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# SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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in this issue:

## SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



## editorial



# THE CRISIS OF CREDIBILITY AND LEADERSHIP

Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez  
Vice-Chairman  
PSSC Executive Board

A dimension of the malaise currently plaguing our country is succinctly identified by Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan in her paper "Social Psychological Factors in Philippine National Development" as a psychological one. It manifests itself "mainly in (a) the loss of confidence in our leaders and in our basic political and economic institutions; (b) in the widespread feeling of helplessness, pessimism, and apathy, (c) in the human costs of key development programs; (d) and in the steady erosion of our national dignity and self-esteem." Her paper categorized for us many disturbing observations we make of late, but which we have so far been unable to put under a neat label.

It seems that much in these manifestations of the present psychological crisis is related to the breakdown of our basic moral and cultural values, a breakdown which has led to an absence of a national consensus on right and wrong. To focus on just the first of these manifestations as an example: the loss of confidence in our leaders and institutions — translated as the crisis of credibility and leadership — can be seen as having been caused by the dissonance between our expectations from our leaders and institutions based on their much-publicized avowals and their inability to meet these expectations on the one hand, and the gap, on the other hand, between our notions of right and wrong and those of our leaders. There is a loss of confidence because our people can no longer trust our leaders to fulfill their avowed intentions and commitments since our past experiences with them no longer warrant the holding up of our hopes that they will abide by their promises and declarations. The days when upholding our moral traditions like *delicadeza* and *palabra de honor* even at the expense of self-interest seem gone. Our leaders do not seem to put much value, if at all, on the statements they make. Consequently, when they tell us that we should not worry about food shortages, we scamper to the stores in order to stock up on basic commodities. When they assure us that gasoline prices will be kept constant, we hurriedly

queue in overcrowded gasoline stations just to save a few miserable pesos. And when they tell us that elections will be held next year, we either get our opposition act together hurriedly, or relax a while with the expectation that surely the polls will not open until after next year.

Violent self-assertion seems to be the order of the day. Its inevitable outcome is the commission of many misdeeds. Graft and corruption surround us at every turn, from the traffic policeman who, for a paltry sum, can be dissuaded from issuing a citation against the traffic violator, to the senior official who, with the appropriate price, can be persuaded to legalize an illegal transaction. These misdeeds occur either because of our failure to insist on what is right as a consequence of our fear of power, or because of our tendency to take the line of least resistance since this is the more pragmatic thing to do, or because of our inability or unwillingness to distinguish between right and wrong; in a word because of the decay of our moral sense. Often all of these are governed by considerations of self-interest.

The person who insists on what is right is deemed unrealistic, if not a fool or a troublemaker. If he is weak, he succumbs to pressure and conforms. And if he is adamant, he winds up nursing a lot of grief, he becomes frustrated, and worse, he may not expect to live long. On the other hand, the person who does wrong but succeeds in getting rich or acquiring power is admired and applauded. This situation is clearly one of moral decay.

National recovery from this present malaise requires moral regeneration even as structural changes may be in order. If our political and economic leaders are unable to take the lead, the responsibility must be assumed by intellectual and academic leaders. Such leadership must not be merely through hortatory injunctions but rather through the strength of moral example.

# SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT\*

Patricia B. Licuanan\*\*

## Factors Contributing to Current Interest in Social Psychological Factors in Development

The current interest among more enlightened development planners and practitioners in social psychological factors in development has roots in three main driving forces: (a) the movement from more traditional economic and material definitions of development to more people-oriented definitions; (b) the recognition of the role played by psychological factors such as values, needs, motives, attitudes, personality, and behavior patterns in the success or failure of all types of development programs; and (c) the growing emphasis on people's participation.

## People-Oriented Definitions of Development

Development has generally been defined in economics textbooks to include improvements in material welfare especially for persons with the lowest incomes, the eradication of mass poverty with its correlates of illiteracy, diseases, and early death; changes in the composition of inputs and outputs that generally include shifts in the underlying structure of production towards greater industrial activities; the organization of the economy in such a way that productive employment is general among the working-age population rather than the situation of a privileged minority.

Recent thinking on development has given more explicit importance to the

development of people, with development viewed as a process which leads to a rise in the capacity of the people to control their environment, accompanied by wider distribution of benefits resulting from such control. Some Third World theorists view national development as the development of the collective personality of a society which requires physical (material, economic) development, but is above all the development and application of consciousness and faculties. This perspective considers man the subject as well as the object of development and development is therefore to be judged by what it does to man.

The disillusionment with the traditional economic growth model with its assumption that every society must go

\* Paper presented at the Joint Conference Session of the Phil. Social Science Council and the Phil. Economic Society on May 9, 1985, PSSC Auditorium, Phil. Social Science Center, Dili-man, Quezon City.

\*\* Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan is Professor and Director of the Human Resources Center of the Department of Psychology at the Ateneo de Manila University.

Dr. Licuanan obtained her B.S. English Degree (Summa Cum Laude) at St. Theresa's College, Manila. She finished her M.A. Psychology at Cornell University in 1967 and obtained her Ph.D. also in Psychology at the Pennsylvania State University in 1970.





*Dr. Licuanan answers questions during the open forum. Seated with her are (l-r): Dr. Filologo Pante, Mr. Vicente Paterno and Dr. Gelia Castillo.*

through the same stages of development until it reaches a general income level of those countries at present considered as developed; with its underlying values of competition, the profit motive and material security gave rise to other approaches such as the "Basic Needs" approach and the "Another Development" approach which emphasized equitable distribution, self-reliance and cultural identity.

#### **Psychological Factors in Development**

Beyond the theoretical and ideological debate, however, was the practical realization of the role played by such factors as values and attitudes, needs and motives, personality and behavior patterns in the success and failure of development programs. One might ask of present low-income housing programs, whether they in fact take into account actual lifestyles and behavior patterns of Filipino low-income families in the design of the houses. One might ask if the planners behind the nuclear power plant in Bataan have seriously confronted the psychological reality of the Filipino personality with its lack of compulsiveness and casual regard for rules and procedures and how, considering this, the specially rigorous procedures necessary for safety at a nuclear plant might be implemented.

The success of agricultural programs depends on new forms of interpersonal relationships. Land Reform involves the replacement of the personal relations between landlord and tenant by relationships with impersonal institutions.

Modern rice technology requires greater use of labor which if not available (particularly during peak planting and harvest seasons) must be hired. The farmer must become adept at organizing and managing labor according to close time schedules. Compact farms and communal irrigation systems all involve new forms of relationships which have to be understood. People's values and beliefs are specially relevant to a wide range of programs such as those in population, health and nutrition, etc.

An aspect of development programs in which psychological factors play an important role is technology transfer. It is not uncommon for potentially beneficial technology to be rejected for psychological reasons. This rejection may be outright or may come in the form of a gradual loss of interest and involvement. For successful technology transfer to occur there is a need to understand people's predispositions and reactions to technology. It is also essential that the technology be adopted to local culture and conditions. Finally, it is necessary that the training in the use of the new technology be adopted to indigenous cognitive and affective styles.

These insights have given rise to a new technology in international development agencies sometimes referred to as social or cultural appraisal which essentially involves sensitive familiarization with the social, cultural, and psychological landscape because of the important part it plays in: (a) the identification of people's needs and predispositions and the subsequent choice of development programs; (b) the design of appropriate

strategies for implementation; and finally (c) the evaluation of development efforts.

#### **People's Participation**

Because of this evolving people perspective, there has been a growing emphasis on participation as a necessary element in the development process. The participation of people in their own development is considered to make a difference in bringing about new social energies and thus enhancing the realization of development goals. Active participation in development programs is also theorized to bring about more psychological involvement and commitment to these programs as well as a change in the psychological characteristics of beneficiary groups.

The four basic elements of participation as presented by Cohen and Uphoff (1977) are: (a) people's involvement in the decision-making process about what should be done and how; (b) involvement in implementing programs and decisions by contributing various resources or cooperating in specific organizations or activities; (c) their sharing in the benefits of development programs; and (d) their involvement in efforts to evaluate such programs.

#### **Filipino Cultural Values and National Development**

Ever since Max Weber's Protestant Ethic, many social scientists have been searching for the cultural values and attitudes that serve as necessary conditions for economic progress. Most

early formulations were based on studies of modernization. The usual questions asked in these studies were: in what ways do men from traditional societies differ from industrial men; what are the changes that occur in an individual as he moves from the traditional society to a modern society.

Hagen (1962) proposed the innovative personality that was a product of a historical sequence beginning with authoritarianism followed by withdrawal of status, and retreatism and finally creativity. McClelland (1966) held that economic development was closely related to achievement motivation. According to him, the high achievement motive (nAch) person sets moderate goals, works hard, prefers personal responsibility and control, solicits feedback and is active in learning.

Smith and Inkeles (1966) concluded that men in modern societies, irrespective of cultural differences, share certain ways of thinking. These attitudes include a disposition to accept new ideas and an openness to change; a democratic approach to the realm of opinion; a time sense that makes them more interested in the present and the future than in the past; a better sense of punctuality; a greater concern for organization, planning and efficiency; a tendency to see the world as calculable; a faith in science and technology even in a fairly primitive way; and a belief in distributive justice.

In the search for the cultural values and attitudes in the Filipino that help in the development process, social scientists and technocrats have been more successful in identifying Filipino cultural traits that seem to act as deterrents to development such as a personalistic world view, an in-group orientation, and *bahala na* as well as certain values such as social acceptance, family, authority, patience and endurance, and *utang-na-loob*.

The Filipino's personalistic world view is manifested in his tendency to view his environment in terms of personal relationships. The extent to which he is able to personally relate to things and people determines his recognition of their existence and the value he gives to them.

His personalism is manifested in the tendency to give personal interpretations to actions i.e., to "take things personally." Thus, a sincere question may be viewed as a challenge to one's competence or positive feedback may be interpreted as a sign of special affection.

In any transaction there is need to know the other in a more personal way and more important, to like the other person. The extent to which a more personal rather than simply a business relationship is established will determine whether or not the transaction will be successfully carried out and whether or not the relationship will continue.

The *suki* relationship is an example of personalizing business transactions. It must be noted that successful work groups in the Philippines depend on the personal relationship established among the members.

*In-group orientation.* The Filipino views people in terms of an in-group and an out-group. His in-group is made up of people with whom he possesses a certain degree of similarity and solidarity, e.g., relatives, townmates, members of the same political party or work group (Lynch, 1973). This in-group orientation is sometimes referred to as the *tayo-tayo* mentality and makes for intense but narrow loyalties among Filipinos.

