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SOCIAL SCIENCE STRUCTURES IN THE PHILIPPINES: AN ASSESSMENT **RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS**

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1983

editorial

Philippine Social Science: Quotes, Notes and Hopes

Ponciano L. Bennagen

A century which relies on analysis and seems to be afraid of synthesis is not on the right way; for only both together, like breathing in and breathing out, form the essence of science.

- Geothe

In 1833, there appeared a textbook, An Introduction to Philippine Social Science. Authored by a single individual, Maximo M. Kalaw, in consultation with specialists in the various social science disciplines, the book was meant to be: "an introductory treatise on Philippine <u>social science</u>" (underscoring supplied), "a discussion of Philippine conditions and problems," "a synthesis of present Philippine culture and civilization."

A second edition appeared in 1939 with the following justification, "The new governmental period, the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, together with the new social problems which confront the Philippines in the preparatory period pending the grant of independence, make the study of Philippine social conditions and problems of much greater interest than before."

Exactly half a century after the first edition, the so-called First National <u>Social Science</u> Congress (underscoring supplied) was held on 17-19 November 1983. The main objective was: To bring together the leading scholars, academicians and professionals in both public and private sectors in order to formulate new directions for strengthening the social sciences and in reaffirming its role in our country's social, political and economic life . . . It will address itself to the social sciences as <u>social science</u> (original underscoring), a The raison d'etre of the social sciences is the improvement of the human condition in a changing environment.

 PSSC Agenda for the 1980's

holistic view that would combine the disciplinal or fragmented views that have heretofore prevailed.

Separated by half a century, An introduction to Philippine Social Science and the First National Social Science Congress both speak of the social sciences as social science, synthetic and responsive to the intellectual and practical requirements of individuals and society. Both events happened at crucial moments in our national life. For, indeed, a society in crisis, which is at once a society undergoing structural and value transformation, offers opportunities for analysis and synthesis as necessary conditions for reasoned and responsible social action. For the Philippine Social Science Council, which is an association of social science organizations, and, therefore, presumably an association of the best trained minds in the social sciences, the current crisis presents itself as an excellent opportunity for doing this kind of social science.

So conceived, social science must put into question the existing social order, not as separated fragments, but in its entirety. In so doing, a number of preliminary questions come readily to mind. Why, in spite of "development studies," "povery research" and "social indicators," have we become worse off? Why, in spite of our studies on the "dynamics of power" have the powerless been unable to take control of their lives? A corollary question: Why have the powerful few managed to impose their will on the powerless

Prof. Ponciano L. Bennagen represents the discipline of anthropology in the PSSC Executive Board. He is a professor at the UP Department of Anthropology.



OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1983/3



Social Science Structures in the Philippines: An Assessment

Sylvia H. Guerrero*

The purpose of the roundtable discussion was to examine and assess the structure and performance of national organizations, councils, and institutions designed to promote the development of social science in the Philippines. The roundtable session also considered problems related to funding requirements and sources of support for social science activities, as well as the relationship between the social science community and various relevant publics, such as government, private industry, development agencies, community workers, and the Filipino masses.

The main paper written by Dean Wilfrido Villacorta and Prof. Pilar Jimenez of De la Salle University and Dr. Leslie Bauzon, Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board, focused on two national organizations: the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP), a government agency created in 1933 to foster scientific advancement through research, and the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc. (PSSC), a private corporation formed in 1968, to promote the quality and relevance of social science research. The PSSC is presently composed of 12 professional social science associations and 17 research institutions.

In the NCRP organizational set-up, social science is one of 11 divisions receiving allocations for research, and other scientific activities. These divisions are: governmental, educational and international policies; mathematical sciences, medical sciences; pharmaceutical sciences; biological sciences; agriculture and forestry; engineering and industrial research; social sciences; physics and earth sciences; chemical sciences; and humanities.

The NCRP is governed by an Executive Board composed of the different chairpersons of its 11 divisions, elected at large by the regular members. From 1977 to 1981, its annual budget averaged approximately P5 million. In 1982, the appropriation increased to P8 million. The division of social science receives a meagre share of the budget from a high of #422,625 in 1979. it plummeted to P166,423 in 1982 and to \$60,670 in 1983. Of the approximately P3 million annual grantsin-aid for basic research (or 60.54% of total NRCP budget), only 5.95% on the average, goes to social science. From 1972 to 1982, its share of grantsin-aid for research declined at an average rate of 5.39% annually even as the total allocation for NCRP grew at an average of 13.38%.

Moreover, in the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) structure, social science remains a low priority field. While there are councils (with substantial budgetary allocation for research) within the NSTA for agricultural research (PCARRD), health research (PCHRD) and industry/energy research (PCIERD), none exists for the social sciences. Even in the implementation of the scientific career system in the NSTA, the social sciences are left out.

As Minister Sicat himself revealed in his remarks at the 1982 PSSC annual meeting: "The social sciences in the scheme of things within the National Science Development Board (now the NSTA) is the last in the pecking order for funds. In view of the small budget allocated to it, this was quite aggravating. Once everything was added up, the social sciences get little attention."

As a private umbrella organization the PSSC was established primarily to promote the quality and relevance of social science research in the country and enhance the role of the social sciences in the improvement of the human condition.

^{*}Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero is Dean of the U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development and Vice-chairman of the PSSC Executive Board, CY 1983. She prepared this summary report for the First National Social Science Congress as Roundtable Coordinator.

In recounting the growth and development of social science in the Philippines, former Minister Gerardo Sicat (himself a social scientist) pointed out: "Social science development in this country has been partly encouraged by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. In the case of the PSSC, there is a more direct debt to the Ford Foundation, because it was their initiative to help in the formation of a Philippine Secretariat that was to become the PSSC. The need to bring together various social science societies in the country and make them touch base together is not a unique idea, but the idea needed a catalytic push that could be provided by generous financial support," (PSSC Social Science Information, 1983, p. 10)

The PSSC receives funds from both local and international agencies and foundations. It is interesting to note that social scientists perceive a bias of local funding agencies for the biological and agricultural sciences. They generally feel they have better chances of obtaining financial support from foreign donors. The consistent support for local researchers by American, Japanese, Canadian and European foundations was especially noted by the key informants in the Villacorta *et al.* survey.

The analysis of the NRCP and PSSC structures raised issues and concerns which, on the whole, reflect the social scientists' occasional uneasiness about some current trends and activities of the social science community, including funding sources, benefactors and beneficiaries. Also evident were divergencies in theoretical, ideological and methodological perspectives of the participants, which resulted in some spirited exchanges and debates. The session generated some typologies - mostly dichotomies which, interestingly enough, provide apt descriptions of the current status of social science/scientists. For example, a differentation was made between social science and social technology; insiders vs. outsiders; mainstream ("center") social scientists vs. fugitive/underground; social science with a vision vs. "disembodied empiricism" (implying no vision).

To capture the mood of the roundtable session, the comments of some participants are excerpted in this report. The following section presents a brief summary of the issues that emerged, the concerns expressed, and the recommendations proposed.

