino political scientists to put more focus on the applied aspects of government, namely public administration.

#### **Public Administration**

Public administration as a field of study is largely concerned with the investigation and the betterment of the government's ability to formulate and implement programs and policies. Derived from political science, public administration is traditionally involved in the study of "staff" functions as well as with "line" functions. Recently, though, the thrusts of public administration scholars, while continuing to show interest in the traditional concerns of the discipline, have been to shift attention from internal processes of administration to the subject of political and socio-economic development per se. This is sometimes referred to as "development administration." Thus public administration scholars have been looking more closely into such matters as health programs, population and family planning, food production, agrarian reform, rural development, housing and urban development, and some others falling under the general heading, "policy area." It has been noted though that scholars in this discipline have concentrated their attention not so much on the substantive aspects of the above mentioned policy areas as on their organizational and management aspects. Nonetheless, as a result of the growing vogue of evaluation research and policy analysis, the practitioners in the discipline of public administration have started to look also into the content and impact of policies, not to mention their structures and processes. Many of the researches on the policy areas mentioned have been presented descriptively, almost reportorially, rather than interpretatively. This situation sounds very much like what I mentioned

concerning the discipline of history. There is very little use of theory, or theory-building. Ideas and propositions are hardly used in investigation and writing. Perhaps in this respect, the true potential of public administration as a discipline has not been fully exploited as yet.

#### Geography

Geography as a discipline progressed only over the past thirty years or so. Prior to that, it existed almost solely as a prerequisite for graduation, not a subject worthy for study in its own right. Now it is widely regarded as an essential intellectual equipment of any learned man, and as a tool for national development in all its aspects, that is, the social, cultural, political and economic spheres. Geography as a discipline is concerned with the study of earth and the environment of man. In this sense, geographers have a foot in the social sciences and another in the natural sciences. They are halfway between these divisions of knowledge.

Scholars in the discipline seem to be preoccupied presently with the study of the regionalization of the Philippines, even as they are I suppose still concerned with geography's traditional attention to the earth and man's environment. But like the other social scientists, the geographers have become concerned too with the larger aspects of Filipino society. Thus they are also interested not just in geographical features and the study of these, but in economic conditions, cultural problems, ethnic-related matters, and even administration and how it affects man and his environment. Like most social scientists, the scholars in the discipline of geography appear to be developmentoriented too. For example, they are concerned with the imbalance and disparities in the economic and social development of the country. They would like to address their research priorities therefore toward the elimination of these disparities and imbalances in order to attain regional dispersal in the industrialization of the Philippines and in the attainment of spatial equality in the social and economic growth of the Filipino people.

#### Conclusion

With this brief survey of the current research directions in the disciplines of history, political science, public administration and geography, I hope I have been able to shed light on which areas are emphasized in these disciplines and which areas should be given more attention if indeed there are areas that are given more attention than the others. This way, the scholars concerned can more properly and carefully chart their future research course and thus be more fully effective in strengthening their respective disciplines, as well as in contributing toward the development of the social sciences in general. Indeed, we need not only more but better social science research.

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#### ECONOMICS, DEMOGRAPHY, SOCIAL WORK AND STATISTICS

.by Mahar K. Mangahas<sup>1</sup> Development Academy of the Philippines

#### Introduction

This address is, according to the Conference program, supposed to deal with economics, demography, social work and statistics. I admire the discourse the previous speaker made concerning several other disciplines and fear I cannot do the same. I would have some remarks about economics and a few others about the social sciences in general. They have something to do with statistics; I am not so sure about demography. You may want to be forewarned that even what I shall be saying about economics many economists might not agree with.

#### **Economic Efficiency**

In the area of economic research, in particular, I have observed that most studies have been on efficiency-oriented topics - topics having to do with just how well resources should be allocated. They have observed misallocations in a number of areas and the usual conclusion is that these came about because the signals were wrong, i.e., the prices were wrong. Usually this is because they were interfered with by government, and the implication is that such signals should be changed. There have been studies of this type for many years. Even though 10 to 15 years ago they might have sounded new to non-economists, they were already very well accepted in the economic profession.

Probably it was only a matter of time before they became accepted in the policy area, too. Such things as the freeing of the foreign exchange rate were considered radical in policy some time ago, but this was already accepted by most economists. About 10 years ago, lowering of protection, lowering of tariff rates, and raising of interest rates were considered practically taboo; but in the economics profession, they were very well accepted. Even at that particular time I think they were 'safe' topics to research on. That is important because one has to be conscious about the safety or lack of safety of certain topics.

In the area of efficiency, there are only a couple of things I would want to bring up. One, we have to realize that we are in a very great recession. Actually, we should say depression except that that term has been abandoned somehow by the language. We are in a world depression. Unemployment rates in the West have never been worse since the Great Depression. In fact the U.K., which is actually one of the great leaders of economic thought, has one of the highest unemployment rates.<sup>2</sup>

In this situation, how is the economic profession going to respond? Only Japan seems to be secure from the depression. Eventually, as the situation gets



very bad, there may be, out of desperation, a desire to become Keynesian again. That is to say, to feel that the government can solve the problem by making sure that aggregate demand is never insufficient. In the 1930s, the issue was to put closed factories back into production. The trouble now however is, even if one were to put closed factories back into production, they would not produce the products people want, but old fashioned or overly expensive things which cannot compete with Japanese products.

The issue of technological unemployment is much more important now than it used to be, Thus we have got to work out not only the demand side but also the supply side. Personally, I think this means that our economy has to compete well in the area of science and technology. Here, we do not have a sufficient appreciation of the need for investing in science and technology. An investment area that requires much public, and not only private, investment cannot just be left to the marketplace. The Japanese government has been investing so much in this area. The USSR and the US are the world's highest science investors; but, if one takes away the military component, Japan is the leader. That is one of the important reasons why Japan is secure. Korea is going to invest 2% of their GNP on science and technology. But the Philippines is not making any plans at all.

If there could be an area of economic

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Fortunately for economists, it is less necessary to study any language other than English, because it so happens that economics is essentially an Anglo-Saxon-led discipline, The U.K. and the U.S., have tremendous unemployment rates; yet their economists keep on winning Nobel Prizes.

research which could help put investments in the proper place, I say it would be research about science and technology as an investment per se, as an area that needs direct government support, as the only thing which will guarantee long-run economic independence. In the long run, we cannot depend on natural resources. We do not know what the critical natural resources are that we will need in the next century. The most important key to real independence is scientific independence. We need to invest in acquiring scientists of good quality - scientists who can understand anything. They may not necessarily produce much new technology themselves; but once anything new comes out they should be able to immediately understand it and work out the proper domestic response.

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So much for what I think are typical areas in economics from the efficiency standpoint. Actually, I prefer to go into the equity standpoint, which I think is a much more serious problem.

#### Equity

There are more hazards to research in the area of equity. Yet I do not think they should be avoided, since inequities lead to costly conflicts, including violent conflicts. We need much more research about who gets what. Who gets exploited? Who are the abusers? Who are the abusees? Equity is an interpersonal matter. There are always two parties to it. It is between two parties that people sense that there are injustices. Such people join political movements even without consulting scientific data. Such movements can start and get organized on the basis of popular impressions about injustice.

This is a very crucial process that should be clarified by research a lot more. Whatever the topic is, if injustice is at all an issue, the research has to use much better class distinctions. In particular, we have to have data as to what economic resources are acquired and by which classes. What kind of 'classes' should these be? We have to be a lot more imaginative in our divisions besides urban and rural. Urban and rural do not mean anything. Rural people do not resent urban people because they are urban. There is nothing much we can do, therefore, with comparisons between urban income and rural income.

Researchers have to get right into the heart of the matter. They have to get data about both the Muslims and the Christians, for example, Land reform studies have to have data not only about the tenants and farm workers but also about the landowners. For industrial workers, we know what their wages are (or we used to until the end of 1980 because the wage series was strangely cut; real wages have not been monitored in this country in the past two years). We know something about the workers and yet we know very little about the profit rates of the capitalists. In short, we cannot avoid some sort of class analysis. I am not saying the classes have to be Marxist classes; they have to be some classes which are actually relevant to Filipinos' notions of economic inequity and injustice.

In economics, wealth by definition gives rise to income. A proxy for considering income is to consider the wealth which leads to income. One major research problem is that the kind of wealth on which we do have data is human wealth, e.g., education. What we do not have data about is physical wealth — land, natural resources, etc. And yet it is differences in access to land which Filipinos consider as much more inequitable than differences in access to education, in my opinion.

The business sector is very conscious about the distribution of income because it affects the consumption of their products. Business has to know how many consumers to expect, how many can afford what it wants to self. It has to know how many people are in

the upper, middle and lower classes. Like government, business does not have exact data either; but it uses the very practical A, B, C, D, and E classification of consumer research groups. If that is the simple way of doing it, why not? We are also doing that in our DAP research. It is rough and dirty but it seems to work. Or, you can have people classify themselves. In our surveys, people are asked to classify themselves as to whether they are poor or not. We also classify them as to whether they are A, B, C, D, or E. We find out that about one half of the class AB group say they are only on the borderline of poverty. None of them say they are poor, but half of them say that they are in the borderline between poverty and non-poverty. Another interesting thing is that one-fourth of the people whom we rated as class E say they are not poor. By outside appearances they are in terrible shape but they do not say they are poor or even on the borderline.