Members of the in-group look at themselves as united into a solid group against other groups. Thus, kindness or an injury committed against one member of the group applies to all group members. The success of one is the honor of all; the disgrace of one is the embarrassment of all (Quisumbing, 1979). The main in-group to the Filipino is the family to which he is fiercely loyal. It is rare for this type of loyalty to be felt for broader-based groups such as the community or the nation. Expanding the Filipino's narrow loyalties to broader groups will depend on the ability of these groups to appeal to his feeling of identity and sense of solidarity.

*Fatalism.* For want of a better term, fatalism is used to express the Filipino's belief in forces external to himself which determine how events in his life turn out. Filipino fatalism includes his

belief in *suwerte*, his *bahala na* attitude and finally his deep faith and religiosity.

*Bahala na* has been viewed negatively as a defeatist world view which has been the stumbling block to motivating the Filipino to accept modern technology and which prevents him from actively taking steps to improve his life situation. But instead of defeatist resignation, Jocano (1978) proposes that *bahala na* can be viewed positively as a reservoir of psychic energy, an important psychological prop on which one can lean during hard times.

While *bahala na* is often associated with non-action or passivity, it is also associated with the tendency to act impulsively, without deliberation. However, the *bahala na* perspective does not necessarily mean a disregard for deliberation or planning. The Filipino does engage in deliberation but even when he reaches a point when he is uncertain about the consequences of his acts, he is still able to proceed. He has the advantage of not being paralyzed by his own deliberation and of being able to live with uncertainty. In the face of uncertainty, he can say *bahala na* and proceed to execute his plan. His *bahala na* attitude gives him courage and daring (Bonifacio, A., 1975). Lagmay (1984) points to other positive characteristics such as improvisation, tolerance of ambiguity, acceptance of self, people, and situation as they are.

From these discussions, it is clear that there is nothing necessarily pro or anti development in *bahala na*. The same conclusion may be drawn for other aspects of the Filipino personality such as personalism, social acceptance, in-group orientation and the value of family. Efficient bureaucracies need not be cold; effective and productive organizations need not be unfriendly and one's identification and commitment to one's family could extend to larger groups such as the community or even the nation.

Development if it is to be successful and humane must be based on a genuine appreciation of the cultural values of a people. Rather than beat our breasts about our cultural values, a more constructive but less appreciated approach to counteracting the undesirable be-

havior that undeniably exists in the Philippines today is to identify and work on the conditions in society that encourage and support such behavior or in some cases that make these negative behaviors actually necessary for survival. It may be suggested then, that a major problem of national development is not the alteration of values or attitudes but the change of those selected aspects of Philippine social environment which are relevant to learning of new behavior patterns.

Many years ago at a training program for high level government officials, trainees were divided into small sensitivity training groups, the predecessor of today's fashionable quality circles. As a trainor, I was part of the effort to transform the trainees into change agents by developing in them creativity and the motivation to initiate reform. At one particular session when the group was dutifully encouraging each other toward change, one participant told his life story which seemed to be shared by many. It seems he had joined the government service as a young man of twenty. He started his career as a clerk and by quietly doing his work, by doing as he was told and by not doing anything out of the ordinary and thus, keeping out of trouble, he slowly worked his way up to the rank of director. Now when he had the rank and the power to express his own ideas and to initiate change, he was unable to combat the habits of a lifetime. Clearly there are reward systems in our bureaucracies that are inconsistent with development goals. Expensive training pro-

grams achieve little if these organizational structures remain unchanged. One might suggest that there are similar structures reinforcing graft and corruption, individualism, work habits, etc.

#### Psychological Indicators of Development

In spite of the growing interest in psychological factors in development, development efforts are still mainly evaluated in economic terms. Recently, social indicators to measure quality of life have been introduced to data gathering efforts. I propose that psychological indicators to measure the quality of life be a normal part of project and program evaluation. The Philippine Development Plan includes such goals as "enhancement of the physical, intellectual, moral, and other attributes of every Filipino and his family;" "positive changes such as industry, initiative, and cooperative spirit" and "the promotion of individual self-reliance and self-esteem." How are the attainment of such goals to be assessed?

Allow me to describe some initial efforts at identifying psychological indicators of development or psychological changes as a result of development programs and correspondingly the development of instruments to measure these changes (Licuanan, 1983).

The project began with the identification of a wide variety of development programs. These projects ranged from infrastructure and economic projects to the more social and human development

type projects. Three types of implementing agencies were selected — government, private and church-related. Respondents from each type of agency were divided into three categories — planner, community worker, and community member or beneficiary.

Aside from 42 individual interviews, five group interviews were conducted among community members with 5 persons per group. Finally, 59 middle level government workers attending the Career Executive Service Development Program (or CESDP II) at the Development Academy of the Philippines were asked to write down their responses to project related questions. These latter respondents representing 17 ministries belonged to the planner and community worker categories.

Respondents were asked to describe the development projects in which they were involved. In the case of community members, they were asked to describe the projects in the community. They were then asked questions regarding participation in these projects e.g., in what way, how often. Finally, they were asked what changes they observed in the project beneficiaries. When the respondents were intended beneficiaries, they were asked what changes they observed in themselves and in their friends and neighbors.

The questions were asked in a general way and became more specific only when respondents had difficulty answering the general questions. It was felt that general and less structured questions would allow the respondent more freedom in his response and would elicit more personal categories rather than *a priori* categories which the researcher may have. Interviews with planners and community workers were conducted in English while the interviews with community members/ beneficiaries were in Tagalog and Cebuano.

All statements made by respondents were listed with no attempt to edit or select statements. Only obvious repetitions were deleted from the list. The product was a list of statements about participation and another list of statements about changes in people. It is the

(Continued on page 11)

*Development if it is to be successful and humane  
must be based on a genuine appreciation of the  
cultural values of a people.*

## pssc activities

### Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat Honored

A testimonial dinner was held on April 19 at PSSCenter in honor of Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, PSSC Executive Director for thirteen years. The occasion was graced by her immediate family and relatives, among whom are Dr. Gerardo Sicat, Justice Felix Makasiar and Cynthia Makasiar. It was also attended by more than a hundred friends, colleagues and well-wishers.

During the testimonial dinner, the Council conferred on her the *Agham Panlipunan Award* in recognition of her dedicated services to the development of social sciences in the Philippines.

Among her noted accomplishments during her incumbency was the stabilization of the operations of the Council through the institutionalization of its procedures and policies and through the construction of the PSSCenter.

Dr. Sicat left for Maryland, U.S.A. together with her children last April 29 to join her husband who is now based there.

\* \* \*

### Lecture and Forum Series Update

The sixth Lecture and Forum Session was held on April 27 in cooperation with the Philippine Geographical Society (PGS). A paper on "Conservation of our Natural Resources: A Vital Environmental Issue in the Philippines," which was written by four PGS members: *Dr. Domingo C. Salita, Prof. Dominador Z. Rosell, Feliciano Lapid and Manuel Navarro*, was presented during the session. Manuel Navarro read the paper in behalf of the group.

Discussants were Hon. Edilberto del Valle, *Mambabatas Pambansa* for Northern Samar; Dr. Celso R. Roque of the UP Science Research Foundation; and Prof. Candido Filio of the UP Asian Studies Center.

The paper covers a wide range of topics on environmental conservation. After introducing the fundamental



*Dr. Sicat receives the Agham Panlipunan Award and a special gift from the Council represented here by Mr. Cesar P. Macuja and Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez.*

concepts currently being used in natural resources conservation, it tackles the various aspects of natural resources utilization and enumerates the problems presently being encountered. It also cites policies and laws established by the government in this area.

Furthermore, the paper describes the five most important natural resources in the country whose exploitation have aroused national concern and proposes some appropriate conservation measures in order to achieve an ecologically balanced environment for the Philippines.

On May 9, the seventh forum session was held in joint sponsorship with the Philippine Economic Society (PES). *Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan* of the Ateneo de Manila University presented the paper entitled "Social Psychological Factors in Philippine National Development."

Discussants were Dr. Gelia T. Castillo of the UP at Los Baños and Mr. Vicente T. Paterno of the Philippine Seven Corporation. Dr. Filologo Pante, President of the Philippine Economic Society, was the moderator.

The paper starts with the factors that contributed to the current interest on psychology vis-a-vis national development planning and evaluation, and continues by citing emerging psychological indicators that can be used together with economic indicators in measuring development. Certain Filipino values are also identified and discussed with the recommendation that these values be considered and explored in development planning.

Moreover, the paper brings out another facet of the national crisis: the psychological crisis — as real as the economic and political crisis, but could last way beyond economic and political recovery.

\* \* \*

### Consortia Update

The Visayas Research Consortium (VRC) recently conducted its Research Project Development Workshop last June 3 to 8 at the Silliman University in Dumaguete City.

Dr. Ricardo Abad and Dr. Cynthia Bautista served as resource speakers. Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez, Executive Board Vice-Chairman; Prof. Ruben F.

*(Continued on page 16)*

## social scientists on the move

*Jose P. Tabbada* of the UP College of Public Administration enplaned to Canada to continue his Ph. D. in Economics at the Simon Fraser University last January 1.

His stint lasted until June 30.

\* \* \*

*Esteban B. Bautista* of the UP Law Center participated and delivered a paper at the Regional Workshop on Copyright Laws of ASEAN Countries in Bangkok, Thailand.

He stayed in Thailand from January 2 to 23.

\* \* \*

*Alfredo F. Tadar* of the UP Law Center visited Bangkok, Dacca, Islamabad, Karachi and Colombo from January 3 to 17 as one of the principal organizers of the 1st Asia-Pacific Conference on Mediation to be held in Manila in August 1985.

Atty. Tadar also participated in the Asian Seminar on Innovations in Legal Education for Alternative Development held in Penang, Malaysia from February 14 to 18.

\* \* \*

*Carolina G. Hernandez* of the UP Dept. of Political Science presented a paper at the Philippine Sociological Society's Annual Meeting held in Cagayan de Oro City last January 4 and 5.

Afterwards, Dr. Hernandez enplaned to Chiang Mai, Thailand to serve as delegation head and country paper presenter at the 3rd US-Asean Conference on Asean in the Regional and International Context. She stayed in Thailand until January 12.

Last February 20 to 23, Dr. Hernandez also enplaned to Hawaii to present a paper at the Symposium on Regional Balances of Security in the Pacific Basin at the Hilton Hawaiian Hotel in Honolulu.

And from April 27 to May 4, she went back to Thailand to serve as a resource speaker at the Asia Pacific Bankers Club Meeting and thereafter participated in the Conference on Security of the Sea Laws in Asean in Singapore.

Dr. Hernandez is the incumbent Vice-Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board.

\* \* \*

*Bartolome S. Carale and Myrna S. Feliciano* of the UP Law Center went on a study visit of European Economic Communities (EEC) Institutions particularly the European Court of Justice, and the Legal and Documentation Services last January 19.