Issues, Concerns and Recommendations

1. Create a significant, visible, and competent social science community.

This was stressed by well-known sociologist, international consultant and Chairman of the Board of the International Potato Center, Dr. Gelia T. Castillo, who served as one of three discussants. According to her:

"... there is a more basic question (than lack of funds alloted to the social science) and I don't think we should pit the social sciences against the natural sciences. We should work more for *science*... We should *unite* rather than divide ... If we have a united stand the natural scientists will know better what in the world we are good for ... "

She argued for expansive, not restrictive policies to encourage greater participation in the social science community.

Castillo also suggested the inclusion of the regional agricultural colleges and universities in the social science network. In her view, the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) should also be considered part of the social science system. Dr. Higino Ables, UP at Los Baños Chancellor, endorsed this view. He considered colleges and universities and other institutional arrangements (e.g. consortia) as vital parts of the social science community. According to him, research and development outfits of private organizations undertake similar activities and a mechanism is needed to ferret out these materials and bring them into circulation so that one can have a better view of social science research in the country.

2. Formulate a framework and research agenda for the social science.

The need for a *vision* for the social sciences was stressed by discussant Prof. Randolf S. David, sociologist and Director of the Third World Studies Center (TWSC) at the U. P. Calling himself and colleagues at the TWSC partisan scholars, David emphasized the importance of social scientist choosing their own problems, and not dictated upon by the research priorities of funding agencies.

Thus, he advocated the formulation of a framework and research agenda against which one can match available funding opportunities. He admonished social scientists to impose upon themselves a condition for undertaking research; "... findings must ultimately be referable to the type of structures we live in. Studies must have relevance to the type of society we live in, and the classic function of social science is to clarify this concept of society." It is therefore imperative, he pointed out, for social scientists to engage in theoretically-oriented and macro-structural studies, not "disembodied" empirical data-collection activities. This means that the research investigator is guided by a coherent framework or view of society.

To retain the independence/autonomy of social scientists, economist Alex Herrin suggested a form of collaboration modeled after the Asian Population Program (APP) where "... a team of experts deliberate on priority concerns in research and action, reflecting particular Asian realities and conditions..." He cited a way which would eliminate the face-to-face relations between funder and researcher – the Population Center Foundation (PCF) model described by Director Aurora S. Go, whereby the PCF serves as a "broker" between research and funding sponsors.

3. Consolidate and interconnect social science efforts

The Division of Social Science (DSS) of the NRCP and the PSSC should consolidate their resources and coordinate their efforts to ensure a rational and effective division of labor and responsibility with a minimum of overlap. In their survey, Villacorta and colleagues revealed the following sentiments of the social scientists.

"The general feeling of the key informants is that there should be a rationalization of the structures and mechanisms of the two organizations in order to effect economy and efficiency in their operations. The officers are encouraged to give their respective set-ups a thorough review. Afterwards, the PSSC and the DSS-NRCP are called upon 'to get their act together' and see how they can arrive at common programs and projects that would attract funding groups."

4. Strengthen organizational structures and leadership

The third discussant, Dean Josefa Saniel of the Asian Center and former Chairman of the NRCP Social Science Division, took to task the NRCP set-up, which like the national bureaucracy is characterized by "unwarranted centralization, inequitable allocation of power, multiplicity of levels, and complicated procedures. . ." Her analysis showed that "excluding the initial step when the researcher submits the project proposal. one can count all of 28 steps or activities to be undertaken by some 10 entities." She wondered whether the organization was set up to confuse and "drive away creativity."

On the leadership of the existing councils, the participants half-facetiouly noted that senior social scientists continue to dominate the social science scene.

5. Form a critical mass of social scientists

Former School of Economics Dean Amado Castro gave comments and tips on how to be successful as disciplines. He opined that "the economists of earlier generations were entrepreneurs and managers. . They were confident and not bothered by questions of funding sources, etc. We were our own men. . . In dealing with expatriates in the Philippines we were confident and we could stand up to them. We were not 'Americanized,' on the contrary, we Filipinized them. . . "

Dr. Castro also stressed the importance of creating "a critical mass" of scientists in a discipline: ". . . Two or three economists in one place is not enough. To offer a graduate program, we needed 12 resident Ph.D.s."

6. Strengthen local research institutions

The participants reiterated the need to strengthen the capabilities of local institutions and organizations. Though the PSSC Institutional Development Program has actively pursued this objective, much remains to be done. It was pointed out that Metro Manila researchers continue to dominate the research scene and have relegated their counterparts in the countryside to the status of data collectors.

In addition, the problems of Metro Manila social scientists in less advantaged schools (research-wise) in the university-belt lamented the lack of time, opportunity, and incentives for faculty research in their universities. One participant reported on the impending abolition of social science courses in the business program.

7. Provide a venue for sustained interactions among social scientists Another participant stressed the necessity of sustained interactions: "Social scientists must know what each one is doing. There is a need to communicate with one another – for isolation can breed cynicism. There must be constant dialogues, debates, discussions of issues, ideals, and visions in the social science community."

The participants endorsed the idea and called upon the PSSC and the professional associations to facilitate these interactions.

8. Respond with dispatch to urgent national issues/problems

An *issues committee* in the PSSC and the professional associations is needed for this task. This committee should be able to convene and act with dispatch on pressing issues – alerting people who have relevant research and information on the problem.

9. Set standards of excellence for social science

The participants agreed that it is necessary to motivate social scientists to excel in their work by providing monetary incentives and prestigious awards (e.g., best research paper, most outstanding researcher, etc.). To encourage social scientists to polish their works for publication and wider dissemination would require a restructuring of the incentive system.

Moreover, mechanisms for peer review were also proposed and the formulation of a code of ethics or guidelines for social scientists against which their individual behavior may be upheld or criticized was deemed crucial by the participants.

U.P. Vice-President Raul P. de Guzman offered concrete organizational proposals for promoting excellence. He noted that with the Executive Order establishing Centers of Excellence, the PSSC may well consider the possibility of transforming itself into a National Institute of Social Science with full government support. 10. Disseminate social science knowledge to the grassroots/provide services to people

The participants urged the councils and organizations to shift their attention to a relatively neglected public the disadvantaged grassroots and community workers. Two concerns were expressed, namely: 1) How could knowledge generated be translated into usable form to directly benefit those who need them (e.g. action workers, people's organizations)? Over the past few years, social scientists have been preoccupied with being relevant to policy-makers, planners and administrators. 2) How could research by the people themselves be encouraged (and made a "respectable" form of research)? Though participatory action research is gaining ground in many Third World countries. it has not gained "respectability" among many Filipino social scientists who consider themselves hard-nosed researchers. The PSSC was specifically urged to develop a program of people's research (or "research in the service of the poor") to benefit grassroots organizations and community workers, among others.

What is needed is to increase *efficacy* among the grassroots, not merely efficiency in program implementation.

Other Issues and Concerns

A discussion of the textbook project and World Bank-funded educational programs, in which some social scientists participated as consultants, brought into the open the perennial problem of adverse foreign influences and the colonization of the social sciences. Clarifications were subsequently made on some misconceptions about the participation of Filipino consultants, but no definite recommendations emerged. The language issue and the policy to emphasize the teaching of English in the elementary school curriculum also elicited comments from the linguists in the group.