This does not necessarily lead, as I have said before, to some kind of theory of class conflict - natural or systemic: class conflict. There simply are very important class differences among people. In our recent survey in Metro Manila, 80% of the variables we have gathered have significant relationships to socio-economic status. There are significant differences across the board. regardless of whether we are talking about economic, social or political views. The poor people feel differently from the rich people. The unemployment is different among the poor people and the rich. How people feel about changes in the political trends is very different among classes. The point is that classes matter. That is the main message that I would like to emphasize.

I think it is important to look more at the extremes. I do not think the middle class deserves as much emphasis as the poor or the rich. I think we already have a very nice, strong consciousness among researchers about poverty groups, as seen from the presentations

made by the PSSC associate members. Many of them have talked about their work on poverty groups. I presume every group has made its own system of identifying the poor from the not-poor. We have started from a certain consciousness about the bottom group. I think the Academy did a lot for this in its Social Indicators work in 1974, for example. So this has helped to get the concept of poverty more established at the policy level, even though there is not even any official poverty line yet. (By the way, I do not advise anybody to believe reports that there are 83% or 84% of the population below the poverty line. These are all fictitious. I do not think there is any reliable national survey that could give a proportion like this during the period of Martial Law. We just do not know what has happened to poverty.)

Now how about the other extreme – the very wealthy? In terms of potential insights, work on the rich is even more interesting than work on the poor. Work on the rich is a lot more personal because there are fewer of them. They are easier to identify. We have enough indications of unjust distribution to start work on.

I think we should look into natural resources in particular because natural resources, according to the Constitution, belong to the public. They are not supposed to be subject to the market economy. The fact that a person has more private land or private wealth than somebody else depends partly on the enterprise market. That could bring about some natural, market-based inequality. But how about public things like Laguna de Bay, the mangroves, the forests, the pastures, the fishponds, and the corals which belong to the people and which the government is supposed to be justly allocating? Those close to the issue, like Celso Roque of the Natural Resources Management Center, have informed us that there are only two people who have cornered all the fishpens in Laguna de Bay. They have

swept away the traditional fishermen from their fishing ground. So which is bound to have more impact: (1) doing some research about the traditional fishermen who lost their opportunities (and there will be a mass of them, a nameless, faceless crowd of homogeneously poor people) or (2) doing research about a few groups of people who acquired their "rights" over those fishpens? We have to get into the basic information about the situation which led to this in the first place.

What is the definition of wealth? Of power? Is there a line which divides unfair, excessive wealth or power that we social scientists can use? What should that line be? How many are above it? Where are they? Who are they? What is the connection between wealth and power? We may say that to be below the poverty line is unfair, but how about the other way around? I think it goes without saying that if there are some parts of wealth which are acquired through corruption, that is so patently unfair and inequitable. That makes it a very important research area. What is the measure of cronyism, for example? How close is 'close' to the powers that be? How do you calibrate the difference between a 'somebody' and a 'nobody'?

This is not just talking about the elite. The term elite is a very neutral term for me. There are all kinds of elites. For one thing, people accept that there have to be leaders. Their leaders have to be elites in one way or another. They must have deserved to become leaders because of certain good qualities.

The subject matter is injustice – unjust enrichment, unjust empowerment. We have to know what the *Filipino* concept of justice is all about. We must try to articulate this a lot more. Look at the *Theory of Justice* by John Rawls of Harvard. It is a very popular book in western countries right now. It is a theory that says in effect that the well-being of a society is measured by the well-being of the poorest individual. Just look at the poorest individual and that's it. You do not have to look at anyone above him anymore. There are certain derivatives of this view, one of which is that it is alright for a wealthy fellow to become wealthier as long as that, by becoming wealthier, he brings up the welfare of the poorest person. The welfare of the poorest person is what measures well-being in the first place.

1

But justice in our society is not only built on the welfare of the poorest person. It is also built on the fact that people look at each other, and they have resentment, jealousies and feelings of outrage on account of social unfairness. They are willing to join armies and so forth. We are not out of the woods as far as rebellion and subversion are concerned. I would continue to say that there is a lack of research emphasis on the area of distributive equity. This holds not only for economists but for the specialists in the other fields as well.

#### **Data Generation**

Another general area that I have some comments about has to do with data generation. It is linked very specifically to the area of distributive equity because the common problem in research is that there are no data. (But then data is linked to policy, both ways — when policy opens up, the means to acquire data also opens up.) Researchers have for so long been ending their research papers with the eternal complaint of the lack of data.

Among the disciplines, it is economics which is the most led around by the nose. It uses data other people have collected. How much have we exploited, for example, National Demographic Surveys which happened to have been collected by other groups and in which the economic parts were very superficial. Yet, for lack of anything else, we have had to use them. In fact, there are people in econometrics who make their reputations by devising sophisticated methods of dealing with inferior data. What do you do when you have specification error? It makes for a lot of substitution of the computer for hard information. The computer is only a sophisticated means of refining poor raw materials into certain research conclusions. The obviously better thing to do is to look for better sources of raw materials in the first place.

Data are expensive. That is an important consideration. There has to be cooperation between researchers and sponsors. The sponsorship issue cannot be avoided. It forces academics to try harder to communicate with the outside world. To explain to other people what this survey is all about and why it is needed.

In the first place, I think that, for the sake of credibility, we should let subject-matter specialists be in charge. In particular, statistics is very secondary. I think that most of the time the sampling problem is the least of our worries. There are non-sampling issues that are much more important. Furthermore, because the data generation should be done by subject matter specialists, I think it should be widespread, and not centralized. We cannot possibly have a central institution which has specialists in all subject matters. Data should be gathered by many institutions, in many places, all at the same time.

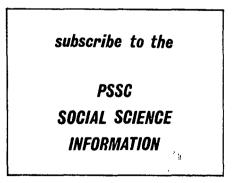
I think that our research institutions, even private ones, should go to the extent of generating long-term statistical series by themselves. We have to go for long-term data generating projects, not once-in-a-while, ad hoc surveys precisely because we have to have linkages between our data and our sponsors. We have to help people become aware of new findings coming out regularly, piece by piece, little by little. There should be a continuous stimulation of the outside world. It takes time to do this. We have to develop long-term statistical series, and should not wait forever for this work to be done by some official institution which may not have accepted the subject matter in the first place. Why not the universities?<sup>3</sup>

I think there should be deliberate planning of validating mechanisms and replications. Often there are charges of statistical duplication and so-called "confusion" that "duplication" is supposed to bring about. But in science, there is really no way to check measurements but to have it done all over again by others who are not beholden to the one who did it for the first time. If they find differences, we should not worry about that; we should be glad that erros have been spotted. It may seem to add to the cost of producing data; but without any replications, erroneous data will lead policy in the wrong direction. An institution cannot possibly correct itself because it is so lost in its own work already.

We have to develop quicker and simpler measurement procedures and instruments. How about public opinion polls? Several months ago, we even tried getting people's opinion through the telephone. A particular issue was hot at the time and we wondered if it would be feasible to get the opinions of Metro Manilans by telephone over a weekend. (Of course we knew that ownership of the telephone is not democratically distributed.) In any case, it was possible to get a large sample of people's opinions over a few days. (Another interesting thing is that their opinions changed by the day. Everyday in the newspapers there was something different, and we concluded that people could be strongly influenced by the mass media.)

Just as a parting comment - I would like to observe that it is possible to have action even without data. People do take chances. The Chinese undertook their land reform and finished it: in a year and a half without any data on even how many landlords there were. There can also be data without much action coming out afterwards. India has a terrific set of poverty data, but it has not yet led to a solution of Indian poverty. India has an annual series which shows that poverty incidence can decline from something like 52% to something like 40% over a period of only six years; later on it came up again to 50%. It is a volatile thing; people can quickly go above or below the poverty line. With a series like that, one can do many studies about the economy, and can try to figure out what is probably bringing this about. But now even India has stopped the annual series, and has decided that once every five years is good enough. It is a most short-sighted action.

Hopefully, we could someday have both real data and real, scientificallybased policies and programs. That is what we are planning for and why we are in our particular professions. We should strive to carry on.



Erratum Photo credit for last issue, page 8: WOMAN'S

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In the U.S., the National Bureau of Economic Research has been producing data year after year although it is a private institution. In time, the NBER system of identifying business cycles became the established system.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY, LINGUISTICS, MASS COMMUNICATION, PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY



#### Introduction

The social sciences may turn out to be at the center stage in this decade. An increasing number of policy-makers, administrators, planners and implementors are asking what social science can offer to help them in carrying out their tasks. This paper is an attempt to present certain research directions which the social sciences can consider for the 80s to make them more responsive to the needs of potential users.

The main task of this paper is to present a perspective in contemporary social science research specifically for *anthropology, linguistics, mass communication, psychology,* and *sociology.* Since a good number of papers have already been written about the historical perspectives of these different disciplines, we will focus our discussion more on the contemporary perspective in social science research.

The term social science as I use it in this paper is limited to these five academic disciplines. Also, since my discussant is one of the leading linguist*by* **Cesar M. Mercado**<sup>1</sup> University of the Philippines

ics researchers in the Philippines, I will just dwell slightly on this discipline. Instead, I will talk more about mass communication which is my field of specialization.