Their stint lasted until February 4.

\* \* \*

*Perfecto L. Padilla* of the UP College of Public Administration presented a country paper on Decentralization, Local Government Institutions and Resource Mobilization at a workshop held in Camilla, Bangladesh under the sponsorship of the US AID.

He was in Bangladesh from January 19 to 24.

\* \* \*

*Jose C. Gatchalian*, Dean of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations went to Thailand to serve as resource person in the sub-regional seminar on the Promotion and Development of the Workers Educational Institutions held from January 20 to February 2.

Dr. Gatchalian also attended a course in Turin, Italy on Management of Training Institutions sponsored by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

He was in Italy from April 1 to June 7.

\* \* \*

*Zelda Zablan* of the UP Population Institute attended as Country Project Director in the Inter-Country Meeting on the Morbidity and Mortality Differences (MMD) Project last January 26 to February 1 in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

\* \* \*

*Rosa Linda Tidalgo* of the UP School of Economics attended the Regional Conference for Asia on Women and Households held in New Delhi, India last January 26 to February 1.

She also attended the ASEAN-Australia Joint Research Project (AAJRP)

Workshop on Labor Market Changes and Trade Implications held in Singapore last March 17 to 22.

\* \* \*

*Arminda Vallejo* of the UP Institute of Mass Communications attended a special course on Audio-Visual Techniques under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. The course was held in Japan from January 31 to July 31.

\* \* \*

*Leslie E. Bauzon, Maria Aurora Corpuz II and Alfredo V. Lagmay* of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, participated in the 5th Inter-Congress on Transportation and Communications in Asia and the Pacific held at the Manila Hotel last February 3 to 7.

\* \* \*

*Randolf S. David* of the UP Department of Sociology participated in the 1985 Planning meeting of the Regional and Global Studies Division held in Rome under the sponsorship of the United Nations University (UNU) last February 9 to 18.

Prof. David was also invited by the UNU to participate in the meeting on Regional Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific in Tashkent, USSR last April 25 to May 1.

He was the Chairman of the Session on Regional Security in the Global Context.

\* \* \*

*Romeo B. Ocampo and Elena Pangniban* of the UP College of Public Administration participated in the International Conference on Local Government and Community Development in Asia: Participation and Performance on the Local Political System. The Conference was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from February 10 to 15.

\* \* \*

*Zenaida Reyes* of the UP Law Center undertook research at the Philippine Studies and Asian Studies Collection at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. She also had some opportunities to exchange views with some colleagues with regard to her field of interest.

She stayed there from February 21 to March 11.



*Flordeliza R. Uyengco* of the UP Office of Research Coordination presented a technical paper at the seminar-workshop of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) held in Davao from February 25 to 27.

\* \* \*

*Solita C. Monsod* of the UP School of Economics left for Kathmandu, Nepal to lecture in the 15th Seanza Central Banking Course from March 1 to 6.

\* \* \*

*Lorna C. Cenzon* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries attended a workshop on Small and Medium Scale Industries in Asian Countries last March 2 to 10 in Tokyo, Japan.

\* \* \*

*Estelita Paren* of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations was in New Delhi, India from March 4 to 15 to attend the ILO-DANIDA Asian Regional Seminar on the Possible Use of Nordic Folk High School Idea in Workers Education in the Developing Countries.

\* \* \*

*Ajit Singh Rye* of the UP Asian Center attended the Conference of Vice-Chancellors in the Asian Pacific Region held in New Delhi, India last March 10 to 22. He also visited universities and research units to continue his project with various educational institutions there. He stayed in India until April 14.

\* \* \*

*Metito S. Salazar, Jr.* and *Editha A. Reyes* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries participated in the ASEAN Small and Medium Business Improvement Workshop of the Institute of South East Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore last March 21 to 24.

Then, from April 29 to May 5, Salazar served as guest speaker at the 2nd RVB Conference in Small-Scale Industries on Entrepreneurial Development in Small-Scale Sector in Developing Countries.

\* \* \*

*Gabriel U. Iglesias* of the UP College of Public Administration presented a paper at an expert group meeting in New Delhi, India under the sponsorship

of the International Center for Public Enterprise in Developing Countries.

Dr. Iglesias stayed in India from March 24 to 31.

\* \* \*

*Irene R. Cortes*, UP Vice President for Academic Affairs participated in a project on Nationality and International Law in Asian Perspective last April 2 at the invitation of the Inter-university Institute of International Law, TMC, Assek, an institute based in the Hague, Netherlands.

\* \* \*

*Felipe B. Medalla* of the UP School of Economics participated in the Conference on Population Growth and Urbanization Policies in the Asia-Pacific Region held in Honolulu, Hawaii last April 4 to 14.

\* \* \*

*Vicente P. Paqueo* of the UP School of Economics visited Sudan, Africa and Geneva, Switzerland as WHO Temporary Adviser to help review health and economic problems with Tropical Disease Research (TDR) and with the WHO Secretariat last April 7 to 30.

\* \* \*

*Flerida Ruth P. Romero*, Director of the UP Law Center visited the University of Papua, New Guinea on a short-term consultancy basis, then proceeded to Sydney, Australia for a study observation trip from April 8 to 22.

Afterwards, Atty. Romero attended the Board Meeting in New York of the Board of Trustees of the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (UBCHEA) which lasted from May 4 to 10.

\* \* \*

*Alberto P. Capati* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries accepted a two-month research appointment at the Research Institute for Management Science in Delfo, Netherlands.

His stint lasted for April 15 to May 30.

\* \* \*

*Zosimo E. Lee* of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy attended a course on "Development, Law and Justice" at the Institute of Social Sciences at the Hague, Netherlands from April 17 to June 18.

*Virgilio G. Enriquez*, *Rita D. Estrada*, *Felipe de Leon*, *Elizabeth Marcelino* and *Rogelia Pe-Pua* of the UP Dept. of Psychology joined the delegation of the National Association of Filipino Psychology which visited the People's Republic of China last April 20 to May 4.

\* \* \*

*Antonia A. Bravo* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries participated in the Technology for Local Enterprises Workshop in Lahore, Pakistan under the sponsorship of the International Development Research Center of Canada last April 21 to 26.

\* \* \*

*Milagros C. Guerrero* of the UP Dept. of History conducted research at the National Archives and the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. last April 22 to May 31.

The trip was made in connection with her research project on Philippine-American Interactions and also in preparation for the paper she will present at the forthcoming National Conference on Social Regional History (2nd Philippine Economic Historical Conference.)

\* \* \*

*Estrella D. Solidum* of the UP Dept. of Political Science participated in the 4th Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference held in Seoul, Korea last April 28.

From there, Dr. Solidum proceeded to Tokyo, Japan to collect more data for her research on Pacific Cooperation.

Her trip lasted until May 10.

\* \* \*

*Lolita Balandres* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries presented a paper at the Conference on Entrepreneurial Development in Small-Scale Industries held last April 29 to May 5 in the Netherlands.

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*Ma. Renee A. Juan* of the UP College of Public Administration left for Speyer, Germany last May 1 to pursue her masters degree in Administrative Sciences. She will be based at the School of Administrative Sciences in Germany until April 30.

*Natalia Ma. Lourdes Morales* of the UP Dept. of Political Science participated in a research project on Political Science at the Saitama University in Japan last May 1.

Morales is a recipient of a Mombusho scholarship grant.

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*Amado A. Castro* of the UP School of Economics attended a workshop in Tacoma, Washington and a conference in Seattle, Washington on the subject of peace, security and world economy from May 11 to 20.

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*Raul V. Fabella* of the UP School of Economics attended the Conference on the Political Economy of Agricultural Pricing Policies held in Washington, D.C. under the sponsorship of the World Bank.

His trip lasted from May 12 to 19.

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*Luzviminda G. Tancangco* of the UP College of Public Administration presented a paper at the ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Planning Meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand last May 13 to 23.

The trip was made in preparation for the Regional Conference Systems in Asia and the Pacific which is planned to be held in Manila in 1986.

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*Sonia T. Aquino* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries participated in the meeting of Technonet Individual Development Officers in Bangkok, Thailand last May 15 to 19.

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*Dolores A. Endriga* of the UP School of Urban and Regional Planning attended the UNCHS-PGCHS-Ku Leuven Workshop on Housing held last May 18 to June 2 in Bangkok, Thailand.

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*Cesar M. Mercado* of the UP Institute of Mass Communications presented a paper on Developmental Communication Paradigms at the 35th Annual Conference of the International Communication Association (ICA) held at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii from May 23 to 28.

Starting August 1985, Dr. Mercado shall be based in Bangkok, Thailand to work under the Development Training Communication Center of the United Nations Development Program. He will stay there for one year.

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*Fe R. Arcinas*, Professor at the UP Dept. of Sociology participated as project leader for the Philippine Case in the UN Workshop on Asian Migrant Workers to the Arab World held last May 26-31 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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*Sylvia H. Guerrero* (UP ISWCD), *Ma. Rosario Ballescas* (UP Dept. of Sociology) and *Ma. Cynthia Rose Bautista* (UP Dept. of Sociology) stayed in Tagaytay City from May 27 to 31 to participate in a seminar on Participatory Research Strategies.

The seminar was sponsored by the UNICEF and the Social Science Research Council in New York.

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*Belen Medina* of the UP Department of Sociology travelled to Colombo, Sri Lanka to attend the Workshop on Asean Migrant Workers at the Arab World held at the Marga Institute from May 28 to 30.

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*Karina C. David* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development delivered lectures in various universities in Australia and participated in a number of concerts as a member of "Inang Laya" (a cultural group) in celebration of the last year of the UN Decade on Women.

Professor David stayed in Australia from June 3 to 31.

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*Florian S. Alburo* of the UP School of Economics enplaned to Washington last June 15 to participate in the drafting of the report on "The Timing and Sequencing of a Trade Liberalization Policy in the Philippines" upon the invitation of the World Bank.

He will be based on Washington until July 15.

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*Corazon Cabungcal* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries attended

a seminar in Smaller Enterprise Development in Japan from June 27 to August 18. The seminar was sponsored by the Colombo Plan.

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*Evelina A. Pangalanan* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development will travel to Alberta, Canada to attend educational sessions on approaches to the treatment and prevention of addiction problems in the 3rd World Countries. She will also be a paper presenter on the 34th International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence to be held in Alberta, Canada.

Her stint will last from July 14 to August 10.

Prof. Pangalanan is a current member of the Executive Board.