The need mechanisms to review, monitor, and assess foreign researches in the Philippines was proposed by some participants, though others, noting the salutary effects of foreign researches (considering the foreigners' greater access to data in the country) stressed only the need for safeguards against abuses. A Committee of Academicians may be created for this purpose.

Since a number of participants in the roundtable were university-based social scientists, the structure of the university, as an important component of the social science system received a fair share of the participants' comments. For example, the division of the premier college in the U.P. the College of Arts and Sciences into three separate colleges was viewed with concern by some, since this split might lead to a fragmentation of knowledge. Dean Angangco assured that this reorganization was intended to achieve efficiency of operations, not to splinter knowledge.

Concluding Notes

The roundtable discussions highlighted the need for evolving structures and mechanisms that will promote "the autonomous development of the social sciences in social and cultural context." Indigenization, as this type of development has come to be known, is a continuing concern among social scientists in the Third World, and may be pursued along three main lines, according to Kumar (cited in Bennagen 1980:7): (1) structural indigenization - enhancing the "institutionalized and organizational capabilities of a nation for the production and diffusion of social science knowledge;" (2) substantive indigenization - the focusing of a nation's research and teaching activities on its own social institutions, conditions and problems; and (3) theoretic indigenization - the construction of distinctive conceptual framework and meta-theories reflective of their world view, social and cultural experiences as well as perceived goals."

This indigenization theme was discernible in the roundtable discussions which generally alternated between a highly structural/organizational focus and an ideological/theoretical one. The recommendations thus proposed reflected these twin concerns. The participants endorsed the proposals calling for greater coordination between the two national councils - consolidating their resources, streamlining operations, linking up with others engaged in similar endeavors - as well as a modification of the leadership structures to effect a sharing of leadership by current "power holders" (i.e. "senior social scientists) with the young up-coming ones, whether in the center or in the periphery. Equally important, the participants conceded, is the need for a vision for social science - a vision which should guide the endeavors of social scientists whether as critics and interpreters of society, academics, policy researchers and development workers. This is the vision of a free, just, independent and self-reliant Philippine society.

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Resolutions of the First National Social Science Congress

I. Individual Social Scientists

A. Code of Ethics

II. Government

To add to NSTA sectoral councils:

- Creation of a third council for Social Science Research and Development (Amend Executive Order 784 dated March 17, 1982 Section 11 either by Executive Order or under Section 10 through the NSTA Director General.)
- 2. Creation of an Academy of social science.
- **3.** Creation of a national endowment for the social sciences.
- 4. Creation of a scientific career system for social science.
- 5. MECS and NSTA Program of Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowship between Metro Manila and provincial universities and vice versa in the social sciences. MECS should consult the professional organizations of social scientists in their textbook writing programs and projects as authors, critics and resource persons and in the manner of allocating available funds among the various disciplines.
- 6. NEDA should disseminate information on local and foreign fellowships and scholarships. Re-

solution of concern should work for increased funding for scholarships on social sciences. It should equitably distribute scholarships to various social science fields in the region.

- III. Non-Governmental Agencies
 - 1. PSSC should facilitate the equitable distribution of social scientists and social science resources including scholarships and fellowships for faculty and students, to institutionalize the exchange programs of professors and researchers between Metro Manila and the regions.
 - 2. To encourage, promote and articulate social science community interests and aspirations vis-a-vis policy-making, participatory research, indigenizing the context of social science.
 - To form immediately a multidisciplinary group of social scientists to study, discuss and promote free and honest elections.
 - 4. To establish a program of drawing up a research agenda with the full participation of the social science community taking into full account the needs and perceptions of the academic, government and private sectors.
 - 5. That the PSSC should broaden

and strengthen its functions to take into account the needs of the social science community including a:

- 5.1 National Center to house researches, to facilitate discussion and exchange of scientific knowledge in the social sciences.
- 5.2 A clearing house and dissemination center for all information on scholarships, employment and other opportunities for social scientists.
- 6. Create regional centers for PSSC in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao that would include all social science organizations and institutions that are qualified to be regular or associate members.
- PSSC should formulate a policy with respect to foreign social science researchers working in the community towards the need (1) to provide them assistance in the conduct of their research (2) to know the findings of the researchers (3) to enable them to share with us their expertise.
- 8. PSSC should facilitate the establishment and/or strengthening of a consortia and institutionalized consultantships.

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pssc activities

PSSC Infonet Seminar Workshop

Representatives from the PSSC regular and associate members and research network units participated in the Seminar-Workshop on the PSSC Agenda for the '80s and the Philippine Social Science Council Information Network (PSSC Infonet). The activity took place at the PSSCenter Seminar Room on November 16.

The Seminar-Workshop was held in response to clamors from the social science community for PSSC to review its programs and to launch the PSSC Infonet proposal.

The participants arrived at a general consensus to endorse the two directions to be given emphasis in the PSSC Agenda for the '80s namely, research dissemination and the advocacy role. They also responded positively to the proposed PSSC Infonet pending consultation with their respective university/ college presidents. Questionnaires will be sent out to confirm their formal commitment to the project.

Dr. Cesar M. Mercado, who drafted the Infonet proposal, coordinated the activity. He is currently the Secretary-Treasurer of the PSSC Executive Board.

* * *

First National Social Science Congress

One of PSSC's major accomplishments for CY 1983, the *First National Social Science Congress* (FNSSC), took place at the PSSCenter from November 17 to 19. The Congress theme was "Towards Excellence in Social Science in the Philippines." Delegates from educational institutions, business and industrial sectors, professional and civic organizations, and government institutions attended the Congress.

Based on the papers and the discussions, the Congress drafted several resolutions addressed to: (1) individual social scientists; (2) the Government; and (3) non-governmental agencies (e.g., PSSC). (Please see page 7 for a complete list of the resolutions.)

* * *

PSSC Annual Meeting

The PSSC held its Annual Business Meeting last December 3 at the PSSCenter Auditorium. The meeting highlighted on the annual reports of the Chairman and the regular and associate member associations. Official representatives of the PSSC regular member associations elected the following new members of the Executive Board:

- Ma. Lourdes A. Carandang, Ateneo de Manila University (psychology)
- Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., De La Salle University (linguistics)
- Alejandro N. Herrin, University of the Philippines (demography)
- Cesar P. Macuja, Management Audit Company (economics)
- Domingo C. Salita, University of the Philippines (geography)
- Helen R. Tubangui, Ateneo de Manila University (history)
- Ruben F. Trinidad, National Tax Research Center, (statistics)



Dr. Leslie E. Bauzon, PSSC Chairman swears into office the newly elected Executive Board members, namely (from left to right): Ma. Lourdes A. Carandang, Cesar P. Macuja, Helen R. Tubangui and Ruben F. Trinidad. Not in photo are: Andrew B. Gonzalez, Alejandro N. Herrin and Domingo C. Salita.

newsbriefs

The Philippine Independence Missions to the United States, 1919-1934 by Dr. Bernardita Reyes Churchill was launched on November 17 at the National Library Building.

The book was cited by noted historian Teodoro A. Agoncillo as "a reconstruction of that segment of Philippine history which forms a significant part of the political consciousness of the Fllipino people."

Dr. Serafin Quiason, Chairman of the National Historical Institute, considered the book as the first full-length study on the subject and it breaks new grounds and fulfills every expectation of the Institute.

The UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development launched a lecture series on *The Philippine Crisis* and the Filipino Peasantry.

* * *

The first of the series, entitled A Picture of Philippine Agricultural Plantations: Two Views was held on November 9 at the Bulwagang Tandang Sora of UP-ISWCD. It focused on the effects of agricultural plantations on the Philippine economy and the Filipino peasantry.

The speakers were Ernesto Ordonez, executive director of the Agro-Industrial Technology, and Dave Santos, a researcher at the UP College of Agronomy at Los Baños who has been involved in researches on abaca, pineapple and banana plantations.

The second and third parts of the series, which centered on farm technology and rural credit, were held on November 17 and 25. The venue was the Philippine Center for Economic Development (PCED), UP Diliman, Quezon City. The 6th National Population Welfare Congress with the theme "Perspectives for Population and Development Planning" was held on November 17 at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC).

Minister Vicente B. Valdepeñas of the National Economic and Development Authority was keynote speaker. Social Services Minister Sylvia Montes gave the opening address.

The 9th International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA) Conference was held on November 21-25 at the Philippine Social Science Center, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.

U.P. President Edgardo J. Angara keynoted the opening plenary session.

Papers presented at the conference were on: the existence of a Filipino community in Louisiana in the 18th century, the role played by Japanese women in laying the ground for the expansion of the Japanese Empire in Southeast Asia, and the existence of a major dictionary of a major Philippine language as early as the 16th century.

The conference was attended by 180 participants from 24 countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Germany, New Zealand, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, China, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

* * *

The International Labor Organization (ILO) and the UP Institute of Industrial Relations (UP-IIR) held a Book Exhibit and Sale on November 25 at the UP-IIR Auditorium.

This is in line with the UP Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

The Fifth Biennial Conference of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) was held in Sydney, Australia from December 4 to 10.

The highlights of the Conference were the presentation of country reports, the panel discussion on the "Economic Futures of the Asian Region and the Role of Social Scientists," the symposium on "National Perspectives on Social Science Development" and the AASSREC Business Meeting.

The participants identified such needs as independent social science research, a more extensive application of social science research findings in government policy-making and the development of new theoretical concepts to explain social science phenomena.

Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero, PSSC vicechairman represented the Council in the Conference and presented a paper on the indigenization of social sciences in the Philippines.

* * *

Willy Arce of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Ateneo de Manila University has just written two books: *Population Change in Southeast Asia*, which he co-edited with Gabriel Alvarez, and *Before the Secessionist Storm: Politics in Jolo* 1962-63.

The books are published by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies and Maruzen-Asia, respectively.

social scientists on the move

Fe R. Arcinas of the UP Department of Sociology participated in the research project meeting on the "Asian Migrant Workers to the Gulf Countries" which was held in Bangkok from October 2 to 6. The meeting was sponsored by the United Nations University.

* * * *

Ma. Estrella M. Ocampo, Luz R. Oyales, Luzviminda G. Tancangco, and Amelia P. Varela, all from the UP College of Public Administration enplaned to Seoul, Korea to participate in the conference on "Social Change and Administrative Reform Towards the Year 2000." The conference which was held from October 15 to 22 was sponsored by EROPA.

Evelina A. Pangalangan of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development participated in an Experts Group Meeting on Social Development Manpower Planning held in Bangkok from October 17 to 25. UN-ESCAP sponsored the activity.

* * * *

Ma. Elena Panganiban of the College of Public Administration, UP, participated in a "Workshop on Comparative Study of Local Political and Community Development in Asia and the Pacific." This was held in Seoul, Korea from October 21 to 27.

* * * *

Amado A. Castro, professor of economics, UP, presented a paper in one of the panel discussions at the conference on the Pacific Community at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. He stayed there from October 27 to 29. Jose C. Gatchalian, Dean of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations represented the Philippines and was a research affiliate during the 8th Liaison Meeting of the Japan Institute of Laborers (JIL) held in Japan from October 25 to November 31.

* * * *

Flerida Ruth P. Romero, Director of the UP Law Center conducted a staff seminar for the faculty of Law of the National University of Singapore. The seminar lasted from October 31 to November 15.

* * * *

Edita A. Tan of the UP School of Economics presented a paper on Labor Market Adjustment to the Outflow of Workers, the Philippine Case during the meeting on "Impact of External Migration on Occupational Choice and Skills Development" held in Bangkok, Thailand. The Asian and Pacific Project for Labor Administration sponsored the meeting.

* * * *

Alexander R. Magno of the UP Department of Political Science attended a meeting in Contemporary Trends in Asian Development held at the United Nations University. The meeting lasted from December 12 to 14.

* * * *

Cynthia Rose B. Bautista enplaned to Honolulu, Hawaii to participate in the meeting of the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies held on December 13 to 20.

Dr. Bautista is with the Department of Sociology, UP.

Felipe B. Miranda served as resource person on Philippine political research topics in a seminar on the Philippines sponsored by the Department of Political and Social Change, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. He stayed there from November 14 to 20.

Prof. Miranda is with the UP Department of Political Science and is discipline representative for political science in the PSSC Executive Board.

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Romeo B. Ocampo, Director of the UP Local Government Center and Professor, UP College of Public Administration, presented a paper on ecological planning and analysis in Metro Manila at the UNESCO Regional Seminar on Development of Techniques for Analysis of Tropical Cities on an Ecosystem Basis. The seminar was held in Selangor, Malaysia on November 23 to 27.

Casimiro Miranda, Jr. of the UP School of Economics participated in a workshop on ASEAN-Australian Trade in Manufactures held from November 27 to 30 in Penang, Malaysia.

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Mercedes B. Concepcion participated as member of the Council of the United Nations University (UNU) in the 22nd session of the UNU Council and the meeting of the Committee on Finance and Budget held from December 2 to 10 in Tokyo, Japan.

Dr. Concepcion is dean of the UP Population Institute and discipline representative for demography in the PSSC Executive Board.

(Continued on page 16)

announcements

Call for Papers

The Working Papers for Women in International Development invites manuscript submissions that concern development issues affecting women in relation to social, political and economic change. The series features papers at a relatively late stage of formulation, encouraging comments to facilitate communication of knowledge about the situation and needs of women in developing countries.

Submit manuscripts or request for a descriptive editorial brochure to: Rita Gallin, Editor, WID Publication Series, Office of WID, 202 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

OECD Publication Out

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has just published a volume on *The Role of Non-Governmental Or*ganizations in Development Cooperation. It contains a collection of recent writings on specific NGO activities and experiences, including their relations with governments. The said volume is meant to complement the factual information already at hand,

Edited by Andrew E. Rice, the anthology includes selected items from several OECD countries and other international institutions. It showcases the significant experiences of those who voluntarily associate themselves for development goals.

The material contains four sections, each preceded by an editorial note. For further inquiries, please write to the OECD Publications Office, 2, rue Andre-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Department of Education of the Ateneo de Manila University invite everyone to attend the *Summer Seminar-Workshop* on "Teaching the Social Sciences." Sessions will be held daily from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. at Bellarmine Hall, Ateneo Campus starting April 24 to May 12.