### Beginnings of Social Science in the Philippines

The social sciences as we understand them now were introduced in the Philippines during the American colonial period. These became part of the core courses of the college curricula of the American system of education.<sup>2</sup>

First taught by American teachers and retired soldiers, these were later on handled by Filipinos who were trained in the United States. This started the strong Western influence in the social sciences in the country.<sup>3</sup>

Sociology is apparently the first social science discipline taught in the Philippines. The University of Sto. Tomas was the first university to offer sociology in the country. As early as 1896, this university, with a strong Catholic tradition, offered sociology with stress on social philosophy.<sup>4</sup>

Anthropology came next. It was first offered as a subject in the University of the Philippines in 1914, six years after its founding by American missionaries from the University of Michigan. The famous and pioneering H. Otley Beyer, then holder of a chair in anthropology, initiated the course.<sup>5</sup>

Psychology was taught in the Philippines in the 1920s as part of the education curriculum at the University of the Philippines.<sup>6</sup>

Mass communication was first

offered as a program in 1965 in the University of the Philippines at Diliman, Quezon City, although agricultural communication subjects were first offered at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños, Laguna. In 1975, the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication instituted Communication Research as a major field.

As the enrollment in the social sciences increased, more Filipinos were sent to study abroad particularly in the United States. In the 1950s the exchange program sponsored by Fulbright and other foundations brought more American professors to the Philippines and more Filipinos to the United States for graduate studies.<sup>7</sup> The return of the American-trained Filipinos in the late 50s and early 60s swelled the ranks of qualified social scientists but whose orientations, as may be expected, were Americanized.

#### Trends in Social Science Research

Considering the historical background of the social sciences in the Philippines, it can be expected that our social science researches are Westernoriented conceptually and methodologically. But the upsurge of nationalism in the late 60s and early 70s marked a significant step in the awareness of the Filipino social scientists about the need to adapt social science to Philippine realities.

#### Anthropology

Anthropology, which started with ethnographic studies shifted to archeo-

logical surveys in the 20s. The 30s marked the beginning of Filipino participation in anthropological research. Their emphasis was the collection of ethnographic materials. In the 50s, the emphasis went back to ethnography but there was a branching out to social anthropology<sup>8</sup>. The concern of the Filipino anthropologists contend on agricultural practices, rituals, kinships and culture change.<sup>9</sup>

The coming back of the American-trained anthropologists in the 60s brought into focus studies on Filipino values. The National Museum went into systematic archeology which was intensified in the 70s with the growing concern of the government to strengthen national identity.

The 70s was also marked by a shift towards studies on development and the start of nationalist-oriented anthropology. The emphasis shifted to urban groups, particularly the urban poor adaptation to urban life.<sup>10</sup>

The 80s is pointing towards theory building<sup>11</sup> and broadening of studies on culture change.<sup>12</sup> On anthropological trends, there is also an increasing use of survey techniques to supplement participant-observation. With the growing involvement of anthropologists in developmental efforts, there is also a trend towards participatory or conscientizing research.<sup>14</sup>

More systematic researches in physical anthropology, archeology and ethnolinguistics are suggested. Also, there is a need to re-examine studies in socio-cultural anthropology to identify gaps for further study.<sup>14</sup>

Emphasis is also needed on studies in lowland and upland groups. The need to document the structural interlocking between tribes and village communities and the larger politico-economic structure that influence culture change is imperative.

#### Psychology

Researches in psychology in the Philippines may be divided into two types based on methodology: experimental and psychological. There was even a time when it was feared that psychology might divide into two disciplines according to the method employed.<sup>15</sup>

During the 50s the experimental method was given emphasis because of the belief among psychologists that universal truth was the primary objective of psychology.<sup>16</sup> The concepts studied appear to be not an issue in psychology because of this belief.

In the 70s, Enriquez studied the concept of psychology. He said that there is such concept as Philippine psychology which is as old as the Filipino himself. This has always been taught in schools, though not called psychology. He explained that this native psychology is based on Philippine culture and language; it is about Filipino awareness, consciousness, thought and feelings.<sup>17</sup>

Enriquez revealed that there are other forms of psychology such as those of "babaylan" and "katolohan" (priest and priestess). There are also different orientations but the one that is looked up to by psychologists is the Westernoriented psychology, which is a relatively new discipline for the Filipinos.<sup>18</sup>

He laments the fact that Western theories which have not been proven in the Philippines are being used in the guise of universality. He believes that for psychology to progress, it should find a happy balance between universality and the particular.<sup>19</sup>

On the choice of topics, Enriquez suggested that it should choose those which are relevant to the life of the Filipinos instead of those relevant to foreign psychologists. Likewise, the theories to use should be those which stem from the concepts, outlooks and experiences of the Filipinos. Even the methods should be relevant to the culture being studied and this should be understandable and acceptable to the community.<sup>20</sup>

Enriquez suggested that it is necessary to have closer coordination and communication among Filipino researchers in the different parts of the country to strengthen recognition and appreciation of the Filipino social researcher's ability.<sup>21</sup>

#### Sociology

A significant development in postwar sociological researches was its empirical bent. Again, this trend partly stems from the fact that major influences in sociology in the Philippines came from the group of sociologists in the United States who came to the Philippines and were professors of Filipino sociologists who were noted for moderate to extreme empiricum. Another reason was the lack of basic data about the Philippine society. Furthermore, the available tested "theories" and models called for empirical research designs.<sup>22</sup>

The trends in sociological research in the 50s and 60s were focused on certain aspects of community life such as the process of decision-making, the adoption of health practices, and communication behavior.<sup>23</sup>

With a few exceptions, the bulk of the researches in the 60s were in rural sociology. These studies deal with community development approaches and the adoption of farm technologies and health practices.<sup>24</sup>

Survey research, as might be expected, has become the most popular research method used. Most of these are descriptive fact-finding type; very few are of the analytic and explanatory type. This tendency, as mentioned earlier, can be explained by the necessity for basic information which was then lacking. There was also dearth of skilled manpower who can perform more sophisticated statistical analysis.

The 70s saw a trend towards a critical review of the earlier studies in sociology. Like in psychology and anthropology, there was a growing debate and recognition of the social purpose of research. The debate burst into the open during the 1977 conference sponsored by the University of the Philippines Division of Social Sciences of the College of Arts and Sciences.<sup>25</sup>

In rural sociology, the 70s was marked by studies designed to evaluate certain development programs such as the Masagana 99 rice production program of the government, transfer of technology in agriculture, natural resources, and agrarian reforms, and impact of population, nutrition, health and other services.

The 80s seems to point more comprehensive sociological studies in the urban and rural areas.

#### Linguistics

The linguistics field must have started in the Philippines when the Spanish missionaries came to these islands in the 16th century.

But scientific linguistic studies came to the Philippines only after the last world war. American Foundation grantees conducted the earlier studies.<sup>26</sup>

There are two approaches to the study of language. First is the *diachronic linguistics* which focuses on the historic development of a language. Second is the *synchronic linguistics*, a subdivision of diachronic linguistics which compares entire languages or dialects in certain aspects of language with one another.<sup>2</sup>

The earlier studies on the Malayo-Indonesian languages which traced their historical developments are examples of diachronic linguistics. But most of the recent work on Philippine languages has been in synchronic linguistics.<sup>28</sup>

Like the other social sciences in the Philippines, linguistics was also shaken in the 70s. There was a heated debate on the issue of pure Pilipino as against Taglish (Tagalog-English). The schools in the Philippines which have strong linguistics units were divided on the issue. But the UP group appeared to be the defender of the Taglish while other schools seemed to be for the pure Pilipino.<sup>29</sup>

#### Mass Communication Research

The Western concept of communication research which was introduced in the Philippines at the turn of the 60s grew out of anthropology, psychology and sociology. This tradition, which originated in the United States, influenced the development of communication research in the Philippines.

The first media-focused studies conducted in the Philippines in the late 50s were carried out by John de Young, a visiting sociologist at the University of the Philippines. His study covered literacy, availability and use of rural communications media including the village interpersonal networks.<sup>30</sup>

This was followed by another study conducted by an information specialist, Marjorie Ravenholt, which assessed the comprehensibility of informational materials disseminated in the village by the government's media production agency.<sup>31</sup>

A Filipino practicing journalist, Juan Tuvera, now a Presidential Assistant at Malacañang, did a status study of mass communications in public information offices. His study brought to light problems such as lack of coordinated planning, proliferation of public information works in the various agencies and the absence of a professional attitude towards work, among others.<sup>32</sup>

The 60s marked the beginnings of communication research conducted by professionally trained communication researchers. The high enthusiasm of the communication researchers based at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture and the Institute of Mass Communication was reflected in the varied applied communication researches which were conducted during this decade. Varied groups of respondents were studied; different methodologies were employed; research findings were immediately utilized. These studies were conducted in response to various requests of government agencies, private companies, and academic institutions.<sup>3 3</sup>

The 70s, influenced by the prevailing nationalistic atmosphere, also saw an increasing criticism against Westernformulated communication theories and methodologies and a veer towards the development of new concepts and tools and the adaptation of existing and relevant ones. This controversy did not distract the communication researchers from their main responsibility - to continue conducting research. In fact more comprehensive and more systematic applied research as well as basic research in communication were conducted ' during this period. Cooperative multinational studies, policy studies for organizational development, multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary studies, operations research, folk media studies and innovative communication research methodologies were conducted during this decade.34

One of the most significant contributions of communication research during the 70s was its ability to verify locally some of the basic issues in communication such as the order of presentation of messages, the use of illustrations, the use of colors, the value of pretesting materials, the choice of communication channels, the problems in distributing materials, among others.<sup>35</sup>

Since I was involved in conducting many of these basic/applied studies, may I share with you some of our findings. We have verified or found that:

 Color in comics attracts attention and arouses interest; but it distracts retention of messages. The implication of this is use color on the cover of comics for increasing knowledge; but the inside pages should be black and white.