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*Alexander Magno* of the UP Department of Political Science participated and delivered a paper at the meeting of Experts on Regional Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific held in Tashkent, USSR under the joint sponsorship of the UN University and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

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*Temario C. Rivera* of the UP Department of Political Science is still in the United States to finish his Ph. D. on Development Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison under a Fulbright Scholarship.

Prof. Rivera will be in the U.S. until May 31, 1986.

#### 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.

(Continued from page 6)

latter list that is relevant to this afternoon's paper.

The statements were then transferred to 3 x 5 index cards. Ten raters or judges were selected to group the statements into meaningful categories. The raters were social scientists with experience in development programs. Each was given a kit containing the cards, rubber bands, paper, and a pencil. The raters were then told that the statements represented changes in people as a result of participation in development programs and were instructed to sort them into piles with each pile containing statements with a common dimension. They could use as many piles as they wanted. After sorting they were asked to label or name their piles or categories.

The categories of statements of all ten raters were then compiled into common clusters. Categories identified by at least two judges were retained and considered indicators. Statements identified by at least two judges as belonging to a particular category were considered for items in the instruments later constructed. For the purpose of this paper, I will simply discuss the indicators that emerged from the exercise. The following categories emerged and might be considered psychological indicators of development:

1. Respect for knowledge and technology; a management orientation — an understanding and appreciation of technology; a sense of control of one's environment; creativity and a planning orientation.

2. Self-worth — a positive perception of self, a sense of efficacy and self-confidence.

3. Orientation Toward Others/Toward Collective Action — a tolerance and appreciation of others; an appreciation of the value of working together in a group; commitment to a group goal.

4. Family Life — improved relationship with spouse and children; and new respect for their rights; democratization of the family's decision-making processes.

5. Outlook on Society and Societal Change — critical awareness of social

and political conditions; awareness of rights and duties, belief in social change.

6. Attitude Toward Resources — more enlightened use of resources — personal and material.

7. Philosophical and Religious Values — deepening of certain values; more positive philosophy of life.

Various instruments to measure these indicators are currently being developed.

### **The Psychological Crisis in the Philippines**

That the Philippines is going through a crisis is a generally accepted fact. There is less agreement of course on the extent of the crisis, the roots of the crisis and the necessary and/or possible solutions to the crisis. Much has been said about the economic and political dimensions of our country's problems but it is the psychological consequences of these problems that I would like to address this afternoon. The psychological crisis in our country today is as real as the economic and political and will last way beyond economic recovery and a change of government. The slow but sure erosion of our national psyche is a crisis from which we may never fully recover.

The psychological consequences of our economic and political crisis can be seen mainly in (a) the loss of confidence in our leaders and in our basic political and economic institutions; (b) in the widespread feeling of helplessness, pessimism, and apathy; (c) in the human costs of key development programs; (d) and in the steady erosion of our national dignity and self-esteem.

### **The Crisis of Credibility and Leadership**

A nationwide survey sponsored by the Bishop-Businessmen's Conference (BBC) and conducted by Dr. Mahar Mangahas in April 1984 found that less than 50% of the respondents were satisfied with the performance of President Marcos, the military, and the Agrava Board, with urban and educated respondents expressing least satisfaction. A similar pattern is seen in response to

whether or not the COMELEC, barangay officials, police/law enforcers, and judges are performing their jobs independently without favoring any group. About 50% felt these groups were independent while the other half were undecided or felt they were not independent. Again, there was stronger cynicism among urban and more educated respondents (Mangahas, 1984). While these statistics do not represent an overwhelming rejection of President Marcos and his government, they do not show impressive support either. Anthropologist Bishop Francisco Claver and sociologist Virginia Miralao commenting on the findings felt that considering the absolute power concentrated on the Marcos government and their control of most of the media, the data represent a very poor showing (Claver, 1984; Miralao, 1984).

In a similar survey conducted by Dr. Noel V. Soriano and Associates (1984) in Metro Manila, 46.7% of the respondents said that President Marcos should resign. A survey conducted by the Philippine Economic Society among its members revealed that the majority of the PES members rate government management as poor or very poor in such problem areas as the external debt, unemployment, the foreign exchange rate system, consumer price control, and system of foreign trade financing. In rating key government institutions in terms of promoting general economic welfare, the Office of the President (73% rating performance as poor or very poor) and the Ministry of Human Settlements (66%) received the lowest performance rating (PES, 1984).

In July 1984, a survey conducted among high school and college students in Metro Manila (Licuanan, 1984) assessed the credibility of various individuals and groups representing the leadership of the country — President Marcos, Prime Minister Virata, Cabinet Ministers (as a group), Imelda Marcos, Military/Police, Governors/Mayors/Barangay leaders, Judges, KBL M.P.s, Opposition M.P.s, religious leaders, educators, businessmen, traditional media, the alternative press (Malaya, Veritas, Mr. & Ms., Business Day), opposition groups, and underground



groups. In this study, a credible person was defined as one who is perceived as: (a) competent; (b) truthful; (c) motivated by a genuine desire to serve the Filipino people; and (d) possessing integrity and moral courage.

Using an 8-point rating scale, a rating of above 5 was considered positive while below 4 was considered negative. In general, highest positive ratings on all 4 dimensions of credibility were received by religious leaders, educators, opposition M.P.s, opposition groups and the alternative press. Consistently low ratings were received by Governors/Mayors/Barangay Leaders, Cabinet Ministers, KBL M.P.s, Military/Police and Imelda Marcos.

The question was also asked: "To what extent are the following performing their jobs independently without favoring any group?" Eighty one point eight percent (81.8%) rated the COMELEC as not independent; 73.5%, the Agrava Board and 78.3% the judiciary.

From the results of the survey, it would seem that to young students in Metro Manila, most of the formal political leaders in the Philippines today have lost much of their credibility. They are perceived as lacking competence in the performance of their jobs; they do not tell the truth; in their work they are not motivated by a genuine desire to serve the people; and finally, they lack integrity and moral courage.

These perceptions undoubtedly stem largely from the economic and political mess we are in; the government's insistence, despite contradictory evidence, on their versions of the causes of our problems — typically external factors, communists or the opposition; and the almost complete disregard for public accountability among leaders and public officials.

There also seems to be a growing belief that everyone is looking out only for himself and nobody is working for the common good.

The feeling that there are hardly any leaders left is expressed in the words of the students themselves when they wrote in their comments:

- All I can say is that our country has many non-credible people

*We are a leader-oriented society.  
When the leaders are gone, there is  
a vacuum — a vacuum of belief,  
a vacuum of commitment.*

especially in the military and the government.

- In my opinion, what the country needs today are leaders who are sincere and dedicated. Most of our leaders, right or left, do not possess these two virtues.

The Marcos years of centralized and absolute power has taken its toll on the leadership of our country. The leaders of the opposition were eliminated by incarceration, economic harassment, and the overwhelming KBL electoral machinery. Over the years, the leaders associated with the New Society or the New Republic, both politicians and technocrats, found themselves with little genuine power and even less credibility. We are a leader-oriented society. When the leaders are gone, there is a vacuum — a vacuum of belief, a vacuum of commitment. This situation is described by a college senior in these words: "I have just discovered I really have not much to look up to in the elders of our country. I can feel pressure around for me to sink into the system and I just might."

Psychological theory puts a lot of emphasis on role models and the process of identification and imitation in the formation of values and in the learning of social behavior. With the present leadership and credibility crisis, where then are role models for Filipino youth? Not finding them in today's leaders, many young people turn to the shallow, self-indulgent celebrities projected by today's media — royalty, entertainers, the super-rich.

#### **Helplessness, Pessimism, and Apathy**

The economic and political crisis of leadership and credibility aggravates another dimension of today's psychological crisis — the widespread feelings of helplessness and apathy.

The Bishops-Businessmen's Conference survey revealed that 51% of the Filipino people felt they were worse off than they were 12 months before the survey. Only 12% reported being better off. Thirty percent (30%) felt things would get worse in the next 12 months while 26% felt things would get better. Similar trends were observed in the Soriano survey.

Mangahas reports that the deterioration is really quite severe since it is perceived not only by a plurality but by an absolute majority. With respect to perceptions of the future, the results are rather gloomy since experience in surveys both here and abroad is that optimism almost always dominates. It seems, however, that optimism is a rare commodity these days.

The seriousness of the economic problems, the uncertainty of the political situation, all combined with authoritarian rule and extreme centralization of power and the low credibility of present leadership, have led Filipinos to a state where they feel that the situation is hopeless, that they have no control over the events and that the only thing to do is to give up.

Psychological literature defines learned helplessness as a state that is brought about by exposing a person to a situation in which outcomes occur in a manner that is non-contingent (apparently random) on one's own behavior. The theory of helplessness (Seligman, 1975) states that the expectation that an outcome is independent of responding: (1) reduces the motivation to control the outcome; (2) interferes with learning that responding controls the outcome; and, if the outcome is traumatic; (3) produces fear for as long as the subject is uncertain of the uncontrollability of the outcome, and then produces depression.

It would seem that the economic and political crisis has reached such proportions that not only the poor feel helpless. It is indeed shocking to hear what used to be aggressive entrepreneurial executives talk about how helpless they feel and how they are actually thinking of migrating. People have stopped trying to control outcomes.

They have stopped investing, they have ceased entrepreneurial activities, they have lost initiative.

Both the U.S. and Canadian embassies report a marked increase in the number of both immigrant and non-immigrant visa applications. More and more people are beginning to feel that they have no future in the Philippines. And these potential migrants are not blue collar workers or struggling professionals; they are vice-presidents and presidents of large companies, established professionals and people with sizeable family fortunes — hardly the typical helpless individual. But this is hardly the typical crisis.

### **The Human Cost of Development Programs**

The serious economic crisis had led the government to give special emphasis on development projects that generate foreign exchange such as the export of Filipino labor and tourism. In order to help individual families cope with difficult times, to counteract widespread discontent brought on by the economic conditions, and partly to increase exports, the government launched livelihood programs such as KKK and Sariling Sikap. These programs for all their economic justifications have very serious human costs.

**Overseas employment.** Statistics of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) of the Ministry of Labor and Employment reveal that there are close to half a million Filipino contract workers in various parts of the world (POEA, 1984). The majority of these workers are based in the Middle East and belong to the category of production worker, transport equipment operator or laborer. The average stay of these workers abroad is four years. The typical male contract worker is married and has chosen to work abroad because he sees it as the only way to give his family a decent life. While most female workers who are hired as domestics or service workers are unmarried, there is a growing number of married women who again for the sake of their family, choose to work abroad, away from their husband and children.