The course analyzes the materials and strategies for teaching the social sciences to students at various levels. Emphases will lie on the conceptual approach and interdisciplinary method in teaching the elements of the social sciences. Practicum work will follow class discussions.

Graduate credits of three units may be earned by fulfilling additional requirements and enrolling in either of two courses Ed 249; Seminar-Workshop: Teaching Social Sciences or SA 224: Teaching the Social Sciences.

The seminar will be limited to 30 participants to be accepted on a firstcome, first-served basis. For details, write the Assistant Dean, Graduate School, Ateneo de Manila University or the Chairpersons of the Departments of Education and Sociology/Anthropology.

* * *

The Tenth Annual Summer Session on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures will be held on April 24 - May 18. This is sponsored by the Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center of Dansalan, Marawi City and the Graduate School of Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City.

Invitations to Attend

Courses such as: Introduction to Islam, Islam in the Philippines and The Muslim Filipinos are offered.

In addition, there will be an actual dialogue between the participants and the local Muslims as well as field trips.

Classes will be held at the Dansalan Foundation.

For further information, contact:

Fr. Michael Diamond Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center P.O. Box 5430 Iligan City, Lanao del Norte, 8801

The International Summer Institute for Islamic Studies is offering a threemonth course for professional church workers involved in ministries in countries where Muslim peoples and culture predominate. This will be held on April 24-July 13.

* * *

The course aims to: 1) contribute to the formal academic preparations of participants especially for those living and working in the midst of Asian Muslims; 2) engage in theological and spiritual reflection on the meaning of the Christian-Muslim encounter; and 3) provide opportunities for instructive exposure to Muslim life and worship in the Lanao environment.

Inquiries should be forwarded to: Fr. Michael Diamond, Director, The First International Summer Institute at the same address mentioned.

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

- Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period October-December 1983.
- 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

- Fathers as Parents: An Exploratory Study. Grace Aguiling-Dalisay. U.P. Completed. PSSC.
- The Service Delivery System of the Nutrition Program in the Public Schools. Leticia Mendoza-Abejo. U.P.-CPA Completed. PSSC.
- Tracing out a Casual Chain: An Approach to the Analysis of the San Juan Residents' Opinions About, and Behaviors Toward, the Proposed Establishment of a Copper Smelter and Refinery Plant in San Juan Batangas. Agnes B. Alday. U.P. Completed. PSSC.

RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

- Recently reported publications for the period October-December 1983.
- Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Vol. No. Date. Pages. Cost. Where available (*PSSC Library unless* specified otherwise).

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

- Basic Housing: Policies for Urban Sites, Services and Shelter in Developing Countries. Aprodicio A. Laquian. Japan: International Development Centre. 1983. 163 pp.
- Child Survival/Fair Start. A working paper from the Ford Foundation. 1983. 48 pp.

- The Data on Indian Poverty and the Poverty of Asean Data. Mahar Mangahas. Research for Development Department, Development Academy of the Philippines. June 1983.9 pp.
- The DAP: First Decade of Innovative Service. DAP Press. 1983. 187 pp.
- Development Research News, Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2-3. Aug., Sept.-Oct. 1983. A monthly publication of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS).
- Egypt and the Great Powers: (1973-1981), Ali E. Hillal Dessouki. IDE Joint Research Program Series; No. 35. Japan: Institute of Developing Economies. 1983. 95 pp.
- Energy and Structural Change in the Asia-Pacific Region. Summary of the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Pacific Trade and Development Centre. Philippine Institute for Development Studies and Asian Development Bank. 1983. 26 pp.
- Essays in Development Economics in Honor of Harry T. Oshima. Philippine Institute for Development Studies. 1982. 486 pp.
- Financial Aspects of Macro-economic Management in Mexico. Pascual Garcia-Alba and Jaime Serra-Puche. IDE Joint Research Program Series: No. 36. Institute of Developing Economies. 1983. 97 pp.
- How the Social Sciences Can Help Promote Science and Technology. Mahar Mangahas. Research for Development Department, Development Academy of the Philippines. 1983. 9 pp.
- The Impact of Population Structure on Crude Fertility Measures: A Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Results for Twenty-One Developing Countries. United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. 1982. 39 pp.
- Implications of Development for Women in Indonesia: Selected Research and Policy Issues, Hanna Papanek. Occasional Paper No. 10 NFE/WID Exchange-Asia, University of the Philippines at Los Baños, September 1983. 15 pp.

- Industrial Policy and Development in the ASEAN Countries. Romeo M. Bautista. Philippine Institute for Development Studies. Monograph Series No. 2. 1983. 55 pp.
- Manufactured Export Promotion: The case of Thailand. Somsak Tambunlertchai and Ippei Yamazawa. IDE Joint Research Program Series No. 38. Japan: Institute of Developing Economies. 1983. 188 pp.
- Philippine Business Leaders. Perla Q. Makil, et al. IDE Joint Research Program Series No. 37. Japan: Institute of Developing Economies. 1983, 142 pp.
- A Place to Live; More Effective Low-Cost Housing in Asia. Y. M. Yeung, ed. Canada: International Development Research Centre. 1983. 213 pp.
- Preventing School Failure: The Relationship Between Pre-school and Primary Education; Proceedings of a Workshop on Preschool Research held in Bogota, Colombia, 26-29 May 1982. Canada: International Development Research Centre. 1983. 178 pp.
- Research Methods in Philippine Context. Leonardo N. Mercado, ed. Divine Word Seminary. c 1983. 234 pp.
- Revolution and its Aftermath in Kampuchea: Eight Essays. David P. Chandler and Ben Kiernan, ed. Monograph Series No. 25. Yale University: Southeast Asian Studies. 1983. 319 pp.
- A Study of Energy Economy. Interaction in the Philippines. Leonides J. Alejo. Philippine Institute for Development Studies. 1983. 68 pp.
- A Survey of Materials in Introductory Economic Education. Gerardo P. Sicat. UPSE Discussion Paper 8312. October 1983. 72 pp.
- Towards the Economic Self-Reliance of the Land-Locked Zambia. E. C. Kaunga, et al. IDE Joint Research Program Series No. 34. Japan: Institute of Developing Economies. 1983. 212 pp.

Women Time Allocation and Adoption of Family Planning Practices in Farm Family. Abdul Halim and Md. Akimal Hossain. Occasional Paper No. 9 NFE/WID Exchange-Asia, University of the Philippines at Los Baños, June 1983.

JOURNALS AND SELECTED ARTICLES

- Asian Studies. A. S. Malay, issue editor. Vol. 19. April-December 1981, 128 pp.
 - "Bolshevism in the colonies: Indochina and the 'Philippine example.'"A. S. Malay. pp. 16-36.
 - "A framework for Philippine foreign policy: Some suggestions." Elpidio R. Sta. Romana. pp. 83-108.
 - "The Indian community in the Philippines: A profile." Ajit Singh Rye. pp. 56-64.
 - "Some patterns of political and economic developments in the ASEAN." Merlin M. Magallona. pp. 1-15.
- Assignment Children. A journal concerned with children, women and youth in development. P.E. Mandl, editor. No. 61/ 62. 1983. 299 pp. Published by the United Nations Children's Fund.
 - "A child survival and development revolution." James P. Grant. pp. 21-31.