- 2. Realistic illustrations are preferred by rural audiences over caricature illustrations. Therefore, use realistic illustrations for rural audiences.
- 3. The conventional visual advertisement on baby products showing a mother and a child is usually considered by rural people as an unhappy family because the father is absent in the picture. Therefore it is advisable to include the father in advertisements on baby products.
- 4. An illustration showing a man carry a native basket is usually interpreted by males in some regions as an insult because this depicts a henpecked husband. Remove the basket or change it into a paper bag to make it acceptable to males.
- 5. The plus sign (+) when used to illustrate the message which says - "add (+) five tablespoons of the chemical to five gallons of water" - can be taken as a sign of poison or death among low literates. Explain the symbol orally to make sure readers will understand it.
- 6. Slow readers tend to understand illustrations better than words. Therefore, always see to it that the illustrations are consistent with the words.
- 7. Positive illustrations are preferred by rural people over negative illustrations. To arouse their interest, use positive illustrations.
- 8. Communication works best when the needed materials for implementation are already present. Therefore, time the campaign with the release of materials.
- The appeals which can be used in communicating with the rural people include the following: a) family goals such as status, education of children; b) fears such as sickness, poverty; c) sources of

satisfaction such as social activities, good family relationship.

10. People are more likely to respond positively to communication immediately after a traumatic experience.

#### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

Our brief review of the trends in the social science researches in the Philippines, particularly in anthropology, linguistics, mass communication, psychology, and sociology shows that the social sciences in this country have now assumed a new direction. Happily the common direction which the five social sciences just reviewed have informally agreed to take is the development of a Filipino-oriented social science. Some critics might say that this new direction is long overdue. But as social scientists we know that orientation and attitude take time to change.

If there is any concept that has delayed our Filipinization of the social sciences, it is the concept of "universality of science." This concept, which has originated in the West, led us to believe that social science theories, conmodels, methodologies, cept and research tools are all universal in applicability. As such many Filipino social scientists usually use these Western social technologies in formulating their research projects without questions. But now that a good number of these social scientists are deeply exposed to the realities in the field, they have come to realize the shortcomings of these imported social technologies.

The need to develop new social technologies for social science research in the Philippines is imperative. In mass communication for instance, virtually all the theories which were formulated in the West were based on the assumption that the people have choice, say, among brands of products. But in many rural villages, the problem is lack of alternatives. On sampling, Western books assume that the universe is known. The fact is that many of our villages do not even have the list of households heads. The classical questionnaire or interview schedule which is very useful in the West in capturing the people's consensus is not wholly useful under Philippine setting where the people have the strongest tendency to please visitors. Because we were trained to be borrowers of ready-made ideas and techniques, and we have learned to follow the path of least resistance now we use ideas, methods, and techniques which can hardly capture the nuances of our people. This might be surprising to some of you, we are still in the process of developing social indicators based on the perception of the majority of our people. The social indicators which are available now are based on the perception of the policymaker, planners and administrators.

If there is any material that has delayed our Filipinization of the social sciences, there are the Western books. Books are the main sources of ideas especially to academicians, social science researchers and students who have no time or no opportunity to go out in the "real" world. We need books on the rationality of and techniques in developing a Filipino-oriented social science; we need materials on the particularity and universality of science; we need books on social science theories, concepts, models, methodologies and tools which are adapted to Philippine realities. We also need to piece together existing social science research findings and package them into books so that these can be used by our policy makers, planners, administrators, implementors, students and social researchers themselves. Western books need not be completely replaced. But we can consider them supplementary readings when local materials are available. The present practice of giving priority to Western books over local

books should be reversed.

If there are persons who are delaying the Filipinization of the social sciences, pardon me to say these are ourselves. Let us appreciate, instead of being too critical of Filipino social scientists, of budding social scientists who attempt to develop new social science theories, concepts, models, methods, and tools. Let us help build the confidence of our Filipino social scientists who want to write. Let us promote their work to our students and colleagues so that they will find encouragement and fulfillment for their effort.

In going into the Filipinization of the social sciences, let us not close our eyes to new developments in social science in our neighboring Eastern countries and the advanced Western countries. Let us open our minds to their new ideas but this time we should be more cautious and discriminating to be sure that the new direction we are taking will not be diverted. There will be some foreign friends who will come to support us and let us accommodate their relevant ideas.

The road we will travel to reach our goal is long and rough. For sure we will need resources — manpower, funds, materials, equipment, logistics, energy and information — to reach our goal. To acquire these resources we need institutional support. I believe the PSSC and other concerned institutions will help us in our travel to reach our star.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Cesar M. Mercado is a professor and coordinator of the Communication Committee, U.P. Institute of Mass Communication. He is also a fellow at the Development Academy of the Philippines, The author wishes to thank Ms. Violeda Umali and Ms. Florinda de Fiesta, UP-IMC research assistants for their assistance in gathering the data. <sup>2</sup>Feliciano, Gloria, "Country Report on Social Sciences in the Philippines." Social Sciences in Asia 111. Paris UNESCO 1977.

<sup>3/</sup>Op.cit.

<sup>4</sup>Weightman, George, "The Philippine Intellectual Elite in the Past Independence Period," Solidarity v. (1) 1970.

<sup>5</sup>Bennagen, Ponciano, "Mirror, Mirror on the Wall, Are We Human After All?" Paper presented at the Conference on the Social Responsibilities of the Social Scientist. U.P. 1977.

<sup>6</sup> Feliciano, op. cit.

<sup>7</sup>Hollsteiner, Mary Racells, "Social Sciences, 1974." Paper presented at the Science Forum of the Soclety for the Advancement of Research, NSDB Science Pavilion, April 22, 1974.

<sup>8</sup>Based on personal interview with Dr. Felipe Landa Jocano, professor, U.P. Asian Center, on October 21, 1982.

<sup>9</sup>Bennagen, Ponciano L. "Anthropological Research in the Philippines; 1961-1982." Paper presented at the National Research Council of the Philippines Conference, 1981.

<sup>9a</sup>Based on personal interview with Dr. Jocano, October 21, 1982.

<sup>10</sup>Bennagen, op. cit.

<sup>11</sup>Based on personal interview with Dr. Jocano, October 21, 1982.

<sup>12</sup>Bennagen, op. cit.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

14a Ibid.

<sup>15</sup>Enriquez, Virgilio, "Sikolohiyang Pilipino: Perspektibo at Direksyon" 1975.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup>lbid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup>Cuyugan, Ruben Santos, "Research In Sociology. Trends, Problems and Possibilities," Philippine Sociological Review, January-April 1961.

<sup>23</sup> lbid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Villacorta, Wilfrido V. "Western Influences on Social Science Teaching in Philippine Universities," Philippine Journal of Psychology, 1980 vol. 13 nos. 1 & 2, pp. 65-73.

<sup>26</sup>Verstrelen, Eugen, "Linguistics and Philippine Prehistory, "Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society," September 1973.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid.

<sup>29</sup>Based on personal observation of the author.

<sup>3 0</sup>Feliciano, Gloria and Cesar Mercado, "Communication Research in the Philippines: A Status Analysis" A paper prepared for AMIC, updated version, 1982.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup>Our interview with Dr. Lagmay about the future trends in psychological research on October 22, 1982, reinforced their part of our recommendation.

#### 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Ibid.

#### PSSC Annual Meeting Held; Special Recognition for Dr. Gerardo Sicat

Six new members were elected recently to the PSSC *Executive Board* for CY 1983 and 1984.

At the Council's annual meeting held on December 4 at the Club Filipino, official representatives of PSSC's member-associations elected the following:

- For Anthropology *Ponciano L. Bennagen*, Department of Anthropology, University of the Philippines
- For Mass Communication Cesar M. Mercado, Institute of Mass Communication, U.P.
- For Political Science *Felipe B. Miranda*, Department of Political Science, U.P.
- For Social Work *Thelma Lee-Mendoza*, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, U.P.
- For Public Administration Victoria A. Bautista, College of Public Administration, U.P.
- For Sociology *Sylvia H. Guerrero*, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, U.P.

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

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

The hold-over members of the Board are: Bonifacio P. Sibayan (linguistics), Leslie E. Bauzon (history), Mercedes B. Concepcion (demography), Romeo M. Bautista (economics), Dominador Z. Rosell (geography), Jaime C. Bulatao, S.J. (psychology) and Elpidio D. Makanas (statistics). This year's annual meeting was highlighted by the presentation of a very special plaque to *Gerardo P. Sicat,* Chairman, Philippine National Bank, for his invaluable services to the social science community in the Philippines. (Dr. Sicat's acceptance speech will be published in the next issue of the *Social Science Information*).