Research on Filipino contract workers by various groups (Licuanan, 1982; Go et al., 1983; ILMAS, 1983) reveal that the main positive effects of overseas employment on the workers and their families seem to be:

1. With increased income, workers and their families gain more self-respect and enhanced status.
2. Workers and their families gain a temporary reprieve from the anxiety and stress of financial worries.
3. Increased responsibilities of wives foster personal growth and development.
4. Overseas employment seems to have a depressing effect on fertility.
5. Increased acquisition of vocational skills in the community.
6. Families of overseas workers become more active in community and church activities.

The main negative effects of overseas employment seem to be:

1. Workers undergo undesirable stress as a result of the recruitment process, working conditions, adjustment to an alien culture, separation from family and re-entry to the Philippines.
2. Wives of workers suffer from loneliness and the stress of having sole responsibility for the care and upbringing of their children.
3. While in the short run there seem to be no adverse effects on the institution of marriage and the family, there is still the possibility of long term effects.
4. There is a decrease in the number of men in households as well as a decrease in the proportion of persons in the working age group (15-64). This may also have long-term effects on family dynamics.
5. There is lower labor force participation of females in household with overseas workers.
6. Special problems that develop in the community such as illegal recruitment and youth dropping out of school hoping to get overseas jobs.

While it is clear that the export of Filipino labor has resulted in short term economic gains for the individual workers and their families and has had no short term serious negative effects on the family as an institution, at this

point, one is less sure of the long term effects. One might express concern that the economic gains may in fact be very short-lived unless the contract worker can invest his newly acquired additional income into more permanent ventures, and unless the Philippines can absorb him in the work force when his contract expires. Against the possible short-lived nature of the economic gains one must weigh the possible long-term negative effects on the family as an institution in the Philippines. Will separated spouses and single parent families become a way of life in our country?

**Tourism.** The human costs of tourism is obvious in the increase of prostitutes particularly the alarming rise of child prostitutes. With the national push for tourism, aside from Metro Manila, red light districts are found in Puerto Galera, Mindoro; San Fernando, La Union; Mactan International Airport; Cebu; Angeles City; Olongapo City; Bacolod City; Legaspi City; Buhi, Camarines Sur; Bulacan; Bulusan, Sorsogon; Cavite; Pangasinan; and Laguna.

The impact of prostitution on the family and family values, is an area for concern. One wonders too about the psychological impact of prostitution on a child. Is tourism really worth it or are we as a nation like the prostitute selling ourselves for a quick buck?

**Livelihood programs.** The psychological impact of labor export and tourism are more easily identified than those of the new fashionable livelihood projects such as Kilusan ng Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) and more recently Sariling Sikap. These programs were rated by members of the Philippine Economic Society as the least beneficial to the country in economic terms (PES, 1984) but that is not the reason for my concern. The basis of my concern is that these projects are not only economically wasteful, they are psychologically harmful, developing in the Filipino values and attitudes so different from those they purport to develop such as self-reliance.

Capital lending schemes that do not have systematic monitoring and repayment mechanisms only develop in the people irresponsibility and the thinking

*As we struggle towards economic recovery let us not forget that psychological recovery as a nation should be a goal as well.*

that there is no obligation to repay a loan to the government. The tendency to dream up new flashy projects with cute names that soon even the architects tire of as they move on to flashier and cuter things, only reinforces the *ningas kogn* in all of us. Many beneficiaries of these programs know that funds as well as interest will be plentiful only at the start so they should get as much from the project while it lasts. Projects that are coursed through the political (i.e., mayors, barangay captains) machinery are open to the corrupting practices of patronage and nepotism. So these programs despite their lofty objectives may actually be developing cynicism, opportunism, and irresponsibility.

### The Crisis of National Dignity and Self-Esteem

Finally, perhaps the most serious impact of the economic and political crisis is the toll it is taking on our national self-concept. The erosion of our dignity and self-esteem as a country and as a people is a blow from which we may never fully recover. How much longer can we continue to go around begging for loans; how much longer can we afford to sell ourselves to any investor willing to pay before the strain on our self-esteem becomes irreparable?

Last year, a Central Bank advertisement came out in business magazines abroad. It showed a large hand offering the Philippines to the world. The text read:

Let your business take root in this promising side of the world. Look to the fast-rising financial capital of Asia. The Philippines.

Consider its huge potential. Highly literate. English-speaking manpower. Cheap labor rates. Abundant managerial expertise. For expatriates,

low maintenance and living costs — the lowest in the region.

Consider significant tax incentives. Clear-cut ground rules for foreign investors. Guaranteed repatriation of profits. . . all amidst a proven and bubbling economic climate.

Consider the Philippines. Bring your business over. And till some of the most fertile investment grounds this side of the globe.

How long can we continue to market ourselves to the world as literate, English-speaking and cheap? How long can we tolerate huge numbers of our men and women leaving spouse, children, and family to work in a strange land because the country they call home cannot offer a decent life for them or for their families? How long can we tolerate our women leaving for a better life abroad as mail-order brides? How much longer can we tolerate the humiliation of regular advertisements in our newspapers asking Filipinos to apply for positions as domestics abroad — teachers and nurses preferred? How much longer can we tolerate the knowledge that in fact thousands of teachers and nurses do answer those advertisements? How much longer before our pride in the Philippines and in being Filipino is lost completely?

As we struggle towards economic recovery let us not forget that psychological recovery as a nation should be a goal as well.

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(Continued on page 25)



## newsbriefs

### Fifth Linguistics Congress

The Fifth Linguistics Congress was held from May 20 to 22 at the UP Faculty Center with the theme "Appropriate Language Planning in the Philippines."

Nine papers were presented during the Congress dealing on topics such as language planning in the Philippines; teaching of English and other foreign languages in the Philippines; the use of Pilipino in the field of Medicine and in other sciences; language and literacy, language and law and, language and politics in the Philippine context.

Dr. Ernesto Constantino was the Keynote Speaker of the Congress.

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### Seminar on Filipino Religious Psychology

The first of the Seminar Series on Filipino Religious Psychology was held last June 8 at the UP Faculty Center. Entitled "Relihiyon at Pambansang Kamalayan", the seminar strived to imbue in its participants 1) an interest and appreciation for systematic, culturally sensitive study of religion and its effect on socio-politics; 3) an understanding of the issue of nationalization from the viewpoint of the social scientists who are themselves immersed in their own religious movements; and 4) some insights on how socio-political researches can illumine on the workings of the Filipino religious psyche.

Four papers were presented during the seminar, each of them followed by an open forum to enrich and maximize participant learning. The four papers with their corresponding speakers are the following:

Ang Relihiyon at Pagkahubog ng Sosyo-Political na Karanasan ng Pilipino — Prof. Dan Rey Magat

Ang Relihiyon at Paglago ng Pambansang Kamalayan — Fr. J. Schumacher, S.J.

Ang Kontribusyon ng Pasyon and Revolution ni Ileta sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino — Dr. Virgilio G. Fernandez

Ang Isyu ng Nasyonalisasyon sa Pananaw ng Katoliko, Protestante at Muslim sa Pilipinas — Rev. Carlos Abesa-

mis, Dr. Isabelo Magalit, and Prof. Asiri Abubakar

The Program for Scientific Study of Religion, the Philippine Psychology Research and Training House (PPRTH), and the UP Department of Psychology sponsored the event.

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### Conference on Asian Women

A conference on Asian Women was held in Davao City from April 23 to 27. It was organized by the Asian Women's Research and Action Network (AW-RAN) and the PILIPINA, Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino.

The conference output will be used for the Alternative Asia/ Pacific Report on the Impact of the UN Decade for Women which will be presented in "Forum '85 — A World Meeting for Women" in Nairobi, Kenya in July.

Forum '85 is an independent non-governmental activity planned in connection with the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women. The said conference will revolve around the theme "Equality, Development and Peace."

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### Tribute to Dr. Cyril Belshaw

Two special issues of the *Journal of Northern Luzon* were dedicated to Dr. Cyril Belshaw, Professor of Anthropology at the British Columbia and Past President of the International Union/Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (ICAES) for his long and dedicated service to Anthropology and for his very successful leadership of the 1983 XIth ICAES International Congress.

The two special issues were edited by Mario D. Zamora, Professor of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary in Virginia, USA. Scholars and anthropologists from the United States, India, Norway, Netherlands and the Philippines authored the eighteen chapters of the issues.

Interested parties may contact Dr. John Van Bauwel, President, Saint Mary's College, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines.

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### LSP Summer Workshop

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines conducted a summer workshop on "Materials Preparation for English Language Teaching" last April 15 to May 10 at the De La Salle University.

The summer workshop was made in cooperation with the British Council, the Philippine Normal College — Ateneo — De La Salle University Consortium and the United States Information Service (USIS). It was sponsored by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE).

The workshop aimed to acquaint English language supervisors and chairpersons with current materials for English language teaching in the light of recent developments in teaching approaches and methods.

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### LSP Annual Convention

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines held its Annual Convention last May 4 at De La Salle University, Manila.

The theme of the convention was "Agenda for the 21st Century: The Modernization of the Filipino."

Prof. Salustiano Tengonciang of the University of the Philippines was the Keynote Speaker.

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### First National Convention for CD Practitioners

The first National Convention for Community Development Practitioners organized by the Community Development Society of the Philippines (CDSP) was held last March 30 at the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development in Diliman, Quezon City.

With "Organizing CD Practitioners Towards Committed Service to Philippine Society" as theme, the convention was formed to encourage professional advancement among CD practitioners and to improve the standards of CD practice, research and training in the country.

Former Senator Jose W. Diokno was the guest speaker during the convention.

### Lecture Series on Special Education

The National Commission Concerning Disabled Persons and various government and private agencies launched the Lecture Series on Special Education on March 11 at the Benitez Hall in UP Diliman. Dr. Keith Kennett, Dean of School of Teacher Education of the Nepean College of Advanced Education in Kingswood, Australia was the guest lecturer.

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### Student Pugwash International Conference

The 1985 Student Pugwash International Conference on "Science Technology and Individual Responsibility" was held last June 23-29 at Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A.

The conference was a unique opportunity for students and eminent men and women of science, engineering, government and industry to meet one another for an intensive week-long discussion of the ethical and social dimensions of scientific and technological decision-making.

The subtopics of the conference were as follows:

1. Individual Rights in the Information Age
2. Setting Priorities for Agricultural Genetic Engineering.
3. Making Choices About Military Use of Space

4. Energy and Poverty: The Effects of Emerging Energy Strategies
5. Toxics in the World's Workplaces: Values and Appropriate Risks

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### Seminar-Workshop in Philippine Folklore

With the three-fold aim of appreciating, preserving and disseminating our folk heritage, the Folklore Studies Program organized and conducted the Summer Enrichment Seminar-Workshop in Philippine Folklore last May 17 to 18 at the UP Faculty Center.