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- "Why the other half dies: The science and politics of child mortality in the Third World." Jon E. Rohde, pp. 35-67.
- DLSU Dialogue, Bayani Rivero, editor-inchief. Vol. 18. No. 2. March 1983. 131 pp. Published biannually by De la Salle University.
 - "Bilingualism in seven Asian countries: Some nonlinguistic factors involved." Ester Vallado DaRoy. pp. 61-73.
 - "On the nature, causes and extent of poverty: A fishing village experience." Elenita F. Hernandez, pp. 74-96.
 - "Structuralism and the Filipino Volksgeist." Emerita S. Quito. pp. 26-47.
- Ethnology. An International Journal of Cultural and Social Anthropology. Leonard Plotnicour and Arthur Teeden, editors, Vol. 22.No. 3. July 1983. 280 pp.
 - "Cross-cultural codes on husband-wife relationships." Gwen J. Broude and Sarah J. Greene, pp. 263-280.
 - "Divination 'adaptive' from whose perspective?" Lothar Georg Vollweiler and Alison B. Sanchez, pp. 193-209.

- Innotech Journal. Pacita I. Habana and Rebecca T. Ducusin, editors. Vol. 7. No. 1. January-June 1983. 54 pp. Published semi-annually by the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH) U.P. Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila.
 - "Issues in evaluating the use of research findings.' James N. Johnstone. pp. 24-28.
 - "Utilization of evaluation findings." Marvin C. Alkin. pp. 35-42.
- The Journal of History. Leslie E. Bauzon, issue editor. Biannual publication of the Philippine National Historical Society, Vol. 27. Nos. 1 and 2. January-December 1982. 198 pp.Subscriptions (F30/US\$10) may be addressed to the Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 205, UP. Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.
 - "The effect of American rule upon the Maranao Muslim elite." Mamitua D. Saber, pp. 122-128.
 - "Historical sources on the US on Mindanao and Sulu." Alfredo T. Tiamson. pp. 129-135.
 - "The structure of the economy during the American colonial period." Rene E. Ofreneo. pp. 1-39.
 - "Workers' response to American rule: Manila 1900-1935." Vivencio R. Jose. pp. 98-121.
- Lipunan. Ifor B. Solidum, issue editor. Series II. Vol. 3. 1981. 97 pp. Published by the Asian Center, University of the Philippines.
 - "The fund for agrarian reform education: Political and diplomatic origins." Bonifacio S, Salamanca. pp. 51-67.
 - "Rizal and the ideology of nationalism." Romeo V. Cruz, pp. 28-34.
- Ang Makatao. An interdisciplinary journal for students and practitioners of the social sciences. Alfonso B. Deza, editor. Vol. 2.Nos. 1 and 2, 1982, 52 pp. A biannual publication of the Asian Social Institute Communication Center.
 - "Dagat ba'y amin pa? (Is the sea still ours?)." pp. 5-22.
 - "When farmer-settlers turn lessors to a banana company." Norma T. Javellana. pp. 23-33.

- Minzokugaku-Kenkyu. The Japanese Journal of Ethnology. Ayabe Tsuneo, editor. Vol.
 48. No. 1. 1983. Published quarterly by The Japanese Society of Ethnology.
- The Philippine Economic Journal. Mahar K. Mangahas, editor. Published by the Philippine Economic Society. Vol. 21. No. 5. 1982. 86 pp.
- Philippine Journal of Psychology. Official journal of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. Vol. 14.Nos. 1 and 2. 1981. 63 pp. Subscriptions: P20/US\$7 per issue outside the Philippines. Prepaid subscriptions only. Orders should be sent to: Central Subscription Service, Philippine Social Science Council, P.O. Box 205, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.
 - "Child rearing practices of Filipino mothers: Relationship to children's cognitive development." Perpetua Umali-Razon. pp. 8-15.
 - "An overview of child psychology in the Philippines." Elizabeth R. Ventura.pp. 3-7.
 - "The rubic's cube approach: A multidimensional model for working with children." Ma. Lourdes A. Carandang. pp. 47-54.
- Philippine Journal of Public Administration. Journal of the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines and the Philippine Society for Public Administration. Ma. Aurora C. Catilo, editor. Vol. 27. No. 1. January 1983. 101 pp. Subscription: domestic, P60.00; foreign (per year) \$25.00. Single copies: domestic P16.00; foreign, \$7.50.
 - "Approaches to urban government research: Perspectives on the Third World." Manuel A. Caoili, pp. 50-70.
 - "Equity and growth as goals of development: Are they mutually exclusive or mutually reinforcing?" Romeo A. Reyes. pp. 42-49.
 - "Factors that promote or deter popular participation in development: The Philippine experience." Ma. Corazon P. Alfiler. pp. 23-41.
 - "The future of government in developing countries." Felipe B. Miranda. pp. 71-86.
- Philippine Labor Review, Armando D. Reves, editor. Vol. 7. Nos. 1 and 2. First and Second Quarter. 1982. Published quarterly

by the Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies, Ministry of Labor and Employment.

- "Operationalizing a participatory approach to Philippine industrial relations: Some guidelines." Jose C. Gatchalian. pp. 91-98.
- "Personnel management trends and prospects: A micro and macro viewpoint." Tomas Q. D. Andres, pp. 1-8.
- "Practical approaches to settling disputes and union negotiations." Orlando P. Peña. pp. 23-35.
- "The present labor relations situation: From the viewpoint of labor leaders." Milagros J. Santiago, pp. 99-117.
- "Subcontracting in the Philippines: Domestic outwork for export-oriented industries." Rosalinda Pineda-Ofreneo. pp. 119-137.
- Philippine Planning Journal. Dolores A. Endriga and Tito C. Firmalino, editors. Vol. 13. No. 2. April 1982. 69 pp. Published by the Institute of Environmental Planning, University of the Philippines. Annual Subscription rate: domestic, P12.00; foreign, \$8.00; single copies: domestic P6.00/copy; foreign, \$4.00/ copy; back issues: domestic, P3.00/copy; foreign, \$6.00/copy.
 - "Eco-engineering analysis for land-use planning." Romeo C. Bruce. pp. 53-64.
 - "Reconstituting the Wedge model: A structuralist perspective." Eduardo T. Gonzalez, pp. 1-34.
- Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society. Joseph Baumgartner, editor. A quarterly publication of the University of San Carlos. Vol. 11. No. 1.March 1983. 75 pp. Subscription rates: one year: P45.00 in the Philippines; US\$10.00 in Southeast Asia; US\$12.00 in all other countries. Single issues: P12.00 in the Philippines; US\$2.75 in Southeast Asia; US\$3.50 in all other countries. Subscription orders should be addressed to the Business Manager, San Carlos Publications, University of San Carlos, Cebu City 6401 Philippines.
 - "Cebuano perceptions of the Hawaii migration, 1909-1934." Resil B. Mojares. pp. 79-92.
 - "Changes in Filipino student perceptions of a population problem, ideal family

size and acceptable measures of fertility control, 1969 and 1981." J. Ross Eshleman. pp. 175-184.