Plaques and cash awards were also given to three "bests" for the year 1980-82: The Philippine Journal of Linguistics, best journal (P 10,000); "Child-Rearing Practices of Filipino Urban Mothers: Relation to Children's Cognitive Development" by Perpetua G. Umali Razon (Department Head, Guidance, Philippine Normal College), best Discretionary Research Award Project or DRAP (P 5,000); and the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, best research center in the PSSC Research Network (P 10,000). The best research award was given in the name of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education while the best research center award was given in the name of the Ford Foundation. Funding for the best journal award came from the Central Subscription Service. Incidentally, Ms. Razon's thesis abstract was featured in the Social Science Information, vol. 9 no. 2, July - September 1981.

Dominador Z. Rosell, editor-in-chief of the Philippine Geographical Journal was also awarded for his conscientious editing, managing and publishing of a regular and up-to-date scholarly journal which was adjudged first runner-up in this year's best journal award competition.

The following committee were assigned to set the criteria and select the winners –

1) Best Journal Award Committee – Paulina F. Bautista (chairman), Flerida Ruth Romero, Raul R. Ingles and Silverio Baltazar (members)

*Criteria set by the Committee*: up-todateness of the journal, quality of articles, and editorial excellence.

2) Best Discretionary Research Award Committee -- Romeo M. Bautista (chairman), Rosemary M. Aquino, Jaime C. Bulatao, S.J., Aurora Catilo and Fe T. Otanes (members).

Criteria set by the Committee: innovative approach to the study, intuitional aspects of assumptions and hypotheses, organization and clarity of presentation, depth and rigor of analysis and interdisciplinary significance of the study.

3) Best Research Center in the PSSC Research Network Committee -- Loretta Makasiar Sicat (chairman), Ramon Katigbak and Josefina Ramos (members)

Criteria set by the Committee: number of research projects conducted for the past two years, number of completed projects and ongoing projects, budget size of each project, funding (reflects the ability of the Center to establish linkage with other institutions even without the help of the PSSC), variety in the theme and subject matter of the project, beneficiaries and quality of the research.

Preceding the annual business meeting was a "Symposium on Language and Education in the Philippines" hosted in cooperation with the Linguistic Society of the Philippines. Two papers were presented. The first was on "Bilingual Education: Eight Years and Beyond" by Andrew Gonzalez, FSC, of De La Salle and Lorna Segovia of the Philippine Normal College. Their paper was read by Emy M. Pascasio of the Ateneo de Manila University. The second paper presented was "The Restoration of Grade Seven: Pros and Cons" by Josefina G. Navarro of the Manila City Schools. The reactors were Carmen Carlos (Manila City Schools). Bellarmine Bernas, OSB (St. Scholastica) and Jenny Go (Xavier University),

The master of ceremonies was Casilda E. Luzares, Associate Dean, College of Liberal Arts, De La Salle University. (Photos follow) The annual meeting was highlighted by the presentation of a special plaque to Gerardo P. Sicat for his invaluable services to the social science community in the Philippines

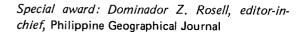




## PSSC General Annual Meeting and Awarding Ceremonies

Best Journal: The Philippine Journal of Linguistics







Best Discretionary Research Award Project: Child-Rearing Practices of Filipino Urban Mothers by Perpetua G. Umali – Razon



Best Research Center: Institute of Philippine Culture



Symposium paper presentor: Josefina G. Navarro (right); Master of ceremonies: Casilda E. Luzares



Symposium paper reader: Emy M. Pascasio



L to R: Paulina F. Bautista (Secretary-Treasurer, PSSC Executive Board 1982), Gerardo P. Sicat, Leslie E. Bauzon (Vice-Chairman), Loretta Makasiar Sicat (Executive Director) and Romeo M. Bautista (Board member)

### newsbriefs

A conference on the role of language in the mass media for nation building was conducted by Ateneo de Manila University's Ang Samahang Pilipino sa Sikolohiya ng Wika and the Department of Language and Linguistics on October 2 at the Ateneo College auditorium in Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

The conference sought to bring together mass media representatives to exchange ideas and share their experiences in the use of language, discuss the social significance of language in the mass media and present research findings on language, specifically Filipino.

Among the resource speakers were Dean Gloria Feliciano and Benjamin Lozare of the University of the Philippines, Josefina Patron and Benjamin Medina of the National Media Production Center and Bienvenido Lumbera also of the U.P.

\* \* \*

The Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) conducted the first Leonides S. Virata Round Table on Development Policies, a policy workshop series on selected national development issues which commenced on October 6. The theme was Rural Development: The Rural Sector as a Target Area of Development Policies.

The workshop was held to acknowledge the need for government development policies to be authoritatively clarified and responsibly discussed by senior public officials, representatives of the private sector and policy-informed academics.

The Academy decided that this series be guided by Filipinism and Development, ideas which inspired the public life of one of DAP's founding spirits, the late Leonides S. Virata, former Chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines. The policy workshop was thus aptly named after him.

About 20 resource persons participated in the day-long forum. The venue was the Academy's audio-visual room, DAP Building, San Miguel Avenue, Pasig.

\* \* \*

A seminar workshop on "Bilingualism and Interdisciplinarity in the Social Sciences" was conducted by the *Ateneo de Davao University* from October 17 to 23. The activity was arranged with the University of the Philippines through its Extramural Program.

Among the participants were the Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium (EMARC) Research Committee, the Research Consortium Coordinator of the PSSC, Edna E. Labra, and the social science faculty of local colleges and universities in Davao City and neighboring provinces. The Central Subscription Service through its Business Coordinator, Sylvia V. Tan, also set-up a book exhibit.

The seminar workshop focused on three social science disciplines: psychology, sociology and economic geography. The resource persons were Dr. Ruben Umaly, U.P. Department of Zoology, Dr. Mita Jimenez, Assistant Chairman, U.P. Department of Psychology, Prof. Ester de la Cruz, U. P. Department of Sociology and Prof. Emerson Lorenzo, U. P. Department of Geography.

The venue was at the University itself.

\* \* \*

The *Philippine Geographical Society* held its seminar on map reading and map making on October 27-29. The venue was at the Paulino Garcia Hall, corner Taft and Herran, Manila. The event was partly sponsored by the PSSC. The Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) – TRIMEDIA Conference – Seminar with the theme "Moving Technology from Research Centers to the Farms" was conducted on October 28 at the National Press Club Bldg., Manila. The agenda was PCARRD's Accomplishments and Plans in relation to the seminar's theme.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

The De La Salle University Integrated Research Center held a panel discussion on Applied Methodology last November 18 at the Waldo Perfecto Hall, DLSU.

The panelists were Dr. Michael Costello, a Research Associate of the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City and Dr. Sam Fujisaka, a Research Associate of the Program for Environmental Science and Management, University of the Philippines at Los Baños.

The panel discussion was part of the Seminar in Rural Sociology that Dr. Costello and Dr. Fujisaka conducted from November 15 to 20 at De La Salle University under its Participatory Uplands Management Program.

\* \* \*

The Panel on Fertility Determinants, a multidisciplinary group of scholars of several nationalities appointed by the *National Research Council* (Washington) to conduct a comprehensive review of the determinants of fertility and fertility change in developing countries conducted a conference on "Fertility Research and Population Policy in Developing Countries." Held at the National Academy of Sciences auditorium in Washington, D.C. on November 22-23, the conference aimed to present the work that the Panel has done over the last three years and to discuss its implications for population policy and program in the developing world.

Presented at the conference were the Panel's major reports, i.e., an analytic framework for fertility determinants and a review of the influence of all the major determinants and a review of the influence of all the major determinants on fertility; studies of fertility change in eight developing countries; six illustrative comparative analyses designed to test hypotheses about fertility influences cross-culturally; and a recommended research agenda for the field. The Panel's work has been supported by a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The conference was opened to interested population policy and program personnel as well as to population researchers. Mercedes B. Concepcion, Dean of the Population Institute, University of the Philippines, was the conference chairman.

\* \* \*

A seminar workshop with the theme "Toward the Filipinization of Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences" was sponsored by the Association of Catholic Universities of the Philippines (ACUP) on November 27-29. The venue was at the MOH Training Center in Levte.

The objectives of the workshop were 1) To identify areas where Philippine culture plays a role in the various behavioral research method, and 2) To gain skill in the use of specific research procedures and techniques which are suitable to Filipino research subjects.

Delegates from Catholic universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning participated in the three-day live-in seminar which was held under the auspices of the Divine Word University, Tacloban City.

\* \* \*

The National Economic and Development Authority thru its Statistical Coordination Office with the support of the Statistical Advisory Board sponsored the *Third National Convention on Statistics* held on December 13-14 at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC). This year's convention focused on the latest developments and current issues affecting the government, academic institutions and private statistical organizations.

Among the areas articulated on were those related to statistical computing; market research; prices, employment, poverty and income distribution; economic and social indicators; population and other social statistics; statistics for plan preparation; statistical model building; statistical theory and methods; surveys and survey techniques, and other fields of applied statistics.

\* \* \*

The Division of Social Sciences, National Research Council of the Philippines held its annual scientific activity – Conference Workshop on Recent Developments in the Social Sciences on December 27-29 in Baguio City. The PSSC was a co-sponsor of the seminarworkshop.