The seminar discussed the basics of folklore study-definitions (What is folklore?); classification (What are the different types of folklore?); collection; analysis and uses of folklore.

Dr. Ernesto G. Tabujara, U.P. Diliman Chancellor, gave the Keynote Address.

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### Lambatlaya Conference-Workshop

The Lambatlaya/Network for Participatory Development conducted a conference-workshop on "Enriching People's Participation through Community Organizing and Participatory Research" last May 9-11, 1985. The three-day workshop was held at the PSSC Center, Diliman, Quezon City.

It was participated by various individuals and groups representing people's

organizations, development agencies and academic institutions with the common aim of promoting participatory strategies for social transformation.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the: 1) Lambatlaya, 2) Office of Continuing Education, UP-ISWCD, 3) Office of Research and Publication, UP-ISWCD, 4) Organization for Training, Research and Development Foundation, Inc. 5) the Philippine Association of Social Workers, and the 6) Philippine Social Science Council.

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### Duyog Ramadhan

The Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding and the Committee for Muslim-Christian Dialogue sponsored a series of activities in celebration of the *Duyog Ramadhan* — Muslim-Christian Unity and Understanding in the Struggle Against Injustice and Oppression.

The activities were:

May 21 — Ecumenical Service

June 9-12 — Church-Youth Consultation

June 13-14 — Students' Forum

Film Showing, Forum with Professionals, Students and Academicians

June 13-18 — Hariraya Cultural Celebration, Duyog Ramadhan Sunday, Community Visits

## pssc activities

(Continued from page 7)

Trinidad, Officer-in-Charge; and Edna E. Labra, Acting Social Science Programs Officer, represented the PSSC in the said workshop.

Similarly, the Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium (EMARC) conducted its own Research Project Development Workshop in Cebu City from June 6 to 8.

Dr. Rosario Balleca, Dr. Cynthia Bautista and Pilar Ramos Jimenez were the resource speakers. Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero, Officer-in-Charge; Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez; and Edna E. Labra

attended the workshop in behalf of PSSC.

The workshops were held as part of the newly-launched PSSC Research Consortia Program Phase II (RCPII).

### PSSC Staff Development Seminar

In line with the on-going program of developing its human resources, the Council sponsored a course on Office Personnel Development. It was initiated by former PSSC Executive Director Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat. The Executive Development Academy (EDA) was

chosen by Dr. Sicat to handle the course. Through the assistance of the three Officers-in-Charge, Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad, Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero and Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez, the EDA conducted a training needs assessment which was later used in developing the content of the course.

On June 15 and 16, the course was finally conducted at Villa Escudero in San Pablo, Laguna. Prof. Trinidad and Dr. Guerrero joined the staff during the two-day activity.

## announcements

### First PGS National Convention

The Philippine Geographical Society (PGS), in cooperation with the UP Department of Geography, announces the holding of the First National Conference on Geographic Education and Research in the Philippines on July 9 to 12. Papers to be presented will revolve around the theme "Resource Utilization and Conservation in the Philippines: The Geographic Viewpoint."

The topics of the papers include the following: 1) Urban Geography; 2) Physical Geography: Atmospheric Sciences (meteorology and climatology); 3) Physical Geography: Earth Sciences (geomorphology, mineralogy, hydrology); 4) Environmental Geography: Conservation of Natural Resources; 5) Environmental Impact Assessment; 6) Cultural Geography: Cultural Groups; 7) Cultural Geography: Agricultural Resources; 8) Economic Geography: Transportation; 9) Economic Geography: Industrial Location; 10) Regional Planning: The Philippine Experience; 11) Geographic Education; 12) Maps: The Geographer's Tool; and 13) Remote Sensing and Philippine Resource Development.

All inquiries on this matter may be addressed to The Organizing Committee, First National Conference on Geographic Education and Research in the Philippines, Department of Geography, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

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### 22nd PAP Annual Convention

The 22nd Annual Convention of the Psychological Association of the Philippines will be held on August 5 to 7 at the Philamlife Auditorium.

With "Research: Back to Basics", as theme, most of the papers to be presented will discuss research methodologies and the state of psychology as a discipline. Specific topics are: 1) Researches in Personality Assessment; 2) Researches in Clinical Psychology (open for 2 more papers); 3) Researches in Social Psychology (open for 3 papers); 5) Researches on Social Issues; and 6) New Perspectives on Research Methodology.

Papers for the convention may be submitted to the PAP Secretariat, Room No. 210, PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City.

In this connection, the PAP is also calling for Masteral Theses and Doctoral Dissertations for the yearly Best Dissertation Awards. The winners will receive cash awards from the Association.

Interested parties may contact the PAP Secretariat at Tel. no. 9229621 to 29, local 309, and may submit their entries to any of the following:

Dr. Noimi Catalan  
Chairman, Prize-Winning Papers  
Committee  
Department of Psychology  
Far Eastern University

Dr. Elizabeth R. Ventura  
Chairman, PAP Convention  
Committee  
Department of Psychology  
Faculty Center  
University of the Philippines

Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan  
Department of Psychology  
Ateneo de Manila University

\* \* \*

### XVth National Biennial Conference of Social Workers

The Biennial Conference Committee headed by Sr. Constance Pacis has worked out initial plans for the holding of the XVth National Biennial Conference of Social Workers from November 28 to 29 during Social Welfare Week. The venue will be announced later.

Chosen as theme for the conference is: "The Social Worker in Solidarity with the Filipino People in the Struggle for Justice, Freedom and Peace."

The general objective of the conference is to define the social issues and problems confronting the Filipino people, and the social worker's response to these under the present situation.

The specific objectives are the following:

a. to examine the social issues and problems confronting the different sectors, namely: children and youth, women, urban poor, rural poor, and tribal Filipinos;

b. to identify relevant social work approaches to these social issues and problems; and

c. to formulate action plans responsive to these social issues and problems.

Conference fees are ₱200 for members and ₱300 for non-members. For reservations/more information, please contact the PASW National Office or any of the PASW local chapters.

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### 8th Asia and Pacific Regional Seminar on Social Work

The 8th Asia and Pacific Regional Seminar on Social Work will be conducted on August 12 to 16 at the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang, Malaysia. The theme of the seminar is "Grass-roots Participation in Social Work - A Strategy for Social Development."

The seminar is jointly sponsored by IFSW-Asia, Asian & Pacific Association for Social Work Education (APASWE), Malaysian Association of Professional Social Workers and Universiti Sains Malaysia.

Interested parties may see or call up Ms. Corazon Alma G. de Leon, MSSD Region IV, Gastambide St., Manila. Tel. Nos. 741-4003, 741-4005.

\* \* \*

### Tambuli sa Kanayunan

A radio program which focuses on issues affecting the agricultural sector, particularly the small farmers, will soon be heard over Radio Veritas (DWRV) 846 mhz) starting June 29 at 7-7:30 a.m., and every Saturday thereafter.

Titled "Tambuli sa Kanayunan", the program is sponsored by the Philippine Peasant Institute and the Forum for Rural Concerns for the benefit of farmers who have a vacuum of information in the countryside.

The program also aims to appeal to non-farmer listeners. Proponents of the program believe that problems in agriculture are related to every citizen's everyday encounters.

"Tambuli" will feature news commentaries, discussions and interviews regarding the problems confronting the farmers. The program will also provide tips on appropriate technology. Songs, poetry and skits depicting the lives of farmers or done by the farmers themselves will also be aired.



# UP Department of Psychology Lecture Series

The UP Department of Psychology announces its Lecture Series for 1985. The sessions will be held at the Faculty Center Conference Room, UP Diliman.

The schedule of the sessions are as follows:

- June 20  
Coping with Crisis  
by *Prof. Rita Estrada*
- June 24  
Group Processes  
by *Dr. Erlinda Henson*
- June 28  
Some Notes on Field Research in Health Psychology  
by *Prof. Elizabeth Ventura*
- July 8  
Idiographic Premises of Knowledge Formation: The Culture Bearers as Social Scientists  
by *Dr. Alfredo Lagmay*
- July 19  
The Development of a Colonial Mentality Scale  
by *Greg del Pilar*
- August 16  
Behavioral Assessment of Competence  
by *Grace Nakar*
- August 30  
Family Therapy  
by *Dr. Trinidad Crisanto*
- September 8  
Cultural Learning of Facial Emotions  
by *Amor Navarro*
- September 20  
Marital Infidelity  
by *Prof. Cecilia Conaco*
- November 1  
Filipino Religious Psychology  
by *Violeta Bautista*
- December 6  
Industrial Psychology in the Philippines  
by *Aurora Corpuz*

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## Recent Publications

### On Women

The Commission on Women and Work (CWW) announced that two publications entitled *Women and Work in*

*Asia: A Call for Special Action and Aspirations: A Career Planning Handbook for the New Asian Woman* are now off the press.

The two books are edited by Dr. Lourdes R. Quisumbing, founding president of the Commission on Women and Work and Dr. Barbara B. Lazarus, Director of the Wellesley College Center for Women's Careers in Massachusetts, USA. The United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia and the Asia Foundation sponsored the publications.

The launching activity was held last March 15 at Maryknoll College. The host for the affair was the Maryknoll College Foundation.

\* \* \*

### On Appropriate Technology

*Blending of New and Traditional Technologies* is a compilation of case studies which shows an approach to easing the introduction of new technologies with traditional methods of production. The first of its kind, the book contains a series of case studies on a wide variety of projects from the cloning of palm trees in Malaysia to the use of microcomputers in Third World rural development. It also provides new insights and guidelines to the feasibility of introducing new technologies into traditional areas of production.

Dr. A.S. Bhalla, D. James and Y. Stevens of the International Labor Office (ILO) edited the book. The foreword was written by Francis Blanchard, Director-General of the ILO.

Copies are available at Tycooly International Publishing Limited, 6 Crofton Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Co., Dublin, Ireland.

\* \* \*

### UNESCO RASSAP Series

#### Reports

- 1978 *Final Report* of the Meeting of Researchers (on the) project on *Vital Social Problems (VISOP)*, Bangkok 12-14 September 1977. 39 p. (RASSA/VISOP/DOC. VII) Mimeo.
- 1978 *Policy Towards Social Sciences in Asia. Report* on the Meeting of Experts, Manila, 3-7 April 1978. 146 p.

- 1979 *Rural Families with Dislocated Males: Effects of urban male migration on the female members back home in the village. Report* on the Meeting of Researchers, and the Research Design. Seoul, 19-22 June 1979. 45 p.

- 1980 *Regional Adviser's Report on Regional Services and Activities in the field of Social Sciences, 1975-1979.* 33 p.