- Philippine Sociological Review, Ricardo G. Abad, editor. Vol. 31. Nos. 1 and 2. January-June 1983. 129 pp. Published quarterly by the Philippine Sociological Society. Inc.
 - "Economic development and income inequality in Northern Mindanao." Michael A. Costello, pp. 53-66.
 - "Land reform and technical change in Central Luzon: The rice industry under Martial Law." Brian Fegan, pp. 67-86.
 - "Macro-level indicators of upland poverty: The case of the delivery of and access to services in upland areas." Exaltacion Ellevera-Lamberte. pp. 19-52.
 - "Rural transformation under peripheral capitalism: The Philippine banana export industry." Peter Krinks. pp. 104-114.
- Philippine Studies. Joseph L. Roche, S. J., editor. Vol. 31. Third and Fourth Quarters. 1983. 403 pp.; 514 pp. Published quarterly at the Ateneo de Manila University Press, Loyola Heights, Quezon City. Domestic subscription rates: one year P62; two years P120; single copy P16. Elsewhere: one year US\$14; two years \$25, single copy \$4. All back issues P16, \$4. Address all communications to P.O. Box 154, Manila 2801, Philippines.
 - "The agrarian proletariat in the ricegrowing areas of the Philippines." Filomeno V. Aguilar, Jr. pp. 338-366.
 - "Nonrevolt in the rural context: Some considerations." Resil B. Mojares, pp. 477-182.
 - "Social problems research, Philippines." Perla Q. Makil. pp. 298-318.
 - "The task ahead: Developing the uplands through social forestry." Filomeno V. Aguilar, Jr. pp. 409-429.
 - "Viscera-suckers and female sociality: The Philippine asuang." Raul Pertierra. pp. 319-337.
- Population and Development Review. Ethel P. Churchill, managing editor. Vol. 9. No. 2. June 1983. 402 pp. Published quarterly by the Population Council, One

Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017 USA.

- "Considerations on world population and food supply." Bernard Gilland, pp. 203-211.
- "New rice technology, intrarural migration and institutional innovation in the Philippines." Masao Kikuchi and Yujiro Hayami. pp. 247-257.
- Public Enterprise. Ivo Pelicon, editor. Vol. 3. No. 4. 1983. 116 pp. Published by the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries.
 - "Corporate Planning, technology and the role of public enterprises in promoting self-reliance in developing countries." Frank Long, pp. 17-28.
- Saint Louis University Research Journal.
 Felino L. Lorente, editor. Vol. 13. Nos. 3 and 4. September and December 1982.
 Published quarterly by Saint Louis University. Subscription rate: ₱64.01 in the Philippines (\$29.26 in other countries); single copies, ₱17.93 per issue (\$10.67 foreign). Subscription and purchase orders should be placed directly with the Business Department, Saint Louis University Research Journal, Saint Louis University, P.O. Box 71, Baguio City 0216, Philippines.
 - "The concept of bank lending." Roberto M. Astudillo, pp. 289-314.
 - "On the etymology of the Tagalog word 'kaluluwa'" E. Arsenio Manuel. pp. 593-607.
 - "Toward a concept of a 'politics of equilibrium' as a critique to modern development politics: A Philippine case." Ma. Aurora R. Keon. pp. 563-592.
- Solidarity. Current Affairs, Ideas and the Arts. F. Sionil Jose, editor and publisher. Vol. 4. No. 97. 1983. 82 pp. Published quarterly with editorial and business offices at 531 Padre Faura, Manila, Philippines. Subscription rates: \$8.00; Individual copies: \$2.50.
 - "Islam and creative development." Cesar Adib Majul, pp. 51-61.
 - "Often unequal partners." Chester L. Hunt. pp. 7-14.
 - "The roots of social unrest." Federico O. Escaler. pp. 15-22.

Technology in Society. George A. Bugliarello and A. George Schillinger. Vol. 4. No. 4 1982. pp. 247-317. Published by Pergamon Press.

"The rise and fall of nuclear power in the United States and the limits of regulation." Steven L. del Sesto. pp. 295-314.

MORE RECENT ACQUISITIONS

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

- Asian Mass Communication Bulletin, Vol. 13. No. 4. 1983. Published by the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre.
- Asiaweek. Vol. 9. Nos. 31, 32, 33, 35 and 37. Aug.-Sept. 1983. Published by Asiaweek Ltd.
- Balikatanews, Official bi-monthly publication of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, Vol. 5. No. 4. July-Aug. 1983."
- Beijing Review. A Chinese weekly of news and views. Vol. 26. Nos. 30-33, 39-42. July-Oct. 1983.
- Bulletin of Peace and Development. A quarterly publication of the Mindanao Executive Development Academy and the Southern Philippines Center for Peace Studies, Vol. 1, No. 3, Sept. 1983.

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- Bulletin of the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, Vol. 23, Nos. 1 and 2, Jan.-Feb. 1983. March-Äpril 1983. Published bi-monthly by the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines.
- CCAS Newsletter. Spring 1983. Published by the Chinese University of Hongkong, Institute of Social Studies.
- Commerce. Vol. 8. No. 1. October 1983. Published by the Nepal Economic and Commerce Research Centre.
- Canopy International. Vol. 9. Nos. 1 and 2. Jan.-Feb. 1983. Monthly publication of the Forest Research Institute, MNR, College, Laguna.
- DLSU Abut-tanaw. Vol. 10. No. 12. May 1983. Institutional Publication of De La Salle University.
- Economic Review. Vol. 8. Nos. 11 and 12.

Feb.-March 1983; Vol. 9. No. 2. May 1983. Published by the People's Bank, Research Department.

- The Economist. Vol. 288. Nos. 7300-7313. July-Oct. 1983.
- Far Eastern Economic Review, Vol. 121. Nos. 31-39, Aug.-Sept. 1983; Vol. 122. Nos. 40-44, Oct.-Nov. 1983.
- Grassroots Development. Journal of the Inter-American Foundation. Vol. 7. No. 2. 1983.
- The IDRC Reports. Vol. 12. No. 2. July 1983. Published by the International Development Research Centre.
- Ideas and Action. No. 151. 1983. Published by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/ Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Impact. Asian Magazine for Human Development. Vol. 18. Nos. 7 and 8, 9 and 10. July-Oct. 1983.
- Innotech Newsletter, A publication of the SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology. Vol. 12, No. 3. May-June 1983.
- International Social Science Council Newsletter. No. 25. July 1983. Published by Unesco.
- Language and Society. Special Issue No. 10. Summer 1983. Published by the Commissioner of Official Languages, Max Yalden.
- Language Planning Newsletter. Vol. 9. No. 3. July 1983. Published by the East-West Culture Learning Institute.
- The NFE/WID Exchange-Asia UPLB Information Exchange for Asia. Vol. 3. Nos. 9, 10. April-June 1983; July-Sept. 1983. A quarterly joint publication of Michigan State University/US Agency for International Development and U.P. at Los Banos, College Laguna, Philippines.
- Natural History. Vol. 92. Nos. 8, 9. Aug-Sept. 1983. Published monthly by the American Museum of Natural History.
- Newsweek. Vol. 102. Nos. 6-19. Aug-Nov. 1983. Published by Newsweek, Inc.

Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines Annual Report. 1982.