The thrust of the workshop sessions was on developments in theory, research and innovations in teaching selected social sciences. The participants were college and secondary school teachers in the social sciences/social studies.

\* \* \*

A regional conference workshop on the theme "Nationalism: a Dynamic Philosophy of Life" with the subtheme "Effective Teaching of History Under the New Elementary School Curriculum," was conducted recently by the *Philippine Historical Association* (PHA).

Hosted by Mariano, Marcos State

University at Batac, Ilocos Norte, the conference workshop was co-sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. The participants were teachers handling social studies or history courses in the primary, secondary and tertiary levels in Region II and Region II.

The lecturers were: Prof. Celedonio O. Resurreccion of the Far Eastern University (FEU) on Nature and Character of Nationalism; Dr. Romeo V. Cruz of the University of the Philippines (UP) and PHA president on Anatomy of Philippine Nationalism; Prof. Donata V. Taylo, chairperson of the UP Department of History on The Teaching of Philippine History; and Dr. Guillermo R. Lazaro, dean of UP at Clark Airbase on The Teaching of Nationalism in the Schools.

\* \* \*

The Association of Christian Universities of the Philippines and the Divine Word University of Tacloban in cooperation with the Fund for Assistance to Private Education sponsored a seminarworkshop dubbed as "Toward the Filipinization of Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences." It was held from November 27-29 at the Regional Health Training Center in Candahug, Palo, Leyte.

The three-day seminar-workshop aimed at:

(1) identifying areas where Philippine culture plays a role in the various behavioral research methods, i.e., parameters for the Filipino research population; and

(2) gaining skill in the use of specific research procedures and techniques which are suitable to Filipino research subjects.

The plenary sessions consisted of lectures on basic methodologies both quantitative and qualitative, group works and a discussion on the applicability of western methods, among others. The workshop was envisioned to contribute to the advancement of a "Filipino" or "Filipinized" research methodology.

## social scientists on the move

Bonifacio S. Salamanca, U.P. professor of history has a new appointment. He is now a holder of a Professorial Chair in History, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines. The term is from June 1, 1982 to May 31, 1983.

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Karina David of the Institute of Social Work and Community Development, U.P., participated in an advisory meeting of the Dag Hammarksjolds Foundation on Methods and Media in Community Participation in Uppsala, Sweden from September 9 to October 6.

Professor David also attended the regional conference on Themes for the Eighties in Southeast Asia which was held in Bangkok, Thailand from October 19 to 27. It was sponsored by Quakers International.

\* \* \*

David Murray, an M.A. student in Geography at Victoria University in New Zealand, and a Visiting Research Associate of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University lectured on "Trends in Class Composition in Nueva Ecija" on October 1 at the Multi-Purpose Room, Science Building, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

Mr. Murray conducted a research in Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija which examined the ways in which the class composition of rice farming are changing, especially since the introduction of the new rice growing technology. His talk was based on preliminary conclusions after a month in the field. Of special interest was the role played by the availability of credit and differential effects on different sub-classes.

\* \* \*

Romeo M. Bautista, professor at the U.P. School of Economics was a paperwriter during the seminar on "ASEAN-Korea Economic Relations" held in Seoul, Korea from October 2 to 9. It was under the joint sponsorship of the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology (KIIET) and the ISEAS.

\* \* \*

Benjamin Lozare presented a paper at the UNESCO Regional Workshop on Socio-Cultural Change held in Malaysia from October 3 to 7.

Dr. Lozare is an associate professor at the Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines.

\* \* \*

Dean *Gloria Feliciano* of the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication represented the Philippines during the Meeting of Experts on Women's Studies and Social Sciences held from October 3 to 9. The venue was New Delhi, India.

\* \* \*

Julia Ko, another Visiting Research Associate of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, conducted a lecture-discussion on the topic "Market-Gardening and the Chinese Community in Baguio-Benguet: Class and Ethnicity in a Rural Philippine Setting." It was held on October 4 at the IPC building, Ateneo campus.

The talk was based on field research carried out by Ms. Ko in 1980-81. Her research traces the concomitant development of the Chinese community in Baguio and La Trinidad, and the vegetable-growing business in Benguet province. It examines the variation overtime in the ethnic identity of the overseas Chinese (and their native-born descendants) in that region, and the relationship of that identity to their changing class backgrounds.

Ms. Ko is currently completing her Ph.D. dissertation in Anthropology at Stanford University. She returned to the field for further research in October 1982.

\* \* \*

*Concepcion P. Alfiler* of the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines presented a paper at a conference on the theme: "The State of Art in Development Work" held at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands, from October 9 to 17.

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Dean Ofelia Angangco enplaned to Hongkong with Professors Randolf David, Belen Medina and Fe Arcinas of the Department of Sociology, College of Arts and Sciences, U.P. to attend the International Research Seminar on Development Planning in Asian Modernization. The seminar was held in Hongkong Baptist College from October 10 to 17.

*Cristina Parel*, former dean of the U.P. Statistical Center attended as statistician-consultant during the meeting of the IEA International Science Study. The meeting lasted from October 11 to 21. It was held in Tokyo, Japan.

Mila Reforma, associate professor at the U.P. College of Public Administration presented a case study on the Philippines at the International Seminar on Urban Development Policy: Focus on

\* \* \*

Land Management in Nagoya, Japan on October 12 to 19. The conference was sponsored by the City of Nagoya and the U.N. Centre for Program Development.

Randolf S. David, a sociology professor at the University of the Philippines participated in a three-day workshop to elaborate a United Nations University-sponsored project on Asian Perspectives. The workshop was held from October 15 to 18 at the India International Centre, New Delhi, India.

\* \* \*

*Clarita Carlos* of the U.P. Political Science Department delivered a paper at the annual scientists conference of the Association for Asian Studies/Mid-Atlantic Region (US). The conference was held from October 15 to November 5 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During her stay, Dr. Carlos also conferred with some political psychologists in selected universities in the U.S.

\* \* \*

Vicente Paqueo conducted a collaborative study of fertility behavior and child spacing at the Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, U.S.A. He undertook the study from October 15 to November 15.

Dr. Paqueo is an ascociate professor of economics at the University of the Philippines.

\* \*

Alejandro N. Herrin, associate professor of the U.P. School of Economics and Aurora Perez of the U.P. Population Institute each presented a paper at the International Conference on Migration and Development in Selected ASEAN Countries. It was held in Tokyo, Japan from October 19 to 31. After the conference Dr. Herrin proceeded to Singapore to present the final report at the Technical Workshop for ASEAN Population Project: Integration of Population and Rural Development Policies and Programmes.

\* \* \*

Loretta Makasiar Sicat, PSSC Executive Director, participated in the Tokyo Session of North South Roundtable (a project of the Society for International Development or SID) which was held in Tokyo and Oiso, Japan from October 21 to 25.

\* \* \*

Gabriel Iglesias, Director of Policy Studies and professor at the UP College of Public Administration presented a report during the Seminar for Heads of High Level Training Institutions in Public Enterprise Management in the Framework of UNIDO's Programme for Centres of Excellence. The seminar which was jointly sponsored by the International Center for Public Enterprise (ICPE) and UNIDO was from October 23 to November 4. The venue was Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

\* \* \*

*Ernesto Pernia* acted as speaker and resource person during the workshop on population and rural development in ASEAN countries held in Singapore from October 25 to 30. The workshop was sponsored by the ASEAN/FAO.

Dr. Pernia is an associate professor at the School of Economics, U.P.

\* \* \*

Carolina Hernandez of the U.P. Political Science Department participated in an Asian Seminar on the Palme Commission Report on "Common Security" held at the United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan from October 28 to November 2.

Jose Encarnacion, Jr., dean and professor of the U.P. School of Economics attended a meeting of the Working Group on Developing Projects of the United Nations Commission for Development Planning. It was held in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting lasted from October 30 to November 7.

\* \* \*

Irene R. Cortes, professor of law and former dean of the U.P. College of Law has been appointed Vice-President for Academic Affairs of the University of the Philippines effective November 1, 1982. She succeeded Dr. Oscar M. Alfonso.

Dr. Cortes was appointed at the time she was in Vienna, Austria attending a meeting of the United Nations Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. She then proceeded to Kuala Lumpur to attend the general assembly of the Asean Law Association on October 24 to 29.

\* \* \*

Benjamin V. Cariño, director of graduate studies and professor of the U.P. Institute of Environmental Planning acted as consultant to the Population Center Foundation during the "Regional Meeting on Social and Cultural Factors Affecting Population Trends and Family Planning Practice." It was held from November 1 to 9 in Pattaya and Bangkok, Thailand.

*Elena Pernia* of the Institute of Mass Communication of the University of the Philippines also attended the meeting.

\* \* \*

Laura L. Samson, assistant professor at the Sociology Department, U.P. attended a training program of the Insti-

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tute for International Studies and Training for selected representatives of developing countries. It was held on November 1-29 at Fuji-nomiya, Japan.

\* \* \*

Wilfrido V. Villacorta of the History-Political Science Department of De La Salle University was invited to present a paper at the Professors World Peace Academy symposium held on November 6 at Century Park Sheraton. The theme of the symposium was "World Peace: Philippine Perspectives."