- 1980 *Dynamics of Nation Building, with particular reference to the role of Communication. Report* on the Meeting of Experts and participating Researchers, Kuala Lumpur, 14-28 September 1979. 121 p.

- 1980 *Unesco Workshop on Dynamics of Nation Building. Report* on the Meeting of Researchers, Bangkok, 8-12 September 1980. 35 p.

- 1982 *Migration to the Middle East: Research Design. Report* on the Meeting of Researchers, Karachi, 2-6 May 1982. 52 p.

- 1982 *Regional Cooperative Programme in Social Sciences for Development. Report* of a Programme Development Meeting, New Delhi, 9-13 August 1982. 41 p.

#### Occasional Monographs and Papers

- 1979 *The Social Sciences in the Man and the Biosphere Programme: Report on seven seminars held in Asia.* 147 p.
- 1980 *Studies on Women in Southeast Asia: A Status Report (Leela Dube).* 77 p.
- 1980 *Social Sciences: In Response to Policy Needs - four case studies from Asia (ed. K. J. Ratnam).* 175 p.

(Continued on page 22)

# information section

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period January-March 1985.

Entry Format: Title of project/proposal. Project director/researcher. Home Institution. Status of project. Funding agency.

### Status of Project:

Contemplated — formal proposal drawn.

On going — preparatory activities after proposal is drawn to the stage before the completion of the final write-up.

Completed — final write-up accomplished.

*Bukidnon and the Bukidnons, 1860-1945: Colonialists' Attempts at Integration.* Mardonio M. Lao. PSSC. Completed.

*Husband-Wife Discrepancies in Fertility-Related Attitudes and Perceptions: Levels, Correlates and their Influence on Contraceptive Practice.* Maruja Milagros B. Asis. PSSC. Completed.

## RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Vol. No. Date. Pages. Cost. Where available (PSSC Library unless specified otherwise).

## BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

*Administrative Secrecy in Developed Countries.* Edited by Donald C. Rowat. London: The Macmillan Press Ltd. 364 pp.

*Attempts at Social Credit.* Maria U. Vilanueva and Antonio De Jesus. Manila, Philippines: Philippine Business for Social Progress, 1981. 162 pp.

*Between Two Empires: The Ordeal of the Philippines, 1929-1946.* Theodore Friend. Manila: Solidaridad Publishing House, 1969. 312 pp.

*Community Integrated Crops and Livestock Farming System (CICLFS): The Albay Experience.* P. F. Alcantara, et al. NFE/WID Exchange-Asia, Occasional Paper no. 13. Los Baños, Laguna: U.P. at Los Baños, 1984. 11 pp.

*Cracks in the Parchment Curtain and Other Essays in Philippine History.* William Henry Scott. Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1982. 300 pp.

*Economic Directions: Regimentation or Freedom.* Pio Pedrosa. Quezon City: The Phoenix Publishing House, 1961. 356 pp.

*An Evaluation of the Premarriage Counseling Program; an Integrated Report.* Victoria A. Bautista. Padre Faura, Manila: College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, 1984. 178 pp.

*Filipino Religious Psychology.* Ulat ng Unang Kumperensyang Rehiyonal sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino. 13-15 Enero 1977, Divine Word University, Tacloban City. Tacloban City: Divine Word University Publications. 224 pp.

*A Historical and Juridical Study of the Philippine Bill of Rights.* Joaquin G. Bernas. Quezon City: Ateneo University Press, 1971. 339 pp.

*A History of the Mountain Province.* Howard T. Fry. Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1983. 284 pp.

*A History of Philippine-German Relations.* Hermogenes E. Bacareza. 1980. 309 pp.

*The Huk Rebellion: A Study of Peasant Revolt in the Philippines.* Benedict J. Kerkvliet. Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1979. 305 pp.

*Impoverished Urban Filipino Families.* Donald Denise Decaesstecker. Manila: U. S. T. Press, 1978. 347 pp.

*International and Internal Migration De-*

*cision-Making: a Value-Expectancy Based Analytical Framework of Intentions to Move from a Rural Philippine Province.* Gordon F. De Jong, et. al. East-West Population Institute; Reprint no. 167. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center, 1983. 485 pp.

*An Introduction to Philippine History.* Jose S. Arcilla. Quezon City: Ateneo De Manila University Press. 141 pp.

*Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experience in Countries of the ESCAP Region.* Vol. 6. Compiled by the Population Division, ESCAP, Bangkok. New York: United Nations, 1984. 44 pp.

*Issues in Philippine Education.* S. V. C. Guingona. A Diamond Jubilee Publication of the Phi Delta Kappa, Manila, Philippines Chapter, 1982. 134 pp.

*Language and Nationalism: The Philippine Experience Thus Far.* Andrew B. Gonzalez. Quezon City: Ateneo De Manila University Press, 1980. 179 pp.

*Personnel Administration in the Government.* Jose P. Leveriza. Metro Manila: National Book Store, 1980. 192 pp.

*Perspectives in Philippine Education.* Vitaliano Bernardino. Quezon City: Philippine Public School Teachers Association, 1982. 381 pp.

*Philippine Diplomacy: Chronology and Documents, 1972-1981.* Manila: Foreign Service Institute, 1981. 458 pp.

*The Philippines: Profiles, Problems, Prospects on Population and Family Planning.* Population Institute, University of the Philippines, 1984. 72 pp.

*The Philippines: Shattered Showcase of Democracy in Asia.* Beth Day. New York: M. Evans and Company, Inc., 1974. 240 pp.

*Piloncitos to Pesos: A Brief History of Coinage in the Philippines.* Angelita Ganson de Legarda. Bancom Development Corporation, 1976. 84 pp.

*Political Sciences in Asia and the Pacific: Status Report on Teaching and Research in Ten Countries.* Edited by Takeo Uchida. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1984. 376 pp.

*The Population of Latin America.* Hernard Sanhueza. New York: International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region, Inc. 1984. 30 pp.

*The Population Problem: Time Bomb or Myth.* Robert S. McNamara, Washington, D. C., 1984. 28 pp.

*A Quest for Better Contraception.* The Ford Foundation's Contribution to Reproductive Science and Contraceptive Development, 1959-1983. Roy Hertz. Los Altos, California: Geron-X, Inc., 1984. 35 pp.

*Research on the Filipino Family: Review and Prospects.* Judy Carol C. Sevilla. Pasig, Metro Manila: Research for Development Department, Development Academy of the Philippines, 1982. 154 pp.

*Rural Organizations and Rural Development: Some Asian Experiences.* Edited by Anayatullah. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, 1978. 511 pp.

*Science and Technology for Development: The Non-Governmental Approach.* Edited by Maurice Goldsmith, et. al. Dublin: Tycooly International Publishing, c1984. 193 pp.

*Social Science Research Methodology: Seminar Report, 24th August-13th September 1980.* Colombo: Natural Resources, Energy and Science Authority of Sri Lanka, 1983. 268 pp.

*Social Work in the Philippines: a Historical Overview.* F. Landa Jocano. Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1980. 237 pp.

*The Spatial and Urban Dimensions of Development in the Philippines.* Ernesto M. Pernia, et al. Makati: Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 1983. 345 pp.

*The Sugar Workers: Two Studies.* Ma-

nila: Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies, Ministry of Labor and Employment. 233 pp.

*Swidden Cultivation in Asia.* UNESCO. Office of the Regional Adviser for Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, Vol. 1. 1983. 330 pp.. Vol. 2. 1983. 309 pp.

*Synthesis Meeting: a Comparative Study on Swidden Cultivation in Asia.* Report of a Meeting of Researchers. Chiangmai, Thailand. 19-23 September 1983. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1984. 29 pp.

*Teaching and Research in Philosophy in Asia and the Pacific.* Report of a Meeting of Experts, 21-25 February 1983. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 40 pp.

*Training of "Barefoot" Architects.* Report of a Working Group, Bangkok, Thailand, 30 May - 4 June 1983. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1983. 53 pp.

*Treasure of a Minority.* Collected, arranged and explained by Anton Postma. Manila: Arnoldus Press, Inc., 1981. 160 pp.

*UNESCO Programme in Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific: Report for the Triennium 1981-1983.* Bangkok: Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1984. 75 pp.

*Woman and the Law: Round Table Conference: Achieving for Women Full Equality Before the Law.* Edited by Yolanda Q. Javellana. Diliman, Quezon City: U.P. Law Center, 1975. 120 pp.

*Youth-Related Indicators.* Report of a Regional Workshop organized by UNESCO in collaboration with Asia-Pacific Centre of the Commonwealth Youth

*Programme and National Youth Services Council of Sri Lanka.* Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1983. 141 pp.

## JOURNALS

*Assignment Children.* A Journal Concerned with Children, Women and Youth in Development. P. E. Mandl, editor. Nos. 65-68. 1984. 340 pp. Published by the United Nations Children's Fund, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneve 10, Suisse.

*DLSU Dialogue.* Bayani Rivero, editor-in-chief. Vol. 19. No. 2. March 1984. Published bi-annually by De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines. Subscription orders should be addressed to the Research Dissemination and Publications Office, Research Center, De La Salle University, Taft Avenue, Manila. Annual subscriptions cost ₱30 (US\$4.00).

*Dialogue.* Albert Roland, editor-in-chief. No. 67. 1985. 80 pp. Quarterly journal published by the United States Government through the U.S. Information Service. Inquiries may be addressed to the U.S. Information Service, Embassy of the United States of America.

*Ethnology.* An International Journal of Cultural and Social Anthropology. Leonard Plotnicov and Arthur Tuden, editors. Vol. 23. No. 4. Oct. 1984. 333 pp. Published quarterly by the University of Pittsburgh. The subscription price is US\$13 per annum for individual subscribers and US\$22 per annum for institutional subscribers. All communications should be addressed to: Editor, Ethnology, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, U.S.A.

*FAPE Review.* Melvyn E. Viray, editor. Third and Fourth Quarters. 1983. 52 pp. A quarterly publication of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, Concorde Condominium, Corner Salcedo and Benavides Streets,



Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila

copy: 30p or 0.75, annual subscription: \$1.00 or £2.50.

Official Languages, Ottawa, Canada K1A OT8.

*Future. Development Perspectives on Children.* Thomas P. Matthai, editor. No. 10. Spring 1984. 56 pp. Published quarterly by the UNICEF Regional Office for South Central Asia. Annual subscription rates: Rs. 30 in India; airmail \$9 Asia, Africa; \$11 Europe; \$13 America. Single copy: \$1.50; Rs. 8 in India. All correspondence may be sent to FUTURE, UNICEF House, 73, Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003, India.