- The PCARRD Monitor. Vol. 11. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. April-Aug. 1983. Monthly publication of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development.
- PCF Media Service. Population News for Mass Media. Vol. 5. Nos. 13-19. 1983. A project of the Population Center Foundation.
- Philippine Development, Vol. 10. No. 12. May 1983; Vol. 11. No. 2. July 1983. Published monthly by the Office of the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority.
- *Philippine Studies Newsletter*. Vol. 11. No. 2. July 1983. Published by the Association for Asian Studies.
- Population Events. Activity and information guide published fortnightly by the Population Center Foundation. Vol. 8. Nos. 16-23. July-Nov. 1983.
- Population Reports. Series L No. 4. July 1983. Published by the Population Information Program, The Johns Hopkins University.
- Rural Reconstruction Review. Vol. 4, 1982. An annual journal of the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR).
- SSID Liaison Bulletin. No. 1. 1983. A joint publication of FID Social Science Documentation Committee; International Committee for Social Science Information and Documention and International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, Social Science Libraries.
- SSRC Newsletter. No. 49. June 1983. Published by the Social Science Research Council.

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

Proposals for exchange should be addressed to the Librarian, Philippine Social Science Council, Inc., PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, U.P. Diliman, Q.C.

16/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

RECENT PIDS PUBLICATIONS*

Energy and Structural Change in the Asia-Pacific Region: A Summary of the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Pacific Trade and Development Conference. Seiji Naya. 26 pp.

- Essays in Development Economics in Honor of Jarry T. Oshima. (A collection of essays on various development issues like income distribution, inflation, education and population, among others. Written in honor of Harry T. Oshima.) 486 pp.
- How Participatory is Participatory Development?: A Review of the Philippine Experience, Gelia T. Castillo. 656 pp.

- Industrial Policy and Development in the ASEAN Countries (Monograph Series No. 2). Romeo M. Bautista. 55 pp.
- Integration, Participation and Effectiveness: An Analysis of the Operations and Effects of Five Rural Health Delivery Mechanisms. Ledivina V. Cariño and Associates. 268 pp.
- Journal of Philippine Development. Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-2; Vol. IX, Nos. 1-2; and Vol. X, No. 1 (First Semester 1983).
- PIDS Development Research News. Vol. I: (1-5) 1983. (Features summaries of selected PIDS studies and publica-

tions with special emphasis on findings and recommendations).

- A Study of Energy-Economy Interaction in the Philippines. (Monograph Series No. 1). Leander J. Alejo.
- Survey of Philippine Development Research II. 441 pp.

*Available at the: (1) Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 4th Floor, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., 106 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; (2) PSSC Central Subscription Service, PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City; and (3) PSSC Library (for room use only).

social scientists, on the move

(continued from page 10)

Purificacion V. Quisumbing and Myrna S. Feliciano both with the UP Law Center attended a preliminary conference with outstanding legal experts in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in connection with the project on the preparation of a Directory of ASEAN Legal Scholars, Their Works and Institutions of the UP Academy of ASEAN Law and Jurisprudence. The conference was held on December 3 to 15.

Mario D. Zamora Professor of Anthroplogy at the College of William and Mary in Virginia and former Professor and Dean of UP Baguio was elected Executive Committee Member at Large of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES).

Dr. Zamora's tenure of office in the

world's anthropology governing body is five years (1983-1988). In his capacity as Executive Committee Member, he will take part in the Inter-Congress of IUAES to be held in Egypt in 1985-86 and the World Congress of Anthropology in Yugoslavia in 1988.

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. Materials should be submitted in duplicate, typewritten, double-spaced, on regular bond paper. Please send press releases to the PSSC Social Science Information, PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.





Philippine Social Science Council

Social Science Information

PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue Diliman, Quezon City P.O. Box 205, UP Post Office, Diliman, Quezon City 3004

Dear Reader,

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

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

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

DATA ON CORRESPONDENT

		Date		
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	PROPER TITLE	FIRST	LAST	MIDDLE
Profession		Position		
Address		Tel. No		
Name and address of instit	tution affiliated with			

PSSC NEWSGATHERING SHEET

(Use additional sheets if necessary.)

- 3. UNPUBLISHED PAPERS (Theses, dissertations, term papers, discussion papers, monographs, etc. [Indicate full title, date, type, author, sponsor, where it was/will be presented, where available, a brief description of content, etc.]). Note: For your evaluation, we are enclosing herewith a copy of ______ which you may reprint without obligation.

- 4. RESEARCH PROJECTS (Indicate title, objective, project director, status [contemplated, ongoing, completed], source of funding, date, staff, etc.)
- 5. NEW COURSES/PROGRAMS OFFERED (Indicate title and objective of program/course, date offered, j subject matter, staff, name of institution, etc.)
- 6. FELLOWSHIPS/GRANTS GIVEN AND/OR RECEIVED (Indicate name of grantor, grantee, title of the award, period covered, location, purpose, amount of grant, etc.)
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- 8. **PROMOTIONS OR ELECTIONS** (Indicate name, previous and present designation, office, tenure, date of election/oath-taking, etc.)
- 9. NEW RECRUITS (Indicate name, designation, highest educational attainment, previous work, date recruited, etc.)
- 10. FEATURE ARTICLES, NEWS ITEMS (Editor's note: You may send us copy/ies of your institution/staff/ students' papers and/or interviews, personality profiles which you consider will be of interest to the general readers of this newsletter.) Publication of any article is to the discretion of the Editorial Board.

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editorial

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many? Why, inspite of efforts at a "usable history," are we unable to use its lessons? Why, in spite of "readings on Philippine values," "KAP surveys" and studies on the "dynamics of social and culture change," are we unable to meet the value and attitudinal requirements of new situations and challenges? Why, in spite of studies on more and more languages and on "linguistic change," are we unable to develop faster a national language? Why, in spite of "environmental studies," "environmental impact assessment (EIA)," and "integrated area development programs," does our natural environment continue to deteriorate very rapidly? Why, in spite of "cost-benefit analysis," do the social costs of development remain high and socially debilitating? Why, in spite of policy research, is there a wide chasm between social scientists and government, between policy and performance? Why, in spite of studies on "people's participation" are we unable to mobilize more and more people for their development. Why, in spite of ...?

Could it be because of the way we do social science? Is it in the methods (Western and/or indigenized) we use? Is it in the social questions we ask (basic and/or applied; relevant or irrelevant)? Is it in the very social context within which we do social science (repressive or cooptive)? Is it in the way we communicate social science information to users? ls it . . . ?

Let it be said, nevertheless, that we have not been without answers, answers that have acquired the ring of finality but also of hopelessness — a kind of "social scientific" fatalism. But we cannot be content anymore with answers couched in the usual psychological terms: we are what we are because of our values, attitudes. and belief systems. And if attitudinal and axiological answers have caused us deep discontent, so, too, should simplistic and mechanical structural explanations: the social structures are exploitative and oppressive and must be changed; the rest follows.

Clearly, there is an urgent need for usable and satisfying answers, which is also the need for a more analytic and synthetic social science. A social science so conceived and practiced might just be what we need to enable us to perform our informative, critical and transformative functions in the realization of the one great hope expressed in the First National Social Science Congress:

"We unite with our fellow Filipinos and are pledged to pool our collective efforts and commitments to bring about the restoration of a free, just, egalitarian society which will ensure the rights and dignity of each and every man."

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

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

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