\* \* \*

Ofelia Angangco, professor and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, UP, presented a paper at the First International Conference on Women's Studies. It was held from November 14 to 18 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

\* \* \*

Dean Mercedes B. Concepcion of the U.P. Population Institute chaired the two-day sessions of the conference on "Fertility Research and Population Policy in Developing Countries" which was held on November 22-23 at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dean Concepcion also participated in the panel discussion on policy recommendations for different approaches to fertility reduction.

Salvador P. Lopez. consultant at the U.P. Law Center and former U.P. President attended the Eleventh International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences with the theme: "Search for Absolute Values and the Creation of the New World." The conference was held on November 25 to 28 at the Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Over 400 scientists and scholars from 100 nations were in attendance.

Expenses for Dr. Lopez's trip were defrayed by the International Cultural Foundation.

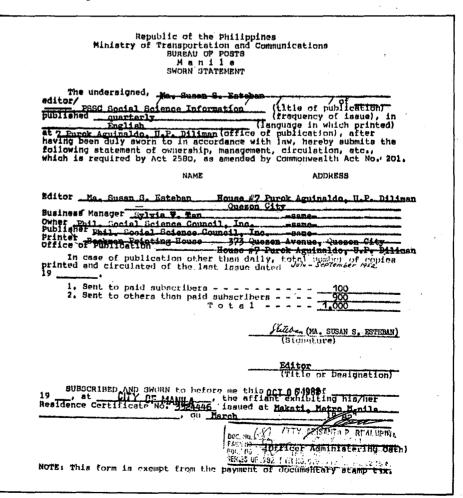
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Andrew B. Gonzalez, president of De La Salle University was invited to deliver a paper at an international conference on "Scientific Cooperation with Developing Countries" held at Tubingen University from December 6 to 8. This was co-sponsored by the Institute of Scientific Cooperation (Tubingen University) and the Institute of Foreign Cultural Relations of Germany (Stuttgart University). Political Science Department of De La Salle University recently obtained a master's degree in Asian Studies from the Asian Center of the University of the Philippines. She successfully defended her thesis entitled "The People's Republic of China's Policy Towards the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, 1949-1981." Ms. Cariño completed her undergraduate studies in Social Science at the University of Singapore.

Maxine-Hong Kingston, the Asian-American writer, delivered the introductory plenary session. Scholars from the U.S. Mainland, India, Japan, the Pacific Islands and Hawaii came to participate.

\* \* \*

Theresa Chong Cariño of the History-



### announcements

#### 9th IAHA Conference in Manila

The 9th International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA) Conference is scheduled to be held in Manila on November 21-25, 1983 at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC).

IAHA is a two-decade old organization composed of the world's foremost authorities on the study of the history of Asian peoples. As an academic body, its main objective is to link scholars from different countries in the common pursuit of promoting and stimulating scholarship on Asian history.

The IAHA Conferences have been the world's foremost forum for the presentation of new findings in the study of Asian history. Held every three years, these Conferences are usually attended by eminent historians who are actively engaged in research on the historical as well as the contemporary aspects of Asian culture and society.

The 9th IAHA Conference is jointly hosted by the IAHA, the IAHA Philippines and the University of the Philippines in collaboration with the Filipinas Foundation, Inc. It is being held as a culminating activity of the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the U.P.

The panel discussion will be guided by the following sections and topics:

- 1. Recent Trends in Philippine Historiography
- 2. Major Themes of Study in Asian · History
- 3. Problems of Methodology in the Study of Asian History
- 4. Special Topics in Asian History

Papers focusing on any of the above themes and topics are welcome from scholars and persons interested in the study of Asian History. A one-page abstract of each paper must reach the Program Committee not later than January 31, 1983. For further information, contact the Conference Secretariat: Business Resource Center, Inc. Rm. 511 Doña Narcisa Bldg. Paseo de Roxas, Makati Metro Manila or P.O. Box No. 2273 MCC, Makati 3117 Metro Manila, Philippines Tel. 8176677; 8176360; 8176346

Telex: 66545 BRCI PN

Cable: BUSRECNTR

Inquiries regarding the academic portion of the Conference should be addressed to:

LESLIE E. BAUZON President, IAHA Department of History College of Arts and Sciences University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City 3004 Metro Manila, Philippines

#### First National Social Science Conference planned in 1983

The Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines, the International Social Science Honor Society of Pi Gamma Mu and the PSSC, through its disciplinal national associations (i.e., regular members) are planning to hold the First National Social Science Conference with the theme "Excellence in Social Science in the Philippines." The conference will attempt to realign the concerns for science and technology and that for the social sciences. It will re-define the thrusts, directions, programs and strategies in social science in the Philippines.

The conference is tentatively scheduled in *November 1983*.

#### Call for papers in Modern Philippines Series

Philippine specialists from the United States, Philippines, and other countries

are encouraged to contribute articles to a continuing series entitled Social Change in Modern Philippines: Perspectives, Problems, and Prospects, under the general editorial supervision of Prof. Mario D. Zamora. Articles should deal with the economic, political, social, and technological changes in the Philippines, especially under the Marcos regime. Social scientists from the USA who have done research in the Philippines as well as those coming from Europe and the third world are invited to contribute papers.

Papers should be no more than 20 pages in length, typed, double-spaced and according to the footnoting rules of THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLO-GIST. Authors should submit vitae and three clean copies of their papers. The deadline for finished papers is *January 30, 1983.* For further details, please write: Prof. Mario D. Zamora, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185, U.S.A.

### Eleventh Annual C.S. FORD CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH AWARD

The Human Relations Area Files will present a prize of \$250.00 for the best social science student paper in crosscultural research. Deadline for submission of entries is *March 15, 1983.* Authors must be currently enrolled at a degree-granting institution or have been awarded a degree during 1982; scholars awarded a Ph.D. or D.Sc. prior to 1982 are *not* eligible. If no paper is judged to be of suitable quality, no award will be made. Members of the HRAF staff are not eligible for this prize.

1. Papers must be cross-cultural (reporting results of a formal research design systematically comparing the data from *more* than two societies).

- 2. Use of the Human Relations Area Files is not mandatory.
- 3. All papers will be considered as having been submitted for publication in *Behavior Science Research* and may be published at the discretion of the editors. Papers must be of suitable length for publication (not over 50 double-spaced manuscript pages). Longer papers cannot be considered and will be returned.
- Papers will be judged by an independent scholar, whose decision shall be final.
- 5. If accepted for publication, papers will be published in English. Any manuscript not written in English should be accompanied by an English summary.
- All manuscripts are to include a brief statement about the author and an abstract (50-75 words).
- 7. Three copies of each paper should be submitted.
- 8. HRAF assumes no responsibility for manuscripts submitted.

Entries or requests for further information should be addressed to:

Student Research Prize Competition Human Relations Area Files P.O. Box 2015 Yale Station New Haven, Connecticut 06520

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## information section

#### **RESEARCH PROJECTS**

- Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period October-December 1982. (Please inquire about availability from the researcher's home institution, unless specified otherwise.)
- 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.
- Alternative Patterns in Resource Management by Upland Vegetable Gardening Communities. Steven Rood and Percy Sajise. Cordillera Studies Center-U. P. College Baguio and PESAM-U. At Los Baños. Ongoing. Ford Foundation.
- Attitudes of the Mendicants Towards the Government's Rehabilitation Program in Two Rehabilitation Centers. Jose M. Mendoza. Institute of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines. Completed. Master's thesis. 1980.
- The Bontoc Fayu and the Isneg Binuron: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Two Examples of Philippine Vernacular Architecture. Roseanna Valdez. University of the Philippines. Completed. Master's thesis. 1982.
- Case Studies of the Republic of the Philippines Garment Industry: An Appraisal. Juan Dy Reyes. National Defense College of the Philippines. Completed. Master's thesis, 1980.
- The Communal Tree Farm: A Case Study, Gregorio Principe. National Defense Col-

lege of the Philippines. Completed. Master's thesis, 1981.

- Cordillera Architectural Styles. Guillermo E. Veloso. University of the Philippines College Baguio. Ongoing. Ford Foundation.
- The Effects of a Structured Group Programs on the Self-Concept and Values of Unwed Expectant Mothers, Catherine A, Vigilia. United Coconut Planters Bank, Completed. Master's thesis. Inquire from the De La Salle University library.
- The Election in a Pangasinan Barangay. Steven Rood. Cordillera Studies Center-U.P. College Baguio. Ongoing. Ford Foundation.
- The Family in Western Science and Ideology: A Critique from the Periphery. Luz Tancangco. U. P. College of Public Administration and Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands. Completed. Master's thesis.
- Follow-up Survey of Psychology Graduates in Three Cities in the Visayas. Betty C. Abregana. Silliman University, Department of Psychology. June 1982. PSSC.
- The Government of Manila: Metropolitan Reorganization in a Developing Country. Manuel Caoili. U. P. College of Public Administration and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Completed. Doctoral dissertation.
- Multiplicity of Financial Agencies in Rural Areas and Their Impact on the Provision of Financial Assistance, S. Venu. Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras Completed.
- Some Channel and Receiver Factors Associated With Reception of Dairy Information Through Radio. Arturo S. Orig, Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) scholar and IRRI research grantee. March 1982. M.S. Thesis,
- The Status of Basic Social Work Skills Training in the Bachelor of Science in Social Work Program in Selected Social Work Schools in Metro Manila. Winston Annesley Rodrigo. Asian Social Institute. Completed. 1980.