*Gimba. The Popular Magazine of Mindanao Culture.* Loretta Lichauco-Baquiran, editor. Vol. 1. No. 1. Nov. 1984. Monthly publication of the Mindanao Ethno-Culture Foundation (Kultura sa Katawhan sa Mindanao), 64 Tiano Brothers corner J.R. Borja Streets, Cagayan de Oro City. Subscription rates: Philippines: ₱7.00 per copy, ₱75.00 for a year's subscription plus postage; Foreign: \$2.00 a copy, \$22.00 for a year's subscription plus postage.

*ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews.* Sociology and Social Anthropology. Vol. 13. No. 1. Jan.-June 1984. 162 pp. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Subscription and trade inquiries may be addressed to Dr. J.M. Ojha, Director, Behavioral Science Centre, 2 Netaji Subhash Marg, New Delhi - 110002.

*ICSSR Research Abstracts Quarterly.* S. Saraswathi, editor. Vol. 11. Nos. 3 and 4. July-Dec. 1982. 140 pp. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Subscriptions and trade inquiries may be addressed to: Sales Manager, ICSSR Social Science Documentation Centre, 35 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi - 110001. Price: Inland - single copy: Rs. 3.00, annual subscription: Rs. 10.00; Foreign - single

*Ideas and Action.* Victoria Bawtree, editor. No. 58. 1984. 50 pp. Published by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 00100 Rome, Italy.

*International Political Science Review.* Mattei Dogan, editor. Vol. 5. No. 3. 1984. Published quarterly by the International Political Science Association. Subscriptions - non-members of IPSA; regular yearly institutional rate: \$50. Individuals may subscribe at a one-year rate of \$22. Add \$4 for subscriptions outside the United States. Orders from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa should be sent to SAGE PUBLICATIONS LTD., 28 Banner Street, London EC1Y 8QE, England. Orders from India should be sent to SAGE PUBLICATIONS INDIA Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Box 3065, New Delhi 110024 India. Subscriptions from elsewhere should be sent to SAGE PUBLICATIONS INC., P.O. Box 5024, Beverly Hills, CA 90212, U.S.A.

*Korea Journal.* Paik Syeung-Gil, editor. Vol. 24. Nos. 10, 11 and 12. Oct.-Dec. 1984; Vol. 25. No. 1. Jan. 1985. Published monthly by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. Annual subscription - Korea: ₩9,600, Asia: US\$23.00, U.S.A. and Canada: US\$25.00 and elsewhere US\$26.00 surface. Send requests to: Kumi Trading Co., Ltd., Subscription Department, C.P.O. Box 3553, Seoul, Korea.

*Language and Society.* Anthony Mollica, editor. No. 14. Summer/Autumn 1984. 40 pp. Published by the Information Branch, Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages. Letters may be sent to the Editor, Office of the Commissioner of

*The Philippine Economic Journal.*

Mahar Mangahas, editor. Vol. 21. Nos. 3 and 4. 1982. 191 pp. Published by the Philippine Economic Society. The subscription rate for the Philippine Economic Journal is ₱120 per year (four issues). The price per issue is ₱20 for one year. Orders for subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, The Philippine Economic Society P.O. Box 1764, Manila, Philippines.

*Philippine Geographical Journal.* Dominador Z. Rosell, editor-in-chief. Vol. 28. Nos. 3 and 4. July-Dec. 1984. 128 pp. Published quarterly by the Philippine Geographical Society. Subscription rates: Philippines: ₱14.00, Foreign countries: US\$14.00; single copy, regular issue, local: ₱3.50, foreign: US\$3.50, special issue, local: ₱5.00, foreign: US\$5.00. Business correspondence should be addressed to the Business Manager, Philippine Geographical Journal, P.O. Box 2116, Manila, Philippines.

*Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations.* Rene E. Ofreneo, editor. Vol. 6. Nos. 1-2. 176 pp. 1984. Published by the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of the Philippines.

*Philippine Journal of Public Administration.* Mila A. Reforma, editor. Vol. 26. Nos. 3 and 4. July-Oct. 1982. 327 pp. Official quarterly journal of the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines and the Philippine Society For Public Administration. Subscription - domestic: ₱60 a year, foreign: \$25. Single copies - domestic: ₱16, foreign: \$7.50. Orders for subscription should be sent to the Business Manager, Philippine Journal of Public Administration, U.P., P.O. Box 474, Manila.

*Philippine Political Science Journal.*

Loretta Makasiar Sicut, editor. No. 12. Dec. 1980. 106 pp. Official publication of the Philippine Political Science Association. All manuscripts and correspondence should be addressed to The Chairman, Editorial Board, Philippine Political Science Journal, c/o Department of Political Science, Faculty Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City 3004, Philippines.

*Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society.*

Joseph Baumgartner, editor. Vol. 12. Nos. 2. and 3. June-Sept. 1984. Published by the University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Philippines. Annual subscription rates: ₱100 in the Philippines; US\$10 for individual subscribers in Southeast Asia; US\$12 for institutions in Southeast Asia; US\$12 for individual subscribers in all other countries; US\$15 for institutions in other countries. Single issues: ₱28 in the Philippines; US\$3 in Southeast Asia; US \$3.75 in all other countries. Subscription orders and proposals for exchange should be addressed to the Business Manager, San Carlos Publications, University of San Carlos, Cebu City, 6401, Philippines.

*Population and Development Review.*

Ethel P. Churchill, managing editor. Vol. 10. Published quarterly by the Population Council. Subscription rates - one year (4 issues): US\$14.00; two years (8 issues): US\$24.00. To enter a subscription, send check or money order payable to Population and Development Review, together with mailing address to: Population and Development Review, The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

*Problems of Communism.* Paul A. Smith, Jr., editor. Sept-Oct. 1984. 108 pp. Bimonthly publication. Subscription enquiries should be addressed to: The Superintendent of Document, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 20402, USA.

*Saint Louis University Research Journal.*

Felino L. Lorente, editor. Vol. 15. No. 1. June 1984. Published by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University, Baguio City, Philippines. Subscription rates: ₱70.57 for SLU graduate students; ₱77.63 for others in the Philippines, and \$35.48 for those in other countries. Single copies: ₱43.49 per issue (\$25.87 foreign). Subscription and purchase orders should be placed directly with the Business Department, Saint Louis University, P.O. Box 71, Baguio City 0216, Philippines.

*Saving and Development.*

Arnaldo Mauri, editor. No. 3. 1984. VIII. Published by Finafrica (Center for Financial Assistance to African Countries). 282 pp.

*Silliman Journal.*

A Quarterly Devoted to Discussion and Investigation in the Humanities and the Sciences. Dale Law, editor. Vol. 30. Nos. 1-2. First and second quarters. 1983. 89 pp. Published by Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Philippines. Annual Subscription rates: Dumaguete - ₱50.00; Other Philippine - ₱75.00; Foreign - ₱12.00.

*Solidarity.*

Current Affairs, Ideas and the Arts. F. Sionil Jose, editor. No. 100. 1984. Published by Solidaridad Publishing House, with editorial and business offices at 531 Padre Faura, Ermita, Manila. Annual subscription rate: \$20. Individual copy: \$3.50.

## PAPERS

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Family Influence and Nuptiality: a Preliminary Application of Caldwell's Wealth Flow Theory. Lita J. Domingo and Eliseo A. de Guzman. 1983. National Demographic Survey Paper No. 2. Nov. 1984.

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Levels and Trends of Mortality, Philippines: an Assessment in 1980. Mercedes B. Concepcion and Josefina V. Cabigon. Work Agreement Paper No. 3.

1983 National Demographic Survey. Population Institute, University of the Philippines. 1984.

A Note on Import Substitution and Import Dependence in the Philippines, 1969-1979. Ponciano S. Intal. 1984.

Regional Trends and Variations in Nuptiality. Lita J. Domingo and Eliseo A. de Guzman. Work Agreement Paper No. 4. Sept. 1984.

Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence. Zelda C. Zablan. Work Agreement Paper No. 2. Sept. 1984.

**announcements**

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1982 *Social Sciences in Agricultural Education* - eight status reports from Asia, Bangkok, 1982. 261 p.

1983 *Swidden Cultivation in Asia: Volume One* - Content Analysis of the Existing Literature: A Stocktaking Exercise. 330 p.

1983 *Swidden Cultivation in Asia: Volume Two* - Country Profiles. 309 p.

1984 *Dynamics of Nation Building: Country Profiles in Historical Perspective.* 202 p.

1984 *Organization of Social Science Information and Documentation. Reports on 11 Asian Countries*, Quezon City, 11-22 July 1983. 129 p.

1984 *Contribution of Social Sciences to MAB Programme in New Zealand 1971-83.* 30 p.

(cut)



# 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.

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\_\_\_\_\_ . Where have all the leaders gone: An analysis of the crisis of credibility. Paper presented at the Philippines after 1972: A Multi-disciplinary Perspective, a symposium on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the Ateneo de Manila University, 10 September, 1984.

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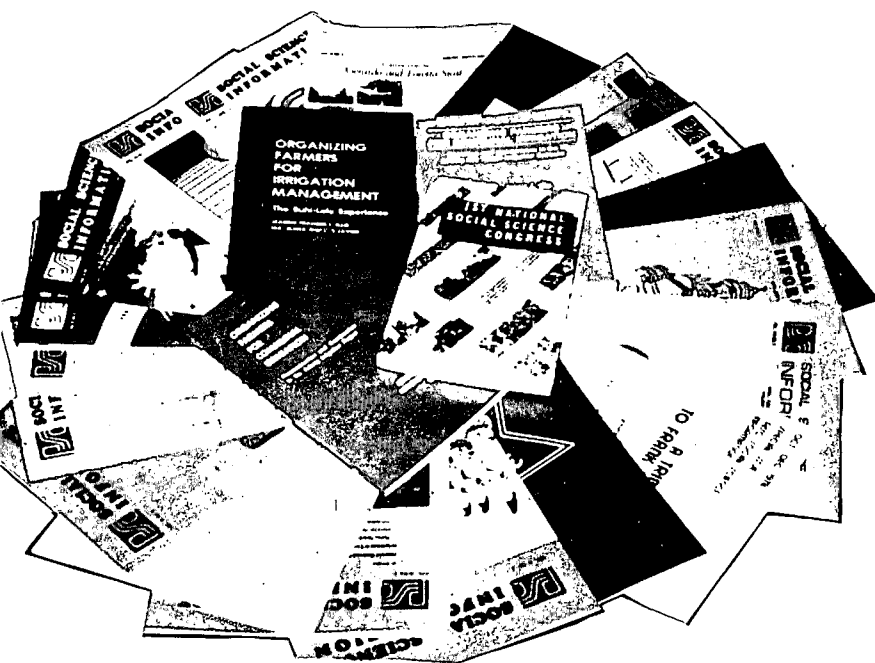
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