University Vice-Chancellors: Profiles of Leadership. Udai C. Desai. Centre for Educational Policy and Management. Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. Completed.

#### RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

- Recently reported publications for the period October-December 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 available at the PSSC Library)

- Affluent Foragers: Pacific Coasts East and West. Edited by Shuzo Koyama and David Hurst Thomas. Senri Ethnological Studies No. 9. 1981. Published by the National Museum of Ethnology.
- Analysis of Variance from T-Test to Analysis of Covariance. Luke R. Moortgat. Integrated Research Center, De La Salle University. 1980.
- The CTRE Study: Piloting a Distance Learning System for Small Farmers. An account of the "Communication Technology for Rural Education" study, a three-year EDPITAF-UPLB pilot project, told from the point of view of the implementors of the project. Nora C. Quebral. Department of Development Communication, College of Agriculture, U.P. at Los Baños, College, Laguna. 1982. 87 pp. P 25.50. Available at UPLB Department of Development Communication and the PSSC Library.
- Economics of Aquaculture, Sea-Fishing and Coastal Resource Use in Asia. Edited by Aida R. Librero and William L. Collier. Proceedings of the Second Biennial Meeting of the Agricultural Economics Society of Southeast Asia, November 3-6, 1977, Tigbauan, Iloilo, Philippines. Published by the Agricultural Development Council and the PCARR, October 1979.
- The Elderly of Asia. Asian Regional Conference on Active Aging, January 24-28,

1982. Manila. Book of Proceedings. Edited and published by Social Research Center, University of Sto. Tomas, 1982.

- FAPE: The First Decade. Bonifacio S. Salamanca. University of the Philippines. 1981. 118 pp. Includes a distant and immediate background of FAPE. A review of its ten-year activities and organizational development; an attempt at an assessment. Includes tables and figures. Published by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education.
- Five-Year Philippine Development Plan, 1983-1987; Goals, Strategies and Policies, National Economic and Development Authority. May 1982.
- Five-Year Philippine Development Plan, 1983-1987; Technical Annex. National Economic and Development Authority. May 1982.
- Highlights '79, 1981. Published by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.
- Migration, Urbanization and Development in Indonesia. UN ESCAP Population Division, Published by the United Nations, 1981.
- 1982 Philippine Statistical Yearbook. 1982. Published by the National Economic and Development Authority.
- Perspectives on Philippine Poverty: An Annotated Bibliography of Social Science Works, 1970-1980. Compiled and with an introduction by Ricardo G. Abad and Elizabeth U. Eviota. Published by the Ateneo de Manila University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology.
- Sakada: Filipino Adaptation in Hawaii. Ruben R. Alcentara. University Press of America. c1981.

#### ARTICLES

- "Assessing Interrater Influence in Holocultural Research: A Methodological Note." Ronald P. Rohner and Evelyn C. Rohner. Cross-Cultural Methodology. *Behavior Science Research*. Vol. 16, No. 4. 1981. Pp. 341-51. See journals.
- "Some Basic Issues of Social Science Research and the Role of Research Institutes." P. C. Joshi, *ICSSR News/etter*. Vol. 12. No. 1. April-September 1981.

Pp. 22-34. See journals.

- "Boat-Building and Seamanship in Classic Philippine Society." William Henry Scott. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 30 Third Quarter, 1982. Pp. 335-76. See journals.
- "Bridewealth, an Alternative View." Jay Szklut. Cross Cultural Studies. *Behavior Science Research*. Vol. 16. No. 3. 1981. See journals.
- "A Case Study on Economic Sabotage." Alfredo Lim. National Security Review. Vol. 10. No. 1. March 1982. Pp. 7-14. See journals.
- "The CBX Model: An Approach to Community-Building." Soledad A. Hernando. *Social Work.* Vol. 27. Nos. 1 and 2. 1982. Pp. 3-12. See journals.
- "The Challenge of Social Work Practice in a Public Hospital." Anonymous. Social Work, Vol. 27. Nos. 1 and 2. 1982. Pp. 13-19. See journals.
- "Classes and Class Relations in a Philippine Village." Benedict J. Kerkvliet. *Philippine Sociological Review*. Vol. 28. Nos. 1-4. January-December 1980. Pp. 31-50. See journals.
- "Some Concepts of Social Psychology in India." Sagar Sharma. *Philippine Journal* of *Psychology*. Vol. 13, Nos. 1 and 2. 1980. Pp. 50-64. See journals.
- "Concordance of the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample with the HRAF Files." Robert O. Lagace and Delgra M. Childs. HRAF Documentation. *Behavior Science Research*. Vol. 16. No. 3. 1981. Pp. 249-73. See journals.
- "Contrasting Agenda for Peace in the Muslim South." Peter G. Gowing. *Philippine Sociological Review*, Vol. 27, No. 4. October 1979. Pp. 249-61. See journals.
- "Cottage Industry and the Easing of Rural Poverty in the Philippines: A Comparison of Entrepreneurial and Cooperative Approach." Rosanne Rutten. *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*, Vol. 10. Nos. 1 and 2. March/June 1982. Pp. 12-25. See journals.
- "The Council of Welfare Agencies Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.: An Over-

view." Monina Manapat. *Social Work.* Vol. 27. Nos. 1 and 2, 1982. Pp. 58-65. See journals.

- "A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Adult-Child Proxemics in Relation to the Plowman-Protector Complex: A Preliminary Study." Wade C. Mackey. Cross- Cultural Studies. Behavior Science Research, Vol. 16. No. 3. 1981. Pp. 187-223. See journals.
- "Current Major Trends in Psychology in Japan," Akira Hoshina, *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, Vol. 13, Nos. 1 and 2, 1980, Pp. 3-19, See journals.
- "Dealing with Scarce Resources: Reciprocity in Alternative Form and Ritual." Robert J. Morais. *Philippine Sociological Review*. Vol. 28. Nos. 1-4. January-December 1980. Pp. 73-80. See journals.
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- "Economic Development and Political Instability: Tunnel Effect and Relative Deprivation." O Mylung-Ho. Social Science Journal. Vol. 8. 1981. Pp. 139-52. See journals.
- "Education and Fertility in the Philippines." Alfonso C. del Fierro, Jr. Philippine Sociological Review. Vol. 28. Nos. 1-4. January-December 1980. Pp. 19-30. See journals.
- "Face and Streetyped Notions About Chinese Face Behavior." David Y. F. Ho. Philippine Journal of Psychology. Vol. 13. Nos. 1 and 2. 1980. Pp. 20-33. See journals.
- "'Family Day' A Treatment Strategy in the Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders." Raquel D. Calma. Social Work. Vol. 27. Nos. 1 and 2. 1982. Pp. 20-25. See journals.
- "Four Flags Over Butuan." Peter Schreurs. *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*. Vol. 10. Nos, 1 and 2. March/ June 1982. Pp. 26-37. See journals.
- "Government Control of Public Enterprises." Paulo Roberto Motta. *Public Enterprise*. Vol. 2. No. 4. 1982. Pp. 77-87. See journals.
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- "Maranao Resistance to Foreign Invasion." *Philippine Sociological Review*, Vol. 27. October 1979. Pp. 273-82. See journals.
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- "MNLF and the Status of Belligerency." Jose G. Lansangan. *The National Security Review.* Vol. 10. No. 1. March 1982. Pp. 3-6. See journals.
- "Mutual Influences Between the Natural Sciences and the Social Sciences from the Standpoint of Knowledge Evolution Theory." Zhang Hwe-Ik. Social Science Journal. Vol. 8. 1981. Pp. 95-106. See journals.
- "Natural Science Influences on Social Science." Cha Jae-Ho. Social Science Journal. Vol. 8. 1981. Pp. 61-83. See journals.
- "Notes on the CEAP National Convention." Sr. M. Soledad Hilado, O.S.B. Notes and Comments. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 30. Third Quarter. 1982. Pp. 408-14. See journals.
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Management." Santiago Roca T. and Efrain Salas C. *Public Enterprise*, Vol. 2. No. 4. 1982. Pp. 89-96. See journals.

- "Peace Through Education." Emily M. Marohombsar. *Philippine Sociological Review*. Vol. 27. No. 4. October 1979. Pp. 262-67. See journals.
- "Perception and Color Categories: A View from the I'wak." Jesus T. Peralta. *Philippine Sociological Review*. Vol. 28. Nos. 1-4. January-December 1980. Pp. 51-60. See journals.
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- "Philippine Underdevelopment and Depency Theory." Randolf S. David. Philippine Sociological Review, Vol. 28. Nos. 1-4. January-December 1980, Pp. 81-88. See journals.
- "The Philippine Unibanking System." Verana G. Miguel. *National Security Review*. Vol. 10. No. 1. March 1982. Pp. 24-29. See journals.
- "The Philosophical Foundation of Natural Science and Social Science." So Hung-yul. Social Science Journal. Vol. 8. 1981. Pp. 48-60. See journals.
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- \* Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Research (with emphasis on rice) Published by the International Rice Research Institute, 1976 by K. A. Gomez and A. A. Gomez
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